

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGES |
|---|---------|
| Agenda for the Second Session of 1934 | 1-43 |
| Supplementary Agenda | 1630-31 |
| <i>Monday, the 13th August 1934.</i> | |
| New Members sworn | 46-47 |
| Nomination of Chairmen of Council | 47 |
| Governor-General's Assent to Acts | 47 |
| Replies to letters of condolence | 47-49 |
| Reference to the death of Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao | 49 |
| Questions and Answers | 49-71 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill | 71 |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 71-100 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amend- ment Bill | 100-114 |
| <i>Tuesday, the 14th August 1934.</i> | |
| Questions and Answers | 116-53 |
| Business of the House | 153-54 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amend- ment Bill | 154-73 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 173-203 |
| <i>Wednesday, the 15th August 1934.</i> | |
| New Member sworn | 206 |
| Questions and Answers | 206-36 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 236-86 |
| <i>Thursday, the 16th August 1934.</i> | |
| Questions and Answers | 289-302 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 303-29 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill (Two Bills) | 329-54 |
| <i>Friday, the 17th August 1934.</i> | |
| New Member sworn | 357 |
| Questions and Answers | 357-91 |
| Invitation to Members to visit the Agricultural College | 391 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill (Mr. L. R. Gokhale) | 392-409 |
| Bevadasias Protection Bill (Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole) | 409-31 |
| <i>Saturday, the 18th August 1934.</i> | |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole) (Two Bills) | 434 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Mr. Syed Munawar) | 434 |
| Musalman Wakfs Bill (Mr. Syed Munawar) | 434 |
| District Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni) | 434-41 |
| Prevention of Adulteration Act Amendment Bill (Mr. A. N. Surve) | 441-48 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Dr. J. A. Collaco) | 448 |
| Bombay City Municipalities Act Amendment Bill (Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni) | 448 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill (Mr. Syed Munawar) | 449-68 |
| <i>Monday, the 20th August 1934.</i> | |
| Questions and Answers | 471-500 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill (Mr. H. R. Desai) | 501-45 |

Tuesday, the 21st August 1934.

| | PAGES |
|--|---------|
| Questions and Answers | 548-72 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 572-619 |

Wednesday, the 22nd August 1934.

| | |
|--|--------|
| New Member sworn | 622 |
| Questions and Answers | 622-43 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 644-91 |

Thursday, the 23rd August 1934.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Questions and Answers | 694-728 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 728-67 |
| Invitation to Members from the Maharashtra Mandal | 768 |

Monday, the 27th August 1934.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Questions and Answers | 771-803 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 804-45 |

Tuesday, the 28th August 1934.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Questions and Answers | 848-83 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 883 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 884-96 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 896-916 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 917-25 |

Wednesday, the 29th August 1934.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 928-32 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Protective bund round Kotri | 933-40 |
| Excess expenditure under Famine and Miscellaneous | 940-41 |
| Grant-in-aid to Trimbak Municipality <i>re</i> : the last Sinhasat Fair | 941-42 |
| Raising Hajipur Bund mile 0 to mile 3/7 and mile 6/2 to mile 20/2 and raising pitching | 942-59 |
| Raising and strengthening the Ghallian Bund | 959-60 |
| Grant for the Reformatory Schools | 960 |
| Loans to Small Industries | 960-74 |
| Investigation of an independent source of water-supply to Salsette and Trombay | 975-78 |
| Plague preventive measures in certain districts | 979-81 |
| Expenditure on account of the introduction of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act | 981-86 |

Thursday, the 30th August 1934.

Supplementary Grants—

| | |
|--|----------|
| Expenditure in connection with cotton schemes financed from the funds of the Indian Central Cotton Committee | 989 |
| Regulator at mile 10/6 of the Nurwah <i>ex</i> Begari Canal | 989-1007 |
| Payment to District Local Board, Ahmedabad, on account of local fund cess due from the Limbdi Durbar | 1007-12 |
| Expenditure in connection with appointment of Labour Officer | 1013-27 |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay (extension of the period of the post and revision of the scale of pay) | 1027-39 |
| Grant-in-aid in connection with H. O. H. Fete | 1039-41 |
| Continuance of the Visapur Temporary Prison | 1041-45 |

Friday, the 31st August 1934.

| Supplementary Grants— | PAGES |
|--|-----------|
| Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts for the trial of municipal cases in the City of Bombay | 1050 |
| Grant-in-aid to Blind Relief Association, Bombay | 1050-51 |
| Drainage scheme for Government House, Ganeshkhind | 1051 |
| Preliminary survey <i>re</i> : a drainage project in the Begari Canal area | 1051 |
| Quarters for the Headquarters Police at Sholapur | 1051-56 |
| Ex-gratia payments to certain officers of the Public Health Department | 1056 |
| Expenditure <i>re</i> : Village Panchayats | 1056-83 |
| Public Accounts Committee's Report on Appropriation Accounts for 1932-33 | 1083-1109 |

Monday, the 3rd September 1934.

| | |
|--|---------|
| New Members sworn | 1112 |
| Public Accounts Committee's Report on Appropriation Accounts for 1932-33 | 1113-62 |
| Address to His Excellency the Governor <i>re</i> : Prorogation of the Council and holding of a third session | 1162-67 |

Tuesday, the 4th September 1934.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Questions and Answers | 1169-91 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill (Mr. H. R. Desai) | 1191-1211 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill (Rao Bahadur L. V. Parulekar) | 1211-33 |

Wednesday, the 5th September 1934.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill (Rao Bahadur L. V. Parulekar) | 1235-77 |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill (Mr. A. N. Surve) | 1277-84 |
| Business of the House | 1284-87 |

Saturday, the 8th September 1934.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill (Mr. A. N. Surve) | 1289-1308 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill (Mr. R. R. Bakhale) | 1308-20 |

Monday, the 10th September 1934.

| | |
|---|---------|
| New Members sworn | 1322 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill (Mr. R. R. Bakhale) | 1322-59 |

Tuesday, the 11th September 1934.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Questions and Answers | 1361-83 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill (Mr. R. R. Bakhale) | 1384-1405 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill (Mr. M. M. Karbhari) | 1405 |
| Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Amendment Bill (Rao Sahab P. D. Kulkarni) | 1405 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill (Khan Bahadur Vali Bakh A. Patel) | 1405 |
| Bill to prohibit the employment of Children and to limit the Hours of Work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing (Mr. R. R. Bakhale) | 1405 |
| City of Karachi Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Mr. M. H. Gazder) | 1406 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Mr. A. G. Greville Bullocke) | 1406 |
| Motion <i>re</i> : Abolition of taluka local boards in Sholapur District | 1406-07 |
| Resolution regarding Indebtedness of Agriculturists | 1407-36 |
| New Member sworn | 1411 |

Friday, the 14th September 1934.

| | PAGES |
|---|---------|
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Indebtedness of Agriculturists | 1438-68 |
| Nagar-Jakhangav Road and Shiradhon Causeway | 1468-80 |
| Relief to Agriculturists | 1469-77 |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1473-85 |
| Expansion of Mass Education | 1485-81 |

Saturday, the 15th September 1934.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Nagar-Jakhangav Road and Shiradhon Causeway (Ruling by the President) | 1491-92 |
| Expansion of Mass Education | 1492-1531 |
| Nomination of Members on Housing and Library Committees | 1531 |
| Appreciative reference to the services of Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., as Secretary, Legislative Council | 1531-33 |
| Prorogation of the Council | 1533 |
| ----- | |
| APPENDICES | 1534-1631 |

APPENDIX I.

BILL No. XIII OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette"
of the 22nd June 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act, has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1934.

2. *Insertion of new section 30A in Bom. I of 1905.*—After section 30 of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"30A. *Power of Court of Wards to direct any property of Government ward to be exempt from process of civil court.*—(1) Whenever it shall appear to the Court of Wards that by virtue of or in execution of a decree or order of a civil court, the property of a Government ward under its superintendence is or is likely to be insufficient for the payment of the expenses—

(a) of the management of the property of the said ward under this Act, or

(b) of the said ward, his family and dependents, allowed under section 25,

the Court of Wards may issue a certificate in writing to the civil court executing the said decree or order directing that the said property shall for such period as the Court of Wards may from time to time deem expedient, be exempt from any attachment, sale, transfer or other process by a civil court.

(2) Upon the receipt of such certificate the civil court executing the decree or order against the Government ward shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 17 or any other law for the time being in force, remove any attachment or other process pending against the property specified in the certificate and shall set aside any sale or transfer or order of sale or transfer of the said property and thereupon the said property shall be exempt from any attachment, sale, transfer or other process by a civil court for the period specified in the said certificate and during the said period the execution of such decree or order shall so far as it affects the said property for the purposes of section 15 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, be deemed to have been stayed."

[Appendix 1—*contd.*]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Cases have occurred in which the whole of the funds in the hands of a Court of Wards has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil court. There is no provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, authorising the exemption from attachment of funds in the hands of the Court of Wards sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government ward, his family and dependents for a reasonable period and the expenses of the management of the property under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. It is proposed to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, giving Court of Wards power to issue a certificate to the civil court requiring the release of the property of a Government ward to such extent and for such period as may be necessary in the interest of the estate of the said ward.

15th May 1934.

GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATALLAH.

APPENDIX 2.

BILL No. XIV OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette"
of the 13th July 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay District Municipal, Bombay Local Boards, and Bombay Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act, 1934.

2. *Amendment of sections 39 and 81 of Bom. III of 1901.*—In the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901,

(1) in section 39—

(i) in clause (b)—

(a) after the words "cantonment authority" the words "local board" shall be inserted;

(b) after the word "aforesaid" the words "or with a combination of any such bodies" shall be inserted; and

(c) the words "comprising the districts" shall be deleted; and

[Appendix 2—*Contd.*]

(ii) after the Explanation to clause (b) the following new paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—

“Where a municipality has requested the concurrence of any other local authority under the provisions of the preceding paragraph in respect of any matter and such other local authority has refused to concur, the Commissioner may pass such orders as he may deem fit, requiring the concurrence of such other local authority, not being a cantonment authority, in the matter aforesaid and such other local authority shall comply with such orders.”; and

(2) in section 81—

(i) for the words “this Act” the words “the Act under which that body is constituted” shall be substituted; and

(ii) for the words “the body by which they are so established” the words “that body” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 46 of Bom. VI of 1923.*—In the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—

(1) in section 46—

(i) in sub-section (1) for the word “committee” where it occurs for the first and second times the word “authority” shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

“(1A) A district local board may from time to time enter, subject to the sanction of the Government, into an agreement with a district local board, municipality, cantonment authority or committee appointed for a notified area or with a combination of any such bodies, for the levy of octroi duty whereby the octroi duties respectively leviable by the bodies so contracting may be levied together instead of separately within the limits of the area subject to the control of the said bodies.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section, octroi duty includes a terminal-tax.”;

(iii) in sub-section (2)—

(a) for the words “any local authority”, the words “a district local board” shall be substituted;

(b) after the figure and brackets “(1)” the word, figure, letter and brackets “or (1A)” shall be inserted; and

(c) for the word “committee” the word “authority” shall be substituted; and

(iv) in sub-section (3)—

(a) for the words, figures and brackets “having concurred in any action under sub-section (1) or (2), in respect of any matter arising out of such action”, the words “acting under this section” shall be substituted;

[Appendix 2—contd.]

(b) the words “the Commissioner, if the local bodies are in one division, and of” shall be deleted; and

(c) for the words “if they are in different divisions” the words “or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf” shall be substituted;

(2) *Insertion of new section 102A in Bom. VI of 1923.*—After section 102 the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

“102A. *Collection of octroi by one public body on behalf of others.*—Where any agreement such as is referred to in sub-section (1A) of section 46 has been entered into, such one of the bodies entering into the agreement as by the terms thereof shall be specified in this behalf shall have the same power to establish such octroi limits and stations as that body may deem necessary for the entire area in which the octroi is to be collected, and shall have the same power of collecting octroi on animals or goods or both brought within the limits so established, and the provisions of the Act under which that body is constituted relating to octroi, shall apply in the same way as if the limits so established were wholly comprised within the area subject to the control of that body; and the collections made and the costs thereby incurred shall, subject to the provisions of section 46, be divided between the bodies entering into the agreement, in such proportions as shall have been determined in the agreement.”

4. *Amendment of sections 47 and 100 of Bom. XVIII of 1925.*—In the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

(1) after sub-section (1) of section 47, the following shall be inserted as sub-section (1A), namely:—

“(1A) Where a municipality has requested the concurrence of any other local authority under the provisions of sub-section (1) in respect of any matter and such other local authority has refused to concur, the Commissioner may pass such orders as he may deem fit, requiring the concurrence of such other local authority, not being a cantonment authority, in the matter aforesaid and such other local authority shall comply with such orders.”;

(2) in section 100—

(i) for the words “this Act” the words “the Act under which that body is constituted” shall be substituted, and

(ii) for the words “the body by which they are so established” the words “that body” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 39 (b) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, authorises a municipality to enter into an agreement with a municipality, cantonment authority or a committee appointed for a notified area regarding the joint levy of octroi. There is, however, no provision in the Act empowering a municipality to enter into an agreement with a local

[Appendix 2—concll.]

board for this purpose. Similarly there is no provision in the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, empowering a district local board to enter into an agreement with other local bodies in the district for the joint levy of octroi. In the Ratnagiri district where octroi is being levied by the district local board for the last three years, it has been found that the interests of the notified area committees and municipalities conflict with those of the district local board and that the prevalence of different schedules and systems of taxation in the district causes friction. The only way to end these troubles without any loss to the local board, municipalities and notified area committees is the formation of a joint octroi board for the whole district so that there will be one uniform schedule throughout the district and that the octroi system of taxation will work smoothly. The object of the present Bill is to make the necessary provision in the District Municipal Act and the Local Boards Act with a view to achieve the above object. Section 46 (3) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, is amended by clause 3 (I) (iv) for having a uniform provision for deciding disputes arising among the various bodies concerned. Opportunity has also been taken to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, so as to make the provisions in this respect uniform in all the three Acts.

30th June 1934.

S. N. BHUTTO.

APPENDIX 3.

BILL No. XV OF 1934.

A Bill to make further provision for the settlement of trade disputes by conciliation and for certain other purposes.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 3rd August 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the settlement of trade disputes by conciliation and for certain other purposes hereinafter appearing ;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act and the previous sanction of the Governor required by section 80C of the said Act have been obtained for the passing of this Act ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934.

[Appendix 3—contd.]

2. *Extent, commencement and application.*—(1) Section 1 and this section extend to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The remaining provisions of this Act extend to the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and the Governor in Council may further, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the said provisions shall extend to such other area as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Section 1 and this section shall come into force at once. The Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force in any area to which the said provisions extend or may have been extended under sub-section (1), on such date as may be specified in the notification.

(3) This Act shall apply, in the first instance, to the textile trade or industry. The Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply to such other trade or industry and in such area as may be specified in the notification.

3. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context—

(a) “Commissioner of Labour” means the officer appointed for the time being to be the Commissioner of Labour;

(b) “Conciliator” includes the Chief Conciliator or a Special or Assistant Conciliator appointed under this Act;

(c) “Conciliation proceeding” means a proceeding held by a Conciliator under this Act;

(d) “Delegate” means a person appointed under section 9 to represent a party to a trade dispute in a conciliation proceeding and includes the Labour Officer acting as a delegate to represent workmen in such proceeding;

(e) “employer” includes any body of persons, whether incorporated or not and any managing agent of an employer;

(f) “Labour Officer” means an officer appointed to perform the duties of a Labour Officer under this Act;

(g) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(h) “trade dispute” means any dispute or difference between employers and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person;

(i) words and expressions not defined in this Act, but defined in the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, shall have the meaning assigned to them in that Act.

4. *Appointment of Conciliators.*—(1) The Commissioner of Labour shall be the ex-officio Chief Conciliator.

[Appendix 3—contd.]

(2) The Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, appoint any person to be a Special Conciliator for such area as may be specified in the said notification.

(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, appoint any person to be an Assistant Conciliator for such area as may be specified in the said notification.

5. *Labour Officer.*—(1) The Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, appoint any person to be a Labour Officer for such area as may be specified in the said notification.

(2) The Labour Officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on him by or under this Act. It shall be the duty of the Labour Officer to watch the interests of workmen and to take steps to represent the grievances of workmen to employers for the purpose of obtaining their redress.

(3) For the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such duties, the Labour Officer may, after giving reasonable notice, enter any place used for the purpose of any trade or industry to which this Act applies and shall be entitled to inspect and call for documents, relevant to the grievances of workmen, in the possession of any employer or workmen, as the Labour Officer deems necessary. The Labour Officer may, for the same purpose, enter after giving reasonable notice any premises provided by an employer for the purpose of residence of his workmen.

(4) All particulars contained in or information obtained from any document inspected or called for under sub-section (3) shall, if the person in whose possession the document was so requires, be treated as confidential and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no Court shall be entitled to require the Labour Officer to produce before it any such document or to give evidence before it in respect thereof.

6. *Jurisdiction of Conciliators.*—(1) The Chief Conciliator shall exercise powers and perform duties under this Act throughout the Presidency except in the area for which a Special Conciliator has been appointed under this Act.

(2) An Assistant Conciliator shall be subordinate to, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be delegated to him by, the Chief Conciliator or Special Conciliator, as the case may be.

7. *Application or report for settlement of trade disputes.*—If any trade dispute exists or is apprehended,—

(a) either or both parties to the dispute may apply, whether separately or conjointly, or

(b) the Labour Officer may make a report,

in the prescribed manner to the Conciliator for a settlement of the dispute.

[Appendix 3—contd.]

8. *Conciliator to give notice to parties.*—(1) If the Conciliator,

(a) in any area for which a Labour Officer is appointed, on receipt of an application or report under section 7, or

(b) elsewhere, on receipt of an application under section 7 or upon his own knowledge or information,

is satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, he shall cause notice to be given to the parties to the dispute to appear before him at such time and place as may be specified in the notice.

A copy of such notice shall be sent to the Labour Officer.

(2) Notice to the parties shall require them to appoint, within such time as may be specified in the notice, delegates to represent them in the conciliation proceeding.

(3) Notice under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be served in the prescribed manner.

9. *Delegates.*—(1) On receipt of notice under section 8, the parties to a trade dispute shall within the time specified in the notice or within such time as may be fixed by the Conciliator in this behalf appoint delegates in such manner as the Conciliator may direct :

Provided that when a party to the dispute is a single individual, such party may appoint himself as a delegate :

Provided further that the Labour Officer may be appointed as a delegate on behalf of the workmen.

(2) The number of delegates appointed by a party to a trade dispute shall not exceed three :

Provided that when, in the opinion of the Conciliator, such party to the dispute is divided into two or more groups, the Conciliator may allow each of such groups to appoint separate delegates not exceeding three :

Provided, further, that the total number of delegates appointed by all the groups forming the party shall not exceed twelve.

(3) If an employer who is a party to a trade dispute has failed or refused to appoint any delegate within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as may be fixed by the Conciliator, such employer shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 and with further fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for every day on which such failure or refusal continues after the date of the first conviction.

Explanation.—Where such employer is a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, every director of such company shall be liable to punishment for an offence under this sub-section.

(4) Where workmen who are parties to a trade dispute have failed or refused to appoint any delegate within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as may be fixed by the Conciliator, the Labour Officer shall act as the delegate on behalf of such workmen.

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

10. *Disqualification from being a delegate.*—(1) A person shall be disqualified from being appointed or acting as a delegate, if such person—

(a) has been sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, unless such person has, by an order which the Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make in this behalf, been relieved from such disqualification ;

(b) is less than twenty-one years of age ;

(c) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent ; or

(d) is not, in the opinion of the Conciliator, a fit and proper person to be a delegate.

(2) The decision of the Chief Conciliator or the Special Conciliator, as the case may be, that a person is disqualified from being appointed or acting as a delegate shall be final.

11. *Conciliation proceeding.*—(1) On the date specified in the notice under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 8 or on such other date as may be fixed by the Conciliator on his motion or at the request of any of the parties to a trade dispute, the Conciliator shall hold the conciliation proceeding in the prescribed manner.

(2) A party to such trade dispute shall be represented in a conciliation proceeding by delegates. The Labour Officer, whether appointed or whether acting as delegate or not, shall also be entitled to appear in such proceeding.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Conciliator to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the trade dispute and for this purpose the Conciliator shall inquire into the dispute, and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof and in so doing may do all such things as he thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute and may adjourn the conciliation proceeding for any period sufficient in his opinion to allow the parties to agree upon the terms of the settlement.

12. *Procedure and powers of Conciliator in conciliation proceeding.*—(1) A Conciliator shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, follow in a conciliation proceeding such procedure as may be prescribed.

(2) For the purpose of holding a conciliation proceeding, the Conciliator shall have the same powers as are vested in courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in trying a suit in respect of the following matters, viz. :—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath ;

(b) compelling the production of documents and material objects ;
and

(c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses ;

and shall have such further powers as may be prescribed.

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

(3) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator that the giving or disclosing of any information or the production of any document by a party to a trade dispute under this section is likely to affect the interests of such party adversely in any matter not connected with the settlement of the said dispute, such information or document shall be treated as confidential and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no Court shall be entitled to require any such information to be given or any such document to be produced or evidence to be given before it in respect thereof.

13. *Settlement and Report.*—(1) If a settlement of a trade dispute is arrived at in a conciliation proceeding, a memorandum of such proceeding and settlement shall be drawn up in the prescribed form by the Conciliator and signed by the delegates. The Conciliator shall send a report of such settlement together with a copy of the memorandum to the Governor in Council.

(2) If no such settlement is arrived at, the Conciliator shall, as soon as possible, after the close of the conciliation proceeding, send a full report regarding the trade dispute to the Governor in Council, setting forth the particulars of the proceeding and the steps taken by him for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute and the reasons on account of which, in his opinion, a settlement could not be made.

(3) The record of such proceeding and settlement shall be maintained in the prescribed manner.

14. *Exemption of documents from stamp duty, court fee and registration fees.*—Any application, document or other instrument made or produced in the course of any proceeding under this Act shall be exempt from stamp duty, court fee or registration fee payable under any law for the time being in force.

15. *Penalty.*—If any person instigates or incites others not to take part in a conciliation proceeding, or otherwise obstructs or instigates or incites others to obstruct a Conciliator in the discharge of his duties under this Act or molests or abets the molestation of others, with intent to prevent them from taking part in a conciliation proceeding or from carrying on their usual work or business during a conciliation proceeding connected with such work or business, such person shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, a person is said to molest any person who

(a) with intent to cause any person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such person has a right to do or to abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such person or any member of his family or person in his employ, or loiters at or near a place where such person or member or employed person resides or works or carries on business or

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

happens to be, or persistently follows him from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or used by him, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof, or

(b) loiters or does any similar act at or near the place where a conciliation proceeding is held, in such a way and with intent that any person may thereby be deterred from entering or approaching such place.

16. *Power of entry.*—It shall be lawful for a Conciliator at any time and from time to time when necessary for the purposes of exercising the powers conferred and performing the duties imposed by or under this Act to enter any premises used for the purpose of any trade or industry to which this Act applies.

17. *Conciliator and Labour Officer to be public servants.*—A Conciliator and a Labour Officer shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

18. *Protection to persons acting in good faith.*—No suit or proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

19. *Rules.*—(1) The Governor in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may be made for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) prescribing the powers and duties of the Labour Officer;
- (b) prescribing the powers and duties which may be delegated to Assistant Conciliators;
- (c) prescribing the manner in which an application or a report shall be made to the Conciliator under section 7;
- (d) prescribing the form and manner in which notice shall be given under section 8;
- (e) regulating the procedure in which a conciliation proceeding shall be held under section 11;
- (f) determining the scale of fees at which witnesses shall be paid for appearance in a conciliation proceeding under section 11;
- (g) specifying the powers which may be exercised by the Conciliator for the purpose of a conciliation proceeding under section 11;
- (h) prescribing the form in which and the particulars which shall be mentioned in the memorandum of a settlement under section 13;
- (i) prescribing the manner in which the record of a conciliation proceeding and settlement shall be maintained under section 13; and
- (j) providing for any other matter for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, necessary for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

[Appendix 3—contd.]

(3) The rules made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

(4) Rules made under this section shall be laid upon the table of the Bombay Legislative Council at the session of the said Council next following and shall be liable to be modified and rescinded by a resolution of the said Council and such rule shall after notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* be deemed to have been modified or rescinded accordingly :

Provided that when in the opinion of the Governor in Council such modification or rescission is likely to defeat or frustrate any of the purposes of this Act, the Governor in Council may by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* declare that the modification or rescission shall have no effect and thereupon the rules shall remain in force as if they had not been modified or rescinded.

20. *Saving of the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.*—Nothing in this Act shall affect any of the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, and no conciliation proceeding shall be held relating to any matter or trade dispute which is referred to and is pending before, the Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation under the said Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In view of the labour unrest which has prevailed in the textile industry in Bombay City since 1921 and of its disastrous results not only on the industry itself but also on the prosperity of Bombay City as a whole, the Government of Bombay decided that steps must be taken without further delay to establish a regular system of conciliation of disputes between the mill-hands and the employers with the object of preventing or at any rate reducing strikes as far as possible in the future. They consider that the best system to adopt will be to appoint a Government Labour Officer whose duty it should be to look after the interests of labour in the industry and do his best to promote close contact between the employers and their employees, the absence of which has undoubtedly contributed greatly to the numerous strikes which have occurred in the past. Government also decided that the Commissioner of Labour should be appointed *ex-officio* as Chief Conciliator and that they should have the power to appoint suitable persons as Special or Assistant Conciliators when occasion demands that they should be appointed. The best means of establishing this system appeared to be by means of an Act of the Legislature describing the duties of the Labour Officer and of the Chief Conciliator and other Conciliators and the methods by which the employers and labour could approach them for conciliation when disputes may arise. Government consider that though for the present the Act should be applicable to the textile industry in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District only, it is desirable that they should be invested with power to extend its provisions to any industry elsewhere in the Presidency which might in the future require a similar system of conciliation. The following notes explain the various clauses of the Bill.

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—This clause provides that the Act shall, in the first instance, extend to the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and that Government shall have power to extend it to any other area. The main provisions of the Act shall come into force on such date as Government may appoint by notification. The clause also provides that the provisions of the Act in the first instance apply to the textile trade or industry, but Government may apply them to such other trade or industry in such area as they deem necessary.

Clause 3.—This is an interpretation clause. The term "trade dispute" is for the purposes of this Act defined as meaning a dispute between employers and workmen. The term "employer" includes any body of persons incorporated or not and any managing agent of an employer.

Clause 4.—This clause provides that the Labour Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* Chief Conciliator, but Government may appoint Special Conciliators for any particular area. Government have also been given power to appoint Assistant Conciliators who shall be subordinate to the Chief Conciliator or Special Conciliator.

Clause 5.—This clause empowers Government to appoint the Labour Officer. It provides that in addition to the powers which the Labour Officer can exercise and the duties he will have to perform under this Act, it is his duty also to watch the interests of workmen and to take steps to represent the grievances of workmen to employers for the purpose of obtaining their redress. Sub-clause (3) provides that a Labour Officer may call for any documents relevant to the grievances of workmen from employers and workmen and can enter after reasonable notice any place of trade or industry or any place provided by the employer for the purpose of the residence of his workmen. No penalty is provided in case a party fails or refuses to give inspection or to produce any document called for under this clause, since the Conciliator will have powers under section 12 to compel the production of documents as soon as conciliation proceedings are initiated.

Clause 6.—This clause provides that the jurisdiction of the Chief Conciliator is throughout the Presidency except for the areas for which Special Conciliators have been appointed by Government.

Clause 7.—This clause provides that any party to a trade dispute may make an application or a Labour Officer may make a report to a Conciliator about a trade dispute which exists or is apprehended.

Clause 8.—This clause provides that on the application or report under clause 7 or also on his own knowledge or information in any area for which no Labour Officer has been appointed, a Conciliator shall give notice to the parties to a trade dispute to appoint delegates on their behalf and to appear before him by the delegates.

[Appendix 3—contd.]

Clause 9.—On the receipt of notice under clause 8, the parties are bound to appoint delegates. A Labour Officer may be appointed a delegate on behalf of workmen. The number of delegates by each party is not to exceed three, but when a party is divided into groups, the Conciliator may allow each group to appoint separate delegates but the total number of delegates so appointed by a party shall not exceed 12. If an employer fails or refuses to appoint a delegate, he is liable to be prosecuted and punished by way of fine to the extent of Rs. 100 per day for each day of failure or refusal. If the defaulting employer is a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Directors of such company are made liable under this clause. In the case of a failure or refusal on the part of workmen to appoint delegates, it is provided that the Labour Officer shall act as a delegate on their behalf.

Clause 10.—This clause specifies the circumstances which disqualify a person from being appointed as a delegate. The decision of a Conciliator that a person is or is not disqualified from being appointed a delegate, is final.

Clause 11.—This clause provides for the holding of a conciliation proceeding. The parties to a trade dispute shall be represented in a conciliation proceeding by delegates. Sub-clause (3) lays down that the duty of the Conciliator is to endeavour to bring about a settlement of a trade dispute and provides for the steps to be taken by the Conciliator to achieve that object.

Clause 12.—This clause relates to the procedure to be followed in a conciliation proceeding and provides that a Conciliator has the powers of a civil court for the purpose. This clause also provides that any information given or document produced by a party to a trade dispute before a Conciliator shall, if the Conciliator is satisfied that the giving of such information or production of such document is prejudicial to the interest of such party in any matter not connected with the trade dispute, be treated as confidential.

Clause 13.—This clause relates to the procedure to be followed by the Conciliator on the completion of a conciliation proceeding. He has to report the matter to Government whether a settlement is or is not made.

Clause 14.—This clause exempts all applications made or documents produced in a conciliation proceeding from being liable to stamp duty, court fee and registration fee.

Clause 15.—This clause makes it an offence if any person instigates or incites others not to take part in a conciliation proceeding, or otherwise obstructs or instigates or incites others to obstruct a Conciliator in the discharge of his duties under this Act. It also makes picketing during the pendency of a conciliation proceeding an offence.

Clause 16.—This clause empowers a Conciliator to enter any place of trade or industry for the purpose of this Act.

[Appendix 3—*contd.*]

Clases 17 and 18.—Clause 17 provides that a Conciliator and a Labour Officer shall be public servants and clause 18 protects any person from any legal proceeding for anything done in good faith under the Act.

Clause 19.—This clause empowers Government to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act and for various matters referred to in the Act.

Clause 20.—This clause saves the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, and provides that no conciliation proceeding shall be held in respect of any matter or dispute which may have been referred to or pending before the Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation under that Act.

2nd August 1934.

R. D. BELL.

APPENDIX 4.

BILL No. XVI OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 4th August 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1934.

2. *Amendment of section 35 of Bom. VI of 1923.*—In clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 35 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, hereinafter called "the said Act", for the word "Twenty-one" the word "fifteen" and for the word "fourteen" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 120 of Bom. VI of 1923.*—In section 120 of the said Act, after the word "president," where it occurs for the first time, the words "or Chief Officer" shall be inserted.

