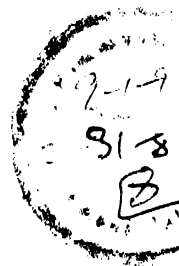


Monday, 30th April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VII, 1951

(2nd April to 16th May, 1951)

Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

CONTENTS

Volume VII—From 2nd April to 16th May, 1951

	<i>Columns</i>
Monday, 2nd April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2751—2795
Written Answers to Questions	2795—2814
Tuesday, 3rd April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2815—2842
Written Answers to Questions	2842—2848
Wednesday, 4th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2849—2878
Written Answers to Questions	2878—2894
Friday, 6th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2895—2928
Written Answers to Questions	2928—2944
Saturday, 7th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2945—2971
Written Answers to Questions	2971—2986
Monday, 9th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2987—3012
Written Answers to Questions	3013—3030
Tuesday, 10th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3031—3061
Written Answers to Questions	3061—3072
Wednesday, 11th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3079—3108
Written Answers to Questions	3109—3132
Thursday, 12th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3133—3162
Written Answers to Questions	3162—3172
Saturday, 14th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3173—3204
Written Answers to Questions	3204—3212
Monday, 16th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3213—3242
Written Answers to Questions	3242—3254
Tuesday, 17th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3255—3286
Written Answers to Questions	3287—3300
Wednesday, 18th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3301—3330
Written Answers to Questions	3330—3344

Thursday, 19th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3345—3372
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3372—3380
Friday, 20th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3381—3408
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3408—3412
Saturday, 21st April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3413—3446
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3447—3452
Monday, 23rd April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3453—3481
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3481—3502
Tuesday, 24th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3503—3532
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3532—3546
Thursday, 26th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3587—3615
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3615—3636
Friday, 27th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3637—3666
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3666—3670
Saturday, 28th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3671—3702
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3702—3704
Monday, 30th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3705—3733
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3733—3750
Tuesday, 1st May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3751—3782
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3782—3794
Wednesday, 2nd May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3795—3826
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3826—3840
Friday, 4th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3895—3926
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3926—3930
Saturday, 5th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3931—3964
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3965—3970
Monday, 7th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	3971—4007
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	4007—4020
Wednesday, 9th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions	. . . . .	4061—4093
Written Answers to Questions	. . . . .	4093—4102

Thursday, 10th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4103—4132
Written Answers to Questions	4132—4140
Friday, 11th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4141—4170
Written Answers to Questions	4170—4180
Saturday, 12th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4181—4212
Written Answers to Questions	4212—4216
Monday, 14th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4217—4245
Written Answers to Questions	4245—4254
Tuesday, 15th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4255—4285
Written Answers to Questions	4285—4292
Wednesday, 16th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4293—4320
Written Answers to Questions	4320—4328

CORRIGENDA

In the Parliamentary Debates (Part I—Questions and Answers) Third Session of Parliament (Second Part), 1951,—

In Volume VII—

1. No. 1, dated the 2nd April, 1951,—

(i) कालम २७८२, पंक्ति ३, "हम" के स्थान पर "इस" पढ़ें ।

(ii) - کالم ۲۷۸۳ نہجے سے سطر ۸ میں "بھی" کے بجائے "اسی" پڑھیں۔

(iii) Col. 2807, line 30 for "Archaeological" read "archaeological" and line 5 from bottom for "Ttransport" read "Transport".

2. No. 7, dated the 10th April, 1951,—

(i) कालम ३०३२, नीचे से पंक्ति ४ "बगैरह" के स्थान पर "बगैरह" पढ़ें ।

(ii) Col. 3055, lines 16 and 17 for the word "Consituation" read "Constitution".

3. No. 8, dated the 11th April, 1951,—

कालम ३१२५, नीचे से पंक्ति ९ "यागिज्य" के स्थान पर "वाधिज्य" पढ़ें ।

4. No. 11, dated the 16th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3230, line 27 from bottom for "ment" read "meant".

(ii) Col. 3244, line 23 insert "of" after the words "abolition of any".

(iii) कालम ३२५१, नीचे से पंक्ति २ "श्री जागडे" के स्थान पर "श्री सापडे" पढ़ें ।

(iv) Col. 3254, line 14 for "yards" read "years".

