

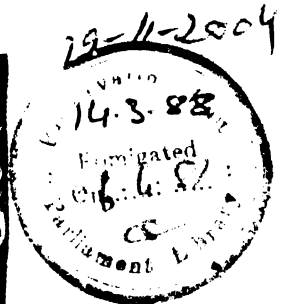
Monday, 8th April, 1935

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOLUME I, 1935

(11th February to 17th April, 1935)

NINTH SESSION
OF THE
THIRD COUNCIL OF STATE, 1935



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1935.

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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Monday, 8th April, 1935.

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

MEMBERS SWORN :

The Honourable Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. (Education, Health and Lands Member).

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. R. Lumby, C.I.E., O.B.E., (Government of India : Nominated Official).

The Honourable Mr. J. C. Nixon, C.I.E. (Government of India : Nominated Official).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RECENT FIRING BY TROOPS DURING THE DISTURBANCES AT KARACHI.

113. THE HONOURABLE SHAIKH MUSHIR HOSAIN KIDWAI : (a) Have any further investigations been made by the authorities since the short notice questions in the Council of State and the debate in the Assembly regarding the firing at Karachi ?

(b) What is the total number now of persons who lost their lives due to the firing and how many were wounded ?

(c) Were any children or women killed by the firing ?

(d) What measures, if any, were adopted after the firing to attend to the wounded ?

(e) Has Government now decided to institute an inquiry into the question whether the firing was justified ?

(f) Was the gathering at Karachi on which fire was opened due to any communal quarrel or to any action on the part of Government ?

(g) Was the gathering a mixed one or only of one community ? Were Hindu hawkers and others present in the gathering to sell eatables ?

(h) How many among the killed and wounded were Muslims and how many non-Muslims ?

(i) How many rounds in all were discharged by the military and by how many soldiers? Was the order of firing given by the Magistrate, was the order in writing or verbal and was the firing directed at the head or the feet of the mob?

(j) Is it a fact that the procession was going with the bier of Abdul Quayum to the Idgah for funeral prayers and was the procession fired at by the military at a distance of half a mile from the town and before the procession reached the cross corner of the road which leads to the city?

(k) Is it a fact that the people in the procession were not armed with *lathis* or any other weapon?

(l) Will Government be pleased to state whether any crime was committed by the mob before the firing and the reasons for inviting the assistance of the military authorities and not using the police?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT: A resolution or statement will shortly be issued by the Government of Bombay which will deal fully with the points made in this question. I would refer the Honourable Member to that resolution.

NUMBER OF COMMUNAL RIOTS WHICH OCCURRED IN INDIA FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1934 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

114. THE HONOURABLE SHAIKH MUSHIR HOSAIN KIDWAI: How many communal riots took place last year in India, how many have taken place this year up to the present time, and have they caused any loss of life? If so, how much?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT: I lay a statement on the table giving the information in my possession.

Statement of communal riots which occurred in India during the period 1st January, 1934 to 31st March, 1935.

Place.	Date.	Killed.		Injured.		Cause of riot.
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Muslims.	
1. Ajmer (U. P.)	8-1-34	Many injured.	slightly			Muslim attack on Hindus. Marriage band passing the Moti Kalta Masjid in the Durgah Bazar.
2. Do.	22-2-34					Muslim attack on Hindu marriage band passing the Clock Tower Mosque.
3. Ajodhya (U. P.).	27-3-34	..	3	..	8	Cow sacrifice.

Statement of communal riots which occurred in India during the period 1st January, 1934 to 31st March, 1935—contd.

Place.	Date.	Killed.		Injured.		Cause of riot.
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Muslims.	
4. Belhauri, Dina-pore (B. & O.).	2-4-34	..	3	2	3	Hindus attack Muhammadan marriage party who intended to slaughter a buffalo.
5. Ramnagar, Bhagalpur sub-division (B. & O.)	2/3-4-34	..	3		..	Dispute over site of mosque.
6. Ghazipur (U. P.)	24/25-4-34	1	3	2	3	Attack on tazia in Muharram processions.
7. Girjaya, Bareilly district (U. P.)	27-4-34		1		1	Tazia procession near Hindu temple.
8. Agra (U. P.)	3-9-34	2 (plus 1, community not known).	1	10	25	Arzi-namaz dispute.
9. Madras	2-9-34		1	4	13	Enforced hartal in connection with the publication of a book in Tamil entitled "A short History of the Catholic Church".
10. Fakrahat, Gopalganj division, (Bengal).	8-9-34			Quarrel between a Muhammadan and a Namasudra boy.
11. Maungbwe village, Akyab district (Burma)	10-12-34	(6 Chittagonians and 6 Arakanese injured).				Assault on uninvited Arakanese guests at Chittagonian festival.
12. Buthidaung township, Akyab district (Burma).	20-3-35	(2 Indians killed and 4 injured—community not known).				Clash between Indians and Burmans over an umbrella.
13. Samrai, Gujranwala district (Punjab).	16-3-35		1		6	Dispute between Sikhs and Muslims during Id celebrations.