4. *Amendment of section 122 of Bom. VI of 1923.*—In the proviso to section 122 of the said Act, after the words "Chief Officer" the words "Engineer or Health Officer" shall be inserted.

[Appendix 4—contd.]

5. *Amendment of section 123 of Bom. VI of 1923.*—In section 123 of the said Act, after clause (e) the following shall be inserted namely :—

“(ee) *Regulating punishment and dismissal.*—regulating, subject to any rule or order made by the Government in this behalf under clause (g) of section 133, the punishment and dismissal of such officers and servants.”

6. *Amendment of section 133 of Bom. VI of 1923.*—In clause (g) of section 133 of the said Act, for the figures “120, 122” the figures, words, letters and brackets “120 and 122 and clause (ee) of,” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is found by experience that the minimum periods of notices of quarterly and special meetings of local boards prescribed in clause (b) of section 35 (2) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, are unnecessarily long and cause delay in the disposal of important and urgent work. In view of the improved facilities for transport and postal arrangements, it is no longer necessary to have long periods of notice. The amendment of clause (b) of section 35 (2) seeks therefore to reduce the minimum periods prescribed in the said clause to one of 15 days in the case of a quarterly meeting and of 10 days in the case of a special meeting. It would be open to local boards to give longer notice as at present.

2. Under section 120 of the Act a District Local Board is empowered to delegate to its president or to the president of a taluka local board subordinate to it the power of appointing certain officers and servants whose salaries do not exceed a prescribed limit. It is considered desirable that a District Local Board should, like municipalities, be empowered to delegate this power to its Chief Officer also. Clause 3 of the Bill carries out this object.

3. Under the proviso to section 122 of the Act a District Local Board is empowered to delegate to its Chief Officer the power of punishing or dismissing its officers or servants whose salaries do not exceed a prescribed limit. It is desirable in the interests of efficiency and administrative convenience that this power may also be delegated to the Engineer and the Health Officer with respect to officers and servants subordinate to them. Clause 4 of the Bill enables a District Local Board to delegate this power to its Engineer and Health Officer.

4. The power of punishing or dismissing any of its officers or servants, vested in a District Local Board under section 122 of the Act, is subject, *inter alia*, to any regulations framed by it under section 123. Section 123, however, does not contain a provision for the framing of regulations in this behalf. Clause 5 of the Bill makes the necessary provisions. Clause 6 makes a consequential amendment in section 133 (g).

27th July 1934.

S. N. BHUTTO.

APPENDIX 5.

BILL No. XVII OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the
4th August 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor required under section 80C of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1934.

2. *Insertion of new section after section 94 of Bom. VI of 1923.*—After section 94 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"94A. *Levy of fixed amount as cess from certain taluqdari lands.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 93 or 94, the amount of cess leviable under section 93 from a taluqdar in respect of any taluqdari land which is held by him and with regard to which the amount leviable as the cess credited to the local fund of the district is fixed under any promise made to or undertaking incurred by Government in the favour of such taluqdar prior to the date on which the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1927, came into force, shall be the amount fixed under such promise or undertaking or the amount which may from time to time be fixed by Government with the consent of such taluqdar."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 93 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, was inserted by Bombay Act X of 1927 to make it clear that the local fund cess is leviable on taluqdari lands. Sub-section (2) of section 94 was inserted by Bombay Act V of 1928 to provide that the method of assessment of the local fund cess followed in the case of alienated villages under sub-section (1) shall be followed in the case of taluqdari lands. These provisions affect promises made or undertakings incurred in respect of certain taluqdari lands under which long before the enactment of the above Acts Government have agreed to accept a fixed sum for all demands on account of the local fund cess. The object of this Bill is to provide that notwithstanding anything contained in section 93 or 94 as amended by Bombay Act X of 1927 and Bombay Act V of 1928, the local fund cess leviable in respect of taluqdari lands in

[Appendix 5—*contd.*]

regard to which a promise or undertaking as aforesaid has been made shall be the fixed amount agreed under such promise or undertaking. The Bill also provides that the amount so fixed may be varied by Government with the consent of the taluqdar.

27th July, 1934.

S. N. BHUTTO.

APPENDIX 6.

BILL No. IX OF 1932.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the members* of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IX of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, IV of 1887), have the honour to report as under :—

We have carefully considered the Bill. In the opinion of the majority of us the appropriate way of giving effect to the intention of the Bill which seeks to impose restrictions on Government as to the Club to which a licence for horse racing may be granted and upon membership of which the right to bet upon a horse race is dependent, is by amending the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 1912, and not by the introduction into an Act designed to deal with the prevention of gambling in general detailed prohibitions and restrictions in relation to one particular sport. It is not possible to amend the Act of 1912 under the present Bill. We have therefore done our best to deal with the subject within the scope of this Bill.

Clause 1.—The amendment made in this clause is purely a drafting amendment.

Clauses 2 and 3.—We are of opinion that to restrict wagering or betting on a horse race to the members of a club owning or occupying a race course would be far too drastic a step. We therefore think that in addition to the members of the club who may or may not be charged an entrance fee, the right to bet upon a horse race in an enclosure should be permitted to those who are admitted on payment of certain admission fees. The proposed amendment also makes it necessary to make special provision to permit betting within proper limits upon horse races organised by Hunt Committees or other point to point races at which attendance is in practice made up of those who themselves ride horses and their relatives and friends. We have therefore deleted clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill and inserted a new clause 3 which introduces a schedule particularly describing the "individuals" referred to in clause (c) of section 3 of the Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (clause 2 of the Bill).

* *Note.*—The signatures of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, Dr. M. D. Gilder and Moulvi Sir Rafuaddin Ahmad, Kt., will be notified when received.

[Appendix 6—*contd.*]

We recommend that this report, the Bill as amended by us together with the minutes of dissent, if any, should be translated in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

(Signed) R. D. BELL.

(„) C. B. B. CLEE.

(„) D. R. PATIL.

(„) G. DAVIS.

(„) R. M. MAXWELL.

(„) M. K. DIXIT

(*subject to a minute of dissent*).

(„) SHAH ROOKHSHAH YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

(„) C. M. LANE.

(„) J. HUMPHREY.

(„) L. R. GOKHALE

(*subject of a minute of dissent*).

(*Minute of dissent by Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C.*)

I do not agree with the Report, because the amendment accepted by the majority of the Select Committee is in my opinion opposed to the principle of the Bill accepted by the House. From the statement of objects and reasons it is evident that the mover of the Bill intends to restrict betting to a certain class of people only, and to put a check on gambling by all and sundry who can get admission to the enclosures on payment of certain fees as is the case at present. The amendment of the Bill does not alter the position at all; it will not alter the existing law as intended by the mover of the Bill. Betting will not be restricted to certain class of people, and no further check will be put on gambling than what exists to-day.

(Signed) M. K. DIXIT.

Surat, 12th February 1934.

(*Minute of dissent by Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C.*)

I have signed this Report of the Select Committee subject to the following minute of dissent:—

I do not think that for the purpose in view the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act is the only way to secure the object. The Prevention of Gambling Act makes an exception in favour of horse races and the Bill wants to restrict the gambling to a certain class of people. I do not agree with the view that the amendment proposed is far too drastic a measure. The principle of the Bill is to restrict betting on horse race

[Appendix 6—contd.]

to the members of the club only while the amendment suggested by majority instead of restricting extends the right to bet. The low scale of fees for admission to the enclosure affords more facilities and inducement to bet also.

(Signed) L. R. GOKHALE,

Poona, 12th February 1934.

M.L.C.

(Note.—Deletions made by the Select Committee are shown in square brackets.)

BILL No. IX OF 1932.

*A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act,
[IV of] 1887.*

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, [IV of] 1887, in the manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Gambling (Amendment) Act, [of] 193[2.] 4.

[2. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. IV of 1887.*—In sub-section (c) of section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, for the word “individual” the words “member of a recognized Racing Club” shall be substituted.]

[3. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. IV of 1887.*—At the end of sub-section (c) of section 3 the following definition should be added :—]

["In this Act ‘Recognised Racing Club’ means a Racing Club owning or occupying a race-course and recognised by the Governor in Council by a notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*”:]

["Provided, however, that only such Racing Clubs shall be so recognized, as admit as members, persons not below the age of twenty-one and charge a minimum entrance fee of Rs. 25 and a minimum annual subscription of Rs. 15.”]

2. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. IV of 1887.*—In clause (c) of section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, hereinafter called the said Act, for the words “individual in person,” the words “person specified in the Schedule,” shall be substituted.

3. To the said Act the following schedule shall be added, namely :—

“Schedule.

1. A person who is a member of a club or association to which a licence has been granted under the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 1912.

[Appendix 6—*contd.*]

2. A person who has been admitted to an enclosure on the premises of a club or association to which a licence has been granted under the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act, 1912, and who pays—

(i) an admission fee of not less than three rupees per race day and is admitted to an enclosure reserved for persons paying such fee, or

(ii) an admission fee of less than three rupees but not less than one rupee per race day and is admitted to an enclosure reserved for persons paying such fee.

3. A person who has been admitted to a race-course of which the licensee is a Hunt Committee or Secretary of a point to point race."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Council Hall, Bombay, 17th February 1934.

No. 167.—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. IX of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887), published at pages 10-13 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part V, dated the 16th February 1934, it is notified that Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., has signed the Report of the Select Committee subject to a minute of dissent as shown below :—

(Minute of dissent by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C.)

"While agreeing with the view that the appropriate way of giving effect to the intention of the Bill is an amendment of the Bombay Race-courses Licensing Act of 1912, I am of the opinion that until this is done, the amendment made by the Select Committee may be allowed except that part of it which is covered by clause 2 of the schedule, which should be dropped."

Satara, 13th February 1934.

(Signed) R. R. KALE, M.L.C.

G. S. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Council Hall, Bombay, 20th February 1934.

No. 177.—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. IX of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887), published at pages 10-13 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part V, dated the 16th February 1934, it

[Appendix 6—concl.]

is notified that Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., has signed the Report of the Select Committee subject to a minute of dissent as shown below :—

(Minute of dissent by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, M.L.C.)

“ I do not agree with the majority report because the mover of the Bill desired to restrict betting to the members of the Licensed Club only in order to put a check on gambling by all persons as at present. The amendment does not in any way alter the position except the lowering of admission fees which would rather increase gambling by the poor and the lower middle classes.”

(Signed) R. S. ASVALE.

G. S. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Council Hall, Bombay, 23rd February 1934.

No. 191.—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. IX of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887), published at pages 10-13 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part V, dated the 16th February 1934, it is notified that Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., has signed the Report of the Select Committee.

G. S. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay.

APPENDIX 7.

BILL No. XXVII OF 1933.

(A Bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu temples in the Bombay Presidency.)

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the members* of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XXVII of 1933 (A Bill to prevent the dedication of women to

* Note.—The signature of Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., will be notified when received.

[Appendix 7—*contd.*]

service in Hindu temples in the Bombay Presidency), have the honour to report as follows :—

We have carefully considered the provisions of the Bill and have made certain changes as explained in the following paragraphs :—

We understand that the ceremony by which a woman is dedicated to a life of prostitution sometimes takes the form of dedication to a deity, idol, or object of worship, as well as to a temple or other religious institution. Therefore to carry out the purpose of the Bill, which is to prevent the dedication of young women to a life of prostitution in the ostensible service of religion, we have altered the definition of the word "*devadasi*" to include unmarried women dedicated to Hindu deities, idols, objects of worship, temples or other religious institutions. We also understand that women so dedicated are not necessarily Hindus and that they are not invariably required to perform services. We have, therefore, considered it desirable to omit from the definition of the word "*devadasi*" the word "Hindu", which qualified the words "unmarried woman", and the words "to service". Similar changes have been made in the preamble of the Bill.

The definition of the word "temple" as included in the original Bill was sufficiently wide to include places of worship other than those of the Hindus. We have redrafted the definition so as to restrict it to places of religious worship dedicated to or used by the Hindu community. We have also added a definition of the word "woman".

In clause 3 of the Bill, we have omitted the words "within the precincts of a temple or outside" as being unnecessary, and have added the words "any custom or rule of Hindu Law notwithstanding". We have substituted the word "unlawful" for the word "illegal", as the provision in clause 5 makes the dedication of *devadasis* punishable as an offence.

In clause 5 of the Bill, we have provided that the woman to be dedicated should not be punishable under this clause as the Bill is directed against those who commit an offence against the woman.

We have omitted clause 6 of the original Bill, as it is unnecessary by reason of the provisions of section 27 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904.

We have entirely redrafted clause 7 of the original Bill which was copied from the Madras Act V of 1929 and which is not particularly appropriate to conditions in the Bombay Presidency and we have numbered the redrafted clause as clause 6. We have made it clear in this clause that notwithstanding the provisions of Act XI of 1852, Bombay Acts II and VII of 1863 and the rules made thereunder, or the terms of any grant made or sanad issued by Government, the Collector shall release any land assigned as emoluments for the purpose of any service by a *devadasi* as such from liability to the

[Appendix 7—*contd.*]

performance of such service; but as the purpose of the Bill is to prevent the dedication of women as *devadasis* and not to punish those women already dedicated, we have provided that if a woman who is a *devadasi* at the time when this Act comes into force, wishes to continue to hold land as a *devadasi* the order releasing the land from service and directing rent in lieu thereof to be paid shall be postponed during her lifetime. As the enquiry held by the Collector under the provisions of this clause will be a simple enquiry, we think it sufficient to provide that details of procedure should be prescribed by rules.

We have, where the drafting is defective, made the necessary alterations.

We recommend that our report, with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended should be translated and published in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in Sindhi in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

(Signed) R. D. BELL.

(„) G. DAVIS.

(„) P. G. SOLANKI.

(„) R. M. MAXWELL.

(„) S. K. BOLE.

(„) R. V. VANDEKAR.

(„) B. S. KAMAT.

(„) R. R. KALE.

(*subject to a minute of dissent*).

(„) P. R. CHIKODI.

(*Minute of dissent by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C.*)

“As observed by me in my speech on the first reading of the Bill, clause 7 of the original Bill was copied from the Madras Act V of 1929. I agree that it is not appropriate to conditions in the Bombay Presidency and therefore it should be replaced by another provision as redrafted and numbered as clause 6. But since the release of land, involving alteration of rights and obligations, is to be governed by rules to be made hereafter, I think it fair that the Rules to be framed should be subject to the condition of previous publication and laying before the Legislative Council. A clause to that effect is necessary to be added to clause 7 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.”

(Signed) R. R. KALE,

Dated 6th May 1934.

M.L.C.

Camp—Mahabaleshwar.

[Appendix 7—*contd.*]

Note.—Deletions made by the Select Committee are shown in square brackets.

BILL No. XXVII OF 1933.

A Bill to protect devadasis and to prevent the dedication of women to Hindu deities, idols, objects of worship, temples and religious institutions [to service in Hindu temples] in the Bombay Presidency.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS the practice of dedicating women as devadasis to *Hindu deities, idols, objects of worship, temples or other religious institutions* [for service in Hindu temples or to idols] exists in the Bombay Presidency;

AND WHEREAS such practice, however ancient and pure its origin, [invariably serves at present as an initiation] *now leads such women to a life of prostitution* [and results in such women adopting the profession of prostitution];

AND WHEREAS [steps have been taken in some other Provinces and Native States to discontinue such practice and] it is now desirable and expedient to [terminate it] *end such practice*, wherever it exists in the Bombay Presidency;

[AND WHEREAS the enfranchisement of lands held by such women on condition of service in temples will be an effective step in termination of such practice;]

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General [of India] required by [sub-section (3) of] section 80A (3) and of the Governor [of Bombay] required by section 80C of the Government of India Act [has] *have been obtained for the passing of this Act*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) *Short title and extent [and commencement.]* This Act may be called the [Prevention of Dedication of Devadasis Act, 193] *Bombay Devadasis Protection Act, 1934.*

(2) It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

[(3) It shall come into force on the first day of 193 .]

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) [the expression] “devadasi” [shall] means any [Hindu] unmarried woman who is dedicated to [service in a temple or to an idol] *any Hindu deity, idol, object of worship, temple or other religious institution; [and]*

(b) [the expression] “temple” [shall] means [any] a place [of worship, public or private.] *by whatever designation known, dedicated to, or used by, the Hindu community, or any section thereof, as a place of religious worship; and*

(c) “woman” means a female human being of any age.

[Appendix 7—*contd.*]

[3. *Illegality of dedication of a Hindu woman as a devadasi.*—The performance, within the precincts of a Hindu temple or outside of any ceremony under whatever name or description, with reference to a Hindu woman, with or without her consent, intended or having the effect to dedicate her for service as a devadasi, is hereby declared illegal and of no effect.]

3. *Illegality of dedication of a woman as a devadasi.* The performance of any ceremony intended to dedicate or having the effect of dedicating a woman as a devadasi, whether such woman has or has not consented to the performance of such ceremony, is hereby declared unlawful and to be of no effect, any custom or rule of Hindu Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[4. *Marriage by a devadasi.*—Subject to the provisions of the laws by which she may be otherwise governed, a devadasi may contract a marriage and the same shall be regarded as valid, notwithstanding any law or custom declaring such marriage to be invalid by reason of her subjection to the ceremony mentioned in section 3].

4. *Marriage by a devadasi.* No marriage contracted by a woman shall be invalid and no issue of such marriage shall be illegitimate by reason of such woman being a devadasi, any custom or rule of Hindu Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[5. *Punishment.*—Whoever performs, or permits, takes part in or abets the performance of any ceremony mentioned in section 3, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.]

5. *Penalty.* Whoever, other than the woman to be dedicated, performs, permits, takes part in or abets the performance of, any ceremony referred to in section 3, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.

[6. *Liability to punishment under other laws.*—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being liable under section 372 of the Indian Penal Code, or under any other law, to any other or higher punishments than is provided by this Act].

[7. *Enfranchisement of lands held by devadasis.*—(1) Where the remuneration for any service to be rendered by a devadasi in a temple consists in whole or in part, of lands, or assignments of the revenue of lands, granted or continued by Government, shall enfranchise the said lands, from the condition of such service, and substitute an adequate quit rent therefor, under such rules as it may prescribe in this behalf and such enfranchisement shall take effect from the date to be fixed as hereinafter provided].

[(2) Where the remuneration for such service consists, in whole or in part, of lands or the produce of lands, not falling under sub-section (1) the Government of Bombay shall direct the Collector of the District in

[Appendix 7—*contd.*]

which such lands are situate, to determine the amount of rent payable in respect of such lands. The Collector shall, thereupon, after notice to the parties concerned, hold an inquiry and determine the amount of such rent].

[(3) The Government of Bombay shall prescribe rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, providing for the holding of such inquiry, the determination of the said rent, the payment of the costs of the proceedings, and all other matters relating thereto. The said rules shall be published in the Government Gazette, and within six months of such publication, shall be submitted for the approval of the Legislative Council and will become operative on receiving such approval, with or without amendments].

[(4) The order fixing the quit rent under sub-section (1) or the rent under sub-section (2) shall be communicated to the parties concerned and published in the Government Gazette, and subject to any appeal which the rules to be prescribed by the Bombay Government under sub-section (3) may allow, the said order shall be final and shall not be liable to be contested in any Court of Law].

[(5) The order fixing the quit rent or rent as aforesaid shall specify a date from which the order shall take effect, and the said lands shall be deemed to have been enfranchised from the condition of such service as and from the said date].

[(6) From and after the said date :—]

[(a) the quit rent imposed under sub-section (1) shall be payable to the temple concerned and subject to such payment, the devadasi concerned shall hold the land as her own ; and]

[(b) the assignment of revenue in respect of lands enfranchised under sub-section (2) as the case may be, shall be payable to the devadasi concerned during her life and after her death to the temple concerned]

[(7) From and after the said date, no obligation to render such service to the said temple shall be enforceable against the devadasi concerned]

[(8) No order passed under sub-section (1) or (2) shall operate as a bar to the trial of any suit or issue relating to the right to enjoy the land on which the quit rent has been fixed as aforesaid].

6. *Release of land from liability for performance of service.* (1) *Notwithstanding any adjudication or settlement made under the Bombay Rent-free Estates Act, 1852, the Exemption from Land-revenue (No. 1) Act, 1863, and the Exemptions from Land-revenue (No. 2) Act, 1863, or rules made thereunder, or the terms of any grant made or sanad issued by Government, when lands are assigned as emoluments for the performance, by a devadasi of any services as such, the Collector shall, after holding such inquiry as may be prescribed, by order in writing, direct that the land shall be released from liability for performance of such services and that there*

[Appendix 7—concl.]

shall be paid by the holder of such land in lieu of such services such rent as the Collector shall determine in the prescribed manner :

Provided that if a woman who is a devadasi at the time when this Act comes into force, is the holder of such land or performs services as a devadasi for which such land is assigned and appears at such inquiry or gives notice in the prescribed manner and objects to the release of the land and the payment of rent under the provisions of this section the Collector shall pass orders directing that the land shall not be released and rent shall not be payable under this section during the lifetime of such devadasi.

(2) Rent directed to be paid under sub-section (1) shall, when the performance of such services is for the benefit of a Hindu deity, idol, object of worship, temple or other religious institution, be payable by the holder to or on account of such deity, idol, object of worship, temple or other religious institution and in other cases to Government.

Explanation.—Land shall have the same meaning as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

7. *Power to make rules.*—Government may make rules generally for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and in particular for the manner in which the Collector shall hold an inquiry and determine the rent under section 6 and the manner in which notice of objection shall be given under the said section.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Council Hall, Bombay, 18th May 1934.

No. 472.—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXVII of 1933 (A Bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu temples in the Bombay Presidency) published at pages 62-65 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part V, dated the 14th May 1934, it is notified that Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., has signed the Report of the Select Committee.

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Acting Secretary to the Legislative Council,
of the Governor of Bombay.

APPENDIX 8.

BILL No. XXVIII OF 1933.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

(As introduced on the 14th August 1933 and published in the
“*Bombay Government Gazette*” of the 13th Sept. 1933.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act in manner hereinafter appearing, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor required by section 80 (c) of the Government

[Appendix 8—*contd.*]

of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act of 19 .

2. *Amendment of section 55 of Bom. III of 1901.*—(1) In section 55 (clause b) after the words “ of lepers ” delete the words “ habitually ”.

(2) After clause (b) of section 55 the following shall be inserted :—

“ Provided that the Municipality shall not be liable under this section for the maintenance and treatment of any lunatic or leper in any such asylum, hospital or house as aforesaid, unless such lunatic or leper, immediately previous to his admission thereto, has been resident in the Municipal district for at least one year.

“ Provided further that before making any order, for the payment of the cost of maintenance and treatment of any lunatic under this section, the Magistrate empowered, making such order, shall give an opportunity to the Municipality to show that the lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance or that there is a person legally bound to maintain such lunatic and having the means to maintain him or that such lunatic has not been resident in the Municipal District for at least one year, as aforesaid, or that the cost of maintenance and treatment of such lunatic should be borne by a State in India or by a local authority other than the Municipality to whose jurisdiction the lunatic belongs, or by the Local Government.

“ The officer in charge of any asylum to which lunatics for whose maintenance and treatment a Municipality is liable under this section are admitted, shall maintain a clear account of the cost of maintenance and treatment incurred on account of such lunatic detained in the asylum and shall furnish a copy thereof to the Municipality.”

(3) Delete existing proviso to section 55.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The financial position of the District Municipalities of the Presidency in these days of general depression is not generally in a prosperous condition. There are already numerous demands on the Municipal Fund. Anyhow Municipalities can make provision for the obligatory duties laid upon them by the Act, of the residents of their District, applying the funds at their disposal to their best abilities. The funds are barely sufficient to meet the daily requirements of the public and there remains very little to provide for other obligatory duties such as maintaining lunatics and lepers. The limited resources are quite incompetent to meet the demand occasionally made in that connection. This difficulty is bitterly felt by many Municipalities and the grievance has been recognised even by the Government at the time of enacting a similar proviso in the Municipal Boroughs Act (Bombay XVIII of 1925). With the same spirit a similar change is contemplated in the

[Appendix 8—concl'd.]

District Municipal Act also. The case of the District Municipalities is more strong when their resources are taken into consideration.

The expression "habitually resident" is indefinite as in some cases even a man residing in the Municipal District merely for four months is taken to be habitually resident in the district, and his expenses are to be borne by the Municipality compulsorily. When the permanent residents do not get the necessary amenities of life owing to the want of sufficient funds at the disposal of the Municipality under the present Act, the Municipality have to spend hundreds of rupees on a man who scarcely resided even for four months in their district. To do away with the anomaly, the word "habitually" is necessary to be omitted from the clause.

The object of the two provisos is to limit the liability of the Municipality in respect of maintenance and treatment charges to cases where the lunatic or leper has resided in the Municipal District for a period of one year. Similar facility has been given in the case of borough Municipalities of the Presidency.

The present proviso being redundant when read with the newly added proviso has been omitted here.

The second proviso gives an opportunity to the Municipality to place their side on the record for the consideration of the Court before the Magistrate fixes the liability.

In view of the steady increase in the expenditure of Municipalities it is thought desirable that accounts of the expenditure for the lunatic should be kept by the officer in charge of the Asylum, and a copy of the same should be furnished to the Municipality.

P. D. KULKARNI, M.L.C.

APPENDIX 9.

BILL No. XXIX OF 1933.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

(As introduced on the 14th August 1933 and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 13th September 1933.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act, 1934.
2. *Amendment of Section 4 of Bom. V of 1925.*—In section 4 (1) of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, the following words shall

[Appendix 9—*contd.*]

be inserted between the words "with" and "a fine", where they occur for the first time—"imprisonment which may extend to six months or" and again between the same words where they occur for the second time—"imprisonment which may extend to one year and".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this bill is to enhance the punishment for the purpose of prohibiting adulteration of articles of food, e.g., butter, ghee etc. by the addition of imprisonment to that of the fine prescribed under section 4 (1) of the Act. Under that provision the offence is punishable with fine only which is graduated with reference to the number of the offence. The amendment sought to be made is that the first offence shall be punishable with fine or imprisonment, and the subsequent offences with fine and imprisonment. The disclosures made in several recent prosecutions sufficiently warrant the stiffening of the provisions of the Act which are utterly disregarded by the offenders, who are well-to-do and to whom mere fine would not act as a deterrent. The offence is both against public health and the religious sentiment of those persons who do not eat the fat of dead creatures.

A. N. SURVE, M.L.C.
(Bombay City, North).

APPENDIX 10.

BILL No. VII OF 1934.

A Bill to regulate the Money-Lending Business.

(As introduced on the 16th March 1934 and published in the
"Bombay Government Gazette" of the 12th April 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the business carried on by person as money-lenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title, commencement and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Bombay Money-Lenders' Act, 1934.

(2) This section extends to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay. The Governor in Council may, by notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, extend any or all of the remaining provisions of this Act to such places or areas as the Governor in Council thinks fit.

[Appendix 10—*contd.*]

(3) This section shall come into force at once. The Governor in Council, may by notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that any or all of the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as may be specified in the said notification in such place or area to which the said provisions shall have been extended under sub-section (2).

2. *Definitions.* In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

(1) "Bank" means a company carrying on the business of banking and registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof or in British India or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or by Letters Patent or by any Act of the Indian Legislature.

(2) "Company" means a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof or in British India or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or by Letters Patent and includes Life Assurance Companies to which the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, applies.

(3) "Co-operative Society" means a society registered under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

(4) "Court" includes a Court acting in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction.

(5) "Creditor" means a person who in the regular course of business advances a loan as defined in this Act and shall include, subject to the provisions of clause 7 the legal representatives and the successors-in-interest whether by inheritance, assignment or otherwise of the person who advanced the loan.

(5A) "Debtor" means a person whose aggregate income in one year does not exceed Rupees two thousand, and who has borrowed a loan not exceeding Rs. 1,000. Persons who may be dependent on a debtor shall be deemed to be debtors for the purposes of this Act.

(6) "Interest" includes the return to be made over and above what was actually lent, whether the same is charged or sought to be recovered specifically by way of interest or otherwise.

(7) "Loan" means an advance whether of money or in kind at interest and shall include any transaction which the court finds to be in substance a loan, but it shall not include :—

(i) a deposit of money or other property in a Government Post Office Bank or in any other Bank or in a Company or with a Co-operative Society ;

(ii) a loan to or by or a deposit with any society or association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or under any other enactment ;

[Appendix 10—*contd.*]

(iii) a loan advanced by Government or by any local body authorised by Government ;

(iv) a loan advanced by a Bank, a Co-operative Society or a company whose accounts are subject to audit by a certified auditor under the Companies Act ;

(v) a loan advanced to a wholesale trader ;

XXVI
of
1881.

(vi) an advance made on the basis of a negotiable instrument as defined in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, other than a promissory note ;

(vii) a transaction which is, in substance, a mortgage or a sale of immoveable property.

(8) " Prescribed " means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(9) " Trader " means a person who in the regular course of business buys and sells goods or other property, whether moveable or immoveable, and shall include :—

- a wholesale merchant,
- a commission agent,
- a broker,
- a manufacturer,
- a contractor,
- a factory owner ;

but shall not include a person who sells his own agricultural produce or cattle or buys agricultural produce or cattle for his own use.

CHAPTER II.

PROVISIONS FOR PARTICULAR SUITS.

3. *Suits for recovery of loans.*—The provisions of this chapter shall apply to—

(1) Suits for the recovery of loans on account of money lent or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant ; or as the price of goods sold, or on account stated between the plaintiff and defendant ; or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money not hereinbefore provided for ;

(2) Suits for recovery of loans due on contracts other than the above in respect of which interest is charged :

Provided that the value of the subject-matter of such suit does not exceed Rupees one thousand.

[Appendix 10—*contd.*]

4. *Suits where to be instituted and tried.*—Every suit for recovery of money loans shall, if the defendant, or when there are several defendants, any one of such defendants, is a debtor, be instituted and tried in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such defendant who is a debtor resides and not elsewhere.

5. *History of transactions with debtors to be investigated.*—In any suit of the description mentioned in section 3 in which the defendant or any one of them is a debtor, the Court, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, shall examine both the plaintiff and the defendant as witnesses, unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do, and shall enquire into the history and merits of the case, from the commencement of the transactions between the parties and the persons (if any) through whom they claim, out of which the suit has arisen, first with a view to ascertaining whether there is any defence to the suit on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence, or otherwise, and, secondly, with a view to taking an account between such parties in manner hereinafter provided.

When the amount of the claim is admitted and the Court for reasons to be recorded by it in writing believes that such admission is true and is made by the debtor with a full knowledge of his legal rights as against the creditor the Court shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if it thinks fit.

In other cases in which the amount of the claim is admitted the Court shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the parties to require that any matter in difference between them be referred to arbitration.