5. No. 12, dated the 17th April, 1951,—

Col. 3267, line 24 for "clerllago" read "clerkage".

6. No. 13, dated the 18th April, 1951,—

(i) Cols. 3301 & 3302, lines 22 from bottom and 24 respectively for the words "statu-tary" and "statutory" read "statuary".

(ii) Col. 3330, line 21 for "landing" read "landed".

(iii) Col. 3340, lines 16 and 18 for "manzas" read "mouzas".

7. No. 15, dated the 20th April, 1951,—

Col. 3402, line 2 from bottom for "Curch" read "Church".

8. No. 16, dated the 21st April, 1951,—

Col. 3447, for the existing line 24 substitute "ship Scholarship ; and "

9. No. 17, dated the 23rd April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3478, line 27 from bottom for "so" read "of".

(ii) Col. 3491, between lines 4 and 5 from bottom insert new line "and (iii) Raw materials during the period October 1950 to February".

10. No. 19, dated the 25th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3548, for the existing line 20 from bottom substitute "satisfaction of Members. It is the".

(ii) Col. 3556 for the existing line 1 from bottom substitute "Indian Rupee or Sterling ?" and for line 26 from bottom substitute "meet for the first session. Accord"

- کالم ۳۵۱۳ نہجے سے سطر ۱۱ و سطر ۲۶ کے بجائے "اور (iii) خام موادیں" کے الفاظ اس وقت سے سطر ۲۶ پر پڑھیں۔

11. No. 20, dated the 26th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3621, line 7 from bottom for the figures "1,420" read "41,420".

(ii) Col. 3626, line 1 for "condeming" read "condemning".

12. No. 22, dated the 28th April, 1951,—

Col. 3687, line 26 for "complete" read "compete".

13. No. 26, dated the 3rd May 1951,—

Col. 3881 for the existing line 17 from bottom *substitute* "and Supply (Shri Gadgil):(a) 105".

14. No. 27, dated the 4th May, 1951,—

Col. 3925, line 25 from bottom for "fireman" read "firman".

15. No. 30, dated the 8th May 1951,—

(i) Col. 4041, for the existing line 15 from bottom *substitute* "(c) No, as none is considered neces-".

(ii) Col. 4042, line 31 *insert* "such" before the word "circums-".

16. No. 31, dated the 9th May, 1951,—

Col. 4087, line 21 for "Rama" read "Rana".

17. No. 32, dated the 10th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4124, line 20 from bottom for "member" read "number".

(ii) Col. 4129, line 21 for the words "having come" read "coming out of", lines 6 & 8 from bottom for the figure "1.4.51" read "15.4.51", and for "15.4.51" read "1.4.51" respectively.

- (iii) कालम ४१३३, पंक्ति १२ "नियम" के स्थान पर "नियंत्रणों" पढ़ें ।

18. No. 33, dated the 11th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4150, line 10 from bottom for "of" read "to".

(ii) Col. 4161, line 17 for the figure "85" read "185".

(iii) Col. 4162, line 24 for "in view of" read "in lieu of".

19. No. 36, dated the 15th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4270, line 30 for "pait-mixture" read "paint-mixture"

(ii) कालम ४२८८, पंक्ति २८, "२९५" के स्थान पर "२९५" पढ़ें ।

(iii) कालम ४२८९, नीचे से पंक्ति १९, "बद्य" के स्थान पर "लाद्य" पढ़ें ।

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The-Speaker

The Honourable Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati G. Durgabai.

Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary

Shri A. J. M. Atkinson.

Shri N. C. Nandi.

Shri D. N. Majumdar.

Shri C. V. Narayana Rao.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.**
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and the States—The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Minister of Education—The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Minister Without Portfolio—The Honourable Shri C. Rajagopalachari.
Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh.
Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Communications—The Honourable Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Minister of Health—The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Minister of Law—The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
Minister of Works, Mines and Power—The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil.
Minister of Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.
Minister of Industry and Supply—The Honourable Shri Hare Krishna Mahtab.
Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri K. M. Munshi.
Minister of Commerce—The Honourable Shri Sri Prakasa.
Minister of Finance—The Honourable Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.

Ministers not in the Cabinet.