N.B.—The above excludes minor communal clashes which have not been reported to the Government of India.

NEW RATES OF PAY FOR ORDNANCE FACTORIES, ETC.

115. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) With reference to my questions Nos. 201 and 202, dated the 3rd September, 1934, will Government be pleased to state whether any decision has yet been arrived at ?

(b) Will Government please state whether the new rates of pay will apply to persons employed after a certain date ?

(c) Is it a fact that many such persons have earned increments under the old scale ? How do Government propose to safeguard them from immediate reduction of pay under the new scale ?

THE HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. F. R. LUMBY : I am enquiring whether a final decision has yet been reached and will inform the Honourable Member in due course.

INDIANISATION OF HIGHER APPOINTMENTS IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

116. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) With reference to the answer to my question No. 203, dated the 3rd September, 1934, what steps have Government ever taken or what steps do they propose to take to Indianise the department in the matter of higher appointments ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons why there is no Indian above the rank of chargeman at Aravankadu and Cossipore ?

(c) Is it a fact that when a European chargeman officiates for an assistant foreman he gets the minimum pay of the appointment while an Indian only gets an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem ? If the reply be in the affirmative what is the reason for this distinction and do Government propose to take any steps to remove it ?

THE HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. F. R. LUMBY : (a) Government have introduced schemes for training apprentices and a system of recruitment through the Public Service Commission. These definite steps will assist Indianisation of the higher ranks in the department later on, but the Honourable Member must remember that Indianisation in the assistant foremen's grade only began 11 years ago.

(b) None of the men now in service has yet been found fit for permanent promotion, but two Indian chargemen are now officiating as assistant foremen at Aravankadu and three at Cossipore.

(c) No. Whether the minimum pay of the appointment or an allowance (which varies) is to be given, depends on whether the officiating incumbent is considered fit to assume the whole or only part of the duties of the post. This rule applies equally to Indians and to Europeans selected for officiating appointments.

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LAID ON THE TABLE.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL : Sir, in pursuance of rule 25 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I lay on the table copies of the following Bills which

were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 6th April, 1935, namely :

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, for certain purposes, and

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903, for a certain purpose.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, I have a message from His Excellency the Governor General, which runs as follows :

" Dear Mr. President,

I send herewith with my certificate and recommendation the Indian Finance Bill, 1935, which the Legislative Assembly has failed to pass in the form recommended by me.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) WILLINGDON".

(The message was received by Honourable Members, standing.)

The Secretary will presently lay on the table the Bill and you will know the nature of the Governor General's recommendation which is endorsed on the Bill which will be presented to you now.

INDIAN FINANCE BILL LAID ON THE TABLE.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL : Sir, in pursuance of the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act, I lay on the table a copy of the Bill to fix the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, to vary certain duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, to fix maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to fix rates of income-tax and super-tax, and to vary the excise duty on silver leviable under the Silver (Excise Duty) Act, 1930, which the Legislative Assembly has failed to pass in the form recommended by the Governor General and which has been certified under the provisions of the same section by the Governor General as essential for the interests of British India.

(Copies of the Bill were then distributed to Honourable Members.)

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL : Sir, a message has been received from the Legislative Assembly. The message runs as follows :

" I am directed to inform you that the message from the Council of State to the Legislative Assembly desiring their concurrence in the Resolution recommending that the Bill to amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis be committed to a Joint Committee of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly and that the Joint Committee do consist of 12 Members, was considered by the Legislative Assembly at their meeting held on the 30th March, 1935, and that the Resolution was concurred in by the Assembly "

MOTION RE NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO SERVE ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AND REPORT ON THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE BILL.

* **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA** (Bombay : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, before I put my Motion to the House I request permission to substitute the name of the Honourable Mr. J. Ghosal in the place of the Honourable Mr. M. G. Hallett. My reason for doing so is that the Honourable Mr. Hallett is proceeding to Europe on leave and will not be able to attend the meetings of the Joint Committee, which in all probability will be held at the beginning of the Simla session.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I do not think the House will have any objection ?