6. *Mode of taking account.*—When the Court enquires into the history and merits of a case under section 5, it shall—

Notwithstanding any agreement between the parties or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest or setting off the debts of mortgaged property without an account in lieu of interest, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account between the parties from the commencement of the transactions and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say):—

(a) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken ;

(b) in the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor, and the price of goods, if any, sold to him by the creditor as part of the transactions ;

[Appendix 10--*contd.*]

(c) in the account of principal there shall not be debited to the debtor any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable ;

(d) in the account of interest there shall be debited to the debtor, monthly, simple interest, on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding, at the rate allowed by the Court as hereinafter provided ;

(e) all money paid by or on account of the debtor to the creditor or on his account, and all profits, service or other advantages of every description, received by the creditor in the course of the transactions (estimated, if necessary, at such money-value as the Court in its discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by it, may determine), shall be credited first in the account of interest ; and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal ;

(f) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of instituting the suit, and the aggregate of the balance (if any) appearing due on both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date, except when the balance appearing due on the interest-account exceeds that appearing due on the principal account, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

CHAPTER III.

PROVISIONS REGARDING ACCOUNT.

7. *Duty of creditor to maintain and furnish accounts.*—(1) A creditor shall in order to comply with the provisions of this Act :—

(a) regularly record and maintain an account for each debtor separately, of all transactions relating to any loan advanced to that debtor, in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe ;

(b) furnish each debtor every three months with a legible statement of account signed by the creditor or his agent, of any balance or amount that may be outstanding against such debtor on the 31st day of March, 30th day of June, 30th day of September and 31st day of December in each year. This statement of account shall include all transactions relating to the loans entered into during the three months to which the statement relates, and shall be sent in such manner and in such form with such details as the Local Government may prescribe,

[Appendix 10—*contd.*]

on or before the 31st May, 31st August, 30th November or 28th February in the case of any balance outstanding on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December respectively.

Explanation.—(i) The Local Government shall prescribe the forms and numerals in which the accounts required by this section are to be maintained and furnished and the creditor shall, at his own option, use one of the following languages and scripts, namely,—English, Gujerati, Sindhi, Marathi, Urdu, Modi or Hindi; provided that, if the debtor in writing demands that the account be furnished in any one of the above scripts it shall be supplied to him in that script at his cost according to the scale prescribed;

(ii) The prescribed accounts shall be so kept that items due by way of interest shall be shown as separate and distinct from the principal sum, and separate totals of principal and interest shall be maintained. The creditor shall not, in the absence of agreement, include the interest or any portion thereof in the principal sum; and the principal and interest shall be separately shown in the opening balance of each new quarterly account:

Provided that—

(i) if the loan has, since originally advanced, passed by inheritance or assignment to a widow or minor, such widow or minor shall not be bound to maintain and furnish the account prescribed by this clause for a period of three months from the date of such passing;

(ii) nothing in this clause shall be deemed to lay upon any person the duty of maintaining and furnishing the prescribed account in the case of a loan wherein the title to recover is *sub-judice* between two or more persons claiming as creditors adversely to each other unless and until the title has been finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Entries in the account prescribed under clause (a) to sub-clause (1) shall be deemed to be regularly kept in the course of business for the purposes of section 34, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and copies of such entries certified in such manner as may be prescribed shall be admissible in evidence for any purpose in the same manner and to the same extent as the original entries.

Explanation.—A person to whom a statement of account has been sent under clause (b) of sub-clause (1) shall not be bound to acknowledge or deny its correctness and his failure to protest shall not, by itself, be deemed to be an admission of correctness of the account.

8. Penalty for non-compliance with provisions of clause 3.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment in force for the time being—

(a) In any suit or proceeding relating to a loan, the Court shall, before deciding the claim on the merits, frame and decide the issues whether the creditor has complied with the provisions of sub-clauses (a) and (b) of section 7.

[Appendix 10—*contd.*]

(b) If the Court finds that the provisions of clause 7 (I) (a) have not been complied with by the creditor the Court shall, if the plaintiff's claim is established in whole or in part, disallow the whole or a portion of the interest found due, as may seem reasonable to the Court in the circumstances of the case and shall disallow costs ;

(c) If the Court finds that the provisions of section 7 (I) (b) have not been complied with by the creditor, the Court shall, in computing the amount of interest due upon the loan, exclude every period for which the creditor failed duly to furnish the account as required by section 7 (I) (b).

Provided that, if the creditor has after the time prescribed in that sub-clause furnished the account, and the plaintiff satisfied the Court for not furnishing it earlier, the Court may, notwithstanding such omission, include any such period or periods for the purpose of computing the interest.

Explanation.—A person who has kept the account and sent his quarterly statements of account in the form and manner prescribed in section 7 (I) (a) and (b) shall be held to have complied with the provisions of these sub-clauses in spite of errors and omissions, if the Court finds that the errors and omissions are accidental and not intentional or material and that the accounts have been kept in good faith with the intention of complying with the provisions of these sub-clauses.

9. *Savings.*—The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any loan advanced before the commencement of this Act ; provided that, if any fresh transaction relating to a loan advanced before the commencement of this Act is made after the commencement of this Act, such transaction shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

10. *Powers of Local Government to make rules.*—(1) The Local Government may make rules not inconsistent with this Act for the purpose of carrying out all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules—

(i) prescribing the forms of numerals to be used in the accounts required by section 7 (I) ;

(ii) prescribing the manner in which the account required by section 7 (I) (b) shall be furnished by the creditor to the debtor, the forms to be used and the details to be embodied therein, and the scale of cost to be paid by such debtors as may demand that the account required by this sub-clause be furnished in one of the scripts specified in Explanation (i) of this sub-clause ;

Provided that, before making any rules under the provisions of this clause, the Local Government shall publish by notification a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby at least six weeks before a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Local Government shall defer consideration of such rules until after

[Appendix 10—*contd.*]

the meeting of the said Council next following the publication of the draft in order to give any member of the Council an opportunity to introduce a motion for discussing the draft.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Reasons.—Despite the steady growth of the Co-operative Movement in the Bombay Presidency, professional money-lenders known as Sawkars flourish in every town and village of the Presidency. Except for a small proportion of them who are honest, a very big number has acquired a reputation for dishonesty, usury and other malpractices easily practised on the illiterate, poor and labouring classes. It is common knowledge that interest at unconscionably high rates ranging from 24 to 300 per cent. is charged by many such money-lenders who induce people to borrow, deduct first month's interest from the principal before issuing the loan and recover the dues under threats of violence. No doubt, the Usurious Loans Act, passed by the Imperial Legislature in 1918, provides a legal remedy, but this applies only to such cases of usury as are referred to courts of law. Many of the money-lenders manipulate accounts of loans in such an ingenious manner as to evade the provisions of the Usurious Loans Act. Numerous cases of substantially unfair transactions, however, do not come before courts of law not merely for economic reasons but because the poor, helpless people are afraid of harassment and victimisation, by their creditors. Consequently, thousands of people belonging to the agricultural and labouring classes remain in life-long indebtedness almost invariably to the same money-lenders.

This Bill is thus a necessary adjunct to the Usurious Loans Act. Its purpose is to exercise a legal check upon unscrupulous money-lenders as also upon reckless borrowers who habitually indulge in the delight of borrowing.

The Bill is thus designed to control the profession of money-lending which has admittedly assumed a menacing aspect in this Presidency, and this fact justifies the early introduction of this measure of social legislation.

Objects.—The objects of the Bill are explained in the ten clauses :

Clause 1.—Specifies the title, extent, and date of commencement of the Act.

Clause 2.—Contains definitions of terms and expressions used in the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6.—Contain provisions as regards particular suits, the points that the Court has to take into account in determining certain cases of loans, and the mode of taking account in respect of loans.

Clause 7.—Lays down the duties of the creditor to maintain simple but orderly account in the forms and numerals prescribed by the Government and to send to every debtor a periodical extract from these books showing the debit and credit items separately in respect of principal and interest, the rate of interest charged and the balance due. The underlying object of this procedure is to serve as a means of reminding the debtor of the

[Appendix 10—~~concl.~~]

dues and of enabling the creditor to recover the dues before they swell into a big amount. With due regard to the legal rights of the creditor, sub-clause (2) of the clause provides that for the purposes of section 34 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, certified copies of the accounts statement shall be deemed by a court of law as admissible in evidence of the transaction. With an eye to the debtor's interest, the Explanation provides that his failure to protest against the creditor's statement is not tantamount to an admission of the correctness of the account.

Clause 8.—The Court derives its sanction from this clause to impose a penalty on the creditor for non-compliance with the provisions of clause 7 by disallowing the whole or a portion of the interest found due, as may seem reasonable. Here regard is had to a rudimentary principle of law that the penalty for breach should be sufficiently severe to make compliance worthwhile. The clause also authorises the Court to allow due interest to the creditor in certain *bona fide* cases where his errors and omissions in calculation have been found to be accidental and not material.

Clause 9.—Is a saving clause which is necessary to exempt loans advanced before the commencement of operation of this measure.

Clause 10.—This contains the necessary provisions for the rule-making power of the Government under the Act, and for the privilege of the Bombay Legislative Council to discuss the draft rules under the Act before the same are adopted and given effect to.

SYED MUNAWAR, M.L.C.

APPENDIX 11.

BILL No. VIII OF 1934.

A Bill to amend the Law of Adoption.

(As introduced on the 16th March 1934 and published in the
"Bombay Government Gazette" of the 12th April 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law of adoption obtaining in the Bombay Presidency; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Hindu Law Adoption Amendment Act of 1934 .

2. *Extent.*—It applies to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

3. *Restriction for adoption by a Hindu Widow.*—No Hindu widow, who has not the family estate vested in her and whose husband was not

[Appendix 11—*contd.*]

separated, at the time of his death, shall be deemed competent to adopt a son to her husband without his authority or the consent of his undivided co-parceners.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Bombay Presidency the widow's power for adoption has been greater than in other parts of India. As far back as 1879 a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, laid down the principle as follows :—

“A Hindu widow who has not the family estate vested in her and whose husband was not separated at the time of his death, is not competent to adopt a son to her husband without his authority or the consent of his undivided co-parceners.”

Ramji *vs.* Ghamau, I.L.R. 6 Bom. 498. This decision has been followed consistently right up to the end of the year 1932. Their Lordships of the Privy Council, however, disapproved of the decision in Yadao *vs.* Namdeo, L.R. 48, I.A. 573. But that decision was considered by a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court in 1925 in Ishvar *vs.* Gajabai I.L.R. 50 Bom. 468, wherein Their Lordships held that the decision in Ramji *vs.* Ghamau has not been over-ruled by Yadao *vs.* Namdeo. In Bhimabai *vs.* Gurunathagauda, L. R. 60, I.A., 25 Their Lordships of the Privy Council laid down that the decision of the Bombay High Court in Ramji *vs.* Ghamau had been over-ruled by the Privy Council in Yadao *vs.* Namdeo.

It cannot be denied that the Law of Adoption as stated in the ruling of the F. B. Case of 6 Bombay has been consistently followed ever since 1879 and even long before, right up to the end of the year 1932, and if it were now to be disturbed, as undoubtedly it would be, by the Privy Council decision of 1932, it would cause great hardships from many points of view and would totally upset the long established practice sanctioned by Law and Usage. This Bill seeks to restore the position that was obtaining in the Bombay Presidency before the recent Privy Council decision.

H. R. DESAI, M.L.C.

APPENDIX 12.

BILL No. XVIII OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

(As published in the “*Bombay Government Gazette*” of the 8th August 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, in manner hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay District Police (Amendment) Act, 1934.

[Appendix 12—*contd.*]

2. *Amendment of section 29 of Bom. IV of 1890.*—In sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, for the words “an inspector” where they occur for the first time, the words “any police-officer of, and below, the grade of inspector” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, provides that an Inspector-General of Police has authority to punish an Inspector of Police. The authority to punish a police-officer below the grade of an Inspector vests in the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the District Superintendent of Police. It is considered desirable from the administrative point of view that the Inspector-General of Police should have power to punish an officer below the grade of Inspector also. This Bill is intended to carry out that object.

3rd August 1934.

R. D. BELL.

APPENDIX 13.

BILL No. XIX OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay for the purpose hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Opium (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1934.

2. *Amendment of section 20 of Act I of 1878.*—In section 20 of the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, hereinafter called the said Act, for the words “not below the rank of Inspector, and every officer of the department of Excise not below the rank of Assistant Inspector” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“and Excise, in Sind, not below the rank of Jamadar or Dafedar, every officer of the department of Salt, in the Presidency of Bombay except Sind, not below the rank of Inspector, every officer of the department of Excise, in the Presidency of Bombay except Sind, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.”

3. *Amendment of sections 20A, 20B and 20C of Act I of 1878.*—In sections 20A, 20B and 20C of the said Act, the words “of the department of Salt and Excise or the Customs department” shall be omitted.

[Appendix 13—contd.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 20 of the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay the power to investigate offences under the Act has been restricted to officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Assistant Inspector. It has been represented to Government that Excise Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper and Jamadars or Dafedars of the Sind Salt and Excise Department (there are no Sub-Inspectors in Sind) find great difficulty in the prompt disposal of opium cases, as they have to send opium cases detected by them for investigation and disposal to the nearest Inspector or Assistant Inspector or to a police officer. As a result of reduction of establishment and reorganization of Excise charges in the Presidency proper, Excise Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors have now extensive charges and many Sub-Inspectors have their head-quarters far away from the head-quarters of their Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors, while the latter are generally away from their head-quarters on tour. In Sind, the posts of Jamadars were newly created and those of Dafedars substituted for dismantled naiks to improve the tone and efficiency of the Department. The former are placed in independent charge of portions of certain areas where criminal work is heavy and the latter hold charge of circles in the absence of their Inspector. They are well versed in the knowledge of excise laws and procedure and have to pass the Excise Departmental Examination prescribed for Excise Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. The Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department in the Presidency proper and Jamadars or Dafedars of the Salt and Excise Department in Sind have been given powers under section 41 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and they can be safely entrusted with the work of investigating opium cases. The Bill seeks to give these officers the powers of an officer in charge of a police station.

In Sind there is only one combined department "Salt and Excise", while in the Presidency proper there are two separate departments (1) "Salt" and (2) "Excise". Verbal amendments to sections 20A, 20B and 20C are proposed to be made and certain unnecessary words, which are likely to create an impression that the sections do not apply to officers of the departments of Salt or Excise in the Presidency proper, are omitted.

10th August 1934.

S. T. KAMBLA.

APPENDIX 14.

BILL No. XX OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.

(As published in the "Bombay Government Gazette"
of the 21st August 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; And

[Appendix 14—*contd.*]

whereas the previous sanction of the Governor required under section 80C of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Gambling (Amendment) Act, 1934.

2. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. IV of 1887.*—In clause (c) of section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, after the words “ other hand ” the words “ or between any number of individuals in person ” shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 3 (c) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, was amended by Bombay Act XIV of 1929 by the insertion of the words “ or between any number of individuals in person ” to make it clear that wagering or betting upon a horse-race was not gaming within the meaning of that section, when such wagering or betting takes place between persons *inter se* by such contrivance as a totalizator. When section 3 (c) was again amended by Bombay Act III of 1931, the words inserted in the section by Bombay Act XIV of 1929 were omitted through oversight. The present Bill is intended to rectify this omission and to restore the amendment made in 1929.

20th August 1934.

R. D. BELL.

APPENDIX 15.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ BHUTTO, Kt.

Transferred 1. Protective Bund round Kotri.

The bund protects from flooding the town of Kotri and the North Western Railway property. The share to be borne by each party in connection with the maintenance and improvements to the bund has been fixed as follows :—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|---------|
| Government | .. | .. | .. | 10/20th |
| North Western Railway | .. | .. | .. | 5/20th |
| Kotri Municipality | .. | .. | .. | 3/20th |
| District Local Board, Karachi | .. | .. | .. | 2/20th |

In May 1934, the Superintending Engineer, Southern Sind Circle, reported that there was a great danger of the bund breaching and doing considerable damage to property and urged upon Government the necessity of raising the bund before the abkalani. As the matter was very urgent, Government issued orders to start the work of extensions

[Appendix 15—*contd.*]

and improvements estimated to cost Rs. 32,950 (including Rs. 5,991 for acquiring land). Funds to be provided by Government will be made available from savings in the current year's grant under the head 41-Civil Works—Provincial. As the expenditure on the work is of the nature of a new service, sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

41-Civil Works—Provincial (Partly Reserved and Partly Transferred)
Rs. 1,20,53,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1934.

APPENDIX 16.

STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS TO COVER THE EXCESSES SHOWN IN THE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1932-33 AND IN THE REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL THEREON.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. J. B. COOPER.

Reserved 1-A.

In paragraph 90 of his report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Bombay for the year 1932-33, the Accountant General, Bombay, has reported that excess expenditure under the following heads requires the sanction of the Legislative Council :—

| | Amount of excess. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Rs. |
| (1) 43-Famine (Reserved) | .. 158 |
| (2) 47-Miscellaneous (Reserved) | .. 60,155 |

These excesses are briefly explained below :—

(1) *43-Famine (Reserved).*—During the months of August and September 1929 all telegraph offices in Sind were ordered to be kept open day and night for the acceptance of State telegrams in connection with the floods. The cost, amounting to Rs. 6,572-4-0, was credited by the Accountant General to the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the year 1931-32. In 1933, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan Circle, made a further demand of Rs. 157-12-0 on the ground that the correct amount, as finally checked by the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, came to Rs. 6,730. The amount of Rs. 157-12-0 was adjusted in the accounts for 1932-33. As no provision was made in that year under the head "43-A, Famine

[Appendix 16—*contd.*]

Relief", the Legislative Council is now requested to sanction the excess of Rs. 158.

(2) 47, *Miscellaneous—Reserved*.—In the year 1932-33 Government were legally advised that tobacco taxation in Bombay City was a provincial tax and all receipts should therefore be credited to provincial revenue and the vote of the Legislative Council obtained for the payment of the net revenue to the Municipality. Accordingly a supplementary vote of Rs. 11,17,000 was obtained in March 1933. The former practice had been that the net revenue after deduction of cost of collection had been handed over to the Municipality directly from the receipts without passing that revenue through the provincial accounts, and as the cost of collection appeared as establishment charges in the provincial account, the deduction from tobacco realisations for cost of collection was shown as a deduct entry under the head "47, *Miscellaneous—Reserved*". The new accounting procedure involved the disappearance of that deduct entry, and there was consequently an excess under the head. Taking into account small savings under other minor heads the total excess under "47, *Miscellaneous—Reserved*" amounted to Rs. 60,155, which the Legislative Council is now requested to sanction.

(3) The amounts for which sanction of the Legislative Council is required are summarised below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|--------|
| 43, <i>Famine—Reserved</i> | 158 |
| 47, <i>Miscellaneous—Reserved</i> | 60,155 |

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1934.

APPENDIX 17.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM
MURTAZA KHAN BHUTTO.

Transferred 2. *Payment of grant-in-aid to the Trimbak Municipality for expenditure on preliminary works in connection with the last Sinhast Fair.*

In the year 1931 Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the Trimbak Municipality at the rate of 7 per cent. interest per annum to enable it to carry out certain sanitary works in connection with the last Sinhast Fair. The loan was made a first charge on the pilgrim tax receipts of the Municipality and was repayable with interest thereon in eight equal instalments, out of which six have been paid by the Municipality, and two, with accrued interest thereon, are still outstanding. These sanitary works were undertaken by the Municipality on the advice of the Public Health Department of Government and were carried

[Appendix 17—*contd.*]

out through Government agency. For the 1921 Sinhast, 3,25,000 pilgrims visited Trimbak and it was impossible to tell beforehand the number which would come for the 1933 Sinhasta. It was therefore necessary, if sound health conditions were to be maintained during the Fair, to make adequate sanitary arrangements beforehand on the basis of past experience. But, in the event, owing to various causes, the number of pilgrims who visited Trimbak was only 1,60,300; only half the number of the previous Sinhasta, and consequently, the income of the Municipality from the pilgrim tax, the proceeds of which were intended to be used for the repayment of the loan, fell very short of the estimate. Also the other resources of the Municipality are inadequate to meet the full charges on account of the repayment of the loan. In view of the fact that the maintenance of sound health conditions at Trimbak during the Sinhasta is a matter not merely of municipal concern but also of provincial importance to prevent epidemics spreading throughout the Deccan, and that the works undertaken by the Municipality were unavoidably in excess of the actual requirements, Government consider that the Municipality should not be held responsible for the whole cost of the sanitary measures, and that some relief should be afforded to it. They have accordingly decided to make a grant-in-aid to the Municipality of Rs. 6,576 (representing the outstanding instalments of principal and interest accrued thereon). It is proposed to meet the charge on account of the grant by re-appropriation from savings within the grant "33—Public Health—Transferred." As the expenditure relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"33—Public Health—Transferred."

Rs. 24,19,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1934.

APPENDIX 18.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 3. *Raising Hajipur Bund mile 0 to mile 3/7 and mile 6/2 to mile 20/2 and raising pitching.*

The floods of 1933 were the first heavy floods to occur subsequent to the completion of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals and they gave the first indication of the effects on the high flood levels attained in the lower

[Appendix 18—contd.]

reaches of the River Indus below Kotri, which are likely to follow the operation of the Barrage Canals and the closure of the various inundation canals taking off from the river between Rohri and Kotri. It was observed during the abkalan season of 1933 that the flood discharging capacity of the river, for corresponding high flood levels, has shown a distinct change subsequent to the operation of the Barrage Canals, and further that an unprecedented high flood level of 24.9 feet was reached at Kotri during 1933 with a river discharge of only 6,00,000 cusecs. The bund system in this area, which was constructed from data based on the pre-Barrage regime conditions of the river in this reach, was found to be inadequate in the altered conditions now obtaining. Fortunately, owing to the vigilance and unceasing efforts of the staff nothing untoward happened during the floods of last year, but it became apparent that the immediate strengthening of the bund system was necessary in view of the conditions now existing. A higher flood discharge than that of last year, and the occurrence of this is not improbable, might cause a serious breach in the Hajipur bund line. A breach at any place on this line would mean devastation and ruin to all the low-lying areas at present protected by this bund system, and which low-lying areas comprise about 1,20,000 acres of cultivable area containing approximately 100 small villages and 20 large villages. The loss to the Zamindars, which would follow as the result of a breach in this area, would amount to some Rs. 10 lakhs. In addition to this loss, there would be a loss of Government revenue to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs and probable damage to Government works amounting to about Rs. 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs. In the circumstances, the strengthening of the Hajipur Bund line had to be undertaken at once. The total estimated cost of satisfactorily reconditioning this bund line is Rs. 2,09,075 as detailed below :—

| | Rs. |
|--|----------|
| (1) Raising and strengthening Hajipur Bund mile 3/7 to mile 6/2 and raising existing pitching .. | 34,936 |
| (2) Raising and strengthening Hajipur Bund mile 0 to mile 3/7 and mile 6/2 to mile 20/2 and raising pitching | 48,295 |
| (3) Raising and strengthening 12th mile loop including raising pitching and berms | 96,670 |
| (4) Raising 1st mile loop and raising pitching .. | 18,264 |
| (5) Constructing rear berm along Hajipur Bund mile 7/3 to mile 7/7 and whole of 1st mile loop .. | 10,910 |
| | 2,09,075 |

In the current year's budget under the head "55" provision has been made for items 1, 3 and 5. There is no provision for items 2 and 4. On further careful consideration of the situation it was found necessary to postpone item 3 for the present and to undertake item 2 as the raising and strengthening of the main bund, which is the first line of defence against floods, is of more vital importance than the raising and strengthening

[Appendix 18—concl'd.]

of the 12th mile loop (item 3 above). As this work (item 2) had to be taken in hand before the current abkalani, orders to start it were issued in April 1934. The amount (Rs. 30,000) provided for item 3 will be utilised on this work (*viz.* item 2) and the balance (Rs. 18,000) will be met, as far as possible, by reappropriation from savings on other works accruing during the course of the year. As, however, the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

55—Construction of Irrigation Works except Lloyd Barrage—Reserved.

Rs. 11,40,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1934.

APPENDIX 19.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 4. *Raising and strengthening the Ghallian Bund.*

The Ghallian Bund protects the Fuleli Canal, which irrigates a large area of fertile land, two Barrage channels, Hyderabad town, and many important villages. In the abkalani of 1933 the free-board of this bund was only 2 feet compared with the free-board of 4 feet required in accordance with the Indus River Commission specifications. At some places the free-board was even less than one foot, and consequently the bund was nearly breached during the abkalani of 1933 ; it would certainly have breached if breaches had not occurred along its flanks. In the event of a breach occurring in the Ghallian Bund important villages, as well as the low-lying portions of Hyderabad town, and the standing crops on the Barrage channels would be subjected to serious flood damage. Disastrous losses to the crops on the Fuleli Canal would also occur if the flood water found its way into this canal during the middle or the latter part of the kharif season as the canal would be silted in consequence of the entrance of the additional water. The probable loss to Government which would follow a breach in this bund would amount to Rs. 5 lakhs, while the loss to the people would be Rs. 15 lakhs or more depending on the date of the occurrence of breach. In the circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to raise and strengthen this bund and to provide a free-board of 4 feet above the highest recorded flood level before the

[Appendix 19—*contd.*]

present abkalani set in. Orders to commence the work were accordingly issued in April last. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 20,692 and the expenditure will be met, as far as possible, by reappropriation from savings on other works accruing during the course of the year. As, however, the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

55—Construction of Irrigation Works except Lloyd Barrage—Reserved.

Rs. 11,40,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1934.

APPENDIX 20.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 5. Grants for the Reformatory Schools.

Government have accepted the recommendation of the Committee of Enquiry into the Care of Destitute Children and Young Offenders appointed in 1933 that the direction and control of all the organisations dealing with the problem of the care and treatment of juvenile delinquents and destitutes should be in the hands of a central authority. They have accordingly sanctioned the establishment of a Juvenile Branch under the control of the Home Department to deal with the problem and placed it in charge of the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency. The administrative control of the reformatory schools in this Presidency under the Reformatory Schools Act, including the control over the grants provided in the current year's budget for these schools and the establishment of the Yeravda Reformatory School under the head "31, Education (Reserved)—D—Special" was therefore transferred from the Director of Public Instruction to the Backward Class Officer with effect from the 1st April 1934. The latter officer has also been appointed the Chief Inspector of certified schools under the Bombay Children Act instead of the former.

Owing to the transfer of the grants for the reformatory schools from the Director of Public Instruction to the Backward Class Officer it is necessary, for the purpose of the classification of expenditure, to transfer these grants from the head "31, Education (Reserved)" to the head "37, Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved)". The voted provision of

[Appendix 20—*contd.*]

Rs. 1,14,700 made in the current year's budget for the reformatory schools under the head "31, Education (Reserved)—D—Special" will not now be required under this head.

The Legislative Council is therefore requested to sanction a supplementary demand of Rs. 1,14,700 for the expenditure of the reformatory schools under the head "37, Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous (Reserved)" during the year 1934-35.

Demand voted and now increased.

"37, Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous (Reserved)".

Rs. 4,49,000 + Rs. 1,14,700.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1934.

APPENDIX 21.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. COOPER.

Reserved 6. *Loans to small industries.*

Government have had under consideration for some time the question of providing financial aid to small industries. The Industries Conference which was held in Simla in 1933 and which was attended by the various Provincial Ministers of Industries and Directors of Industries, appointed a sub-committee to consider this question which recommended that Governments might advance direct loans for the aid of small industries up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in each case.

2. Government have decided that this recommendation should be adopted and propose to inaugurate a policy of affording financial assistance to small industries and in particular to cottage industries.

3. The detailed rules for the grant of loans to such industries are under consideration of Government, but the following principles will be observed :—

- (1) Loans not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in any one case will be made direct by Government to the industrialists.
- (2) The rate of interest to be charged on these loans will be the same as that charged under the Land Improvement Loans Act.
- (3) Loans will be given only to those industrialists who can provide collateral security which is adequate in the opinion of Government to cover the loan as it is necessary to ensure that public money is not lost by an excessive number of bad debts.

[Appendix 21—*contd.*]

4. It is not possible yet to estimate what demand there will be for such loans from small industrialists nor what proportion of the applications will on enquiry be found suitable for the grant of loans. Government, therefore, are asking only for a token grant of Rs. 10 in order to obtain the approval of the Legislative Council to the policy now to be inaugurated.

Demand voted and now increased.

Loans and Advances by Provincial Government—(Voted).

Rs. 7,79,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1934.

APPENDIX 22.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN
BHUTTO, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Transferred 7. *Investigation of an independent source of water supply to Salsette and Trombay.*

Government are at present depending upon the Bombay Municipality for the supply of water to Salsette and Trombay. In accordance with the arrangement arrived at with the Bombay Municipality that body has agreed to supply to Government a maximum quantity of 2·7 million gallons of water per day required for distribution in Salsette and Trombay. The period of the present agreement with the Bombay Municipality expires in October 1936. In view of the large increase in the consumption of water in Bombay City, it is doubtful whether the Municipality will agree to continue the present supply of 2·7 million gallons per day after October 1936. The present total consumption of water in Salsette and Trombay has already reached the figure of 2·5 million gallons per day. Even if the Bombay Municipality agrees to continue the present supply of 2·7 million gallons per day after 1936, it will hardly be sufficient to meet the increased needs owing to the rapid growth of population in the Suburban area. In these circumstances, Government consider it desirable to investigate an independent source of water supply to Salsette and Trombay. Preliminary investigations show that the Kanheri Valley near Borivli Railway Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is capable of providing an adequate storage for the supply of about 6 million gallons of water per day. Allowing for an increase of 50 per cent. in the population of the Suburban area over that of the census of 1931, it is considered that this quantity will be

[Appendix 22—*contd.*]

sufficient to meet the requirements of Salsette and Trombay for a long time to come. It is, accordingly, proposed to carry out detailed surveys and investigations of the Kanheri Valley Storage Scheme during the current financial year so as to have an accurate estimate of expenditure and revenue ready as soon as possible. The surveys and preparation of the detailed plans and estimates of the scheme are estimated to cost Rs. 3,000. A saving of Rs. 1,500 is available at present out of the provision made in the current year's budget in connection with the Salsette Water Supply Scheme under the sub-head "F-Works" under the head "33, Public Health—Transferred", and it is proposed to allot this amount for the present. The balance of Rs. 1,500 required in connection with the proposed survey will be allotted later when the further savings under the head, "33, Public Health" are known. As the expenditure in question is of the nature of a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to a demand for a token grant of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"33, Public Health—Transferred."

Rs. 24,19,000 + 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1934.

APPENDIX 23.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN
BHUTTO, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Transferred 8. *A grant of Rs. 6,600 for plague preventive measures in the Districts of Bijapur, Satara, Dharwar and Belgaum.*

In March last, the Director of Public Health submitted for the approval of Government a scheme for the more effective prevention of plague in the most plague-affected districts of this Presidency. He stated that plague has now become the principal epidemic of the Province and considered that the need for more effective measures to combat this epidemic is especially urgent as it is bound, if timely precautions are not taken, to assume a more virulent and widespread form during the current year. He has now submitted to Government a scheme for starting operations for the systematic destruction of rats by cyanogas on the lines of the Cumbum Valley experiment in the Madras Presidency. The scheme provides that local bodies should first be instructed in the measures that are to be adopted and then left to carry on operations on their own account.

