

Thursday, 22nd February, 1940

THE COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOLUME I, 1940

(16th February to 10th April, 1940)

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH COUNCIL OF STATE, 1940



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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Thursday, 22nd February, 1940.

The Council met in the Council Chamber of the Council House at Half Past Two of the Clock, the Honourable the President in the Chair.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I am sorry to inform you that the Honourable the Leader of the House is ill and has expressed his regret for being unable to attend the Council today.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

QUARTERS FOR MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

4. THE HONOURABLE HAJI SYED MUHAMMAD HUSAIN: (i) Will Government please state how many quarters (built for the Members of the Legislature) are occupied by other than Members?

(ii) Are these quarters not primarily meant for the Members?

(iii) Is it not a fact that several Members of the Central Legislature want quarters but they have not been able to get one?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI: On the assumption that the question relates to quarters intended for the Honourable Members of this House, the answers are as follows:—

(i) Only three quarters have been allotted to non-members as they were not applied for in time by Members.

(ii) The quarters are meant for Members provided they apply for them in time.

(iii) It is a fact but only as regards such of the Members as did not apply in time or applied for quarters for which there were more than one applicant.

THE HONOURABLE HAJI SYED MUHAMMAD HUSAIN: Is it a fact that not applying in time bars a Member from applying before the commencement of the session?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI: That has been the practice so far.

THE HONOURABLE HAJI SYED MUHAMMAD HUSAIN: Is it not a fact that some of the Members did apply before the commencement and the quarters occupied by the non-members were not vacated for them?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI: They did not apply for the particular quarter.

THE HONOURABLE HAJI SYED MUHAMMAD HUSAIN : For any quarter.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI : I think the Honourable Member's information is incorrect.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO : Is it a fact that 25 rooms are allotted for Members of the Indian Legislature in the Western Court ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI : Three for Members of the Council of State and 22 for Members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO : Is it not equitable better arrangements should be made in allotting suites between the Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : That is an argument. I do not allow it.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Are Government prepared to consider a more equitable division of the quarters between the Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI : You mean by not increasing the total but handing over some from the Assembly to the Council of State ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Yes.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI : Certainly.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT *RE* UNSATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO THE INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS AND COMBINED SERVICES EXAMINATION.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, I have received notice of an Adjournment Motion from two Honourable Members of this House—a joint application from the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam and the Honourable Mr. Sapru. The notice reads :—

“ Sir,

We wish to move an Adjournment of the House at a day that may be fixed by you to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the unsatisfactory arrangements for admission of candidates to Indian Audit and Accounts and Combined Services examination as revealed by the reply of Government to question No. 3 of 16th February, 1940 ”.

Perhaps it may not be within your recollection as to what question No. 3 was at the last meeting and therefore I will read that question. The Honourable Mr. Sapru asked :—

“ (a) What is the number of candidates allowed to sit for the Indian Audit and Accounts and Combined Services Examination ?

(b) Is there any rule limiting the number of candidates ?

(c) How is the preliminary selection made ?

(d) Is Government aware that in some cases first and second class graduates were eliminated from sitting at the examination while third class graduates were allowed to appear at the examination ? ”