(No objection was raised.)

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the following Members of the Council of State be nominated to serve on the Joint Committee to consider and report on the Bill to amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis, namely :

The Honourable Mr. J. Ghosal.

The Honourable Mr. G. H. Spence.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dr. Sir Nasarvanji Chokey.

The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das.

The Honourable Sir David Devadoss, and the mover "

I need hardly remind the House that some weeks ago I had brought forward a Motion that this Bill might preferably be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses, and, as the Secretary has just read out, a message has come from the other place to say that they have accepted our proposal. All that therefore remains for me to do today is to suggest six names as members of the Committee from this House, which names are embodied in the Motion I have moved. I trust the House will pass the Motion.

The Motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT ON THE FUTURE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, it is a matter of regret that the Finance Bill and the two other Bills have come to this House at this late stage. Last year I drew the attention of Government to the fact that it appeared to be the normal practice during the last few years to present the Finance Bill to the House late in the day and the Honourable Members of this House were considerably inconvenienced on account of the Bill not being presented here in proper time. But I fully realise that the difficulty this year has been of an abnormal nature and that Government is not to blame in the matter. This delay has taken place owing to the unusual amount of time occupied in the other House in the discussion of the

* Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

Finance Bill. It is a matter of great regret that we should get an important Bill like the Finance Bill on the eve of two principal holidays, the Mohurram and Easter, with only four working days intervening. However, if it is permissible for me to drop a hint to Government, I would suggest that in future years for the convenience of this House and also to maintain the dignity and prestige of this House the Government will take up the Finance Bill as early as possible in the other House, that is before the 15th of March, and give that Bill precedence over all legislative work and also over all non-official work and discuss the same from day to day till it is either passed or rejected. This will save us from a predicament and the normal practice which prevailed in this House four years before will be restored. However, Honourable Members, we have now to make the best of the situation. Many of you have seen me during the last two or three days and have requested that the business of this House ought to be expedited and the work finished as far as possible by Thursday the 11th of this month. I am quite prepared to meet the wishes of many of you and I therefore propose that tomorrow we take up the Tariff Bill and the Tea Cess Bill for discussion. I am prepared to waive the Standing Order, if a majority of you are agreeable. As regards the Finance Bill, I propose that we should take it up for discussion on Wednesday. Two other Bills are expected from the other House, one—the Salt Bill and the other the Mines Bill. The Salt Bill is likely to be passed today and laid on our table tomorrow or at the latest on Wednesday morning. In that case I propose that we should also deal with the Salt Bill. As regards the Mines Bill, I would request the Leader of the House to settle with Government that the consideration of that Bill should be postponed till the Simla session. There is no great hurry about the passing of that Bill. But I am quite prepared, in case we have time, to take up that Bill also on Thursday, provided Honourable Members waive their right of statutory notice. I am not prepared every time to ask Honourable Members to do so, and it would not be right on my part to ask Honourable Members on each occasion to waive the statutory notice, nor would I like to exercise my privilege to waive that notice. I would therefore request the Leader of the House if possible to arrange with Government that that Bill, if passed in the other House, should be placed before this House in the Simla session. I would like to know from Honourable Members now if they have any objection to my suggestions ?

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA (United Provinces Central: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, we are prepared in every way to meet the wishes of the Government as well as to abide by your decision in this matter. But we want to bring to your notice, Sir, that it has become a common practice for the last three years not to give us the statutory time required for the Finance Bill. We all know that the Finance Bill is the most important Bill of the session and last year you, Sir, definitely made observations to the effect that you would not be prepared to suspend the Standing Order next year. You said, Sir,—

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have already informed the House that this year Government is not to blame in the matter and that the other House has taken an unusual volume of time in discussing that Bill and therefore the delay is explicable on the part of Government. I have stated that and in that view I have made my suggestions to Honourable Members.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Sir, so far as Honourable Members of the other House are concerned they may still delay next year. Government cannot give a guarantee ; there is no time limit.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I have made a suggestion, in anticipation of your speech, to Government that they should take the Finance Bill in the other House before the 15th of March and discuss it from day to day and give that Bill precedence over all legislative and non-official work.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN : Why did not they do it this year, Sir ?