[Appendix 23—*Contd.*]

The District Local Boards of Bijapur, Satara, Dharwar and Belgaum have expressed their willingness to undertake operations on the lines indicated under the supervision of officers deputed by Government for the purpose and the Director has already availed himself of the services of Rao Bahadur G. D. Chitre, Plague Research Officer at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, for the training of the personnel employed by the local bodies for the plague operations. The District Local Boards, Bijapur and Satara, have also begun the operations on their own account. An expenditure of Rs. 6,600 is to be incurred immediately on account of these operations as detailed below :—

| | Rs. |
|--|-------|
| Rao Bahadur Chitre's travelling and daily allowance .. | 300 |
| Cost of cyanogas and pumps | 6,300 |
| | 6,600 |
| Total .. | 6,600 |

It may be mentioned that as the cyanogas and pumps are to be utilized by the local bodies who are undertaking the operations, the amount of Rs. 6,300 now to be spent by Government, will, in due course, be recovered from the local bodies concerned and credited to "XXIII—Public Health (Receipts)". The initial expenditure has, however, to be provided for under "33—Public Health" and is proposed to be met from savings in the grants under that head. As the expenditure relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to a demand for the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"33—Public Health—Transferred."

Rs. 24,19,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1934.

APPENDIX 24.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN
BRUTTO, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Transferred 9. *Expenditure on account of the introduction of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act.*

Government have decided that the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, shall be brought into effect on the 1st of March 1935

[Appendix 24—*contd.*]

in Bombay City and in the following districts including all municipal areas therein :—

1. Broach.
2. Surat.
3. Thana.
4. Bombay Suburban.
5. Ahmednagar.
6. Poona.
7. Satara.
8. Belgaum.
9. Karachi (including Karachi City).
10. Sukkur.

For the purpose of the Act all the weights and measures in use will have to be tested against standard weights and measures and, if found correct stamped. For this purpose reference, secondary and working standards of weights and measures and balances will be required as well as the necessary staff to carry out the tests and stamping. Reference and secondary standards will be required in Bombay City and secondary standards at the headquarters of each district, and working standards and scales for the test of weights and measures belonging to the public, will be required by each Inspector of Weights and Measures. The cost of these standard weights, measures, scales, etc., is shown in Statement B.

2. It is proposed to appoint a Warden of Weights and Measures, who, under the Director of Industries, will be in charge of the Weights and Measures section of the Department of Industries and of the work under the Act in the City of Bombay and in the Bombay Suburban District. For this post a person holding an Honours Degree in Engineering (Mechanical or Electrical) or Physics and Mathematics, with practical workshop experience and, if possible, with knowledge of the actual work in connection with the verifying and stamping of weights and measures, is required. Probably it will be necessary to give any candidate selected a period of training in the Bombay Mint where the reference, secondary and working standards will be manufactured. Government consider it improbable that they will obtain a man with the necessary scientific qualifications on a starting pay of less than Rs. 500.

3. An Assistant Warden, whose technical qualifications will have to be of the same nature though not so high, as those of the Warden, will be required. After being trained in the Mint, he will verify and stamp secondary standards and perform other duties under the Warden.

4. In Bombay a Government Inspector of Weights and Measures will mainly be employed in verifying and stamping the weights and measures in the factories where weights and measures are manufactured, and in the shops where weights and measures are stocked for sale, especially of the wholesale trade. The ordinary testing of weights and measures used by the public in Bombay City will be done by the

[Appendix 24—*contd.*]

Inspectors appointed under the Act by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

5. It is proposed in the beginning to have two Inspectors of Weights and Measures in each district, one mainly for rural areas and the other for the Headquarters Municipal area and, where feasible, for some Municipalities as well.

6. The Warden, Assistant Warden, and each Inspector will require a Manual Assistant of a mechanic's status for the actual stamping work.

7. The qualifications, duties and functions of Inspectors will be found in the rules made under the Act in Government Notification, No. 9492 of 5th June 1934, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 14th June 1934.

8. The accompanying statement "A" gives the recurring expenditure for staff and other items required for the working of the Act during the current year.

9. Of the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,54,468-6-0, Rs. 58,660 will be incurred in England for the purchase of the necessary balances for testing purposes, etc., and Rs. 95,808-6-0 will be expended in India, mainly on the weights and measures which are being manufactured at the Bombay Mint and on the necessary stamping instruments.

10. For the year 1934-35 no income is expected. It will be necessary to give training to the staff and it is, therefore, proposed to engage them from January and to allow a period of about two months for training, and to start actual working of the Act from the 1st of March it is improbable, however, that any appreciable amount will be realised in fees during that month, and, therefore, no estimate is made for income from the working of the Act in this year. But thereafter Government anticipate that fees realised will cover, not only the annual recurring expenses, but provide a margin by which after a time the non-recurring cost involved in the purchase of standards and balances will be recouped.

11. The expenditure is debitable to "37-Miscellaneous—Transferred". The Legislative Council is now requested to sanction an additional amount of Rs. 1,68,622.

Demand voted and now increased.

"37-Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred".

Rs. 71,000 + Rs. 1,68,622.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1934.

STATEMENT " A ".

Recurring expenditure on account of the introduction of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act for two months (January and February) during 1934-35.

1589
[Appendix 24—contd.]

| Number of appointments. | Designation. | Scale of pay. | Compensatory Allowance. | Conveyance Allowance. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | Pay + Allowance. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| | <i>Bombay City.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> |
| 1 | Warden of Weights and Measures .. | 300—20—500—E.B.—25—750 (Rs. 500 starting pay). | .... | .... | 1,000 | .. | = 1,000 |
| 1 | Assistant Warden of Weights and Measures .. | 150—10—250—E.B.—15—400 | .... | .... | 300 | .. | = 300 |
| 1 | Inspector of Weights and Measures .. | 130—10/2—250 | .... | 35 per mensem .. | 260+70 | | = 330 |
| 3 | Manual Assistants | 35—1—50 | .... | 3 per mensem .. | 210+18 | | = 228 |
| 1 | Clerk | 50—5/2—95—5—140 | .... | .... | 100 | .. | = 100 |
| 4 | Peons | Scales in force in Bombay subject to 2 annas cut (Rs.19) | .... | .... | 152 | .. | = 152 |
| | <i>District including all Municipal areas therein.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector of Weights and Measures for Bombay Suburban District. | 100—5/2—150 | 12½ local allowance admissible in Salsette. | 20 per mensem .. | 200+25+40 | | = 265 |

Appendices

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Inspector of Weights and Measures for Municipal areas in the Bombay Suburban District. | 100—5/2—150 | Do. .. | 20 per mensem .. | 200 + 25 + 40 = 265 | |
| 9 | Inspectors of Weights and Measures for 9 Districts. | 100—5/2—150 | Karachi allowance to Karachi Inspector at the sanctioned rate (Rs. 12½). | 20 per mensem .. | 1,800 + 25 + 300 = 2,185 | |
| 9 | Inspectors of Weights and Measures for Municipal areas in 9 Districts. | 100—5/2—150 | Do. .. | 20 per mensem | 1,800 + 25 + 300 = 2,185 | |
| 1 | Manual Assistant for the Bombay Suburban District. | 25—1—40 | 5 Local allowance admissible in Salsotte. | 3 per mensem .. | 50 + 10 + 6 = 66 | |
| 1 | Manual Assistant for the Municipal areas in the Bombay Suburban District. | 25—1—40 | Do. .. | 3 per mensem .. | 50 + 10 + 6 = 66 | |
| 9 | Manual Assistants for 9 Districts .. | 25—1—40 | .... | 3 per mensem .. | 450 + 54 = 504 | |
| 9 | Manual Assistants for Municipal areas in 9 Districts. | 25—1—40 | .... | 3 per mensem .. | 450 + 54 = 504 | |
| 1 | Peon in the Bombay Suburban District .. | Scales in force in the mofussil subject to 2 annas cut (Rs. 15). | 1 Local allowance admissible in Salsotte. | .... | 30 + 2 = 32 | |
| 1 | Peon in the Municipal areas in the Bombay Suburban District. | Do. .. | Do. .. | .... | • 30 + 2 = 32 | |
| 9 | Peons in District areas .. | Scales in force in the localities subject to 2 annas cut (Rs. 15). | { | | | 270 .. = 270 |
| 9 | Peons in Municipal areas in the Districts .. | | | | | 270 .. = 270 |

STATEMENT "A"--contd.

| Number of appointments. | Designation. | Scale of pay. | Compensatory Allowance. | Conveyance Allowance. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----|--------|
| | | | | | Pay + Allowance. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | <i>District including all Municipal areas therein—contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| | Travelling allowance for Bombay Staff Rs. 200 per mensem. | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 400 |
| | Office rent at the rate of Rs. 25 for 20 Government Inspectors. | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 1,000 |
| | Contingencies (Recurring) | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 4,000 |
| | | | | | | | 14,154 |

1391
[Appendix 24—contd.]

Appendices

[Appendix 24—concl'd.]

STATEMENT "B".

Non-recurring expenditure on account of the introduction of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act during 1934-35.

| Sets. | Cost. |
|--|--------------|
| | Rs. a. p. |
| <i>Expenditure in England.</i> | |
| 21 sets of scales and balances one for each Inspector in Bombay City and Districts .. | 58,660 0 0 |
| Total expenditure in England .. | 58,660 0 0 |
| <i>Expenditure in India.</i> | |
| 1 set of reference standards to be kept in Bombay with the Warden .. | .. |
| 11 sets of secondary standards—two sets in Bombay City and one in each District (except Bombay Suburban District) .. | .. |
| 22 sets of Working standards—two sets for Bombay Inspector and one set for each Inspector in the Districts .. | .. |
| Customs duty on the scales to be imported and wooden cases for these scales .. | 10,121 0 0 |
| Furniture, clearing charges for scales imported from England and contingencies | 10,000 0 0 |
| Total expenditure in India .. | 95,808 6 0 |
| Grand total for expenditure in India and in England .. | 1,54,468 6 0 |

APPENDIX 25.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. KAMBLI.

Transferred 10. *Expenditure in connection with cotton schemes financed from the funds of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.*

In the current year's estimates a provision of Rs. 1,89,400 has been made on account of cotton operations subsidised by the Indian Central

[Appendix 25—*contd.*]

Cotton Committee. This amount represents expenditure on schemes already in hand. At the cold weather meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, which was held at the end of January 1934, new schemes were sanctioned by the Committee but intimation regarding them was received too late to admit of any provision being made in the budget estimates. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has offered additional subsidies and the Local Government have accepted them, aggregating in all Rs. 1,28,608 for the following schemes:—

| <i>Scheme.</i> | <i>Amount.</i> |
|---|----------------|
| | Rs. |
| (1) Gujarat Boll-worm clean-up scheme .. | 3,436 |
| (2) Survey of small leaf disease of cotton .. | 5,118 |
| (3) Study of village consumption of cotton in— | |
| Presidency proper | 2,500 |
| Sind | 2,500 |
| (4) Multiplication and supply of Banilla cotton seed in the Deccan Canals | 23,605 |
| (5) Cotton Forecast Improvement Scheme .. | 10,694 |
| (6) Scheme for distribution and extension of improved varieties of cotton in Surat area .. | 65,755 |
| (7) Training grant for Mr. G. B. Patel, Cotton Breeder, Gujarat | 15,000 |
| Total .. | 1,28,608 |

Details of the expenditure to be incurred in the current year on account of these schemes are given in the appended statement.

2. As regards No. 7, the Indian Central Cotton Committee considered the question of awarding research studentships to men already in the service of Local Governments and decided to divide scholarships into two groups, viz., training grants and general scholarships. Training grants are given to Government servants who may be recommended by their Provincial Governments, provided they are considered fit by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The name of Mr. G. B. Patel, Cotton Breeder, Gujarat, was recommended for such a grant in order to enable him to go to the United States of America for advanced training in cotton breeding. Mr. Patel has had varied experience in plant breeding and particularly in cotton plant breeding and it was desirable that at least one of the younger generation of cotton breeders in this Presidency should have a first class overseas training. The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,000 for Mr. Patel for foreign training for a period of two years. This amount is required to meet the cost of passages between India and foreign countries, study allowance and other incidental charges to be incurred in connection with the study

[Appendix 25—*contd.*]

Mr. Patel has been granted leave on average pay for 8 months followed by leave on half average pay for 20 months from 1st June 1934. The financial liability of the Local Government will be limited to the payment to Mr. Patel of such leave salary as may be due to him. An expenditure of Rs. 5,955 will be incurred during the current year on account of travelling expenses and study fees.

3. As the expenditure on account of all these schemes is subject to the vote of the Legislative Council as in the case of all other expenditure under the head "34, Agriculture", the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"34, Agriculture—Transferred."

Rs. 24,11,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1934.

Statement showing the details of expenditure to be incurred in 1934-35.

| 1 | Cotton Boll-worm Clean-up (plant-puller propaganda) Extension Scheme, Broach. | Scheme for a survey of small leaf disease of cotton. | Scheme for the studies of village consumption of cotton in | | Scheme for multiplica- tion and supply of Banilla cotton in Deccan Canals. | Scheme for improvement of cotton crop fore- casts in the Bombay Presidency. | Scheme for distribution and exten- sion of cotton of improved varieties in Surat. | Training grant for Mr. G. B. Patel, Cotton Breeder, North Gujarat, Viramgam. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------|---|---|--|---|---------------|
| | | | Bombay Presidency. | Sind. | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Pay of officers .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,373 | ..... | ..... | 1,373 |
| Pay of establishment .. | 2,092 | 1,938 | 1,100 | 1,464 | 525 | 561 | 4,463 | ..... | 12,143 |
| Allowances (Travelling Allowance). | 500 | 500 | 363 | 600 | 50 | 800 | 800 | 5,955 | 9,568 |
| Contingencies .. | 844 | 306 | 125 | 436 | 4,035 | 1,100 | 6,580 | ..... | 13,426 |
| Total .. | 3,436 | 2,744 | 1,588 | 2,500 | 4,610 | 3,834 | 11,843 | 5,955 | 36,510 |

APPENDIX 26.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 11. Regulator at mile 10.6 of the Nurwah ex-Begari Canal.

In January 1932, Khan Bahadur Allahbuksh Haji Mahomed Umer, O.B.E., M.L.C., Zamindar, approached the Chief Engineer in Sind with a request that the existing regulator at mile 11/5 of the Nurwah ex. the Begari Canal should be reconstructed at mile 10.6 of the canal. The then Chief Engineer in Sind (Sir Charlton Harrison), apparently foreseeing the success of the regulator, permitted Khan Bahadur Allahbuksh to construct it at his own cost under the supervision and control of the Public Works Department. The Chief Engineer also gave the Khan Bahadur an undertaking to the effect that if, at a later date, the new regulator proved to be a profitable proposition from the point of view of Government, the possibility of asking Government to bear the whole or part of the cost of the work would be considered.

The regulator was constructed before the Abkalani of 1932 at a cost of Rs. 4,030 and has fulfilled the purpose for which it was built. The work has proved to be not only highly remunerative to Government but also beneficial to all the zamindars concerned. It was responsible for an increase of 2,351 acres of cultivation during 1932-33 as compared with the average corresponding area cultivated during the previous five years, and an increase of 1,500 acres as compared with the corresponding acreage cultivated in 1931. The additional aggregate revenue accruing to Government on account of the new regulator amounts to Rs. 34,106 since its construction.

It is therefore proposed to reimburse the cost of the regulator, viz., Rs. 4,030 to Khan Bahadur Allahbuksh in accordance with the undertaking given to him by the then Chief Engineer in Sind.

The expenditure which is debitable to the head 'XIII' will be met, as far as possible, by reappropriation from savings on other works accruing during the course of the year. As, however, the expenditure relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

'XIII—Deduct—Working Expenses', '15—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues' and 'Refunds of revenue' under the heads 'XIII' and 'XIV'—Reserved.

Rs. 76,91,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1934.

APPENDIX 27.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM MURTAZA
 KHAN BRUTTO.

Transferred 12. *Payment to the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, on account of local fund cess due to the Board from the Limbdi Durbar.*

Section 93 (1) (c) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, was amended by Bombay Act X of 1927 to provide that local fund cess should be levied on every sum which would have been assessable on any land as land revenue, had the land not been Talukdari land. In accordance with this Act, with effect from 1927-28 the Bombay Government was bound to recover from the Limbdi Durbar local fund cess on the full survey assessment of the Durbar's Talukdari villages in the Ahmedabad district. This local fund cess amounted to Rs. 7,402 per annum and had to be paid by Government under section 75 (c) of the Act to the District Local Board, Ahmedabad. The Government of Bombay, however, in 1865 had agreed with the Limbdi Durbar to accept an annual sum of Rs. 700 in lieu of all demands for local fund cess. The Secretary of State has now ruled that the Bombay Government cannot levy, on account of local fund cess, more than Rs. 700 which was fixed under this arrangement made with the Durbar in 1865. Government, therefore, are introducing in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act in order to provide that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Act, the local fund cess leviable in respect of the talukdari lands, in regard to which a promise or undertaking has already been made by the Government, shall be the fixed amount agreed under such promise or undertaking. But until this Bill is passed into law, Government are, in fairness, bound to pay to the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, the local fund cess already due for a period of eight years from 1927-28 to 1934-35, *i.e.*, the difference between the local fund cess (Rs. 7,402) on full assessment and the amount (Rs. 700) agreed upon in 1865 which amounts to about Rs. 53,616. This charge is debitable to "47—Miscellaneous—Transferred—Contributions". No provision has been made in the current year's budget on this account, nor are any savings anticipated in the current year to cover the extra expenditure. In the circumstances the Legislative Council is requested to sanction the supplementary grant of Rs. 53,616.

Demand voted and now increased.

"47—Miscellaneous—Transferred."

Rs. 5, 41,000 + Rs. 53,616.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1934.

APPENDIX 28.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 13. *Expenditure in connection with the appointment of a Labour Officer for the Settlement of Trade Disputes by Conciliation.*

It is proposed to introduce a Bill for the settlement of trade disputes by conciliation and the appointment of a labour officer to watch the interests of labour in the textile industry in Bombay City. At the outset it is proposed to appoint a member of the Indian Civil Service conversant with Marathi to the post and it will be his duty to gain the confidence of labour and ensure the proper ventilation of their grievances. It is also hoped that he may be able to encourage welfare schemes and similar activities. The following expenditure will be incurred in connection with the appointment of the Labour Officer :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pay of Officer | Pay <i>plus</i> overseas pay on the senior time-scale of the I.C.S. |
| Special pay | Rs. 200 per mensem. |
| Conveyance allowance .. | Rs. 160 per mensem. |
| Compensatory local allowance if admissible under the rules. | |
| Menial establishment :— | |
| One Naik | Rs. 24 per mensem. |
| One peon | Rs. 20 per mensem. |
| Furniture | Rs. 200. |

The voted expenditure for six months comes to Rs. 464.

The sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to a supplementary demand of Rs. 500 in round figures for this expenditure.

Demand voted and now increased.

37—Miscellaneous Department—Reserved.

Rs. 4,49,000 *plus* Rs. 500.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1934.

APPENDIX 29.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN
BHUTTO.

Transferred 14. *Extension of the period of the post of the Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay.*

Revision of the scale of pay of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Foster, I.A.S.C. (Retired), Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay.

In order to relieve the Superintendent and other medical and teaching staff at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, of all administrative work, the post of a Lay Secretary was created in 1930 for this Group of Hospitals for two years and Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Dyer, R.A.S.C. (retired) was appointed to it on a pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The appointment was an unqualified success and the creation of the post was fully justified. As the period of the appointment expired on the 8th November 1932, Government decided to extend it for a further period of three years by offering Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer a scale of pay of Rs. 1,250—50—1,500. Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer, however, refused to accept the appointment on the terms offered to him. Government, therefore, appointed in November 1932 Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Foster I.A.S.C. (retired) as Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration for a period of three years on Rs. 850—925—1,000. From the attached statement furnished by the Surgeon General, it will be seen that since the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Foster, many additional duties have been entrusted to the Lay Secretary and that as a result of his work, Government have been able to effect a saving of about Rs. 90,000 (in round figures). Lieutenant Colonel Foster has since represented that his present pay is inadequate to enable him to live in Bombay according to his status and that it may be revised to that which was offered to (but refused by) his predecessor Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer, namely, Rs. 1,250—50—1,500. Government are satisfied that the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Foster has been satisfactory. They, therefore, have decided to start him on a new three-year contract on a revised scale of pay of Rs. 1,250—50—1,350 and to make the conditions of his new contract all embracing, that is, the duties of the Lay Secretary will under the terms of the new contract include any branches of the non-technical organisation of medical and public health administration throughout the Presidency that Government may require him to undertake. The services of the Lay Secretary will thus be utilised over the widest possible field. As the additional expenditure during the current year which will be met from the anticipated savings under "32-Medical—Transferred", relates to a new service, the sanction of the

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

32—Medical—Transferred.

Rs. 42,91,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1934.

A note on the Lay Secretary's work.

Owing to a considerable increase in the activities of the J. J. and Allied Hospitals for the last 20 years and over, the Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, found it impossible to cope with the administrative and professional side of the hospital in addition to his other duties, and the result was that economy and efficiency were adversely affected. After thorough investigation of the whole question, the Surgeon General was convinced that in the interest of efficiency and economy the lay administration of these Hospitals should be separate and under the control of an independent officer. Accordingly, with the sanction of Government, the post of the Lay Secretary was created in 1930, and the administration of the J. J. Group of Hospitals was placed under the control of an independent officer. In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7849, dated 1st October 1930, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Dyer, R.A.S.C. (retired) was appointed to the post of the Lay Secretary for the J. J. Group of Hospitals on 8th October 1930, for a period of two years on Rs. 1,000 *plus* the usual Bombay house-rent allowance and the duties assigned to him were as shown below :—

(a) 1. The Secretary will work under the immediate control of the Surgeon General.

2. All members of the Hospital staff must treat requisitions or requests for information received from the Secretary in connection with the discharge of his duties as proceeding from the Surgeon General and comply with them accordingly.

3. The Secretary will be in immediate charge of the hospital office, the Stores Department, and all the staff concerned, and will have the duties and responsibilities of an officer exercising such immediate charge. He will be generally responsible for the internal economy of the Hospitals. More specifically—

4. He will see that the full amount of security is duly taken from the contractors and from the members of the office staff who are liable to give securities. He will also make proper arrangement for the safe custody of all securities deposited.

• [Appendix 29—*contd.*]

5. He will examine all service books and see that they are kept in safe custody and are maintained up-to-date. He will deal with all cases of pension and gratuities and submit them with his remarks to the Surgeon General.

6. He will pass all requisitions from the different wards and departments of the hospitals for all stores of which a stock is maintained, unless such requisitions are excessive, in which case he will refer them to the Superintendents concerned for scrutiny and if not satisfied will refer to the Surgeon General for orders.

7. He will on receipt of requisitions for replacement or repairs of articles of furniture and equipment of the hospitals satisfy himself by enquiry that such replacements or repairs have not been necessitated by an act of negligence on anybody's part. If he is not satisfied, he will make a special report to that effect to the Surgeon General.

8. He will report to the Superintendent concerned and to the Surgeon General when the cost of diets exceeds the sanctioned scale.

9. He will call for contracts, scrutinise tenders and examine the articles and stores supplied, both with regard to quality and quantity. He is, however, not empowered to accept contracts.

10. He will see that the contractors keep to the terms and specifications of their respective contracts.

11. He will examine the cash books and account books daily and will initial them in token of his having done so. He will verify the cash balance daily and will sign the Cash Book.

12. He will see that all monies including paying patients' fees and confinement fees due to the hospitals are collected and credited to Government. He will grant and sign receipts for all payments.

13. He will visit periodically the hospitals, kitchens, the stores and laundry house and keep himself in touch with all matters so far as they lie within the sphere of his duties.

14. He will supervise the Trust funds and other hospital funds and their accounts and see that the orders of the Surgeon General or the administrator of the funds concerned are carried out.

15. He will closely scrutinize all expenditure and whenever the budget grants are likely to be exceeded he will bring the matter at once to the notice of the Surgeon General.

16. He will bring to the notice of the Surgeon General all irregularities and all cases of wastage, loss and misuse, also any abnormal and excessive expenditure which comes to his knowledge.

17. He will visit portions of the Hospitals daily to satisfy himself as to the internal management of the wards and various departments. He will be in close touch with the Senior Resident Medical Officer in all matters that concern the strictly professional part of the Hospital—complaints, offences, etc., of the menial staff.

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

13. He will consult the Superintendent concerned in all matters concerning Hospital management so far as they come within the sphere of his duties.

Subsequently his duties were extended by the addition of the pooling of all the Government Hospitals in Bombay for the purpose of contracts.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer overhauled the whole of the administration after a very careful study and managed to effect considerable economy. After the expiry of the period of two years of the post on 8th November 1932 (Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer was allowed a month's extension in order to complete his work at the St. George's Hospital). Government decided to extend it for a further period of three years, even by offering Lieutenant Colonel Dyer a higher scale of pay, viz. Rs. 1,250—50—1,500 if need be, since his appointment proved to be an unqualified success. As Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer was not willing to continue in the post on the terms offered by Government, the post was advertised and Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Foster, I.A.S.C. (retired) was appointed to the post of Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration (for which he has very high qualifications) for a period of three years on Rs. 850—925—1,000 less 10 per cent. plus free quarters, with effect from 8th November 1932, on the following terms :—

(1) He should perform the duties of the post of the Lay Secretary of the J. J. Hospitals and its extensions and of such other Government Hospitals in Bombay City as may be placed in his charge from time to time and in addition he is to act as an expert adviser to the Surgeon General on all matters connected with the Lay administration of the Hospitals of the Presidency which the Surgeon General may refer to him.

(2) The other conditions to be the same as those sanctioned in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7849, dated 1st October 1930, as in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer. Lieutenant-Colonel Foster's work has, since his appointment, increased as under :—

(1) The Lay administration of the G. T. and Cama and Albles Hospitals, Bombay, with identical duties as performed by him at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, *vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7849, dated 22nd December 1933.

(2) Standardization of articles used in hospitals and collective purchase and supplies of not only diets but also of all hospital requisites from "A to Z" for the Presidency hospitals.

(3) Advising on questions such as purchase of gas plant at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, and contracts for Cama Hospital Nursing Establishment.

(4) Contract for the supply of vaccines and sera.

(5) Contract for the supply of lint and cotton wool to hospitals.

(6) Revision of the Diet scales at all hospitals.

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

- (7) Rubber gloves.
- (8) Arrangements for transfer of lepers.
- (9) As Secretary of the Board of Standardization.
- (10) As Secretary of St. George's Hospital Enquiry Committee, etc., etc.
- (11) Extension of work as per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7849, dated 30th August 1933, by appointing him only as supply officer.
- (12) Hospital Funds.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer's time the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion formed a ward of the J. J. Hospital and did not call for any separate accounts. Now the beds in the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion have been opened and the cost to be met out of a private fund. As separate accounts have to be maintained, it is virtually administration of another hospital.

(b) *A summary of the methods employed by Lieutenant-Colonel Foster to achieve economies, with a few illustrations.*—The methods employed by the Lay Secretary to effect economies might be classified as—

- (i) Those for the more economical purchase of supplies and services.
 - (ii) Those formulated with a view that the consumption of all hospital supplies and services might be made more economical.
- (i) *Methods for economical purchase of supplies and services.*

A. Every item of use such as diets, clothing, medicines, gas, electricity, etc., etc., is examined and comparative consumption at the various hospitals worked out not only hospital by hospital, but monthly by the corresponding months of other years so that relative cost can be thoroughly gone into.

B. Standardization as far as possible as to diets, medicines, appliances etc., etc., with a view (1) to obviate arrangements for diverse items of practically the same utility and efficiency but of very great varying costs and (2) to pool requisites as far as possible in order to arrange contracts for larger quantities thus being able to obtain articles at cheaper rates.

C. Examination of the sources of supply in order to see how far direct dealing with manufacturers will be advisable or economical and as to the reasons why certain types of people are able to make efficient supplies in comparison with manufactures.

D. Examination of the systems of supply—the systems of casual and contract purchases; how far such casual purchase is necessary or desirable; how far the contract system is desirable; study of schedule of supplies as used in all Presidency hospitals and how far revision of the same can effect economies.

E. Examination of conditions of supply. Exigencies or difficulties peculiar to particular hospitals—distances from railway stations,

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

transport, duties, etc., etc. A scheme of collective purchase just initiated shows that much can be done in effecting economies by such purchases.

(ii) *Those formulated with a view that the consumption of all hospitals supplies and services might be made more economical.*

A. A statistical register has been instituted in order to examine the average consumption of every item of diets, clothing, medicines, electricity, gas, petty supplies, establishment, etc., etc., with reference to :—

(1) The budget grant available. The idea being to examine the cost per patient in order to rectify the mistake which so often occurs, in studying annual costs, of only taking into consideration the number of patients for whom provision exists although the consumption of all articles must vary, with the number of patients actually attending, it being only in the case of such items as establishment, telephone charges, where there is no variation.

(2) The number of patients attending month by month.

(3) Average consumption of such items during preceding months of the same year.

(4) Average consumption of the same items during corresponding months of previous years.

(5) Average consumption of the same items at other hospitals, due allowance being made for certain circumstances such as class of patients attending respectively at the various hospitals, special, departments and their cost. Nature of pathological condition or diseases for which the hospitals provide and in order to compare the cost of the different hospitals of one stamp in order to bring the two into line as far as possible.

This statistical register enables the Lay Secretary to read off immediately the cost of any and all items.

B.—Study of conditions favouring lower consumption in such items as gas, electricity, etc. The establishment of a central kitchen for example at the J. J. Group has not only resulted in saving in number of cooks but also in firewood, etc. Comparative running costs of installation for identical purposes at different hospitals are worked out with a view to evolving the cheapest system consistent with efficiency.

C. Study of conditions governing increased expenditure per patient for different months of the year at different hospitals. For example diets—constructive audit with a view to improvement in system without affecting needs of patients; there are only five diets for males for example and these have to be manipulated with additional extras to suit individual needs and predilection; it was pointed out to the dieting authorities for example that the case of a patient placed by them on 'milk diet' with butter, bread, etc., as extras would be met far more economically

[Appendix 29—contd.]

and efficiently by placing the patient on "reduced diet" and omitting the sago conjee in the latter diet—elimination by experiment, surprise visits, and vigilant supervision of wastage in kitchen, as any surplus tends to become the perquisite of cooks and, etc.—elimination by audit and advice of wastage in wards, etc., and preventing thereby what was otherwise customary, *viz.*,—

(1) Receiving indents for more patients than are actually dieted.

(2) Receiving indents for a costlier diet in place of the one sanctioned by the Medical Officer.

(3) Receiving indents in respect of new admissions without explanation however as to what has been done with diet drawn for those since discharged.

(4) Receiving indents for costly extras like Rum, Brandy, milk, butter, chicken, eggs, although not warranted by any authority from the Medical Officer in charge of a case.

Similar procedure regarding clothing, petty supplies, gas, electricity, etc., etc.

D. A Blue Book has also been instituted by the Lay Secretary which shows the attendance day to day. This enables him not only to check the number of diets used for the number of patients in hospitals but also enables him at a glance to answer the Surgeon General or anybody else's query as to the actual number of patients in the hospital on a particular day. This book was instituted because no regular figures were ever available and because so often questions raised in the Legislative Council call for accurate figures.