There were a series of supplementary questions asked and the Honourable Mr. Jones answered them all. It is with reference to the answers given by the Honourable Mr. Jones that day that this Motion for Adjournment is sought to be moved. I will first ask the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam to satisfy me that the matter is of urgent and definite public importance.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Mr. President, the basis of the Adjournment Motion is not the unsatisfactory reply of the Honourable Member, but his reply has shown the unsatisfactory character of the manner in which people are excluded from appearing at the examination. We were not aware of the exact method by which the elimination was made. Now, the Honourable Member has revealed that the rules have been framed, not by the Government of India, but by the Public Service Commission. Therefore, we wish to discuss the matter in this House in order to bring before Government the grievances which we feel on this action of the Public Service Commission in passing arbitrary rules for eliminating people.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The Public Service Commission have passed such rules as they think proper ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : The question is not whether they are within their bounds or not. The question is whether it leads to open competition or restricted competition. I would request you, Sir, not to fix the day immediately but to give us time so that I may talk the matter over with the Honourable Member in charge. If possible, we may not move it.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I cannot allow that. If I hold that the Motion is in order, I shall proceed with the discussion at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I should be willing to discuss the matter and not to press the Motion if I find that Government are prepared to consider the matter.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : You ought to have done that by now. You had five days. Notice of this Motion was sent five days ago.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Unfortunately, I have come only today. That is my trouble.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : That is not the fault of the House. Have you got anything more to say ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I have nothing more to say, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Assuming that you are correct in your argument, can you tell me how this is a matter of definite and urgent public importance ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : The examination is to be held in September and if anything is to be changed, it must be changed early enough in order to give timely notice to others as well as for making arrangements by the Public Service Commission. It requires very elaborate arrangements and if unrestricted applications are taken that will involve the examination of about 600 persons. So it involves a great deal of trouble and arrangements have to be made accordingly.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Who informed you that the examinations will be held in September ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : That is the usual time.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : You are mistaken. It is very doubtful whether any examination will be held this year at all. I have made inquiries since receiving the notice of Motion for Adjournment and I learn it is unlikely that any examination will take place.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Then the matter is not of urgent public importance.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Will you tell me if you could not have brought this Motion by way of a Resolution ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : There was no time.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : In what way ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I had already booked the 14th and 18th for my resolutions.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : But there are five non-official days.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : The time for notice had expired.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : That is very unsatisfactory. This Motion for Adjournment has arisen out of supplementary questions answered by the Honourable Mr. Jones at the last meeting in reply to the questions of the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam. At that time Mr. Jones laid particular stress on rule 8, which was read to the House and Honourable Members were informed that the action was taken in consonance with rule 8. Now, the question for me to decide is whether this Motion is in order. In the first place, reference is made in the Motion to the unsatisfactory nature of answers given by the Honourable Mr. Jones. Let me tell the Honourable Member immediately that there are a series of rulings both in this House as well as the other House that howsoever unsatisfactory may be an answer, that does not give any Honourable Member a right to move a Motion for Adjournment unless he can show that the subject-matter connected with that has been improperly used and not taken into consideration. I have therefore to see in this connection what has actually happened. In the first instance a Notification was issued, No. F.-25-X-2/38, dated 30th April, 1938, publishing the rules regarding recruitment in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Indian Railways Accounts Service for general information. Then, again, on the 6th May, 1939, another Notification was published stating that certain rules regulating recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, Military Accounts Department and the Indian Railways Accounts Service were published for general information. Thus in 1938 and in May, 1939 these rules were published for general information, and the rules were published by the Finance Department, not, as the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam said a few minutes ago, by the Federal Public Service Commission. The rules are framed by the Government of India.

Now, on the 2nd May, 1939 the Federal Public Service Commission advertised for candidates to apply for the examination. So it clearly appears that in 1938 the rules were published and were re-published in 1939, and the Honourable Member had an opportunity at the last Council session in Simla to bring forward a Resolution in connection therewith. He omitted to do so. Again he did not give any notice of such a Motion this time, though five non-official days have been provided for the discussion of such matters, and the Honourable Member neglected his duty in not framing or giving notice of any Resolution. It clearly appears from this that the matter is not of urgent public importance and the Honourable Member himself did not treat it as of urgent public importance. But I did not allow the matter to rest at this stage. When I received the notice from the Honourable Member, I asked the Finance Department to enlighten me on three points so that I might do justice to this Motion for Adjournment. The queries I put to the Finance Department were these. When did the last examination take place? Secondly, when will the next examination take place? And thirdly, how many examinations take place in the year? The Finance Department replied to the first query, "The last examination commenced on the 16th November, 1939;" to the second, "It has not yet been decided whether an examination is to be held this year"—so my Honourable friend's information that the examination is to take place in September is entirely wrong. The Finance Department went on, "If one is held it will probably be in November, 1940". To my third query they said, "Only one examination is held in a year, though it is not necessary that one must be held every year. It all depends on the number of vacancies to be filled in the services concerned. The rules for the 1939 examination were issued and published in the Gazette of India of the 6th May, 1939". From these answers it is quite clear that the Honourable Member had every opportunity of reading these rules and if he thought that any injustice was being done to any class of candidates he ought to have applied in time for the reconsideration of these rules by Government. Again, I will just read from the ruling given by Sir Shanmukham Chetty:

"In deciding the admissibility of such a Motion he has always to take into consideration the subject-matter with which the question is connected, and if the subject-matter itself is in violation of the rules and standing orders relating to Motions for Adjournment no manner of unsatisfactory answers would make such a Motion in order".