- Minister for the purposes of agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan of the 8th April, 1950—The Honourable Shri C. C. Biswas.**
Minister of State for Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam.
Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting—The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar.
Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha.
Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Khurshed Lal.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keekar.
Deputy Minister of Commerce—Shri Dattatraya Parasahuram Karmarkar.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Major General Himatsinghji.
Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power—Shri S. N. Buragohain.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. Thirumala Rao.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

3705

3706

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Monday, 30th April, 1951

*The House met at Half-past Eight of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**TRESPASS OF CEASE-FIRE LINE IN
KASHMIR**

***3624. Shri Rudrappa:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many times the Cease Fire Line in Kashmir has been trespassed by the enemy forces during the months of January, February and March, 1951?

(b) What is the total loss suffered on our side during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) on three occasions.

(b) One lambardar was shot dead and one man was kidnapped.

Shri Rudrappa: May I know whether the trespassers belonged to Pakistan or whether they were from the Kashmir tribes?

Dr. Keskar: That is very difficult to find out. Twice there were Pakistan civilians who crossed and once Pakistan military personnel.

Shri Rudrappa: May I know whether according to the Resolution of the United Nations Commission of the 13th August, 1948, military observers were posted to supervise the maintenance of the Cease Fire Line? If so, who were they?

Dr. Keskar: I cannot give off-hand the names of the observers. But as required in that Resolution United Nations' Observers were stationed and in all these three cases where there was violation of the frontier, they were informed. In one case they went and also saw the incident. In the other two we had no reply from them.

59 PSD.

Shri Rudrappa: Is it not a fact that according to the Security Council Resolution the Pakistan forces should co-operate with the observers and the Government of India to maintain this Cease Fire Line? And if so, are they co-operating?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a matter of opinion.

Sardar Sochet Singh: May I know when this kidnapping took place and whether the person kidnapped has since been restored?

Dr. Keskar: No, the kidnapped person has not been got back.

Sardar Sochet Singh: But when did the...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let not the hon. Member start putting the question before he is called upon to do so.

Shri Sarwate: Has any land on our side of the Cease Fire Line been occupied by these trespassers?

Dr. Keskar: No, it was only a case of trespassing. They went back, they did not occupy any territory.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the civilians who trespassed into Indian territory were armed and what was the object of their trespassing? Was it loot or mere kidnapping?

Dr. Keskar: The civilians who crossed over really were not armed with any rifles or any such weapon. In fact, I think in the first instance, the civilian was armed with an axe. probably he was trespassing to steal some wood or to cut standing crop. In the other case the civilians were armed and in the last case, of course, military personnel had trespassed.

Sardar Sochet Singh: Sir, I asked when the kidnapping took place and that was not answered.

Dr. Keskar: January, 1951.

PIPRADIT COLLIERY

*3625. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) The quantity of coal raised from the Pipradit Colliery in Hazari Bagh during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) whether the colliery is working or closed; and

(c) if closed, when it closed and the circumstances leading to the closure?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) 1949—61,313 tons, 1950—42,150 tons.

(b) and (c). The Colliery has not closed but has stopped coal raising from 1st October 1950 from which date the colliery has been placed on a care and maintenance basis; The reason for suspension of coal raising by the colliery was heavy stocks and lack of orders.

Shri Jnani Ram: Sir, may I know whether any attempt is made to provide sufficient number of wagons for the despatch of the coal from this colliery?

Shri Gadgil: Steps are being taken. The position is that sufficient number of wagons are not available. The present practice is to give top priority to Railways and then to high priority consumers and then to consumers en-route where there is no restriction on transport. Next to these other consumers' orders are taken up.

Shri Jnani Ram: What is the daily average production at present in this colliery?

Shri Gadgil: I would require notice, Sir.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact that the neighbouring collieries are working and they are able to get wagons for their coal?

Shri Gadgil: It may be so. As I have already explained the position, this particular colliery has not been able to get sufficient orders from high priority consumers and hence the situation that has arisen at present.

Shri Sohan Lal: What are the reasons for this stoppage and how many workers have been affected thereby?

Shri Gadgil: I would require notice.

Shri Jnani Ram: When does this colliery hope to get these priority orders?