E. Irregularities, increase in monthly costs, suggestions for improvements and, etc., are immediately communicated to the Superintendents concerned with whom discretion ALWAYS rests to accept, modify or reject the suggestions. In case of rejection of suggestions, the rules governing the duties permit the Lay Secretary to approach the Surgeon General for orders—it is pertinent to note that he has not had a single occasion to have recourse to this.

F. The above would illustrate the sort of methods used. Another illustration might be given. In the case of proprietary medicines, information was called for from all hospitals. A summary was then made from which it was found that some four hundred and fifty proprietary medicines were used. This was brought to the notice of the Standardization Board who sat and made their recommendations to the Surgeon General as to what proprietary medicines should be used. There are several very expensive drugs used in different hospitals but which the Board were of opinion could be replaced by certain other specified drugs as effective but considerably less in cost. The result was that proprietary medicines were restricted to 6s. This enables the Lay Secretary to arrange contracts at much lower prices than were being paid by the various hospitals. There are many such illustrations which might be given.

[Appendix 29—*contd.*]

From the foregoing, it may be seen that the work carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer was continued by Lieutenant-Colonel Foster with various modifications, amplifications and additions, by closer supervision of the supplies received and of the diets and extras issued to patients, by carefully studying the market rates for all the items of supply including diets and clothing, medicines, sera, etc., and obtaining these at the most favourable rates and by exploring every avenue where economy was possible and by preventing waste and misappropriation by strict and vigilant supervision.

It might be stated that the scale of diet was not reduced or altered nor the extras prescribed by the Medical Officers cut down, but the diets were issued as before and the Medical Officers were at liberty under the lay administration to prescribe any extras they considered necessary. There, however, used to be some extravagance in the grant of extras to patients due to lack of proper supervision and scrutiny by the Medical Officers prescribing diets, etc., as very often the extras were allowed to be continued even after the need for them had passed and the patients were able to take the ordinary diet. The supervision by the Lay Secretary eliminated all these sources of waste without materially affecting the patients.

The total savings effected by the Lay Secretary are as shown below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|--------------|
| <i>(a) Savings of a permanent nature—</i> | |
| (1) Discharge of staff | 876 |
| (2) Revision of Halalkhor charges | 1,512 |
| | <hr/> 2,388 |
| <i>(b) Savings of a casual nature—</i> | |
| (1) Investigation regarding water supply to Mental Hospital, Thana | 690 |
| (2) Fluctuating charges at the J. J. Group of Hospitals | 40,870 |
| (3) Extra revenue received | 3,983 |
| (4) Diet contracts for Cama and Albles Hospitals Nursing Establishment | 1,460 |
| (5) Purchase of instruments, etc., Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, Dadu, and the B. J. Medical School, Poona | 1,500 |
| (6) Contract for supply of diet articles to hospitals in Poona and Yeravda | 6,780 |
| (7) Contract for supply of diet articles to Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad | 4,750 |
| | <hr/> 60,033 |

[Appendix 29—contd.]

| | Rs. |
|--|----------|
| <i>(c) Savings on Contracts—</i> | |
| (1) Contracts for supplies to Civil and Mental Hospitals, Thana, for 1932-33 | 25,506 |
| (2) Contracts in respect of Hospital supplies to St. George's Hospital, G. T. Hospital and the Cama and Albless Hospitals for 1933-34 .. | 2,600 |
| (3) Contracts for St. George's Hospital for 1934-35 .. | 2,250 |
| <i>(d) Presidency Contracts—</i> | |
| Lint and cotton wool, 1933-34 | 4,000 |
| Proprietary medicines, 1934-35 | 3,000 |
| Sera and Vaccine, 1933-34 | 4,950 |
| X-ray articles, 1934-35 | 750 |
| Operation gloves, 1933-34 | 3,776 |
| Clothing, 1933-34 | 3,472 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 50,304 |
| Grand total of (a), (b), (c) and (d) | 1,12,725 |
| <i>Deduct—Savings due to fall in prices, etc. (about) ..</i> | 20,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 92,725 |
| <i>Less—Recurring expenditure due to the Lay Secretary's Office as per details given below :—</i> | |
| (1) Conveyance allowance to Lay Secretary at Rs. 75 per mensem | 900 |
| (2) Conveyance allowance to Assistant Steward at Rs. 5 per mensem .. | 60 |
| (3) Telephone at Lay Secretary's residence | 200 |
| (4) Special pay to Lay Secretary's clerk at Rs. 15 per mensem | 180 |
| (5) One additional post of the Assistant Steward | 490 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,830 |
| | <hr/> |
| <i>Nett saving would therefore be</i> | 90,895 |

[Appendix 29—*concl'd.*]

Part of the total saving has, no doubt, been due to fall in prices of food stuffs during the years under consideration. It is not, however, possible to compare the prices of many different items of food stuffs during the period covered by this note as the fall has not been uniform in case of different items but taking the percentage given by the Commissioner of Labour, the savings reported above may be reduced approximately by Rs. 20,000. It might, however, be safely said that, as far as my experience goes, under the old system of administration by the Superintendent, it is doubtful if full advantage would have been obtained of the fall in prices as it has already been stated that the Superintendent has neither the time nor the requisite experience to find out the current wholesale market rates.

It may also be mentioned that the scheme of collective purchase in the matter of hospital supplies is being given a trial as thought out by the Lay Secretary in respect of bigger hospitals, such as Civil and Mental Hospitals, Ahmedabad, Poona and Thana, and the scheme promises considerable saving.

It will be seen therefore that Lt.-Col. Foster is really a keen Officer and is working hard to effect economies in all directions. As, however, the post is growing in importance and the present pay is scarcely a living wage for an officer of Colonel Foster's position; I consider that there is ample justification for a revised scale of pay Rs. 1,250—50—1,350 on a new three year contract, so as to enable him to continue in his present post.

(Signed)

Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Offg. Surgeon General with the
Government of Bombay.

APPENDIX 30.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM MURTAZA
KHAN BHUTTO.

Transferred 15. Grant-in-aid to the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee equal to half the amount of the entertainment tax collected in connection with the Fireworks Display and the H. O. H. Fete.

In February-March 1934, a Fete in aid of the Hospitals in Bombay, was organised by a Committee known as the H. O. H. Committee. The Committee had also held, with the same object, a Fireworks Display in November last. According to an arrangement made by the Fete Committee with its contractors, the entertainment tax collected at the

[Appendix 30—contd.]

Fireworks Display and at the Fete was to be shared equally by the Committee and its contractors. The Committee requested Government in November 1933, that the tax falling to its share may be refunded to it. In view of the laudable object for which the Display and the Fete were held, Government decided to grant the Committee's request, but, instead of sanctioning a refund, they informed the Committee in January 1934 that, according to the procedure followed in similar cases, Government would sanction, subject to the necessary demand being voted by the Legislative Council, a grant-in-aid to the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee equal to half the entertainment tax that was collected at the Display and that may be collected at the Fete. The grant was proposed to be made to the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee, instead of to the H. O. H. Committee, because it has been assumed that the proceeds of the Display and the Fete would be handed over to the former Committee for distribution.

The grant due to the Committee amounts to Rs. 8,720. As it was not possible at the time of framing the budget to estimate the amount of the tax that would be collected at the Fete, no provision has been made in the current year's budget to cover the grant. There are savings sufficient to cover the expenditure of Rs. 8,720 under "32-Medical—Transferred". But before making the payment, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to a token demand of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"32-Medical-Transferred."

Rs. 42,91,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1934.

APPENDIX 31.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 16. *Continuance of the Visapur Temporary Prison.*

At the last autumn session in August 1933 the Legislative Council passed the demand for the supplementary grant of Rs. 1,40,314 to meet the expenditure of the Visapur Prison during the financial year 1933-34 on Government having given assurance that the prison should continue to run on a temporary basis and that the scheme for converting it into a permanent prison should be examined *de novo*. After carefully reconsidering the scheme they have decided that the prison should be run temporarily for 12 or 18 months more so as to put the scheme to the test of actual experience.

[Appendix 31—*contd.*]

As has already been explained the scheme rests mainly on the idea that it will provide suitable employment for prisoners which cannot otherwise be found. The principal employment is to be in lime and brick making and metal breaking coupled with gardening and poultry farming. These industries have already been introduced at the prison farm which promises to yield a steady income.

The expenditure during the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 1,10,824 for an average population of 800 prisoners as shown in the accompanying statement.

The Legislative Council is therefore requested to sanction a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,10,824 for the expenditure of the Visapur Temporary Prison during the year 1934-35.

Demand voted and now increased.

25—Jails and Convict Settlements—Reserved.

Rs. 19,99,000 + Rs. 1,10,824.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1934.

[Appendix 31—contd.]

Statement showing the estimated expenditure for the Visapur
Temporary Prison for the year 1934-35.

| 25—Jails and Convict Settlements—District Prison—voted. | Estimate. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|-----------|--------|--|
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. Pay of Officers— | | | |
| 1 Superintendent .. | 5,843 | 5,843 | Note.—The amounts provided under pay are calculated after deducting the 5 per cent. emergency cut and taking increments into account. |
| 2. Pay of Establishment— | | | |
| 2 Jailors .. | 4,382 | | (a) Includes duty allowance. |
| 3 Clerks .. | 2,013 | | |
| 2 S. M. S. Officers .. | 3,841(a) | | |
| 1 Compounder .. | 627(a) | | |
| *84 Jail Guards .. | 21,747 | | |
| | | 32,610 | *Includes 15 additional guards for Belwandi Camp where convict labour is hired by a Sugar Farm and 6 for out-files employed on brick and lime works, loading of trucks, etc. |
| 3. Allowances and Honorary— | | | |
| (i) Travelling Allowance to Gazetted Officers. | 250 | | Includes provision for Travelling Allowance to Superintendent to visit Belwandi Camp. |
| Travelling Allowance to Non-Gazetted Officers .. | 400 | | |
| | 650 | | Includes provision for Travelling Allowance for Medical Officer. |
| (ii) House rent and other allowances— | | | |
| Local allowance to Superintendent .. | 1,200 | | Provision for local allowance has been made as the Prison is to continue on a temporary basis. |
| Local allowance to Jailors .. | 540 | | |
| Local allowance to Clerks .. | 420 | | |
| Local allowance to S. M. S. Officers. | 300 | | |
| Local allowance to Compounder .. | 60 | | |
| Local allowance to Jail Guards .. | 3,960 | | |
| Clothing allowance to Jailors .. | 90 | | |
| House rent allowance to Jailor .. | 91 | | |
| Deferred pay to convict Officers .. | 500 | | |
| | 7,161 | 7,811 | |

[Appendix 31—*contd.*]

| 25—Jails and Convict Settlements—District Prison—voted. | Estimate. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|-----------|----------|---|
| | Ra. | Rs. | |
| 4. <i>Contingencies</i> — | | | |
| Dietary charges .. | 37,000 | | |
| Hospital charges .. | 2,000 | | |
| Clothing and Bedding charges .. | 60 | | |
| Sanitation charges .. | 2,000 | | |
| Charges for moving prisoners .. | 2,000 | | |
| Miscellaneous Services and Supplies .. | 8,000 | | |
| Contingent charges .. | 4,000 | | |
| Extraordinary charges.. | 2,500(b) | 57,560 | (b) This provision is made to make purchases of Live Stock. |
| Jail Manufactures .. | 5,000(c) | | (c) This amount is provided for the purchase of coal etc. to increase the out-put of brick and lime. |
| Transfers from Jail Manufactures .. | 2,000(d) | 7,000 | (d) This provision is made for the cost of materials required for prisoners' clothing which is manufactured in jails and is transferred to the head "Clothing and Bedding charges". |
| Grand Total .. | | 1,10,824 | |

APPENDIX 32.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 17. *Creation of two Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts for the trial of Municipal cases.*

At the request of the Bombay Municipality, the appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate with the necessary staff was created with effect from 1st August 1930 for the trial of Municipal cases. The Municipality agreed to bear the whole cost of the appointment. After the expiry of one year, the Municipality expressed their unwillingness to continue the arrangement, which was therefore terminated on 31st July 1931. This has resulted in delay in the disposal of Municipal cases, which have to take their turn with other cases in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. The Bombay Municipality have, therefore, represented that some arrangement should be made for the prompt disposal of Municipal cases. At the request of the Municipality, Government have agreed that two Honorary Magistrates' Courts should be constituted—one at Mazagaon and the other at Esplanade—and that they should take up the trial of all Municipal cases. They have, accordingly, issued orders sanctioning this arrangement for a period of one year as an experimental measure and have accorded sanction to the following charges for both the Courts :—

- (1) the grant of a special pay of Rs. 60 per mensem each to two Judicial Clerks,
- (2) the grant of a special pay of Rs. 40 per mensem each to two Assistant Cashiers,
- (3) the grant of a special pay of Rs. 30 per mensem each to four clerks,
- (4) the entertainment of four peons on Rs. 20 per mensem each,
- (5) the contingent expenditure at Rs. 20 per mensem.

The clerks on the establishment of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts will be allowed the special pay mentioned above (subject to a deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of new entrants) for attending to the work of these two Courts in the morning. As regards the peons, they will be entitled to accommodation in the Development Department Chawls and their pay will also be subject to a deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of new entrants.

The actual expenses incurred by Government on establishment and contingent charges (including the rent of the rooms in the Development Department Chawls occupied by the peons) will be recovered from the Bombay Municipality in addition to leave and pension contribution charges.

The extra cost during the current financial year amounts approximately to Rs. 2,400 and will be covered by the recovery from the Bombay

[Appendix 32—*contd.*]

Municipality. However, as the expenditure in question relates to a new service, the Legislative Council is requested to sanction the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"24, Administration of Justice" (Reserved).

Rs. 61,39,000 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1934.

APPENDIX 33.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY ~~GRANT~~

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. KAMBLI.

Transferred 18. *Grant-in-aid to the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, for an Industrial Home for the Blind to be established in Development Department Chawl No. 32 at Worli.*

The Blind Relief Association, Bombay, has applied to Government for the allotment of one complete chawl No. 32 at Worli at a nominal rent of Re. 1 for housing the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji Industrial Home for the Blind at present situated at Kumbharwada, 3rd Lane, Null Bazar. Its present premises are dilapidated and unfit for further use. In view of the charitable and most useful nature of the institution, Government are inclined to sanction the request of the Association. But the general principle on which Government are working in matters of assistance to public institutions is that any concessions given to them should be clearly shown in the accounts and be subject to the vote of the Legislative Council, that is, such concessions should be in the form of grant-in-aid. The grant-in-aid to be given in this case is estimated at Rs. 3,339 a year. Government propose to hand over the chawl to the Association on the following conditions:—

- (1) A ten years' lease in the first instance.
- (2) The Association to pay regularly the full annual rent of Rs. 3,340 of which Re. 1 will be from its own funds and the balance of Rs. 3,339 will be paid by Government as annual grant-in-aid to it.
- (3) A non-recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 766 equal to half the cost of electric installation.
- (4) The cost of alterations and electric energy to be paid by the Association.
- (5) Municipal taxes to be paid by the Association.

[Appendix 33—contd.]

- (6) The lease should be non-transferable and no sub-letting to be allowed without the sanction of Government.
- (7) Government as usual to pay for current repairs.
- (8) The cost of restoring the chawl when vacated to be paid by the Association.

Thus a grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,390 for the remaining months of the current year and a non-recurring grant of about Rs. 766 will have to be given to the Association during the current year. The grant is debitable to the head "35, Industries" and it is possible to meet it by reappropriation from the budget provisions made under that head. As however the expenditure relates to a new service, the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a token grant of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"35, Industries—Transferred."

Rs. 4,08,000 plus Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1934.

APPENDIX 34.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. COOPER.

Reserved 19. *Drainage scheme for Government House, Ganeshkhind.*

The existing arrangements for the removal of sewage from Government House, Ganeshkhind, are obsolete and most insanitary. The installation of a modern drainage system has now become a matter of urgency and Government propose to undertake the work immediately. The work consists of providing sanitary fittings and internal drainage to the main Government House buildings and two staff bungalows and the main cook-house, which are situated nearby, with the necessary mains and disposal works, viz., septic tank and filter. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 49,861 in works expenditure, or Rs. 63,323 inclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges at 27 per cent. and the plans and estimates have been approved by Government. It is proposed to spend Rs. 25,000 on the work during the current financial year, and the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to a supplementary grant of that amount.

Demand voted and now increased.

"41, Civil Works—Provincial" (Reserved).

Rs. 2,20,000 plus Rs. 25,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1934.

APPENDIX 35.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT..

The Honourable Mr. R. D. BELL.

Reserved 20. Preliminary survey in connection with the preparation of a drainage project in the Begari Canal area.

Before the commencement of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canals it was realised that there were certain tracts under the command of both the Barrage and non-Barrage canals in which the sub-soil water table was very high, i.e., the sub-soil water was very near to the ground surface. Therefore, in order that the rise of the sub-soil water table could be accurately investigated by means of regular observations the Development and Research Division provided a net work of pipes sunk to 30 feet below the ground level over a very large area commanded by the Barrage canals and the lower portion of the Begari Canal. These pipes were installed during the season 1930-31 for the purpose of observing the rise or fall in the sub-soil water table, and the work was completed in the season 1931-32.

From the observations made during the years 1930 to 1933, it was soon realised that the sub-soil water table in a very large area on the right bank of the Indus, especially in the area commanded by the Lower portion of the Begari Canal, was rapidly rising, and further that in this area some 100,000 acres of land were threatened with water-logging. It was, therefore, considered expedient that immediate arrangements should be made for working out detailed drainage schemes for any given area or areas in which water-logging was threatened, and also to study such schemes chiefly in regard to the disposal of drainage water by natural means if possible, and by pumping if this was found to be necessary. For this purpose the Right Bank Drainage Division was opened in November last.

In order that drainage problems shall be dealt with in the most economical manner possible and that the necessary drainage system shall be developed logically, it was considered desirable that the study of this question should be undertaken on broad outlines only in the first instance. Thus the general arrangement of the drainage lines required could be settled in order that the drainage system of those areas of land which it was known were likely to suffer from water-logging could be economically incorporated in the main drainage system. For this purpose a survey of the possible lines of the main and subsidiary drains in the areas commanded by the Barrage canals, as well as that commanded by the lower portion of the Begari Canal, was taken in hand during the last working season. Approximately from Mile 28 to Mile 76 of the main canal the sub-soil water levels in a large area on both sides of the Begari Canal range from 2 feet to 4 feet below the ground level. A similar position in the sub-soil water levels in the command of the Nurwah ex the Begari Canal was also observed.

[Appendix 35—*contd.*]

It will thus be seen that with the sub-soil water at such a high level, and a large area threatened with water-logging, the investigation into the possible methods of drainage was of an extremely urgent nature and could not possibly be delayed except by taking the risk of very serious consequences occurring as a result of such delay. The work of surveying the possible lines of the main and subsidiary drains in the Begari Canal area was therefore taken up immediately along with the work in the adjoining Barrage Divisions, as it was considered to be not only the most efficient but also the most economical method of carrying out this essential work.

The work, which is classified under the head "XIII-A, Irrigation Works—(1) Productive—Extensions and Improvements" is estimated to cost Rs. 22,255. The expenditure thereon will be met as far as possible by reappropriation from savings on other works accruing during the course of the year. As, however, the expenditure relates to a new service the sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"XIII-Deduct—Working Expenses, "15, Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues" and "Refunds of Revenue under the heads XIII and XIV"—Reserved.

Rs. 76,91,000 *plus* Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1934.

APPENDIX 36.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ BHUTTO, Kt.

Transferred 21. *Quarters for the Headquarters Police at Sholapur.*

1. The total sanctioned strength of the Headquarters Police Force at Sholapur is 387 men, while accommodation at present exists in the Headquarters lines for only 182 men. The rest of the men live in hired quarters scattered about in the vicinity of the Headquarters, which is a very unsatisfactory arrangement. The necessity for providing accommodation for these men has been engaging the attention of Government since 1932, but owing to the serious situation of the finances of this Presidency, it was not found possible to devote any funds for meeting this urgent need. It has now been urged by all the Police Officers concerned that it is essential that the men should be housed together in the

[Appendix 36—*contd.*]

Police lines, as it is pointed out that, apart from a lack of proper supervision over the men living outside the Headquarters leading to a laxity in discipline, the men cannot be readily assembled in times of emergency. Government are satisfied with the urgency and the imperative necessity for providing the required accommodation and have, after careful consideration, approved the construction of quarters for the following Police Officer and men at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2,17,662, which is inclusive of the cost of a godown for storing kit of 22 men:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| European Headquarters Inspector | .. | .. | 1 |
| Head Constables, 1st Grade | .. | .. | 1 |
| 2nd Grade | .. | .. | 2 |
| 3rd and 4th Grades | .. | .. | 16 |
| Constables | .. | .. | 150 |

The construction of these quarters will result in aggregate annual savings of Rs. 8,712 now paid as house-rent allowance to the above officer and men.

2. It is proposed to spend about Rs. 50,000 on the scheme during the current year. The requisite funds will be made available by Government out of anticipated savings in the current year's grant under the head "41, Civil Works—(Provincial)". As the expenditure relates to a new service, sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for the grant of a token sum of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

41, Civil Works—(Provincial). (Partly Reserved and partly Transferred).

Rs. 1,20,53,000 plus Rs. 10.

APPENDIX 37.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. COOPER.

Reserved 22. *A grant of Rs. 12,000 for making certain ex-gratia payments to three non-I.M.S. and non-pensionable officers of the Public Health Department.*

Government propose to make certain *ex-gratia* payments to three officers of the Public Health Department in lieu of the Government contribution which they would have earned had they been admitted

[Appendix 37—contd.]

earlier to the benefits of a Contributory Provident Fund as originally promised to them. The officers concerned are:—

- (1) Mr. J. L. Pinto .. Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.
- (2) Mr. F. Barretto .. Officer in Charge, Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
- (3) Mr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar.. Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District.

The position of these officers is explained below. In respect of pay and allowances they were originally on the same footing as the non-Indian Medical Service Officers of the Bacteriological Department of the Government of India. The Government of India extended the benefits of a Contributory Provident Fund to their Bacteriological Department officers with effect from 1st January 1920. On this analogy, the Local Government announced in March 1922 their intention of instituting a provident fund for non-service men of their Public Health Department on the lines of that in the Railway service. The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay who was asked at the time to prepare draft rules for the proposed Provident Fund, submitted a set of rules in July 1924 and recommended that the same dates should be prescribed for the then existing non-Indian Medical Service officers of his Department as had been prescribed by the Government of India for the officers of the Bacteriological Department, viz., that voluntary subscriptions should take effect from 1st January 1920 and compulsory subscriptions should take effect from 1st August 1923. For several reasons, however,—the chief being that the Government of India had announced their intention of preparing a model set of Contributory Provident Fund rules for general use and had advised Provincial Governments to await the issue of these before submitting any set of rules of their own for sanction—the Local Government deferred giving effect to their announcement of 1922 referred to above. They have now, in March 1934, with the approval of the Government of India, issued rules for the Bombay Contributory Provident Fund which will apply to all their non-pensionable officers of the Public Health Department including the three officers of the Public Health Department referred to above.

The position now is, that if these officers had been treated on the same lines as the Bacteriological Department officers of the Government of India, that is to say, if the benefits of the Fund had been extended to them with effect from 1st August 1923, Government would have paid contributions at 1/16th of the officers' pay which (without interest) would have reached on the 31st March 1934, the amounts shown below:—

| | Rs. |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Mr. Pinto | 8,812 |
| Mr. Barretto | 6,827 |
| Mr. Shiveshwarkar | 7,650 |

[Appendix 37—*contd.*]

Government recognise that the officers had reasonably expected that they would be admitted to the Fund from 1923 and that such payments would be made to their Provident Fund accounts, and that there is, therefore, reasonable ground for their making some lumpsum payments to compensate these officers for the delay. Government, however, regret that their present financial position does not justify payments to these officers to the amounts indicated above. They have, however, decided to make some *ex-gratia* payments fixed in the neighbourhood of half the contributions that the State would have made as shown above, and accordingly propose that the amounts should be:—

| | Rs. |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Mr. Pinto | 4,500 |
| Mr. Barretto | 3,500 |
| Mr. Shiveshwarkar | 4,000 |

The sanction of the Legislative Council is requested to the demand for a grant of Rs. 12,000. The sums specified above will not be paid in cash to these officers but will be credited, with the sanction of the Government of India, to their accounts in the Contributory Provident Fund (Bombay) to which they have been admitted with effect from 1st April 1934.

Demand voted and now increased.

45, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—Reserved.

Rs. 90,24,000 Rs. 12,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1934.

APPENDIX 38.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

The Honourable Sir SHAH NAWAZ KHAN GHULAM MURTAZA
KHAN BHUTTO, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Transferred 23. *Expenditure for encouraging the establishment of Village Panchayats.*

In the budget estimate for 1933-34 a provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for grants-in-aid to Village Panchayats. It was originally intended to spend this sum in the first instance on the appointment of officers for organising the establishment of Village Panchayats and for guiding them in their initial stages. Alternatively it had been suggested that a selected area might be chosen and the amount spent on intensive institution there of village panchayats as a model area. The Village Panchayats Act however did not come into operation till 12th June 1933 and for its proper

[Appendix 38—*contd.*]

functioning the rules and bye-laws under the Act are imperative. All these rules and bye-laws are not yet ready. Government decided that until the rules and bye-laws could be brought into effect the organisation of a large number of new panchayats would be useless as such could not function effectively.

In the meanwhile Government inaugurated their scheme of Village Improvement and one of the objects for which the establishment of District Committees is designed is to foster the selection of villages for, and the encouragement of village panchayats. Government therefore postponed the consideration of any suggestions for utilising the provision of Rs. 25,000 in the budget for 1933-34 until the results of the scheme of Village Improvement were better apparent.

In February 1934 in the budget session of the Legislative Council the Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper and the Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah gave an assurance that, if necessary, a supplementary demand would be presented during the year 1934-35 for any funds required for the encouragement of village Panchayats. Under the instructions of Government the Commissioners have considered the steps necessary for the encouragement of village panchayats in the recent Commissioners' Conference. They report that, although the rules and bye-laws under the Village Panchayats' Act are not yet framed, the vigorous development of village uplift and the marked improvement already effected in many villages by voluntary effort are most encouraging signs, and in consequence they recommend that the encouragement of such voluntary effort may be made by the grant of assistance in the form of non-recurring grants, to a number of village panchayats, or Village Improvement Committees, which have effected marked improvements, but which still require some financial assistance towards permanent undertakings such as village roads, drains and the like. They advise that a lumpsum should be placed at the disposal of each Commissioner for distribution at his discretion among village panchayats for these objects.

The Commissioners also propose that Special Officers for the encouragement of village panchayats should be attached to the Commissioners, Central Division and the Southern Division, for the remaining portion of the year, and that larger grants for travelling allowance should be paid to the Secretaries of certain Village Uplift Committee in order that these may devote attention, not only to villages where Village Improvement Committees exist, but also to villages with village panchayats or where village panchayats may be proposed.

It is also recommended that in the Central Division further propaganda for village improvement including village panchayats should be carried on by the use of six magic lanterns. As village panchayats must form a large part of any scheme for village improvement, it is proposed to divide the cost of magic lanterns between the existing budget provision under "37, Transferred" for village uplift, and that for which this statement of demand is made under "47, Miscellaneous—Transferred"

[Appendix 38—*concl.*]

The accompanying statement shows the amounts required by the Commissioners in their Divisions under "47, Miscellaneous—Transferred". The total amount required is Rs. 10,600. No provision was made for this purpose in the current year's budget, but it is hoped that sufficient savings will be available under the major head to cover this expenditure. The Legislative Council is therefore requested to approve of the expenditure by a token vote of Rs. 10.

Demand voted and now increased.

"47, Miscellaneous—Transferred"

Rs. 5,41,000 + Rs. 10.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT :

Poona, 23rd August 1934.

Statement showing the additional grant required for encouragement of the establishment of Village Panchayats under "47, Miscellaneous—Transferred".

Purpose for which required—

| | Rs. |
|---|--------|
| For pay and travelling allowance of special officer to be attached to the Commissioner, Central Division .. | 1,000 |
| For pay and travelling allowance of special officer attached to the Commissioner, Southern Division .. | 1,000 |
| For grant for works actually executed in improved villages by panchayats and village uplift committees in the Central Division | 3,000 |
| For grant for works actually executed in improved villages by panchayats and village uplift committees in the Northern Division | 2,500 |
| For grant for works actually executed in improved villages by panchayats and village uplift committees in the Southern Division | 1,000 |
| Additional travelling allowance to Secretaries, Village Improvement Committees | 500 |
| Magic Lanterns | 1,100 |
| Subsidy to magazines | 500 |
| | 10,600 |

APPENDIX 39.

BILL No. IX OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

(As introduced on the 16th March 1934 and published in the
"Bombay Government Gazette" of the 12th April 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 193 .

2. *Amendment of section 121 of Bom. V of 1879.*—Clauses 1 (b) and 2 of section 121 of the Land Revenue Code (Act V of 1879) are hereby deleted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has been decided by the Bombay High Court that the word "determinative" appearing in clause 1 of section 121 ousts the jurisdiction of the civil courts to go into the question and decide the rights of the adjacent owners after once a boundary between two holdings has been settled by the revenue authorities. But these decisions were subsequently modified by another decision wherein it was held that notwithstanding the boundary line has been settled by the revenue authorities the civil court can go into the question of rights by adverse possession of the parties concerned. The *ratio decidendi* of the decision will show that the High Court is not prepared to give full effect to the implications of section 121 (1). Further it will appear from 28 Bom. L. R. 1498, Kanhailal Badridas vs. Ismailbhai Kasambhai, a doubt has been raised as to the authority of the local legislature to pass an Act ousting the jurisdiction of the civil court (on page 1500) and practically in this case it is decided that after a suit is filed any decision made by the revenue authorities is not binding on the court. It is therefore desirable that the power ought not to be given to the revenue authorities.

Clause 2 gives power to the Collector to summarily eject any landholder after the settlement of boundary dispute. For the reasons given above, it is highly inequitable to give such summary power to revenue authorities who do not represent the civil court and when the High Court Judges have expressed divergent views about the importance or the doubtful character of the provision.

L. V. PARULEKAR.

APPENDIX 40.

BILL No. X OF 1934.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

(As introduced on the 16th March 1934 and published in the
"Bombay Government Gazette" of the 12th April 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called "City of Bombay Police (Amendment) Act of 1934."
2. *Repeal of sections 45 and 46 of Bom. IV of 1902.*—Sections 45 and 46 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 45 lays down how compensation for injury caused by an unlawful assembly is to be recovered. It bars the right of filing a civil suit enjoyed by an individual under the ordinary law. It also lays down that the claim must be made within one month from the date of loss, etc. It further empowers the Chief Presidency Magistrate to exempt any person from liability to pay such compensation.

Section 46 empowers the Municipal Commissioner to recover the amount of compensation "from the person liable therefor in the same manner as the general tax due from them"; but the general tax is leviable on properties and not from persons as contemplated herein. This anomaly has given rise to several difficulties. Again a recent decision of the Small Causes Court has complicated the matter still further.