But in this particular case there are other factors to be taken into consideration. In another case also it was decided by the Honourable Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly, that the reference to the unsatisfactory reply in the Motion is only by way of explanation to what follows in the Motion itself, namely, the attitude and policy of Government as disclosed in the Adjournment Motion. (*Vide* Assembly Debates, 12th September, 1933, pages 1388—91; 31st August, 1933, pages 554-55 and 4th September, pages 780—83.) So the Chair has now to decide as to whether an Adjournment Motion for the purpose of censuring Government on their attitude and policy as disclosed in a certain reply is in order under the Standing Order 22.

I think there are ample authorities. I have told you that the mere unsatisfactory nature of answers would not give rise to a Motion for Adjournment. If it did, unsatisfactory in what way? They may be unsatisfactory so far as the Honourable Member is concerned. So far as the Government Member is concerned they are quite satisfactory. Merely because the Honourable Member does not approve of these answers it does not make the answers unsatisfactory in any way. As I have shown, there is plenty of time even now to give notice of a Resolution and to move it; we could discuss this matter, which is an important one, by way of a Resolution; and as he has failed to make out a case, I disallow the Adjournment Motion.

DEATH OF SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, we have all heard with great sorrow the sad death of one of our colleagues, Dr. Sir Nasarvanji Choksy, who was a nominated Member of this House for many years and who had not only made many friends in this House but who had shown his capacity and his intimate knowledge of medical and other questions which he pressed before this House and fought out the battles on behalf of his profession as well as in the interests of the general public. The Honourable Member was nominated to the Third Council of State on the 17th December, 1932 and he remained a Member of this Council till the expiry of the life of that Council of State on the 25th October, 1936. It is needless for me to recount at any length the various services he rendered to this House because they are so fresh in the memory of Honourable Members of this Council. In the Bombay Presidency where he had served most of his time he rendered valuable services to Government in connection with the big plague which broke out in Bombay in 1896 and he was in charge of a hospital where at the risk of his life he served the Bombay Presidency so ably and faithfully that his services were rewarded by Government. In other capacities too, he fought for the Indianization of the Public Health Department. His services to Bombay City connected with the several epidemics and research work also distinguished him. He was an active member of the Bombay Corporation and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Bombay, Joint Honorary Secretary of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, member of the Council of the Consumptive Homes Society, etc. He was also for some time President of the Bombay Medical Union; he was Honorary Secretary of the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund; in various capacities he served Government. In this Council too he distinguished himself particularly by his fluent advocacy and vigorous speeches which he made from time to time. I am sure I am expressing the feelings of all of you who are present here when I say that Bombay Presidency has lost a really efficient man and a good medical man and this Council of State has lost, although he was not a sitting Member, one of its ablest and active and vigorous past members. If any Honourable Member desires to speak on this occasion I shall be very pleased to allow him.

THE HONOURABLE SIR RAMUNNI MENON (Nominated Non-official) : Sir, I welcome the opportunity which you have so graciously afforded us on this mournful occasion to make our individual contributions to the common fund of condolence and appreciation. My acquaintance with the late Sir Nasarvanji Choksy was of comparatively short duration, being limited to the last three years of his membership of this Council; but that acquaintance was sufficient to enable me to form a favourable estimate of his personality and to develop a warm regard for him. Sir Nasarvanji impressed me as a man of generous and warm sympathies, with a notable capacity for making friends and keeping them. He took a prominent part in debates in this Council; and though it is possible to hold the view that he might occasionally have ridden his hobby horse a little too far, his perspective was generally right and his sincerity and his disinterestedness and his enthusiasm for any cause which he took up were always beyond doubt. I do not think I need do anything more on this occasion than to join in the well deserved tribute which you have paid in such felicitous terms to the memory of our departed colleague.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL (Chief Commissioner for Railways) : Sir, I would like to associate the official Members of this House

with the remarks you have made with regard to our late and valued friend, Sir Nasarvanji Choksy. His death is a great loss to this House, and it is also a great loss to India.