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Sir, I think your remarks were quite clear and the Government ought to have taken care and brought the Bill in the other House much earlier.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Government could not gag the mouths of Honourable Members in the other House.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : They cannot do it in future years also. This Bill is coming to us in a certified form. His Excellency the Viceroy sent the Bill in a recommended form to the other House and that has not been accepted. It was not due to the Party in opposition there, but as I understand from the papers the other parties also sided with them as far as I know.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Order, order. These remarks are irrelevant just at this time. You may make these remarks when the Finance Bill comes up for discussion.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : I want to show how the situation is changed when the Bill has come to us and what responsibility we have. We hold great responsibility this year as the Bill has been thrown out in the other House, and if we ask you now to suspend the Standing Orders what sorry figure shall we cut in the eyes of the public—that the other House discussed the Bill for four or five weeks and rejected it but this upper House was not even prepared to take the statutory time and requested the President to suspend the Standing Orders. Besides we would get more time to discuss with other parties and come to an agreement about the line we should adopt in this House. For that, Sir, I think we must get at least the statutory time limit for the Bill and we would request you, Sir, not to suspend the Standing Orders so far as the Finance Bill is concerned. I am agreeable so far as the other Bills are concerned.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN (West Punjab : Muhammadan) : We are all very grateful to you, Sir, for your very kindly giving a warning to Government that they should show more respect to this House than they have so far done hitherto. It is a matter of opinion, Sir, as to who is responsible for this delay in bringing the Finance Bill to this House at this late hour ; but I heartily associate myself with all that has been said by my Honourable friend Mr. Mehrotra, that what little prestige and position this House enjoys we should not be a willing party to its deprivation. I honestly believe that to treat the Finance Bill in such a casual way as to

dispose it of in a couple of days, however urgent our requirements at our own homes may be, will be very unfair. I hope, Sir, you realise that the Government have got very little control on the course of events in the other House. They may start the Finance Bill on the 5th or the 15th of March. As there is no time limit fixed and as everything is relevant under the Finance Bill the Assembly can go on speaking on the Bill for any number of days. So this position is bound to arise again in future years. We already agreed to the suspension of the Standing Orders last years. If we do it this year, I am sure, whatever you may have said, whatever warning you may have given to the Government, in due course it may just become a convention that in the Council of State Standing Orders have always been suspended. Every time some peculiar circumstances are bound to arise. I would most earnestly request you and I will also earnestly request the Leader of the House, whom I most heartily welcome and in whom we have got great hopes for guiding us and co-operating with us, not to press that the Standing Orders should be suspended. The Bill has come to us in a certified form. There are grave constitutional issues involved. We must have sufficient time to consider all these matters ; and this being the last year of the life of this present Council we have got to go and face our constituencies. We must go and tell them we sacrificed our own convenience to the bigger interests of the country, we waited for 15 days sitting idle, we did not rush it through and at least tried to do full justice to the Finance Bill. We are already deprived of discussing the budget and this is the second important matter, and if we are going to pass it so casually I am sure we will be condemned by our own constituencies and our own people. I would request you not to suspend the Standing Orders. As far as the Wheat and other Bills are concerned, I am not agreeable to their being taken up today—

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I suggested taking them up tomorrow, not today.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN : I am not agreeable to their being taken up tomorrow. I would not mind if the Tariff Bill and the other Bill are taken up on Wednesday, giving us one more day, but so far as the Finance Bill is concerned, we want the full three days and the Bill should be taken up on the 16th.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Mohurram holiday intervenes.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN : If you give us the full three days then we will have to take it up on the 11th.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I always understood that three days implied notice from today. It would be in time on Thursday.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN : Then we can take it up on Thursday. If we do not finish in one day, we shall have to sit after the Mohurram holidays on the 16th and 17th.

THE HONOURABLE MR. MOHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN (United Provinces : Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, I fully endorse your remarks that this House could not be in possession of the Bill and could not discuss it earlier and I think that it places this Council in a very awkward position to have the Bill

[Mr. Mohammad Yamin Khan.]

just at the time when we are all about to disperse for the Mohurram holidays and we have got very little time after the Mohurram holidays, for the Easter holidays begin.

THE HONOURABLE RAJ BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: Last year we met after the Mohurram holidays.