Shri Gadgil: The priority is there. If the hon. Member wants to know how the situation has developed, I

may inform him that in August 1950 orders received were 4,950 tons and quantity despatched was 3,850 tons. In September 1950 orders were for 4,962 tons and quantity despatched 3,058 tons. In February 1951 order secured is 3,080 tons and quantity despatched is only 440 tons.

Shri Jnani Ram: Is it a fact that this situation has developed due to gradation of the coal to inferior grade?

Shri Gadgil: I do not think so.

Shri Krishnanand Rai: When is this colliery likely to restart?

Shri Gadgil: There is no question of any restarting. It is being maintained on a care and maintenance basis. When it secures orders from the three categories I have mentioned, it will start.

FACTORIES FOR WOOD SCREWS

*3626. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories manufacturing wood screws and tools in Delhi area;

(b) the number of such factories in other parts of India; and

(c) how many of the Delhi factories are run by migrants from Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Six.

(b) Thirty one.

(c) Three.

Shri Jnani Ram: Is it a fact that recently large quantities of wood screws have been ordered from foreign countries for import into our country?

Shri Mahtab: It is a fact, because our total demand is 2,000 tons in 1950 and it is expected to be 2,250 in 1951. The local production is about 301 tons. That being the position sufficient quantities have to be imported.

Shri Jnani Ram: What sort of protection is proposed to be given to the Delhi screw factories?

Shri Mahtab: At present protection is being given to all the units in India, not only to those in Delhi.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether this low production is due to the lack of a larger number of factories or due to want of proper raw materials?

Shri Mahtab: It is due to lack of proper raw materials.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: How many such factories are there in Delhi which are being run by people who are not migrants from Pakistan?

Shri Mahtab: As I have said, there are two classes as the question relates to wood screws and tools. With regard to wood screws there are three firms in Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: His point was whether there were among them any migrants from Pakistan and if so, how many?

Shri Mahtab: One is a migrant firm.

Shri Himatsingka: Is it a fact that the Government promised to supply the raw materials sometime in January 1950 but they have not been able to do so yet?

Shri Mahtab: Even today the Government are anxious to supply the raw materials for this industry but the raw materials must be available to the Government for supply to the industries.

HURRICANE LANTERNS

*3627. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hurricane lanterns manufactured in India in the year 1950-51;

(b) the number imported from different countries of the world; and

(c) the names of factories in India manufacturing hurricane lanterns?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 22.]

Shri Jnani Ram: When is India expected to stop the import of hurricane lanterns?

Shri Mahtab: If the production comes up to 39 lakhs, then the import will be stopped. Our estimated demand is 4 million hurricane lanterns but the production last year was 28 lakhs only. If there is more production this year the import will certainly be stopped.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the installed capacity of these factories?

Shri Mahtab: 39 lakhs.

Shri Sidhya: How do our prices compare with the price of Deitz lanterns imported from Germany?

Shri Mahtab: The price of the indigenous lantern comes to Rs. 4,

whereas the price of the imported lantern is between Rs. 7 and Rs. 10.

COTTON EXPORT

*3628. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to permit export of the 1950-51 crop Assam comilla cotton through Calcutta up to an overall quota of 5000 bales?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): Yes; a Press Note was issued to this effect on the 1st March, 1951.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How much of this cotton will be exported to dollar and hard currency countries and how much to other areas?

Shri Mahtab: 4,500 bales for export to hard currency countries and 500 bales to other destinations.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that the Indian textile mills are experiencing cotton shortage, may I know the reasons for this cotton export?

Shri Mahtab: These varieties are unspinnable in our mills and are used in quilt-making and for other purposes. Their export will not affect the cotton position in our mills.

Shri Chaliha: Are Government aware that Garo cotton is used for making blankets for labourers?

Shri Mahtab: It is used for quilt-making and like purposes.

Shri Chaliha: What quantity of fine cotton is being imported from outside and is it a fact that fine cotton gives less yardage of cloth than rough cotton?

Shri Mahtab: I do not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor do I; and besides I do not see how it is relevant.

DISPOSALS DEPARTMENT

*3631. **Shri Sidhya:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to refer to his reply to my starred question No. 25 put on 15th November, 1950 that stores lying unsold on 1st April, 1951 would be entrusted to the Director General, Industries and Supplies and state when the Disposals Department will be closed?