THE HONOURABLE SIR DAVID DEVADOSS (Nominated Non-official) : Sir, let me pay my tribute of respect to the late Sir Nasarvanji Choksy. Though I had not known him before he became a Member of this Council, I came into intimate contact with him and it was always a pleasure to talk to him. I learnt, Sir, that he did excellent service during the time when plague broke out in Bombay about 1897, and, as you remarked, at the risk of his life he did much good. As a matter of fact it was he who made inoculation popular. Before he undertook that task it was considered that inoculation produced more deaths than the disease itself; but he worked so hard and proved to the hilt that it was not so, that as a matter of fact inoculation was preventive against plague. Sir, in this Council you may remember he was an independent Member, though a nominated Member; it is always thrown at our teeth that we are nominated Members. You may remember that he carried a Resolution against Government in regard to the manufacture and sale of drugs and on every occasion when questions relating to medicine or drugs or his profession came up he very stoutly defended his position and did much good. We all regret the death of Sir Nasarvanji. Though he died full of years and honours, yet we miss him greatly and we are all very grateful to you for giving us this opportunity of paying our tribute of respect to the departed.

THE HONOURABLE MR. R. H. PARKER (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) : Sir, I would like to associate myself and the members of my Group with what you have said and what other Honourable Members have said relating to the late Sir Nasarvanji Choksy. Sir David Devadoss has just reminded us that he carried a Motion against Government—in 1935 I think it was—relating to drugs, and I am sure if he had been here he would have a lot to say about the Drugs Bill. We shall all miss him on that occasion.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, on behalf of my Party I venture to pay my respectful tribute to the memory of the late Sir Nasarvanji Choksy. I had not the good fortune to know him but he was a man of all-India reputation and earned great distinction in his own profession. He was interested in a number of medical questions and perhaps one of the questions in which he took the keenest interest was the employment of Indians in the Indian Medical Service. By his death India has lost a distinguished member of the medical profession.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYED MOHAMED PADSHAH SAHIB BAHADUR (Madras : Muhammadan) : Sir, on behalf of the members of my Party, I associate myself with the tribute which has been paid to the memory of our late lamented friend Sir Nasarvanji Choksy. Sir, by his death Bombay has lost one of her leading citizens and the medical profession one of its very well known and distinguished members. Sir, Sir Nasarvanji Choksy had very great qualities of head and of heart. It is not necessary for me to make any lengthy reference to them. You, Sir, and the other friends who preceded me have said enough about it. He was a Member of this House for nearly five years and during that time he impressed the House with the great capacity with which he was possessed. There was never any important question of.

[Saiyed Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur.]

medical interest that was mooted in this House to which he did not make a great and a valuable contribution. Again, Sir, by his broad and generous sympathy and by the invariable courtesy which he showed to everyone of his friends here and by his genial disposition he endeared himself to all the Members of the House, both official and non-official, who all feel his loss very much.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA CHARANJIT SINGH (Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, I should also like to associate myself with the tribute of respect which has been paid to the memory of our late colleague Sir Nasarvanji Choksy.

REGISTRATION (EMERGENCY POWERS) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS (Nominated Official) : Sir, I move :—

“ That the Bill to provide for the registration of certain European British subjects, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

In commending this measure to the Council, I need add very little to what is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. The sole purpose of the Bill is to enable the maintenance up to date of the register already prepared under Ordinance II of 1939. That Ordinance expires at the end of this month and it is therefore desirable to take the necessary legal cover before then.

Sir, I move.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Schedules I and II were added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS : Sir, I move :

“ That the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

FOREIGNERS BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH (Home Secretary) : Sir, I move :