THE HONOURABLE MR. MOHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN: My view is that three days are meant in order to give facility to Honourable Members to send in whatever amendments they like to propose and three days after laying the Bill on the table are meant for Honourable Members to study thoroughly the Bill which they are going to discuss. Here we have had this Bill before us for a very long time. This Bill was thoroughly discussed in the other House and those Honourable Members who had an opportunity to go and listen to the debates in the other House or read them through the press are in full possession of the facts and they can send their amendments as early as possible. Then this Bill is not intended to be discussed till Wednesday as you propose. Between Wednesday and today there is one clear day and the whole day today in which Members can send in amendments. I think, Sir, it will enhance the value and the prestige of this House if we place before the public the fact that we are not accustomed to waste time. If we ask for time to study, the public outside will consider and the constituencies which the Honourable Member is desirous of showing that he took great pains in studying will probably think that Honourable Members were sleeping during the time that the Bill was discussed in the other House and it will not enhance the prestige of this House to postpone it and ask for unnecessary time. Sir, my view is that the Bill should be taken up as proposed by yourself, and that will enhance the prestige of this House and meet the convenience of the Members and the procedure which you have proposed is the best under the circumstances, although I would like that from next year there may be better treatment given to us, as suggested by you.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. KHAPARDE (Berar Representative): It appears to me, Sir, that this matter has been placed on the wrong basis. This discussion of the budget is based upon the ancient right of grievance before supply. The House of Commons always exercised this right, and they would not grant any money to the Crown unless the Crown had listened to the grievance of the people. In England the money Bill does not go before the House of Lords but in India we have that right and we have got to exercise that right of the grievances being attended to before we grant any supplies. I say therefore that all these matters of convenience or of being well thought of or not thought of are thoroughly irrelevant. There were questions, very important questions, that were put forward in the lower House and I say that they should be discussed over here again. I therefore say that we must have time to study this money Bill as carefully as we possibly can; also that we should exercise our right to put forward our grievances before we grant supplies. The Crown does not get supplies by its own rights. It has got to have it by the grant of the House of Commons in England and by the grant of both the Houses in India. That is the constitutional law on the point. That being the law, the question of convenience I put on one side. We came here to do work and unless that work is properly done and finished we have failed in our duty. It does not matter what time it takes—that means nothing at all. We have come here on purpose to grant supplies to the Crown, if the Crown will attend to our grievances. That being so, I say that convenience

is no rule. The Chair has been very kind to the Government and made it as smooth as possible for it, but this being a fundamental right no compromise on this right is possible. I say therefore we must have our full time within the rules. We cannot go beyond the rules but within the rules I shall insist on every comma of it being carried out. I therefore say we must have our three days.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. D. CHARI (Birma : General) : Sir, the Bill is coming this year in a very unusual form—in a certified form.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Six times before it has come in this form!

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. D. CHARI : Yes, it has and it has been usual for this Council to reverse the decision of the other House. I am aware of this, but what strikes me is that the unusual procedure should not be adopted in the case of a Bill which is coming in this unusual form. There ought not to be undue haste in reversing the decision which has been arrived at after long and very anxious consideration by the popular Members in the other House. Though we cannot prevent a certified Bill being passed, we should at least be in a position to have more strength for people of opposition views; the Bill has been held up for a number of days in the other House and the Honourable Members being tired of waiting have gone back home and we expect some of them to come back on hearing that the Bill will be taken up by this House, and there should be no unseemly hurry to prevent the possibility of these Opposition Members coming back before the Bill is taken up. Sir, the ordinary rule should be applied and the Standing Order should not be suspended at all.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I made the suggestion for the suspension of the Standing Order at the request of several Members who personally saw me and said that they wanted to go to their homes on the 11th and would not like to come to the Council again. So far as I myself am concerned, I am perfectly in the hands of the Members and if they insist on the full statutory notice, I am not prepared to oppose it and I would be agreeable to their wishes. At the same time I must ascertain exactly what the position is. I would therefore request only those non-official Members who insist on full notice to rise in their places.

(Nine Honourable Members stood up.)

Then the majority are opposed to it ?

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN : Sir, there are several Members who are neutral : let them rise also.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) Sir, as some Members hold the view that full notice should be given for the Finance Bill while opinion is divided as regards the other Bill, I beg to request that a separate ballot be taken as regards the Finance Bill.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Very well, then, so that no doubt may be left on the question I will ask those who insist on full statutory notice for the Finance Bill to rise in their places.

(Twelve Honourable Members stood up.)

And those who do not demand full notice ?

(Twelve Honourable Members stood up.)

I will in that case give my casting vote in favour of those who want full statutory notice. I therefore now direct that on Wednesday we proceed with the two other Bills and on Thursday take up the Finance Bill. But Honourable Members must be prepared for evening sittings. (*An Honourable Member* : "There should be a time limit.") No, there will be no time limit, but Honourable Members should be prepared to sit at night on Thursday, if I consider it necessary.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1935.