Apart from the legal aspect, it has been found in practice that the procedure is very cumbrous and occasions an inordinate loss of time extending over several years. Moreover, the amount of compensation is not received by the sufferer in full and at one time but it is received in instalments spreading over a long period of time and that too, short of the full amount ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The net result is that these sections affect the civil rights of an individual in the following ways, viz., they deprive him of his right of filing a suit and they also shorten the period of limitation prescribed under the ordinary law of the land in respect of any loss or injury for which compensation is ordered to be paid under these sections. In return for the deprivation of his ordinary civil rights he should at least be fully compensated without his having to wait for several years: but that never takes place. In this way, in practice, these sections are operating very harshly against the public inasmuch as they do not answer the purpose for which they are enacted and at the same time they deprive the citizens of their ordinary civil rights to the extent specified.

[Appendix 40—contd.]

Then again, the principle, viz., the liability of one community to make good the loss caused to the other by the wrongful acts of the members belonging to the former, on which these sections were framed is not only out of date but quite obsolete, because the public does not enjoy now the power of prohibiting the wrongful acts of its members. Moreover, the Government have obtained very wide powers—which they did not enjoy before—since the first passing of these sections; therefore, there is now no reason or justification for their retention on the Statute Book. To get those provisions repealed, therefore, is the object underlying this Bill.

A. N. SURVE, M.L.C.

APPENDIX 41.

BILL No. XI OF 1934.

A Bill to remove certain Disabilities and Inconveniences of the Depressed Classes.

(As introduced on the 16th March 1934 and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 12th April 1934.)

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view to secure equality of treatment of all classes, to remove certain disabilities and inconveniences experienced by the members of the Depressed Classes in respect of the use of public wells, tanks, cisterns, water-taps and other watering places, *dharamshalas* and other buildings, and public conveyances; and Whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by sub-section (3) of section 80-A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Bombay Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Act, 1934.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

(3) It shall come into operation on such date and in such local areas as Government may, from time to time, by notification, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Depressed Classes" mean and include any member of the castes enumerated in the Schedule of this Act;

(2) "Local Bodies" mean and include any local authority as defined by the General Clauses Act, 1897, or the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904;

(3) "Common right" means and includes the right to have access to and to use, in common with other members of the public, any well, tank, cisterns, water-taps and other watering places, any *dharamshala* and other buildings maintained, wholly or partially, out of public funds by Government or Local Bodies for the use of the general public; and any public conveyance licensed to ply for hire.

[Appendix 41—*contd.*]

3. Punishment for molestation or boycott of Depressed Classes.—Whoever, with intent to cause any person being a member of the Depressed Classes to abstain from enjoying any common right, or with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, annoyance, obstruction or injury to such person by reason of his having enjoyed, or of his indication to enjoy or assert, such right—

(1) obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such person or any one in whom such person is interested ;

(2) besets or persistently follows such person from place to place ;

(3) interferes with any property owned or occupied by such person or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof ;

(4) being a shop-keeper or a regular dealer in articles which are necessaries of life, refuses to sell any of such articles for cash at the prevailing rate to such person, or his servant or family dependent ;
or

(5) refuses to employ such person or a member of his family in the ordinary course of business ;

shall be punishable, on first conviction, with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and, on second and subsequent convictions, with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one month or with fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or with both :

Provided that no person shall be convicted under sub-section (5) of this section, unless the Court is satisfied that he previously had regularly employed such person or a member of his family.

4. Abetment.—Whoever abets an offence under section 3 of this Act shall be punishable with the same punishment as a person committing the offence.

5. Cognizance of offence.—(1) All offences under this Act shall be non-cognizable and compoundable with the permission of the Court.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act unless complaint thereof is made by the person aggrieved under section 3 of this Act within two months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(3) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence under this Act.

[Appendix 41—contd.]

SCHEDULE.

List of Depressed Classes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A o d i . | 26. Lingador. |
| 2. Bakad. | 27. Madig (Same as No. 29). |
| 3. Bhambi. | 28. Mahar. |
| 4. Bhangi. | 29. Mang (Same as No. 27). |
| 5. Chakra w a d y a - Dasar. | 30. Mangarudi. |
| 6. Chalvadi. | 31. Meghyal (Same as No. 32). |
| 7. Chambhar (Same as Nos. 35 and 33). | 32. Menghwar (Same as No. 31). |
| 8. Chena-Dasaru. | 33. Mini-Madig. |
| 9. Chuhar (Same as No. 10). | 34. Mochi (Except in Gujarat). |
| 10. Chuhra (Same as No. 9). | 35. Mochigar (Same as Nos. 7 and 38). |
| 11. Dakaleru. | 36. Mukri. |
| 12. Dhed. | 37. Nadia. |
| 13. Dhegu-Megu. | 38. Samagar (Same as Nos. 7 and 35). |
| 14. Dhor. | 39. Shenva (Same as No. 42). |
| 15. Garode. | 40. Shingdav (Same as No. 41). |
| 16. Halleer. | 41. Shingadya (Same as No. 40). |
| 17. Halsar. | 42. Shindhava (Same as No. 39). |
| 18. Haslar. | 43. Sochi. |
| 19. Hulsavar. | 44. Trimali. |
| 20. Holaya. | 45. Turi. |
| 21. Khalpa. | 46. Vankar. |
| 22. Kolcha (Same as No. 23). | 47. Vitholia. |
| 23. Kolgha (Same as No. 22). | |
| 24. Koli Dhor. | |
| 25. Kotegar (North Kanara only). | |

} Same
caste.

[Appendix 41—*contd.*]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The question of the right of the Depressed Classes to the free and unfettered use of all public watering places, wells and *dharamshalas* and other public buildings which are maintained out of public funds and administered by Government or local bodies, and public conveyances, has been under the consideration of Government, the Legislative Council and the general public for a very long time. Since the Reforms period the Bombay Legislative Council passed resolution after resolution urging Government and the public to remove the disabilities under which the Depressed Classes have been labouring in respect of the use of the watering places, *dharamshalas* and public conveyances. The Depressed Classes and the Aboriginal Tribes Committee also considered this question and made certain recommendations. It must be acknowledged that Government have not been slow in carrying out the resolutions of the Council and the recommendations of the Committee by issuing, from time to time, resolutions and drawing pointed attention of their officers and local bodies to the desirability of removing the disabilities of the Depressed Classes. They have even gone the length of directing that "no grant for the improvement of village water supply should be paid to local bodies except on condition that the well or other work improved or newly constructed with the help of Government grant is available for the use of all castes and classes equally" and that "grants for village water supply may be reduced in the case of local bodies which take no measures to secure equality of treatment of all classes at public wells where it is denied."

These and other measures so far adopted, are measures of persuasion which have their utility and usefulness up to a limited extent and only partially achieve the object they have in view. It should also be emphasised that in the absence of any protection from the consequences that may follow the assertion of their right, the Depressed Classes may not venture to exercise it fully and boldly. Since its constitution in 1931, the Backward Class Board has given its constant and careful consideration to this problem and passed, in August 1932, a comprehensive resolution on the subject. The most important part of the resolution is as follows :—

"*Legislation.*—In the opinion of the Board, the above remedies (propaganda, provision of separate pulleys, Government orders while assigning lands for wells and tanks) alone would be effective only in the slightest degree, since none of them could resist the effect of intimidation and social boycott. It is well known that any attempt on the part of the Depressed Classes to assert their right is followed by an aftermath of victimisation. The Board is convinced that until this victimisation is made a penal offence, no real progress can be made towards the removal of the disabilities of the Depressed Classes."

The resolution further emphasised that of the four measures suggested by it, "the fourth, i.e., that of legislation, is the most necessary, if any practical advance in the status of the Depressed Classes is to be effected."

[Appendix 41—*contd.*]

This Bill seeks to give effect to this resolution of the Backward Class Board. The following short notes on its clauses will make its object clear :—

Clause 1.—The Bill applies to the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and, if passed, will come into operation on such date and in such local areas as Government may, from time to time, by notification appoint.

Clause 2.—(a) The “Depressed Classes” include all castes enumerated in Schedule 1 of the Government Resolution No. 9330, General Department, dated the 29th of May 1933.

(b) “Local Bodies” are defined as any local authority under the General Clauses Act, 1897, or the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, and will cover all bodies like the City of Bombay Municipal Act, Bombay District Municipal Act, Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, the District Local Boards Act and the Village Panchayats Act.

(c) “Common right” is defined to include the right of the Depressed Classes to the use of wells and other watering places, *dharamshalas* and other buildings maintained out of public funds by Government or local bodies and the public conveyances licensed to ply for hire.

Clause 3.—This is the operative clause of the Bill. It punishes a person who causes a member of the Depressed Classes to abstain from enjoying his common right. It also punishes a person who (1) obstructs, intimidates or uses violence to such member or any one in whom such member is interested; (2) besets or persistently follows such member from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or occupied by such member or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; (3) being a shop-keeper or regular dealer in articles which are commodities of life, refuses to sell any of them for cash at the prevailing rate to such member or his servant or family dependent; (4) refuses to employ such member or a member of his family in the ordinary course of his business—by reason of such member having enjoyed, or of such member who is about to enjoy or assert, his common right. The punishment in both cases is that of fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first offence and, for the second and subsequent offences, that of imprisonment of either description which may extend to one month or a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or both. In the case of a person who refuses to employ a member of the Depressed Classes or a member of his family in the ordinary course of business, an important proviso is added, viz., that the Court will punish him only if it is satisfied that he previously had regularly employed such member or a member of his family.

Clause 4.—Clause 4 deals with abetment of the offence under clause 3 and prescribes the same punishment as that for an offence under clause 3.

Clause 5.—Clause 5 lays down the rules of procedure. In order to minimize the hardship, the clause prescribes that all the offences under this Bill are made non-cognizable and compoundable with the permission

[Appendix 41—*concl.*]

of the Court, that no Court will take cognizance of any offence under this Bill unless complaint thereof is made by the aggrieved person within two months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed and that no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class, will try any offence under this Bill.

R. R. BAKHALE.

APPENDIX 42.

Agenda.

Supplementary Agenda for the Second Session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced on Monday the 13th August 1934
(Vide Standing Order X, 1 (i) (d).)

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Resolution by Mr. A. K. Resaldar, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to take early steps to fix definite percentages, similar to those announced in the Government of India Resolution (Home Department) No. F. 14/17-B/33, dated 4th July 1934, (a) of recruitment to direct appointments, and (b) of promotions to higher grades, in Government service, of the members of the Mahomedan and other minority communities, and to announce their policy in this respect at an early date."

Resolutions by Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to convey to His Majesty's Government and through them to the British Parliament the emphatic opinion of this Council that the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact has done a grave wrong to the non-Mahomedans of the Presidency in the matter of allocation of seats in the Bombay Legislative Council under the new constitution and therefore it requires reconsideration before the proposals relating to the Indian constitution are finally passed by the Parliament so as to remove the injustice done to the non-Mahomedans and make the allocation of seats in the Council on the lines suggested by the Hindu Mahasabha and other allied bodies."

2. "This Council recommends to Government

(1) to issue instructions to local officers, who are concerned with the maintenance of correct weights and measures,

(a) not to allow the merchants to sell potatoes without using spring balances, and

(b) not to allow the merchants to hold sales of potatoes without first making known the settled rates to the parties concerned; and

[Appendix 42—*contd.*]

(2) to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials having a non-official majority, to see that the above instructions are properly carried out in areas where potato sales are effected."

Resolution by Mr. S. S. Tolani, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials to investigate whether the duties of water prescribed for various crops within the Barrage Zone have worked satisfactorily and to advise Government in all matters connected with the distribution of water and the growing of most profitable crops on lands commanded by the Barrage Area."

Resolutions by Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to check the alarming growth in the gambling which is indulged in Bombay and other places in the Presidency and which is popularly known as American futures or Cotton numbers."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to introduce Legislation on the Khoti Tenure in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts for the purpose of giving relief to the tenants by removing the grievances under which they suffer harassment at the hands of the Khots."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint an Advisory Committee similar to the Railway Advisory Committee, to look after the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers travelling by Ferry Steamers on the Western Coast of the Presidency."

Resolution by Dr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to move the Government of India to start an aerodrome on the military land at Colaba, Bombay, as a base for His Majesty's air force as well as for the landing of commercial aeroplanes and other air craft."

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Poona :
30th August 1934.

Acting Secretary to the Legislative Council
of the Governor of Bombay

INDEX

| | PAGES |
|---|---|
| Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Khan Bahadur— | |
| Bills— | |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill : | 923 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Plague preventive measures in certain districts | 979 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for | 1054-55, 1056 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding | 1057, 1058, 1076-77 |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of | 983-84 |
| Taluka local boards in Sholapur district : Motion <i>re</i> : abolition | 1383, 1406 |
| Achrekar, Mr. A. B.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 1195-99 |
| Acts, Governor-General's Assent to | 47 |
| Address to Governor— | |
| <i>Re</i> : Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1162-67 |
| Agenda | 1-43, 1630-31 |
| Agricultural College, invitation to Members of the Legislative Council to visit, | 391 |
| Allahbaksh, Khan Bahadur— | |
| Housing Committee : Nominated member of | 1531 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Famine and Miscellaneous, excess expenditure under | 940 |
| Hajipur Bund : Raising of certain sections and raising pitching | 943, 944-47 |
| Angadi, Rao Bahadur S. N.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 395, 403-04 |
| Questions | 134 |
| Appendices | 1534-1631 |
| Asavale, Rao Bahadur R. S. — | |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1326-27 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | 457-58 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill.. .. . | 258-62, 579, 596-97, 644, 646-47, 650, 651, 656, 666, 667-70, 742 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Salsette and Trombay Water Supply : Investigation of independent source | 976 |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of | 985 |

B

| | |
|--|--|
| Bakhale, Mr. R. R.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Bill to prohibit employment of children and to limit hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing (Introduced) | 1405 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill.. .. . | 1308-13, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1391-97, 1399 |

B—contd.

| | PAGES |
|--|------------------------|
| Bakhale, Mr. R. R.—contd. | |
| Bills—contd. | |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 425, 427 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill .. 174, 179, 182, 184-90, 191-200, 201-02, 249, 251, 253, 254, 255, 258, 303-13, 316, 317, 573, 575-77, 578, 580-81, 533, 586, 587, 588-90, 598, 599, 602, 608, 612-14, 615, 617, 619, 657-61, 665, 676-77, 678, 680-81, 683-84, 685, 686-87, 687-89, 733-35, 736, 737-38, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744-45, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750-51, 751-52, 753-54, 756, 757, 758-59, 760-61, 762-63, 766, 767, 805, 809, 812, 817, 824, 831, 832-37, 838, 845 | |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding | 1135 |
| Questions | 134 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Labour Officer, appointment of | 1013-15 |
| Baxter, Mr. N. B.— | |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Bell, the Honourable Mr. R. D.— | |
| Address to Governor re : Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1162, 1165, 1166-67 |
| Bills— | |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill .. 1279, 1281, 1282, 1290, 1292, 1306-08 | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1322-23 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill.. .. . 411, 412, 414, 416, 417-18, 419, 421, 422, 424, 425, 428-29, 430 | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 111 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 884-85, 892, 893, 896 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 527, 1194-95 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment-Bill.. 393, 394, 398-99, 406, 917-18, 922-23, 924, 928, 932 | |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill .. 173-80, 182, 195, 202, 203, 236, 242, 243, 275, 311, 313-24, 328, 572-73, 574, 577, 581-82, 583, 584-85, 586, 587, 599-602, 603, 604, 610, 611-12, 616, 617, 653, 661-66, 667, 669-70, 675-76, 677-78, 679-80, 681, 683, 684, 685-86, 687, 690, 735, 738-39, 740-41, 742, 745-46, 747, 748-49, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755-56, 757, 759-60, 761, 764-65, 804, 805, 806-08, 812-14, 817, 821, 822, 823, 825, 829, 830, 843-45 | |
| Business of the House, course of | 643, 691, 768 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding .. 1103, 1104, 1115-19, 1120-21, 1124, 1125, 1128, 1140 | |
| Rajadhyaksha, Mr. G. S., Appreciative reference to the services of, as | |
| Secretary, Legislative Council | 1533 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1475 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Begari Canal Area : Drainage project in, preliminary survey in connection with | 1051 |
| Ghallian Bund, raising and strengthening of | 959 |
| Hajipur Bund : Raising of certain sections and raising pitching.. 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 953, 956-59 | |
| Labour Officer, appointment of 1013, 1015, 1021-22, 1025-26, 1027 | |
| Municipal Cases : creation of two Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts for trial of | 1050 |
| Nur wah ex-Begari Canal : Regulator at mile 10/6 .. 989, 991-92, 1002-03, 1004-06, 1007 | |
| Reformatory Schools | 969 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for | 1052-53, 1054, 1055-56 |
| Visapur Temporary Prison, continuance of | 1041, 1042, 1045-46 |
| Bhutto, the Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz— | |
| Bills— | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill .. 100-01, 102, 103-04, 112, 113, 114, 163-65, 169; 171, 173 | |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill (No. XVI of 1934) 329, 330, 335, 36, 339, 340 | |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill (No. XVII of 1934) | 341, 345-46, 883 |

B—contd.

| | Pages |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Bhutto, the Honourable Sir Shah Nawas—contd. | |
| <i>Bills—contd.</i> | |
| Prevention of Adulteration Act Amendment Bill | 447-48 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board; Payment for local fund cess <i>d/d</i> from Limbdi Darbar | 1007, 1011, 1012 |
| H. O. H. Fete: Grant-in-aid | 1039, 1040-41 |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay—Extension of period of appointment and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1027, 1039 |
| Plague Preventive measures in certain districts | 979, 980-81 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 933, 934, 935, 937-38, 939 |
| Naslette and Trombay Water Supply: Investigation of independent source | 975, 978 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for | 1051-52, 1053, 1054, 1056 |
| Trimbak Municipality: Grant in aid re: Nihast Fair | 941, 942 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding 1056-57, 1058, 1077, 1080-81, 1082-83 | |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of | 981-82, 986 |
| Bills— | |
| Bill to prohibit employment of children and to limit hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing (Introduced) | 1405 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (No. XXIII of 1932) —not moved | 434 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (No. XXIV of 1932) —not moved | 434 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (No. XII of 1933)— not moved | 434 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (No. XXX of 1933)— not moved | 448 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (No. VI of 1934)— Withdrawn | 71 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Introduced) | 1406 |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill (No. X of 1934)— First reading | 1277-84, 1289-1308 |
| City Municipalities Act Amendment Bill (No. XXXI of 1933)—not moved | 448 |
| Courts of Wards Act Amendment Bill (No. XIII of 1934)— First reading | 71-93 |
| Second reading | 93 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 93-99 |
| Third reading | 99-100 |
| Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Amendment Bill (Introduced) | 1405 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill (No. XI of 1934)— First reading | 1308-20, 1322-50, 1384-1405 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill (No. XXVII of 1933)— Second reading | 409-10 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 410-30 |
| Third reading | 430-31 |
| District Municipal Act Amendment Bill (No. XXVIII of 1933)— First reading | 434-40 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill— First reading | 100-114, 154-165 |
| Second reading | 165 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 165-171 |
| Third reading | 171-173 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill (No. XXVIII of 1934)— First reading | 884-93 |
| Second reading | 893 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 893-96 |
| Third reading | 896 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill (Introduced) | 1405 |

B—concl'd.

| | PAGES |
|---|---|
| Bills—contd. | |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill (No. VIII of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 601-645, 1191-1211 |
| Bill circulated for eliciting public opinion | 1211 |
| Karachi Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Introduced) | 1406 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill (No. IX of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 1211-33, 1235-77 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill (No. XII of 1934)—not moved | 1405 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill (No. XVI of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 329 |
| Second reading | 330 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 330-40 |
| Third reading | 340 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill (No. XVII of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 341-54 |
| Consideration postponed to next session | 883 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill (No. VII of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 449-67 |
| Bill circulated for eliciting public opinion | 468 |
| Mussalman Wakfs Bill (No. XXVI of 1933)—not moved | 434 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill (No. XIX of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 806-909 |
| Second reading | 909 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 910-916 |
| Third reading | 916 |
| Prevention of Adulteration Act Amendment Bill— | |
| First reading | 441-48 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill (No. IX of 1932) | 392-409 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill (No. XX of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 917-24 |
| Second reading | 925, 928-32 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 932 |
| Third reading | 932 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill (No. XV of 1934)— | |
| First reading | 173-203, 236-86, 303-29 |
| Second reading | 572-78 |
| Bill read clause by clause | 578-619, 644-91, 728-67, 804-830 |
| Third reading | 830-45 |
| Bole, Rao Bahadur S. K.— | |
| Address to Governor re: Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1166 |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1337-39 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 409-10, 415, 430, 431 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs—Acts Amendment Bill | 156-57 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 276-80, 320, 829 |
| Questions | 49-50 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Education (mass): Expansion of | 1505-07 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Famine and Miscellaneous, excess expenditure under | 940 |
| H.O.H. Fete: Grant-in-aid | 1040 |
| Loans to small industries | 967 |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of | 984 |
| Business of the House, course of | 153-54, 545, 643, 691, 768, 845, 925, 986, 1046-47, 1109-10, 1284-87 |

C

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Chairmen of Council | 47 |
|------------------------------------|----|

INDEX

v

C—contd.

| | PAGES |
|--|--|
| Chikodi, Mr. P. R.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1350-51 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding .. | 1155-56, 1161, 1162 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board: Payment for local fund cess due from Limbdi Darbar | 1011, 1012 |
| Labour Officer, appointment of | 1018, 1020 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 934, 935, 939 |
| Chitale, Rao Bahadur G. K.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 88-89 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1332-35 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 413 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 108-09 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 1191-94 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1233 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 400-01 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 190, 191, 203, 262-69, 590-91, 615-16, 804, 810, 811, 820-21, 828-29 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding .. | 1089, 1095-1100 |
| Questions | 622-23, 1361-62 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Nagar-Jakhangav Road and Shiradbon Causeway | 1468-69, 1492 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Hajipur Bund: Raising of certain sections and raising pitching .. | 954-55 |
| Labour Officer, appointment of | 1017-18, 1019, 1020 |
| Nur wah <i>ex-Begari</i> canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 | 990, 997-98 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 933-34, 935, 937, 939 |
| Sabette and Trombay Water supply: Investigation of independent source | 978 |
| Village panchayats, expenditure regarding | 1081 |
| Visapur Temporary Prison, continuance of | 1043-45 |
| Clayton, Mr. H. B.— | |
| Bills— | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 104-05, 106 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1244-49 |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Cooper, the Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B.— | |
| Address to Governor re: Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1165 |
| Bills— | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 71, 81, 91-93, 94, 99 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1225, 1260, 1275-77 |
| Library Committee: Nominated member of | 1531 |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding 1083, 1085, 1089, 1091, 1094, 1097, 1102, 1105, 1114, 1122, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1139, 1144, 1153, 1156-61 | |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists: Indebtedness of | 1464-67 |
| Agriculturists: Relief to | 1473 |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1483-85 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| <i>Ex-gratia</i> payment to certain officers of Public Health Department .. | 1056 |
| Famine and Miscellaneous, excess expenditure under | 940-41 |
| Government House, Ganeshkhind, Drainage Scheme for | 1051 |
| Loans to small industries | 960, 961, 964, 972-74 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 934, 936, 937, 938, 939 |

C—concl.

| | PAGES |
|--|---------------|
| Cousens, Mr. H. J. M.— | |
| Oath of office | 47 |
| D | |
| Dabholkar, Major A. Y. | |
| Bills— | |
| Prevention of Adulteration Act Amendment Bill | 446-47 |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Daulatrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, Mr.— | |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Desai, Rao Saheb B. G.— | |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists : Indebtedness of | 1457-58 |
| Education (mass) : Expansion of | 1501-03 |
| Desai Mr. H. R.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill .. 501-13, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1208-10 | |
| Questions | 135-36 |
| Desai, the late Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desalbhal— | |
| Reply of son to reference made in Council | 48 |
| Dhalumal Lilaram, Mr.— | |
| Questions | 136 |
| Division on— | |
| Address to Governor re : Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1167 |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1404-05 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 1210 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill (No. IX of 1932) | 407-08 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill (No. XX of 1934) | 924 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill .. 324-25, 326, 327, 602-03, 666-67, 682, 754-55 | |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists : Indebtedness of | 1468 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Nur wah ex-Begari canal : Regulator at mile 10/6 | 1006-07 |
| Dixit, Dr. M. K.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1327-30, 1395 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 896 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 404 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill 604, 606, 609, 610, 670-73, 690, 763 | |
| Questions | 694-95 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Labour Officer, appointment of | 1025 |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay—Extension of period of appointment and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1031-32 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for | 1053, 1054 |
| D'Souza, Dr. J. Alban— | |
| Bills— | |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 284-86, 589 |

INDEX

vii

F

| | PAGES |
|--|---------------|
| Freke, Mr. C. G.— | |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding .. | 1139, 1151-53 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Labour Officer, appointment of | 1020 |
| Loans to small industries | 962, 963, 969 |
| Nurwah <i>ex-Begari</i> canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 .. | 1002 |
| Village panchayats, expenditure regarding .. | 1073 |

G

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Gangoli, Mr. G. S.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill .. | 1313-16, 1395, 1401, 1402 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill .. | 886, 888-890, 892, 893, 894 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1230 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 898, 899, 901-02 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill .. | 918-19 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill .. 574, 577, 596, 604, 606-07, 609-10, 673-74, 690, 764, 765, 766, 767, 804, 805, 811, 822, 824-25, 827, 828 | |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding | 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091-92, 1107 |
| Questions 70, 136, 224-26, 289-90, 357-69, 471-79, 548-50, 695-704, 771-778, 848-52 | |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists: Indebtedness of | 1407-08, 1415, 1423-25 |
| Agriculturists: Relief to | 1469-70, 1471-73 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Abmedabad District Local Board: Payment for local fund cess due from Limbdi Darbar | 1010 |
| H.O.H. Fete: Grant-in-aid | 1039-40 |
| Labour Officer, appointment of | 1018-19, 1022, 1023 |
| Nurwah <i>ex-Begari</i> canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 .. | 990 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for .. | 1052, 1053 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding .. | 1057, 1068-70, 1075, 1076 |
| Gazder, Mr. M. H.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill .. | 1335-37 |
| Karachi Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Introduced) .. | 1406 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 819 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding .. | 1101-09, 1113-15 |
| Questions 51-65, 116-120, 206-13, 290-95, 360-81, 479-89, 550-59, 623-32, 704-13, 778-91, 852-58, 1169-76, 1362-63 | |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1473-74, 1475, 1480-83, 1485 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Ghalian Bund, raising and strengthening of | 959 |
| Hajipur Bund: Raising of certain sections and raising pitching .. | 947-51 |
| Nurwah <i>ex-Begari</i> canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 .. | 990, 994-95 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 933 |
| Gennings, Mr. J. F.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 252, 255-58 |
| Oath of office | 47 |
| Charpurey, Lt.-Col. K. G.— | |
| Oath of office | 206 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay: Extension of period of appointment, and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1036-38 |

G—contd.