“ That the Bill to provide for the imposition of restrictions on foreigners, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, Honourable Members will recollect that at the last session of the Legislature the Defence of India Ordinance was replaced by the Defence of India Act which contains a section providing for its continuance for the period of the war and for six months thereafter. The Bill now before the House is similarly designed to replace the Foreigners Ordinance by an Act the life of which is also limited to the duration of the war and six months after its conclusion. It will be observed that a clause, namely, clause 15, has been incorporated corresponding to section 21 of the Defence of India Act to provide for the continuing validity of action taken under the expiring Ordinance. The

reasons why Government have preferred recourse to fresh legislation rather than to the Defence of India Rules are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and I believe they need no further elaboration. I may, however, perhaps be permitted to say something about the Ordinance which is now expiring and regarding the circumstances in which it came to be made. Until recently the law relating to foreigners in India has pressed very lightly upon the stranger within our gates and, had not aggressor nations so conducted themselves as to spread throughout the world those principles of fear, distrust and hate on which their own regime is based, there is no strong reason to suppose that the nationals of foreign States would not have continued to enjoy the same absence of irksome restrictions which has characterised the law in India hitherto. As things were, in the months before the outbreak of war Government found themselves inadequately armed to guard against subversive activities on the part of agents of foreign Powers in India and against possible sabotage. In view of the threat of war, the shadow of which had then been hanging over the world for some months past, the Government took steps in good time to assume to themselves power to take precautionary action against potential enemy subjects, and a self-contained enactment in the shape of the Foreigners Ordinance was held ready in draft to be issued as soon as the situation might require. The Ordinance in question was actually issued on the 26th of August, *i.e.*, shortly in advance of the actual outbreak of war and we were thus enabled to initiate precautionary measures and were also in a position to issue immediately on the outbreak of war the Enemy Foreigners Order. I think, therefore, the House will agree that the Ordinance, at the obsequies of which we are now in effect attending, has served its purpose very adequately.

Sir, the Bill now before the House will provide Government with the same powers as the Ordinance, namely, powers to restrict the entry of foreigners into India, to restrict their departure from India and to control their activities while they are in the country. As the Ordinance expires on the 25th of this month and as it has to be replaced before then by legislation, Members will appreciate that the passage of this measure is urgent.

Sir, I move.

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : Sir, I move :

" That the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed. "

The Motion was adopted.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY (EXTENSION OF SERVICE) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DE C. WILLIAMS (Nominated Official) : Sir, I move :

" That the Bill to provide for the retention in service of certain persons enrolled for service in the Royal Indian Navy, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration. "

[Mr. A. deC. Williams.]

At the time when the Indian Marine Act of 1887 was repealed by the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, that is to say, in 1934, ratings in the Indian Marine were liable to retention in service, in the event of war, for the duration of the war even though their term of service might have expired. But with the repeal of the Indian Marine Act, that liability ceased and it has been found desirable to introduce this legislation to restore it. It is very desirable to retain in the Royal Indian Navy, the more so as it is in process of expansion and is now largely being recruited on a short term basis, such personnel as is experienced as the result of, in some cases, as much as 12 years' continuous service.

Sir, I move.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. deC. WILLIAMS : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

OFFENCES ON SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH (Home Secretary) : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to extend the operation of the criminal law to offences committed on ships or aircraft registered in British India wherever they may be, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill is in its origin a corollary to the Act to amend the Indian Aircraft Act, which was passed at the last session of this House in virtue of the power conferred on the Indian Legislature by section 99 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to pass laws having extra-territorial operation. The Indian Aircraft Act as amended has been made applicable to all persons on aircraft registered in British India, wherever they may be. But as the Code of Criminal Procedure now stands, it is defective *vis-a-vis* offences against the Indian Aircraft Act and Rules so far as their extra-territorial application is concerned. It has, therefore, become necessary to amend the Code so that its provisions may be made applicable to the trial by courts in British India of such offences committed by any person, whoever he may be. This amendment is proposed to be made by virtue of the same provision of the Government of India Act, which I have just mentioned as conferring extra-territorial jurisdiction on the Indian Legislature. The effect of the amendment which is proposed to be made at the same time in the Indian Penal Code is to extend the jurisdiction of courts in British India to offences committed extra-territorially against the provisions of that Code by any person while on an aircraft registered in British India. Opportunity has at the same time been taken to make similar provision as regards offences committed on ships registered in British India by any person outside what would otherwise be the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

Sir, I move.

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : Sir, I move :

“ That the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed. ”

The Motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The Council will now adjourn till 11 A.M. on Friday, the 23rd February, 1940, when the Railway Budget will be discussed.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 23rd February, 1940.