(b) Are the Regional Offices still functioning?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) With effect from the 1st March 1951, the Directorate General of Disposals has been merged with the Supply Wing of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

(b) No, Sir. Disposals Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have also been merged with their Supplies counter parts at those stations, while that at Kanpur will be merged with the Headquarters organisation at Delhi from 1st May, 1951.

Shri Sidhva: Does this merger mean any real retrenchment of the staff and if so, to what extent?

Shri Gadgil: It will give a correct picture if I give the hon. Member the figures from 1947 till February 1951.

Gazetted officers in 1947	286
Gazetted officers in 1948	189
Gazetted officers in 1949	154
Gazetted officers in 1950	151
Gazetted officers Today	79
Non-gazetted staff 1947	9,939
Non-gazetted staff 1948	8,858
Non-gazetted staff 1949	6,508
Non-gazetted staff 1950	5,407
Non-gazetted staff Today	2,214

The result has been that the retrenched clerks trouble every now and then.

Shri Sidhva: How do the figures of today compare with the figure of last year? I understood that today as against 79 gazetted officers there were 2,214 non-gazetted staff.

Shri Gadgil: Last year the strength of the gazetted officers was 151 and today it is 79. Last year the strength of the non-gazetted staff was 5,407 and today it is 2,214.

Shri Sidhva: Is the strength going to be further reduced? What is the amount of disposal goods still awaiting disposal.

Shri Gadgil: The amount of disposal goods still lying undisposed of is to the extent of Rs. 28 crores, according to book value. But every quarter some surplus is declared by the Defence Department and hence the necessity to keep some nucleus staff.

Sardar Sochet Singh: May I know the total saving effected by the merger of these two wings?

Shri Gadgil: It is not desirable to give the answer off-hand. I require notice.

साकार अखिल राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि डिस्पोजल्स डिपार्टमेंट का कितना माल रिहैबिलिटेशन के काम में लगाया गया है ?

[**Lala Achint Ram:** Will the hon. Minister please state the amount of goods of the Disposals Department that has been used for purposes of rehabilitation?]

श्री गडगिल : इस के लिए तो नोटिस चाहिए, लेकिन इतना कह सकता हूँ कि जो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने मांगा वह उन को दिया गया ।

[**Shri Gadgil:** I would require notice of this question, but I can say that all that was demanded by the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been given to them.]

Shri Sidhva: Out of the book value of 28 crores worth of goods lying with the disposals department, what is the item of goods which forms the largest item?

Shri Gadgil: I think mostly aircraft—Curtiss aircraft and some other materials.

Shri Hussain Imam: What is the amount of money realised during the last financial year from disposals?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice.

ROYALTY ON SALT TO RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT

*3632. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state what was the amount of royalty paid on account of salt to Rajasthan Government during 1948, 1949 and 1950, each year separately?

(b) What are the terms of the agreement under which this royalty is paid?

(c) Is the agreement going to be revised?

(d) Is similar kind of royalty paid to any other Government?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The amounts are as follows:

	Amount of Royalty
1947-48	Rs. 11,46,734-14-0.
1948-49	Rs. 7,23,118-10-0.
1949-50	Rs. 8,74,001-12-0.

(b) Under the terms of the agreement, royalty is payable at the rate of 40 per cent. on the price of salt

sold in excess of 17,25,000 maunds manufactured at Sambhar including Nawa, Gudha etc.

(c) The old agreements have ceased to be operative with effect from the date of the federal financial integration. Payments which are entirely of a commercial character, like rent, royalty etc., are now being paid in accordance with the agreement entered into between the President of India and the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan on the 25th February 1950. At present there is no intention to revise this rent agreement.

(d) No.

Shri Sidhva: What are the main terms of the recent agreement entered into in February 1950?

Shri Gadgil: The main terms are that only the commercial aspect of the old agreement will continue. The rest have been dropped.

Shri Sidhva: That is to say, will there be any difference in the payment of royalty? The rate of royalty fixed under the previous agreement was 40 per cent. What is to be paid now?

Shri Gadgil: For a detailed reply I require notice. I can tell the hon. Member that under the old agreement there were elements for which payment had to be made: for example 40 per cent. above a certain limit. That has been converted now into part rent and part other things. The rent aspect has been integrated in the agreement.