PAGES

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| Ghulam Nabi Shah, Khan Bahadur— | | |
| Questions | 137, 226, 489-92, 559-60, 1371 | |
| Gilbert, Mr. C. E. L.— | | |
| Oath of office | | 1322 |
| Gokhale, Mr. L. R.— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | | 76-79 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1353-59, 1384-87 | |
| District Municipal Act Amendment Bill | | 439-40 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | | 519-27 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1220-24, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230 | |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | | 899, 903-04 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 392-93, 394, 395-98, 405-06, 408, 921, 922, 923, 924, 928-30 | |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 270-76, 327, 573, 574, 674-75, 690, 740, 741, 804, 805, 808-09, 822, 823, 827-28, 830 | |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding | 1121-22, 1123-24, 1125-28, 1129-30 | |
| Questions | 561-62, 632-33, 713-15, 792, 859 | |
| Resolution regarding— | | |
| Education (mass) : Expansion of | 1485-80, 1518-22, 1531 | |
| Supplementary Grants— | | |
| Nur wah ez-Begari canal : Regulator at mile 10/6 | | 1001-03 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | | 935-37, 938 |
| Trimbak Municipality : Grant in aid re : Sinhast Fair | | 941-42 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding | 1057, 1058, 1061-63, 1065, 1066, 1077 | |
| Gover Rora, Mr.— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | | 1341 |
| Greaves, Mr. J. B.— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 106, 107, 110 | |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | | 597 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding | 1091, 1104 | |
| Questions | | 138-40 |
| Supplementary Grants— | | |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay—Extension of period of appointment, and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | | 1028-29 |
| Loans to small industries | | 964 |
| Salsette and Trombay Water Supply : Investigation of independent source | | 975-76 |
| Green, the late Mr. S. A. C.— | | |
| Reply of sister to reference made in Council | | 48 |
| Greville Bullocke, Mr. A. G.— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Introduced) | | 1406 |
| Grieve, Mr. W.— | | |
| Oath of office | | 1112 |
| H | | |
| Housing Committee : Nomination of a member on | | 1531 |

| | PAGES |
|--|---|
| Jog, Mr. V. N.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 529-33 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 766, 767, 822 |
| Questions | 55 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists: Indebtedness of | 1418-23, 1429, 1449, 1450 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Loans to small industries | 961, 962-64, 967, 973, 974 |
| Plague preventive measures in certain districts | 981 |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of, | 985 |
| K | |
| Kalbhere, Rao Bahadur G. M.— | |
| Questions | 1371-72 |
| Kale, Rao Bahadur R. R.— | |
| Address to Governor regarding Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1162, 1165 |
| Bills— | |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill | 1305-06 |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 73-76, 95, 96-98, 99, 100 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1322-26, 1387 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 414, 419-21, 422-23, 424, 427-28 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 887-88 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 513-19, 527-28, 1210 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1259-62 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 346-47 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 399-400, 406-07, 408, 921, 922 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 201, 236, 241-46, 251, 735-36, 818, 821 |
| Questions | 56, 121, 861 |
| Rajadhyaksha, Mr. G. S., Appreciative reference to the services of, as Secretary, Legislative Council | 1532 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | 1412, 1438-40 |
| Education (mass): Expansion of, | 1492-95 |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1474 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board: Payment for local fund cess due from Limbdi Darbar | 1008-10 |
| Famine and Miscellaneous, excess expenditure under, | 941 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 938, 939 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding, | 1058-61 |
| Kamat, Mr. B. S.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 415 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 182, 202, 246-55, 573, 591, 608, 648, 650 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding, | 1097, 1099, 1119, 1120-21 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay: Extension of period of appointment, and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1027-28 |
| Loans to small industries | 961, 967-68, 974 |
| Kambl, the Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 896-98, 899, 907-08, 909, 915, 916 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Education (mass): Expansion of | 1522-31 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Blind Relief Association, grant-in-aid for industrial home for blind | 1050-51 |
| Cotton schemes financed from funds of Indian Central Cotton Committee, expenditure for, | 989 |

K—contd.

| | Pages |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Karbhari, Mr. M. M.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 413 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amend- ment Bill | 113-14, 156, 162-63 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 890-91 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1235-36 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 331, 332, 340, 353 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 404 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding, | 1153-55 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board: Payment for local fund cess due from Limbdi Darbar | 1008 |
| Labour Officer, appointment of, | 1020-21, 1022 |
| Loans to small industries | 967, 974 |
| Nurwah ex-Begari canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 | 1000 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for, | 1054 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding, | 1071, 1072, 1081 |
| Kuhro, Khan Bahadur M. A.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | 452-53, 462-63 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 901, 903 |
| Questions | 572 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Hajipur Bund: Raising of certain sections and raising of pitching | 942, 943-44, 952 |
| Nurwah ex-Begari canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 | 992-94 |
| Knight, Mr. H. F.— | |
| Bills— | |
| District Municipal Act Amendment Bill | 437-39 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 167-68 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 333, 334, 335, 342, 347, 348 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding, | 1073-76 |
| Kulkarni, Rao Sahab P. D.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Amendment Bill | 1405 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1349-50 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill .. 410-11, 412-13, 415, 416-17, 418-19, 424 | |
| District Municipal Act Amendment Bill | 434-37, 440 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amend- ment Bill | 166-67, 169, 170-71 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 884, 885, 886, 894, 895, 896 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 1199-1208 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill .. 330-31, 333-35, 336-37, 339, 340, 353-54 | |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 898, 910, 911, 912-13, 915-16 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill 578-79, 582-84, 585-86, 604, 605, 611, 667, 668-69, 670, 679, 680, 737, 814, 815-16, 825-26 | |
| Public Accounts Committee's Report, motion regarding, | 1107, 1130-38 |
| Questions .. 59-63, 122-25, 213-18, 296-98, 381-82, 492-95, 562-68, 633-37, 793, 864, 1177-82 | |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Nurwah ex-Begari canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 | 991 |
| Plague preventive measures in certain districts | 980 |
| Visapur Temporary Prison, continuance of, | 1042-43 |

L

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Library Committee: Nomination of a member on, | 1531 |
|--|-------------|

| M | | PAGES |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Madan, Mr. J. A.— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | | 83-84, 98, 99 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | | 1226-30, 1231 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | | 904-05, 911, 912 |
| Resolution regarding— | | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | 1408, 1410, 1411, 1413, | 1440-50 |
| Agriculturists: Relief to, | | 1470-71 |
| Maharashtra Mandal, Poona, invitation by, to M.L.Cs. | | 768 |
| Maxwell, Mr. R. M.— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | | 425-26 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | | 454-57 |
| Mehta, Mr. M. H.— | | |
| Questions | 140, 793-96, | 1372-75 |
| Resolution regarding— | | |
| Education (mass): Expansion of, | | 1507-09 |
| Mitha, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill | | 1304-05, 1307 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amend- ment Bill | | 162 |
| Supplementary Grants— | | |
| Loans to small industries | | 968-69 |
| More, Mr. J. G.— | | |
| Address to Governor regarding Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | | |
| | | 1165 |
| Bills— | | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1322, 1339-41, | 1358 |
| Questions | | 495-97 |
| Resolution regarding— | | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | 1407, 1408-11, 1412-17, 1434, | 1461-64, 1468 |
| Supplementary Grants— | | |
| Municipal cases: Creation of two Honorary Presidency Magis- trates' Courts for trial of, | | 1050 |
| Motion under Rule 24-A regarding— | | |
| Abolition of taluka local boards in Sholapur District (<i>not moved</i>) | | 1383, 1406-07 |
| N | | |
| Naik, Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R.— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | | 79-82 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | | 107, 113 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | | 331-32, 337-38 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | | 730-32 |
| Questions | | 1375 |
| Supplementary Grants— | | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board: Payment for local fund cess due from Limldi Darbar | | 1010-11 |
| Nurwah ez-Begari canal: Regulator at mile 10/8 | | 998-1000 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding, ..1066, 1067-68, 1077, 1081-82, 1083 | | |
| Navle, Rao Bahadur N. E.— | | |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding, | | |
| | | 1086-95 |
| Questions | | 228-30, 1376 |
| Resolution regarding— | | |
| Education (mass): Expansion of, | | 1495-98 |
| Supplementary Grants— | | |
| Visapur Temporary Prison, continuance of, | | 1041-42 |

| | | P | PAGES |
|--|--|---|---|
| Panjabi, Mr. K. L.— | | | |
| Oath of office | | | 47, 1112 |
| Resolution regarding— | | | |
| Agriculturists: Indebtedness of, | | | 1451-54 |
| Parulekar, Rā Bahadur L. V.— | | | |
| Bills— | | | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts | | | |
| Amendment Bill | | | 101-02, 168 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | | | 542-45 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | | | 1211-20, 1268-75 |
| Questions | | | 141 |
| Patel, Khan Bahadur A. E.— | | | |
| Questions | | | 144 |
| Resolution regarding— | | | |
| Education (mass): Expansion of, | | | 1509-11 |
| Patel, Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai— | | | |
| Bills— | | | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | | | 90 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | | | 1341-44 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | | | 533-37 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | | | 1236-44 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | | | 342-45 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | | | 459 |
| Public Accounts Committee's Report, motion regarding, | | | 1091, 1147-51 |
| Questions | | | 145, 230 |
| Resolution regarding— | | | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | | | 1432-34 |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | | | 1478-80 |
| Supplementary Grants— | | | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board: Payment for local fund cess due | | | |
| from Limbdi Darbar | | | 1012 |
| Loans to small industries | | | 968 |
| Nurwah ez-Begari Canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 | | | 1000-01 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding, | | | 1078-80 |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of, | | | 984-85 |
| Patel, Mr. C. N.— | | | |
| Bills— | | | |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | | | 884, 885, 891-92, 894, 895 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | | | 1262-65 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | | | 341, 348-52 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | | | 463-65 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | | | 923, 924 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding, | | | 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095 |
| Questions | | | 1376-78 |
| Supplementary Grants— | | | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board: Payment for local fund cess due | | | |
| from Limbdi Darbar | | | 1008, 1010, 1012 |
| Labour Officer, appointment of, | | | 1017 |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay: Extension of | | | |
| period of appointment, and revision of pay of present holder | | | |
| (Col. Foster) | | | 1032-36 |
| Loans to small industries | | | 967, 971-72 |
| Nurwah ez-Begari canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 | | | 1003, 1006, 1007 |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of, | | | 982-83 |
| Patel, Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh A.— | | | |
| Bills— | | | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | | | 1352-53 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | | | 1405 |
| Questions | | | 147-48, 231-34, 382-85, 497, 568-69, 1363-64, 1378-79 |
| Resolution regarding— | | | |
| Education (mass): Expansion of, | | | 1511-14 |

P—contd.

| | PAGES |
|---|---------------------|
| Patil, Dewan Bahadur D. R.— | |
| Address to Governor regarding Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1164, 1165 |
| Bills— | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 89-90 |
| District Municipal Act Amendment Bill | 439, 440 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 158-59 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 541-42 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1225-26, 1230 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 332-33 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | 452, 453, 458-59 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 906 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill .. 265, 606, 614-15, 656-67, 673, 728-29, 738, 815, | 818, 842-43 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding, | 1089, 1145-47 |
| Questions | 796 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists : Indebtedness of, | 1411, 1417-18, 1419 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Labour Officer, appointment of, | 1016-17, 1018 |
| Municipal cases : creation of two Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts for trial of, | 1050 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding, | 1070-71, 1072 |
| Patil, Mr. N. N.— | |
| Questions | 716-18, 1182-84 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists : Indebtedness of, | 1456-57 |
| Education (mass) : Expansion of, | 1503-05 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of, | 983 |
| Pradhan, Rao Bahadur G. V.— | |
| Bills— | |
| District Municipal Act Amendment Bill | 439 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | 400-61 |
| Questions | 218-19 |
| President, the Honourable the — | |
| Rajadhyaksha, Mr. G. S., Appreciative reference to the services of, as Secretary, Legislative Council | 1531 |
| Rulings of — | |
| Amendments Generally— | |
| General— | |
| If there are two separate amendments from two members to a clause,—one to omit a sub-clause and the other to substitute a new sub-clause for the existing one,—they should be put to the House separately and not the one as an amendment to the other | 737 |
| Method of moving amendments— | |
| When amendments are lumped together and moved, they cannot be put to the House separately. Such amendments should be split up and then moved separately, so that members may not be in doubt as to whether they should support or oppose each one of those amendments | 603 |
| Amendments to amendments— | |
| After the mover of an amendment has replied to the debate, it is too late to move any amendment to that amendment | 599 |
| Discussion— | |
| Each amendment to a clause of a Bill is to be taken by itself, discussed and voted upon on its merits. The rejection of one amendment does not mean the approval of the original proposition, until it is put and agreed to | 765 |

| | P—contd. | PAGES |
|--|----------|----------|
| President, the Honourable the—contd. | | |
| Rulings of—contd. | | |
| Amendments Generally—contd. | | |
| Discussion—contd. | | |
| It would be premature to make a statement in regard to amend- ments before they actually come up for consideration; the proper time for doing so is after the amendments are moved.. | | 765 |
| Members in replying on their amendments should confine themselves only to the points of criticism raised in the debate against those amendments and should not enter once again into a general discussion or into the history of those amendments | | 308, 660 |
| Bills Generally— | | |
| Power of the Council re : Bills— | | |
| Whenever a particular section of an Act, which is being amended, is before the House, the whole section is opened and a member is entitled to move an amendment to that section .. | | 894, 895 |
| Amendments to Bills— | | |
| An amendment affecting Civil Law (e.g., the Civil Procedure Code and the Interest Act) needs previous sanction of the Governor General under section 80A of the Government of India Act | | 94-95 |
| If the select committee makes an amendment of substance to a Bill which was moved with the previous sanction of the Governor General under section 80A of the Government of India Act and if a member desires to move an amendment to restore the original provision, such amendment is one of principle and the fresh sanction of the Governor General is necessary for such an amendment | | 411-15 |
| If previous sanction of the Governor or Governor General is required to an amendment, it cannot be moved until such sanction is obtained | | 920 |
| When amendments are lumped together and moved, they can- not be put to the House separately. Such amendments should be split up and then moved separately, so that members may not be in doubt as to whether they should support or oppose each one of these amendments | | 603 |
| Discussion of Bills and amendments— | | |
| Bills— | | |
| While considering a Bill, discussion of a subject which is not within its scope or is not before the House at all is not in order | | 110, 112 |
| Anything which is not actually contained in the provisions of the clause itself should not be made a ground for criticising that clause | | 674 |
| All discussion should be within the scope of the Bill which is under consideration and should not go outside it | | 921-22 |
| When a Bill is before the House, members have either to support it or oppose it, or, if there are any amendments, to support or oppose the amendments. That is not an occasion to advise Government as to what they should do, as if there was a resolution before the House | | 1305 |
| When members do not wish to move a Bill they should not, when expressing that wish, make an attempt to make any remarks which are likely to be questioned by other honour- able members. They need only say they do not move | | 1492 |
| Amendments— | | |
| Members who have tabled amendments (of principle) can get only one opportunity to speak and during their speech on the Bill generally they can propose amendments standing in their names | | 200 |
| A member proposing an amendment may (if he so chooses) first speak on the amendment and then move it formally with the permission of the President | | 905 |

P—contd.

PAGES

President, the Honourable the—contd.

Rulings of—contd.

Bills Generally—contd.

Discussion of Bills and amendments—contd.

Amendments—contd.

- Each amendment to a clause of a Bill is to be taken by itself, discussed and voted upon on its merits. The rejection of one amendment does not mean the approval of the original proposition, until it is put and agreed to 765
- If there are two separate amendments from two members to a clause,—one to omit a sub-clause and the other to substitute a new sub-clause for the existing one,—they should be put to the House separately and not the one as an amendment to the other 737
- When a Bill is before the House, members have either to support it or oppose it, or, if there are any amendments, to support or oppose the amendments. That is not an occasion to advise Government as to what they should do, as if there was a resolution before the House 1305
- When a Bill is taken up clause by clause, an amendment to omit a whole clause is not in order. It can be voted against or the members can speak against the clause 607-08, 757
- When a clause is accepted by the House, the matter is at an end; that is, amendments affecting that clause cannot be moved or discussed 893-94

Bills—

Sanction—

- An amendment affecting Civil Law (e.g., the Civil Procedure Code and the Interest Act) needs previous sanction of the Governor General under section 80A of the Government of India Act 94-95
- If previous sanction of the Governor or Governor General is required to an amendment, it cannot be moved until such sanction is obtained 920
- If the select committee makes an amendment of substance to a Bill which was moved with the previous sanction of the Governor General under section 80A of the Government of India Act and if a member desires to move an amendment to restore the original provision, such amendment is one of principle and the fresh sanction of the Governor General is necessary for such an amendment 411-15

First reading—

What are amendments of principle—

- The period during which an Act shall remain in force is a matter of principle. Therefore, an amendment for limiting that period to a certain number of years is one of principle and should be considered at the first reading of the Bill 181-84
- An amendment affecting the territorial application of an Act is an amendment of principle and should be moved at the first reading of the Bill 906

Discussion—

- When the first reading of a Bill is under consideration, members should speak on the amendments of principle and generally on the Bill at the same time in one speech.. .. . 203

General—

- If a motion that a Bill be read a first time is thrown out by the House, the Bill is rejected. If the first reading has been passed and the motion is that the Bill be referred to a select committee and that motion is defeated, the Bill stands rejected. Similarly, when the Bill comes back from the select committee, if a motion is made that the Bill be recommitted to the select committee and that motion is defeated, the Bill stands rejected 408

President, the Honourable the—contd.**Rulings of—contd.****Bills—contd.****Motions for eliciting public opinion—****General—**

When there is a proposal to circulate a Bill for eliciting opinion, if any amendments are taken up as those of principle and are discussed and defeated at the first reading, they cannot be circulated with the Bill. If, on the other hand, they are not taken up as amendments of principle, and can be moved at the second reading, the President can direct that they be circulated along with the Bill .. 522

When a motion for a second reading is proposed by the Member in charge, that is the time for any other member to make, under Standing Order VIII, 5 (2), one of the motions described in sub-clauses (b) and (c) of Standing Order VIII, 5 (1), by way of amendment, namely, that the Bill be referred to a select committee or that it be published or circulated for eliciting opinion .. 576-77

Reference to Select Committee—

If the first reading of a Bill has been passed and the motion is that the Bill be referred to a select committee and that motion is defeated, the Bill stands rejected .. 408

When a motion for a second reading is proposed by the Member in charge, that is the time for any other member to make, under Standing Order VIII, 5 (2), one of the motions described in sub-clauses (b) and (c) of Standing Order VIII, 5 (1), by way of amendment, namely, that the Bill be referred to a select committee or that it be published or circulated for eliciting opinion .. 576-77

Procedure after Select Committee Report—**Recommittal of the Bill to Select Committee—**

When a Bill comes back from the select committee, if a motion is made that it be recommitted to the select committee and that motion is defeated, the Bill stands rejected .. 408

General—

The proper time to raise the point of order that the select committee has traversed the principles accepted by the House at the first reading is when the report of the select committee on a particular Bill is presented, and not after the motion of the presentation of the report has been passed by the House. After such motion is accepted by the House, the next stage is one of two things, namely, either the second reading or recommittal to select committee as provided for in the Standing Orders. But the reason that the select committee has gone beyond the scope of the principle of the Bill can be relied upon as a ground for the motion for the recommittal of the Bill to the select committee .. 394, 404-05

Motions for second reading—

When a motion for a second reading is proposed by the Member in charge, that is the time for any other member to make, under Standing Order VIII, 5 (2), one of the motions described in sub-clauses (b) and (c) of Standing Order VIII, 5 (1), by way of amendment, namely, that the Bill be referred to a select committee or that it be published or circulated for eliciting opinion .. 576-77

Second reading amendments taken clause by clause—**Scope of amendments—**

A motion for the deletion of a clause entirely may be an amendment of principle and can be allowed to be moved at the first reading. If it is lost at the first reading, there cannot be an amendment to delete that clause at the second reading. But members can speak and vote against that clause, as, at the time of clause by clause reading, the House is at liberty to vote as it likes on the clause .. 604

P—contd.

PAGES

President, the Honourable the—contd.Rulings of—*contd.**Bills—contd.*Second reading amendments taken clause by clause—*contd.*Scope of amendments—*contd.*

When a Bill is taken up clause by clause, an amendment to omit a whole clause is not in order. It can be voted against or the members can speak against the clause 807-08, 757

When a Bill is taken up clause by clause, an amendment to substitute a new clause for the existing one is in order .. 757

Discussion—

When the principle of a particular clause is accepted at the first reading, that principle cannot be re-opened at the second reading, but that clause can be discussed in its details and in relation to the various sub-clauses which make up the whole clause, and while voting upon that clause members are at liberty to vote as they like, just in the same way as they can vote for or against the whole Bill at any stage. The principle is that no individual member can go against a decision which the House has already taken. It is due to the House that the principles accepted by it at the first reading should not be re-opened at the second reading. But the details of the clause can be discussed and it can be modified at the second reading 806, 807, 810

Third reading—

Discussion—

The debate on the third reading should be limited to the Bill as it emerges from the second reading and arguments can only be directed to the amendments which in the opinion of the speakers were necessary and were not accepted, thus rendering the Bill unacceptable at the third reading. Any arguments on the general aspect of a Bill which would have been proper at the first reading, would be out of order at the third reading 833

Budget—

Demands for grants and "cut" motions—

General—

"Salary" includes allowances under section 72-D of the Government of India Act, and if the salary is non-voted, the allowances attached to the office also are non-voted .. 1019

Rules regulating discussion on demands for grants—

Debate Procedure—

The policy underlying an account head cannot be discussed under a supplementary grant; the proper time for it is when the Budget is under discussion 943

When the Budget, including expenditure on any particular item, has been passed, if subsequently a supplementary demand is made which is connected with such expenditure or item, it cannot be objected to as going behind the decision of the Council. Any objection to the expenditure should be raised at the proper time 959-60

Supplementary Estimates—

Debate—

In case of any doubt as to the purpose of a supplementary demand, the House is entitled to be assured that it will strictly be used for the purposes for which it should be used—as indicated by the head of Account under which the demand is made 1072-73

The policy underlying an account head cannot be discussed under a supplementary grant; the proper time for it is when the Budget is under discussion 943

President, the Honourable the—contd.**Rulings of—contd.****Budget—contd.****Supplementary Estimates—contd.****Debate—contd.**

- When the Budget, including expenditure on any particular item, has been passed, if subsequently a supplementary demand is made which is connected with such expenditure or item, it cannot be objected to as going behind the decision of the Council. Any objection to the expenditure should be raised at the proper time 950-60
- On a motion for a demand for a supplementary grant, the policy underlying the demand can be discussed .. 961
- An amendment to a supplementary demand imposing conditions for the expenditure is out of order. The procedure regarding demands for supplementary grants is the same as that followed at the Budget time. Either cuts may be proposed or the demand may be opposed 961
- Closure—**
- Closure can be moved even in the midst of a speech .. 1207
- Committees—**
- If the mover of a Bill states to the House that he intends to discuss the Bill with an informal committee instead of a select committee regularly appointed by the House, objection to such a procedure should be raised at the time when the suggestion is made, and not at a later stage 574
- When a motion is submitted to the House for the recording of the report of a committee (e.g., the Public Accounts Committee), the House is entitled to say that it does not record it 1090
- When a resolution recommends the appointment of a committee to go into the question of any particular grievance or evil, it is not relevant on the part of a speaker to point out the causes of such grievance or evil, as it would be the duty of the committee, if appointed, to go into that question .. 1455
- When the report of a committee (e.g., the Public Accounts Committee) is submitted to the House in the form of a motion, and when that motion does not include the consideration of the proceedings of that committee or debate before it, the House is not entitled to discuss any particular sentence or word from the proceedings or table amendments to them. But any passage can be quoted from and a reference made to such proceedings during discussion if such passage or such reference is relevant 1090, 1091, 1092, 1096
- Council Business : Arrangement—**
- If a request is to be made to the Governor to grant additional days for private business in a particular session, that request cannot specify that those additional days should be solely for the discussion of a particular matter, e.g., resolutions. All that the House can ask is that a particular number of additional days be allotted for private business .. 1411
- Debate Etiquette—**
- Insinuations are not allowed 950
- No personal attack on another member is allowed during debate 1090-91
- When a Government member makes a statement that a certain document is confidential, he makes that statement with the fullest responsibility as a public servant and does not make it arbitrarily in order to evade the production of that document. And when he does that, the other side has to accept it as correct 1162

P—contd.

PAGES

President, the Honourable the—contd.*Rulings of—contd.**Debate Procedure—**Right of Speech—*

Members who have tabled amendments (of principle) can get only one opportunity to speak and during their speech on the Bill generally they can propose amendments standing in their names 200

No non-official member can speak on a motion after the final reply has been given by the mover 682

Reply—

Members in replying on their amendments should confine themselves only to the points of criticism raised in the debate against those amendments and should not enter once again into a general discussion or into the history of those amendments 308, 660

When replying to the debate on a resolution, the mover has only to meet the objections raised. He cannot advance supplementary arguments in support of the resolution .. 1480

Newspapers—

In discussing any subject, members should not refer to newspaper reports 1040

General—

When a Bill is before the House, members have either to support it or oppose it, or, if there are any amendments, to support or oppose the amendments. That is not an occasion to advise Government as to what they should do, as if there was a resolution before the House 1305

*Division—**Recording of votes—*

For special reasons (e.g., a physical defect), members may be allowed to vote without moving from their places and going to the lobby 1167

Documents and Correspondence : References to—

The ordinary rule is that if a Government officer, or a Government member, relies on a document or refers to it with reference to the subject matter under discussion, the House is possessed of it, unless he declares that that document is a confidential one and that placing it on the table, or handing it over to the House, would be against public interest. In that case he cannot be forced to place such a document before the House or a statutory committee of the House 1138-39,

When a Government member makes a statement that a certain document is confidential, he makes that statement with the fullest responsibility as a public servant and does not make it arbitrarily in order to evade the production of that document. And when he does that, the other side has to accept it as correct. 1140, 1143-44 1162

Motions Generally—

The proper time to discuss a motion under Rule 24-A of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules is when resolutions are reached. Under Rule 24-A, if permission is granted for such a motion being moved, it would be entitled to be discussed first (i.e., before the resolutions). Two other conditions in that respect are that the Member in charge of the department has to give his consent, and that consent has to be confirmed by the President. (In the case of a motion, notice of which has been given only a few days before the close of the session) if the President is of opinion that, if consent is given to such a motion being moved before the resolutions, the rights of other members who have tabled resolutions are likely to suffer, he is entitled to refuse such consent. If, however, the mover of the motion has consulted the other members concerned and they have no objection to the motion being taken up before any of the resolutions, the President's consent could be easily given 1406-07

| | P—contd. | PAGES |
|---|----------|------------------------|
| President, the Honourable the—contd. | | |
| Rulings of— <i>contd.</i> | | |
| <i>Motions Generally—contd.</i> | | |
| When members do not wish to move a motion, they should not, when expressing that wish, make an attempt to make any remarks which are likely to be questioned by other honourable members. They need only say they do not move .. | | 1492 |
| <i>Powers and Privileges of the House—</i> | | |
| Powers— | | |
| The ordinary rule is that if a Government officer, or a Government member, relies on a document or refers to it with reference to the subject matter under discussion, the House is possessed of it, unless he declares that that document is a confidential one and that placing it on the table, or handing it over to the House, would be against public interest. In that case he cannot be forced to place such a document before the House or a statutory committee of the House 1138-39, 1140, 1143-44 | | |
| Privileges— | | |
| When the whole House is consulted on a particular question, no individual member is entitled to complain that he was not expressly asked to give his opinion on that question .. | | 575 |
| <i>Prorogation of the Council—</i> | | |
| If the House desires that the Council should be prorogued, that desire has to be communicated to the Governor through the Leader of the House | | 1109 |
| <i>Public Accounts Committee—</i> | | |
| When a motion is submitted to the House for the recording of the report of the Public Accounts Committee, the House is entitled to say that it does not record it | | 1090 |
| When the report of the Public Accounts Committee is submitted to the House in the form of a motion, and when that motion does not include the consideration of the proceedings of that committee or debate before it, the House is not entitled to discuss any particular sentence or word from the proceedings or table amendments to them. But any passage can be quoted from and a reference made to such proceedings during discussion if such passage or such reference is relevant | | 1090, 1091, 1092, 1096 |
| <i>Questions—</i> | | |
| Supplementary Questions— | | |
| Members cannot attempt to raise discussion by asking supplementary questions; if they find that Government have not made a correct statement or that the answer given is unsatisfactory, they have a remedy of moving an adjournment motion | | 363-64 |
| A member can ask supplementary questions in regard to the papers placed on the Council table in reply to a question .. | | 625 |
| <i>Quorum—</i> | | |
| If there is no quorum, the House cannot proceed; it will have to adjourn | | 1105-06 |
| <i>Resolutions—</i> | | |
| Order of moving them— | | |
| If a member who moves a resolution on behalf of another member has given notice of a similar resolution which appears later on in the agenda, he will not be allowed to move his own resolution in addition, when that is reached .. | | 1476 |
| Discussion— | | |
| When a resolution recommends the appointment of a committee to go into the question of any particular grievance or evil, it is not relevant on the part of a speaker to point out the causes of such grievance or evil, as it would be the duty of the committee, if appointed, to go into that question .. | | 1455 |

President, the Honourable the—concld.

Rulings of—concld.

Resolutions—contd.

Discussion—contd.

- When replying to the debate on a resolution, the mover has only to meet the objections raised. He cannot advance supplementary arguments in support of the resolution .. 1480
- When members do not wish to move a Resolution they should not, when expressing that wish, make an attempt to make any remarks which are likely to be questioned by other honourable members. They need only say they do not move. 1492

Postponement—

- The mover of a resolution cannot himself move that the consideration of his resolution be postponed to the next session; that should be done by another member after the mover has moved the resolution.. .. 1474

General—

- A resolution standing in the name of one member can be moved by another member if the former has authorised the latter to move it on his behalf .. 1469

The proper time to discuss a motion under Rule 24-A of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules is when resolutions are reached. Under Rule 24-A, if permission is granted for such a motion being moved, it would be entitled to be discussed first (i.e., before the resolutions). Two other conditions in that respect are that the Member in charge of the department has to give his consent, and that consent has to be confirmed by the President. (In the case of a motion, notice of which has been given only a few days before the close of the session) if the President is of opinion that, if consent is given to such a motion being moved before the resolutions, the rights of other members who have tabled resolutions are likely to suffer, he is entitled to refuse such consent. If, however, the mover of the motion has consulted the other members concerned and they have no objection to the motion being taken up before any of the resolutions, the President's consent could be easily given .. 1406-07

Unparliamentary words and expressions—

- The word "coward," if used in relation to members of the House, is unparliamentary .. 1337
- The word "idiosyncracies" is unparliamentary .. 1337
- The word "misappropriation" is not permissible as it implies an insinuation .. 949

Miscellaneous—

- When the whole House is consulted on a particular question, no individual member is entitled to complain that he was not expressly asked to give his opinion on that question .. 575

Statement by—

- Explaining the existing position as to whether a member of the House incurs any disability or disqualification if he enters into a contract with, or holds a contract from, Government .. 1006

Prorogation of the Council 1533

Public Accounts Committee's Report, motion regarding, .. 1093-1109, 1113-62

Q

Question regarding—

- Agriculturists—
- Damage by cold wave, .. 878
- Relief to, .. 1187

Q—contd.

| Question regarding—contd. | PAGES |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Ahmedabad City— | |
| Cognizable offences in, | 387-88 |
| Government land in Shahibag, | 385-86 |
| Land acquisition references: engagement of experts to give evidence .. | 497 |
| Wall: demolition of, | 865 |
| Ahmedabad— | |
| Relief Road Scheme | 1379 |
| Town Planning— | |
| Criticism against Town Planning Office, | 299 |
| Ellis Bridge Town | 145 |
| Patel Society: lay-out of, | 299 |
| Shreemali Society: lay-out of, | 219 |
| Ahmednagar District— | |
| Crops: damage to, | 229 |
| Kadbi stocks: audit note on audit of, | 622-23 |
| Local Board Administration: production of documents relating to, | 1361-62 |
| Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector: long retention of, .. | 1190 |
| Alandi temple: mismanagement of, | 132 |
| Applications for service: endorsements by M. L. Cs. | 295 |
| Assistant Collectors: qualifications for being invested with District Magistrate's powers, | 1373 |
| Backward Class Board members: appointments of, | 793 |
| Backward Classes and Mahomedans: retrenchment from Government service, | 801, 874, 1185, 1186 |
| Baghar Canal: bed width and discharge of, | 292 |
| Bakal village (Surat District): grazing land, | 497 |
| Bangalore Science Institute: Bombay Government scholars in, | 133 |
| Barsi Light Railway Advisory Committee: election of Bombay Council representative, | 222 |
| Bombay Board of Film Censors | 51 |
| Bombay City— | |
| Butter adulteration in, | 802 |
| Co-operative societies: employment of honorary arbitrators by, .. | 722-25 |
| Gambling: abolition of, | 67 |
| Gambling in, | 70 |
| Gambling in American futures, | 870 |
| Horse public conveyances: provision of danger lights on, | 721-22 |
| Law offices in, | 67 |
| Lepers in, | 802 |
| Milk, adulterated: importation of, | 725-26 |
| Prostitution in (suggestion regarding amendment of Prevention of Prostitution Act), | 640-42 |
| Recruitment of Backward communities in, | 64 |
| Sub-Registrar's post: claims of backward class candidates for, .. | 1376 |
| Telephone charges: reduction in, | 720-21 |
| Textile strike: arrests and convictions, | 798 |
| Trade: effect of abolition of town duty on, | 803 |
| Bombay— | |
| Civil Services Recruitment Rules: amendment of rule | 30, 55 |
| Educational Service: officiating officers in, | 222 |
| Small Causes Court, motor garage: free use by head bailiff, | 149 |
| Textile mills, relations between employers and workers: suggestion by "Times of India" regarding, | 639 |
| Bhima river: causeway over —, accidents, | 495 |
| Bhusaval: Radio Club's open letter to Director of Public Instruction and Principal, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay | 796 |
| B.M.S. Class II officers: acting appointments as B.M.S. Class officers | 127 |
| Broach— | |
| Adult women classes at,—Government recognition and grant-in-aid .. | 144 |
| Culvert on road between railway station and District Local Board Office: repairs to, | 568 |
| Municipality— | |
| Fata Talao ground as site for new market: abandonment and reconstruction of old market | 1363-64 |

Q—contd.

| | PAGES |
|--|------------|
| Question regarding—contd. | |
| <i>Broach—contd.</i> | |
| Primary teachers' pay : delay in payment of, | 383-84 |
| Municipal market : contract to remodel stalls, | 231 |
| Pioneer High School : grant-in-aid to, | 144 |
| Panch Mahals Division and : investing Assistant Collectors with powers of District Magistrate | 1373 |
| Central Division, district local boards : exclusion of certain communities from service under, | 633-34 |
| Civil Disobedience— | |
| Kaira district : restoration of buildings confiscated during, | 1376-78 |
| Prisoners : distribution over presidency jails, | 726-28 |
| Civil List (Bombay) : supply to M. L. Cs. | 126 |
| Cold wave : damage to agriculturists | 878 |
| Commissioner in Sind : transfer of, | 119 |
| Dadu— | |
| District : Public Prosecutor for, | 53 |
| Division : contract of boundary stones by Executive Engineer | 784 |
| Dahanu Mahomedan burial ground : tapping of toddy trees in, | 148 |
| Dandeli— | |
| Dispensary at, | 473 |
| Forest works : retrenchment in staff of, | 697-700 |
| Saw mill : income derived by sale of timber sawn | 476 |
| Shops in, | 548 |
| Debt problem : legislation to compel sowkars to give remissions to debtors | 500 |
| Deccan College, Poona : abolition of, | 56, 713-15 |
| Departmental heads : explanation on newspaper criticism of administration | 1177 |
| Deputy Inspector-General of Police : powers of, | 481 |
| Dharwar and Kanara districts : Co-operative societies : organisers and arbitrators, Registrars nominees for, | 701-04 |
| Dhulia : Garud High School : teaching of certain subjects in standard VII. | 632-33 |
| Dialmal, Mr., Public Prosecutor, Nawabshah : appearance in magisterial courts | 1379-81 |
| D'Souza, Mr., Mukhtiarkar, Karachi : allegations against, regarding criminal case | 1370 |
| Dur Andeshi proceedings : withdrawal by Mukhtiarkar of Karachi | 718-19 |
| East and West Khandesh districts : extra court-fees received in, refund of, | 122 |
| Educational Department— | |
| Classification of Government servants in, | 379 |
| Officers : private business by, | 1190 |
| Electric installations : inspection fees | 484 |
| Electricity duty on places of worship under Bombay Finance Act | 1184 |
| Electric sub-divisions : Muslim and non-Muslim establishment in, | 706 |
| Entertainment tax on cinema houses | 134 |
| Excise— | |
| Department : Superintendents and Inspectors : castes of, | 301 |
| Duty : cess on, | 850 |
| Forest— | |
| Administration, questions relating to, mode of answering, | 289 |
| Buildings at Dandeli, construction and maintenance : cost of, | 359-60 |
| Department roads in Kanara | 474 |
| Fuleli canals : area of kharif, rabi : and total cultivation | 293 |
| Ghoga Urdu-Gujarati school : headmaster of, | 386-87 |
| Godhra taluka : Chhanip Talukdars' estate : recovery of rent from tenants | 793 |
| Gould Park, Jacobabad : maintenance of, | 566 |
| Government Central Press compositors : shortage of work for, | 870 |
| Governor's staff and household : retrenchment in expenditure on, | 636-37 |
| Gujarat— | |
| College hostel : temporary occupation by law students | 384-85 |
| Municipalities and local boards : employment of pensioners as Chief Officers and Administrative officers | 1378-79 |
| Urdu Practising Schools, staff of, | 125 |

| | Q—contd. | PAGES |
|---|----------|---------|
| -Question regarding—contd. | | |
| Gulab's Village— | | |
| Grant on eksali tenure | | 391 |
| Removal of encroachment on, | | 390 |
| Hyderabad— | | |
| Additional City Magistrate's Court : plea of guilty | | 136 |
| District— | | |
| Court : transfer of clerks in, | | 1366-68 |
| Revision settlement of certain talukas | | 1393 |
| Police force in, | | 150 |
| Sessions Judge : Retransfer of — | | |
| Cases by, | | 1368 |
| Criminal appeal in Crown v. Iserdas and Moolomal | | 117 |
| Sessions case : Crown v. Khete, Mahomedali and Jaffer | | 118 |
| Sessions case : Crown v. Pir Shah | | 117 |
| Taluka : Relief to zamindars | | 1381-83 |
| Igatpuri taluka co-operative supervising union : misappropriation by old supervisor of, | | 151 |
| Inadequacy of time for collecting information by local officers | | 289 |
| Indus river : alleged silting up of bed | | 235 |
| Industries : State aid to, | | 388 |
| Inspector-General of Registration— | | |
| Head Assistant to, | | 1376 |
| Head Assistant to, appointment of member of intermediate or backward class | | 1371-72 |
| Irrigation dues, remission in, | | 1186 |
| Jacobabad : "Gould Park", maintenance of, | | 566 |
| J. J. Hospital, Bombay— | | |
| Honorary physicians and surgeons : appointment of, | | 128 |
| Physicians and Surgeons : acting arrangements of, | | 66 |
| Kadbi stacks in Ahmednagar District : audit note on audit of, | | 622-23 |
| Kaira district : Civil Disobedience movement : restoration of buildings confiscated | | 1376-78 |
| Kalvan Taluka : grazing fees : levy in certain villages transferred | | 389-90 |
| - Kanara— | | |
| And Dharwar districts : Co-operative societies : organisers and arbitrators : Registrar's nominees for, | | 701-04 |
| District— | | |
| Forest— | | |
| Mahals : impressment of labour in, | | 478 |
| Roads in, | | 474 |
| Garden cultivation : damage by excessive rain | | 771 |
| Grazing fee passes | | 357 |
| Gun licences : District Magistrate's circular regarding, | | 549 |
| Land revenue : revision in, | | 848 |
| Local Board roads in, | | 777 |
| Rainfall in, | | 849 |
| Revision settlements in, | | 775 |
| Roads under Public Works Department | | 548 |
| Special Emergency Powers Act : operation of, | | 224 |
| Teak plantations in vicinity of cultivable areas | | 360-67 |
| Tiger hunting in, restrictions against | | 700 |
| Karachi— | | |
| City Magistrates : Special and City | | 787 |
| Civil Hospital— | | |
| Administration of, | | 704-05 |
| Mahomedan S.M.S. Officers in, | | 120 |
| District— | | |
| Canals in, | | 857 |
| Kabuli land in, difficulties of cultivators owing to water deficiency | | 705 |
| Dur Andeshi proceedings : withdrawal by Mukhtiarkar of, | | 718-19 |
| Mukhtiarkar (Mr. D'Souza) : allegations against, regarding criminal case | | 1370 |
| Municipality : beef stall in Garden Quarter market : refusal of sanction for, | | 630-31 |
| Senior Educational Inspector Mr. Sheryani : publication of copy books by, | | 1190 |

| Q—contd. | PAGES. |
|---|-----------------|
| Question regarding—contd. | |
| Karachi—contd. | |
| Sub-Registrars in, | 369-71 |
| Taluka : tapedars' salaries : delay in payment of, | 150 |
| Karwar jail : proposed abolition of, | 136 |
| Keshudas Tubidas, supervising tapedar, Upper Sind Frontier District : landed property return of, | 557 |
| Khairpur State's contribution for Lloyd Barrage, publication of certain documents regarding, | 623-25 |
| Khandesh and Nasik districts : agriculturists' plight in, | 1187 |
| Kharepatan : dharamshala : use for school | 63 |
| Khipro division in Lloyd Barrage area : roads in, | 490 |
| Khopoli tank : removal of Hindu idols near, | 1178 |
| Kotla— | |
| And Ratnagiri districts : Heirship register and <i>Botkhats</i> in khoti villages | 50 |
| District : relief to agriculturists in, | 1182 |
| Labour : imprisonment of, in forest mahals in Kanara | 478 |
| Lal Kirpalani case | 371-72 |
| Land— | |
| Acquisition references : Ahmedabad City : engagement of experts to give evidence | 497 |
| Revenue Code, section 88 : commissions under, | 135 |
| Revenue : remissions in, | 871 |
| Lane, Mr. C. M. (Secretary, P. W. D.) : term of office : extension of, | 626-27 |
| Legislation to compel sowkars to give remissions to debtors | 500 |
| Lloyd Barrage— | |
| Allowances | 481 |
| And non-Barrage zones : Executive Engineer's duties in, | 376-77 |
| Area— | |
| Bridges on main canals and branches, cost of, | 479 |
| Chief Medical Officer in, details of pay, work, etc., of, | 625-26 |
| Gauges of sub-soil water levels | 554 |
| Government land in, sale of, | 379-81 |
| Hospitals in, | 372-74 |
| Land— | |
| Grants to— | |
| Haris at concession rates | 212 |
| Retired Government servants | 210 |
| Sales statistics | 293 |
| New drainage divisions : staff of, | 555 |
| Pumping of water from waterlogged areas | 783 |
| Receipts from land sales and net revenue : merging of, — in general revenues | 631-32 |
| Relief to zamindars | 1381 |
| Revised assessment in, | 326 |
| Roads in, | 489 |
| Closing estimate of, | 629-30 |
| Commissioner in Sind's Press Notes regarding, | 550 |
| Interest on capital invested | 1362 |
| Khairpur State's contribution for publication of certain documents regarding, | 623-25 |
| Khipro division : roads in, | 490 |
| Protective Bund Works : debiting of cost of, | 778 |
| Tando Mustikhan Fall : cost of construction of, | 483 |
| Temporary leases of land : grant of, | 485 |
| Local— | |
| Board Works : inspection by Public Works Department subordinates and officers | 789 |
| Fund cess : suspensions and remissions of, | 123 |
| Mahomedans and backward classes : retrenchment from Government service | 874, 1185, 1186 |
| Mal deh (Konkar tapo) : land grant from Non-agricultural class No. 223, | 499 |
| Mirpur Bathoro taluka : zamindars of, alleged distress among, | 637-38 |
| Mirpurkhas : Government pinning factory | 559 |
| Mithrao and Khipro divisions : service roads in, | 490 |
| Mithrao division : roads in, | 490 |

Q—contd.

| | PAGES |
|--|---------|
| Question regarding—contd. | |
| M. L. C.'s : supply of information to, | 53 |
| Municipal councillors, defaults by, legislation re : | 792 |
| Mussalman Waf — | |
| Act, 1923, amendment of, | 360 |
| Bill | 64 |
| Musto, Sir Arnold A., retirement of, | 488 |
| Nandgaon municipality : nominated non-official members, conduct of, | 218 |
| Nasik— | |
| And Khandesh districts, agriculturists' plight in, | 1187 |
| District— | |
| Abkari revenue in, | 133 |
| Executive Engineer's office, appointments in, | 69 |
| Forest— | |
| Land for cultivation and grazing | 223 |
| Offices, appointments in, | 70 |
| Graziers in, grievances of, | 131 |
| Hindu temples, control over accounts of, | 877 |
| Irrigation cess in, | 300 |
| Land for cultivation, acreage of, | 69 |
| Road near Savargaon, bad state of, | 131 |
| School board : hiring of bungalow from member of, | 492 |
| Waterlogged lands on canal area, acquisition and resale of, | 643 |
| Municipality : nominated non-official members, conduct of, | 218 |
| Nawabshah, Public Prosecutor of, appearance in magisterial courts | 1379-81 |
| Niphad taluka, land revenue remissions to villages in, | 1189 |
| Nira canal sugar factories : railway facilities, provision of, | 235 |
| Northern— | |
| Circle : Public Works Department daftaries | 298 |
| Division : Muslim primary teachers : hardship in the matter of leave | 219 |
| Panch Mahals— | |
| And Broach Divisions : investing Assistant Collectors with powers of District Magistrate | 1373 |
| District : agricultural lands, use for erection of farm buildings, levy of special charge for, | 1372-73 |
| Division— | |
| Eastern mahal of, talatis' transfer to, | 140 |
| Forest coupes in, alleged levy of fee for removal of kanta picklings from, | 1372 |
| Investing Prant officer with Collector's power | 1374-75 |
| Mhowra trees in forest area, wholesale cutting of, | 1374 |
| Pandharpur City Bench of honorary magistrates, appointment of, | 496 |
| Panjrapoles, grant of lands to, | 1171 |
| Parmanand Bhojraj, Mr., sheristedar, Tatta Sub-Judge's court, allegations against, | 1364-65 |
| Peons, clothing of, | 224 |
| Pimpalvadi : construction of bridge over river Kukadi, delay in, | 635-36 |
| Places of Worship : levy of electricity duty under Bombay Finance Act | 1184 |
| Poona District— | |
| Depressed class talatis in, | 59 |
| Irrigation dues, recovery of arrears of, | 562 |
| Local Board : Address to H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda, expenditure on, | 60 |
| Poona-Nasik Road, tolls on, | 138 |
| Ports Fund (Southern Group), management of, | 141 |
| Practising schools, transfer of primary schools to, | 126 |
| Prevention of Prostitution Act, suggestions re : amendment of, | 640-42 |
| Primary teachers— | |
| Application of Government Servants' Conduct Rules to, | 221 |
| Compulsory retirement of, | 719-20 |
| Transfer to practising schools | 126 |

Q—contd.

| | PAGES |
|---|-----------------|
| Question regarding—contd | |
| Public— | |
| Service, backward classes, recruitment of, | 803 |
| Works Department— | |
| Pension or gratuity to temporary servants | 561 |
| Secretary of, extension of term of office of, | 626-27 |
| Races, unauthorised, publication of advertisements of, | 62 |
| Ratanagiri— | |
| And Kolaba Districts : Heirship register and <i>Botkhat</i> in khoti villages | 50 |
| District— | |
| Primary schools in, backward and depressed class pupils in, | 49 |
| School board : extra expenditure by Administrative Officer | 68 |
| Retrenchment of backward classes and Mahomedans from Government | 874, 1185, 1186 |
| service | 551 |
| Rohri Canal Division No. 3 : construction of regulator | 551 |
| Nadalgao— | |
| Transfer of forest area from Kangaon to, | 62 |
| Village, Peta Sirur, grazing land for, | 61 |
| Nakrand Agricultural Farm— | |
| Electric installation and gas plant, installation and working cost of, .. | 558 |
| Water supply, cost of, | 489 |
| Salara District, Government policy re : remissions in, | 861 |
| Saw mill at Dandeli in Kanara | 367-69 |
| Sen, Mr., District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad— | |
| Retransfer of cases by, | 1368 |
| Transfers of clerks in District Court by, | 1366-68 |
| Shinganapur Fair— | |
| Liquor shop, opening of, Government attitude re : | 217 |
| Pilgrim's grievances | 123 |
| Shirgunji police Patel : grant for loyalty | 471 |
| Sholapur— | |
| City— | |
| Dufferin Hospital, management of, | 215 |
| Textile strike in, arrests and convictions | 799 |
| Urdu and non-Urdu municipal schools in, | 570 |
| District— | |
| Country liquor, illicit distillation of, | 69 |
| Liquor shops in, revenue from, | 642-43 |
| Toddy shops in, | 129 |
| Riot case, release of prisoners in, | 129 |
| Textile strike, hunger-strike of convicted persons | 800 |
| Shri Virabhadradevaru Sanathan | 134 |
| Sind— | |
| Abduction cases in, | 221 |
| Audit office employees, religion, pay, names, etc., of, | 55 |
| Canals, repairs and reconstruction of, | 374-75 |
| Census of, 1931 | 128 |
| Civil Courts, Muslim and non-Muslim bailiffs and copyists in, measures | 1368-69 |
| to safeguard interests of defendants in ex-parte suits | 1365-66 |
| District— | |
| Courts, sheristadars in, appointment of Muslims as, | 208 |
| Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors : appointment of | 1371 |
| Muslims | 479 |
| Educational Department : Mahomedans, recruitment of, | 552 |
| Engineering service establishment | 855 |
| Executive Engineers in, | 708-13 |
| Forfeitures of land sold on instalment system | 119 |
| Government high schools : Muslim and non-Muslim teachers | 137 |
| Haris, land grants to, | 151 |
| Head Accountants' posts : Mahomedans, recruitment and promotion | 292 |
| of, | 291 |
| Hindu and Muslim newspapers in, | 292 |
| Irrigation Divisions in, | 291 |
| Irrigation, General Fife's report on, | 291 |

Q—contd.

| | PAGES |
|--|-------------|
| Question regarding—contd. | |
| Sind—contd. | |
| Judicial Commissioner's Court: Official Assignee's post, abolition of, | 1365 |
| Kidnapping of Hindu women | 555 |
| Kotri, gauge readings and discharges of the Indus at, | 852 |
| Kotri, natural rise in bed level of the Indus at, | 858 |
| Landed property return of supervising tapedar in, | 120 |
| Muslim and Hindu newspapers in, | 151 |
| Public Works Department— | |
| Establishment— | |
| Details re: | 290, 627-28 |
| Muslim representation in, | 377-78 |
| Mechanical Division | 853 |
| Muslim Engineering graduates, appointments of, | 785 |
| Temporary establishment, pensions of, | 291 |
| Rice canals; damaged regulators, cost of reconstruction, | 377 |
| Salt and Excise Department: executive line, appointments in, | 149 |
| Subordinate services, corruption in, | 1170 |
| Sand and quarries' revenue: transfer to district local boards | 1169 |
| Sessions cases: trial outside headquarters by Sessions Judges | 207 |
| S.M.S. officers: Muslims— | |
| Permanent appointments of, | 207 |
| Training in special courses | 207 |
| Sub-divisional magistrate: allegations re: shifting of camps; and payment of travelling allowance to persons concerned | 1363 |
| Tapedars in, landed property returns of, | 572 |
| Tapedar Keshudas Tulsidas, landed property returns of, | 234 |
| Unqualified assistant masters, continuation of service of, | 1184 |
| S.M.S. officers: transfers from Sind to Presidency and <i>vice versa</i> , inconvenience and expenditure involved in, | 707-08 |
| Singhar Hill, revenue derived from, | 1177 |
| Southern Group Ports' Fund, management of, | 141 |
| State aid to industries in the Presidency | 388 |
| Stay of proceedings in election petition by Mr. Sen, District Judge, Hyderabad (Sind) | 206 |
| Subordinate— | |
| And menial Government servants, reduction in pay of, | 224 |
| Educational Service: seniority amongst officers | 797 |
| Sub-Registrars— | |
| Grades of, promotions to, | 228 |
| Transfers of, | 229 |
| Sukkur Barrage (<i>see</i> Lloyd Barrage). | |
| Surat District: Local board primary schools: additional teachers, provision for, | 1375 |
| Tando Mustikhan Fall (Lloyd Barrage), cost of construction, | 483 |
| Tankaria Urdu girls' school, appointment of lady teachers in, | 332-83 |
| Tatta— | |
| Sub-Judge's Court: allegations against sheristedar (Mr. Parmanand Bhojraj) | 1364-65 |
| District: appointment of separate Public Prosecutor | 209 |
| Taximeters, testing of, | 52 |
| Thana Municipality: terminal tax levy | 716-18 |
| "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" Competitions | 864 |
| Tobacco— | |
| Duty, income derived from, | 695-97, 859 |
| Licence fees, statistics of, | 230 |
| Tolls, removal of, representation re: | 140 |
| Town duty, abolition of, effect on Bombay trade | 803 |
| Tulsabai case, cost of, | 116 |
| Upper Sind Frontier District Local Board— | |
| Cattle-pound income, decline in, | 216, 218 |
| Chief Officer of,— | |
| Allegations against | 292 |
| Travelling allowance of, | 296 |

Q—conold.

| | PAGES |
|--|--------|
| Question regarding—conold. | |
| Upper Sind Frontier District Local Board— <i>conold.</i> | |
| Chief Officer of,— <i>conold.</i> | |
| Usurping of President's powers by, | 381-82 |
| Continuance of Mr. Chairrai as ex-officio member | 297 |
| Pound munshis, transfer of, | 296 |
| Vice-President of, delegation of powers to, | 297 |
| Urdu trained teachers: promotion to Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectorship | 128 |
| Usher-Rankund village (Surat District), removal of toddy shop from, .. | 695 |
| Vernacular Final examination, grievances of students appearing for, .. | 639 |
| Viaspur and Yeravda jails, religious preceptors in, | 634-35 |
| Wakf— | |
| Act, 1923, amendment of, | 569 |
| Bill | 64 |
| Wakfa, number, etc. of, | 147 |
| Watan property, alienations of, | 121 |
| Yeravda— | |
| Jail— | |
| Hunger-strike of prisoners in, | 130 |
| Religious preceptors in, | 634-35 |
| Visitors to, | 243 |
| Mental Hospital: Acting Superintendent, qualifications of, | 694-95 |

R

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Rafuddin Ahmad, Moulvi Sir— | |
| Address to Governor re: Prorogation of Council and holding of third session, | 1166 |
| Bills— | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 87-88 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1317, 1400 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 157-58 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 886-87, 893 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | 461-62 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 899-900, 914, 915 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 401-02, 923, 930-31 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill 203, 270, 573, 574-75, 593-94, 598, 601, 609, 649-50, 653, 749, 841-42 | |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding | 1143 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists: Indebtedness of, | 1450-51 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Labour Officer, appointment of, | 1015-16, 1017 |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay,—Extension of period of appointment, and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1029-31 |
| Loans to small industries | 962 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for, | 1054 |
| Rahimtoola, Mr. Hoosenally M.— | |
| Bills— | |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill | 1303-04 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Municipal cases: creation of two Honorary Presidency Magistrates' courts for trial of, | 1050 |
| Rajadhyaksha, Mr. G. S.— | |
| Appreciative reference to the services of, as Secretary, Legislative Council | 1531-33 |
| Bills— | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 100 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 154-156, 166 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 893, 894 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1253-59 |

R—contd.

| | PAGES |
|---|--|
| Rajadhyaksha, Mr. G. S.—contd. | |
| <i>Bills—contd.</i> | |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 910 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 755, 815, 819-20, 830-32 |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Resaldar, Mr. A. K.— | |
| Questions | 125-26, 149, 219-20, 298-99, 385-88, 497-99, 865, 1379 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | 1407-36, 1439-68 |
| Agriculturists: Relief to, | 1469-73 |
| Education (mass): Expansion of, | 1485-89, 1492-31 |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1473-85 |
| Nagar-Jakhangav Road and Shiradhon Causeway | 1469 |

S

| | |
|--|--|
| Saklatvala, Mr. S. D.— | |
| <i>Bills—</i> | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 110 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 182-84, 260, 581, 617-19, 644- 46, 659, 684, 685, 732, 751, 756, 837-39 |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, the late Mr.—Reference in Council | 49 |
| Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Mr.— | |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Loans to small industries | 964, 966-67 |
| Shaikh Abdul Majid, Mr.— | |
| <i>Bills—</i> | |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 898, 899, 902-03, 910, 914, 915 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 599, 608, 650, 651, 653, 765, 766-67 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding | 1161 |
| Questions | 149-50, 234, 390-91, 499-500, 637-38, 718-19, 1190-91, 1364-70, 1379-81 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | 1411, 1412, 1434-36 |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1474, 1476-78, 1480, 1482 |
| <i>Supplementary Grants—</i> | |
| Ghalian Bund, raising and strengthening of, | 960 |
| Hajipur Bund: Raising of certain sections and raising pitching | 949, 951, 959 |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay,—Extension of period of appointment, and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1039 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 939 |
| Shinde, Mr. R. B.— | |
| <i>Bills—</i> | |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1249-53 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | 1425-28 |
| Smart, Mr. W. W.— | |
| <i>Bills—</i> | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 106, 109 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists, indebtedness of, | 1428-32, 1464 |
| Nagar-Jakhangav Road and Shiradhon Causeway | 1491 |
| Village Panchayats, expenditure regarding | 1064-67, 1066, 1068, 1082 |

INDEX

xxx

S—contd.

| | PAGES |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Smith, Lt.-Col. H. Cyril— | |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Solanki, Dr. P. G.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1344-50, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1404 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 282-84, 653-56 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Education (mass) : Expansion of, | 1514-18 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Nur wah ex Begari canal : Regulator at mile 10/6 | 1000 |
| Soman, Mr. R. G.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 82-83 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 429 |
| Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill | 537-41 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1230-33 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 765 |
| Oath of office | 47 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Plague preventive measures in certain districts | 979-80 |
| Village panchayats, expenditure regarding | 1078, 1080 |
| Stamper, Mr. T. H. G.— | |
| Oath of office | 1322 |
| Supplementary Agenda | 1630-31 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Ahmedabad District Local Board : Payment for local fund cess due from Limbdi Darbar | 1007-12 |
| Begari Canal area : Drainage project in, preliminary survey in connection with, | 1051 |
| Blind Relief Association, grant-in-aid for industrial home for blind | 1050-51 |
| Cotton schemes financed from funds of Indian Central Cotton Committee, expenditure for, | 989 |
| Ex-gratia payments to certain officers of Public Health Department | 1056 |
| Famine and Miscellaneous, excess expenditure under, | 940-41 |
| Ghallian Bund, raising and strengthening of, | 959-60 |
| Government House, Ganeshkhind, Drainage scheme for | 1051 |
| H. O. H. Pete : Grants-in-aid | 1039-41 |
| Hajipur Bund : Raising of certain sections and raising pitching | 942-59 |
| Labour Officer, appointment of, | 1013-27 |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay,— Extension of period of appointment and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1027-30 |
| Loans to small industries | 960-74 |
| Municipal cases : creation of two Honorary Presidency Magistrates' courts for trial of, | 1050 |
| Nur wah ex Begari canal : Regulator at mile 10/6 | 989-1007 |
| Plague preventive measures in certain districts | 979-81 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 933-40 |
| Reformatory Schools | 960 |
| Salsette and Trombay Water supply : Investigation of independent source | 975-78 |
| Sholapur Headquarters Police, quarters for, | 1051-56 |
| Village panchayats, expenditure regarding | 1056-83 |
| Trimbak Municipality : Grant-in-aid regarding Sinhast Fair | 941-42 |
| Visapur Temporary Prison, continuance of, | 1041-46 |
| Weights and Measures Act, expenditure for introduction of, | 981-86 |
| Surve, Mr. A. N.— | |
| Bills— | |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill | 1277-84, 1289-1302, 1306 |
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 71-73, 93-94 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1388-91 |
| Devadasis Protection Bill | 415 |

S—concl'd

PAGES

Surve, Mr. A. N.—contd.**Bills—concl'd.**

| | |
|--|--|
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amend- ment Bill | 165-66, 169, 170 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 887 |
| Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill | 1265-68 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 352-53 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | 465-67 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 907 |
| Prevention of Adulteration Act Amendment Bill | 441-46, 417, 448 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 402-63, 919, 920-21 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 594-96, 651-53, 729-30, 817-18, 822-23 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding | 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141-43, 1144-45 |

Resolution regarding—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Agriculturists : Indebtedness of, | 1458-61 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Labour Officer, appointment of, | 1023-24 |
| Loans to small industries | 964-66 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 933 |
| Salsette and Trombay Water supply : Investigation of independent source | 977 |

Surve, Mr. V. A.—**Bills—**

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1317-20, 1339 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 906-07 |
| Prevention of Gambling Act Amendment Bill | 921 |
| Questions | 67-68, 221, 639, 719-20 |

Resolution regarding—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Agriculturists : Indebtedness of, | 1455-56 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Loans to small industries | 970-72 |

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah—

Address to Governor regarding Prorogation of Council and holding of
third session 1162, 1163-64, 1167

Bills—

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill | 84-87 |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 159-62 |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 338-39 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 900-61, 905, 906, 909 |
| Questions | 150-51, 235, 1381-83 |

Supplementary Grants—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Hajipur Bund : Raising of certain sections and raising pitching | 951-54 |
| Nur wah ex Begari canal : Regulator at mile 10/6 | 996-97 |

Syed Munawar, Mr.—**Bills—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1387-88 |
| Money-lending Business Regulation Bill | 449-52, 453-54, 467, 468 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 203, 280-82, 318, 648-49, 747, 749 |
| Questions | 64-67, 126-28, 383, 569-70, 639-42, 720-26, 870, 1184 |

Resolution regarding—

| | |
|---|------|
| Agriculturists : Indebtedness of, | 1411 |
|---|------|

Symington, Mr. D.—

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Oath of office | 357 |
|------------------------|-----|

T

| | PAGES |
|---|--------------------------|
| Talrse, Mr. L. R.— | |
| Address to Governor regarding Prorogation of Council and holding of third session | 1165 |
| Bills— | |
| City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill | 1302-03 |
| Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill | 1330-32 |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 903 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill .. 647-48, 674, 684, 685, 689-90, 742-43, 745, 764, 818-19 | 764, 818-19 |
| Oath of office | 622 |
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding, .. . | 1083-86 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Agriculturists: Indebtedness of, | 1412 |
| Agriculturists, relief to, | 1471 |
| Land Revenue Committee for Sind | 1475 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Nur wah ex Begari canal: Regulator at mile 10/6 | 989, 992 |
| Salsette and Trombay Water supply: Investigation of independent source | 976-77 |
| Protective Bund round Kotri | 938, 939 |
| Visapur Temporary Prison, continuance of, | 1045 |
| Talpur, Khan Bahadur Mir Haji Allahdad Khan— | |
| Oath of office | 46 |
| Talpur, Mir Bande Ali Khan— | |
| Bills— | |
| Opium Act Amendment Bill | 909 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Hajipur Bund: Raising of certain sections and raising pitching .. . | 955-56 |
| Nur wah ex Begari canals: Regulator at mile 10/6 | 991, 1003 |
| Thakor of Kerwada— | |
| Bills— | |
| Local Boards Act Amendment Bill | 337, 348 |
| Resolution regarding— | |
| Education (mass): Expansion of, | 1498-99 |
| Tolan, Mr. S. S.— | |
| Questions | 128, 797, 1184-85 |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Loans to small industries | 960, 961 |
| Turner, Mr. C. W. A.— | |
| Bills— | |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 670 |
| V | |
| Valshampayan, Dr. V. G.— | |
| Questions .. 69, 129-30, 221-22, 235-36, 388, 570-71, 642-43, 726-28, 798-800, 871 | |
| Supplementary Grants— | |
| Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay—Extension of period of appointment, and revision of pay of present holder (Col. Foster) | 1027, 1038 |
| Visapur Temporary Prison: Continuance of, | 1046 |
| Vakil, Mr. Pestanshah N.— | |
| Bills— | |
| District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts Amendment Bill | 107, 113 |
| District Police Act Amendment Bill | 888 |
| Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill .. 203-08, 591-93, 609, 616-17, 651, 655, 732-33, 742, 744, 839-41 | 732-33, 742, 744, 839-41 |

V—contd.

PAGES

Vakil, Mr. Pestanshah N.—contd.

Supplementary Grants—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Labour Officer, appointment of, | 1015, 1026 |
| Loans to small industries | 967-70 |

Vakil, the late Sardar Sir Rustom J.—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Reply of son to reference made in Council | 48-49 |
|---|-------|

Vandekar, Rao Bahadur R. V.

| | |
|--|--|
| Questions 69-70, 131-33, 151, 222-24, 300, 389-90, 500, 643, 801-03, 874-83, 1185-90 | |
|--|--|

Resolution regarding—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Education (mass): Expansion-of, | 1499-1501 |
|---|-----------|

W

Winterbotham, Mr. G. L.—

Bills—

District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Amendment Bill | 102, 103, 104, 105, 107-08, 109, 110, 155, 160, 164, 171-72 |
|----------------|---|

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| c Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill | 237-41, 273, 308, 310, 325 |
|--|----------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Oath of office | 46 |
|------------------------|----|

| | |
|---|---------|
| Public Accounts Committee's report, motion regarding, | 1100-01 |
|---|---------|