Shri Sidhva: Am I clear in understanding that the same 40 per cent. will be paid?

Shri Gadgil: That is not correct.

Shri Sidhva: May I have a statement laid on the Table, Sir?

Shri Gadgil: Most willingly.

Shri Sarwate: May I know what is the amount of royalty which has been taken into consideration in arriving at the financial integration agreement?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice for that.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether any royalties are paid to private parties also in that area in addition to the royalties paid to the Rajasthan Government?

Shri Gadgil: No, it is paid to the Rajasthan Government.

EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

*3633. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether our export to U.S.A. has

been increasing or decreasing in the later half of 1950 and the early part of 1951?

(b) What are the main commodities that we have been exporting to U.S.A.?

(c) What is the proportion of Cottage Industries Goods that we have exported to U.S.A. since April 1950?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) India's exports to U.S.A. have been on the increase.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 23.]

(c) The information is not available because the Sea and Air-borne trade returns of India relating to exports do not generally distinguish between cottage industries and mill-made products.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what is the valuation of exports of tea, textiles and hides and skins?

Shri Mahtab: If I understand the hon. Member aright, he wants to know how much cotton textiles have been exported and also how much hides and skins have been exported. The export of raw hides and skins during July-December, 1950 amounted to 3.9 thousand tons the value of which was Rs. 222 lakhs. Tanned skins exported amounted to 1.7 thousand tons and the value was Rs. 173 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods exported amounted to 5.6 million yards; the value was Rs. 44 lakhs. Cotton waste amounted to 226.9 thousand cwts., the value was Rs. 136 lakhs.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the proportion of this valuation to the entire valuation of our exports?

Shri Mahtab: It is an arithmetical calculation which can be done from the figures given in the statement, Sir.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What was the total export in the years 1948 and 1949? Has there been only a slight increase or there has been a great increase?

Shri Mahtab: From January to June 1949 exports amounted to Rs. 30.37 crores; July-December, 1949, they were to the extent of Rs. 39.85 crores; January-June, 1950 they amounted to Rs. 45.55 crores; July-December, 1950 they amounted to Rs. 56.01 crores; and January-February, 1951 they amounted to Rs. 22.06 crores.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know what are the total dollar earnings earned by us in the year 1950-51 and

what portion of it was earned through textiles alone?

Shri Mahtab: I have given details of export in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: He will better study the statement.

Shri Shiva Rao: With reference to part (c) of the question, is it a fact that the export committee in Washington (which is attached to our Embassy there) has made a number of complaints to the Ministry about long delays in despatch of goods, unsatisfactory packing and so on, and has also pointed out that there is a danger of our losing our market in the United States in view of the unsatisfactory handling of these orders by the Ministry here?

Shri Mahtab: The main complaint so far as I remember is that the supply is not up to the samples which were sent. Steps are being taken here to produce things according to the samples sent. That is a great difficulty with regard to cottage industries, it must be remembered.

Shri Shiva Rao: Will my hon. friend inquire how many months elapse before any notice is taken of orders from abroad by his Ministry here?

Shri Mahtab: I shall certainly make inquiries but I do not think there is any considerable delay in supply.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: What is the quantity of Indian cotton exported to America in 1950-51 and at what price was it sold, and what is the quantity of American cotton imported and at what price was it purchased?

Shri Mahtab: From the export list the hon. Member will find whether cotton is being exported to America. Cotton waste has been exported as also cotton piece-goods.

Dr. Deshmukh: Since it is the policy of Government to encourage export of cottage industry products has the Government considered the desirability of keeping separate figures for cottage industry products?

Shri Mahtab: I take note of this suggestion, and I shall see if anything can be done.

CASES AGAINST OFFICERS OF C.P.W.D.

*3635. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether some cases of fraud and excess payments were brought to the notice of Government in 1947 and 1948 against certain officers of the C.P.W.D.?

(b) Is it a fact that some such cases were registered by the Special Police establishment in September, 1948?

(c) What have been the result of investigation in those cases?

(d) If the investigation is not yet completed, what are the reasons for the delay?

(e) Are Government contemplating any departmental action against the officials concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Yes.

(b) Only one such case was registered by the S.P.E. in September 1948.

(c) to (e). The case registered in September 1948 was later split up into two cases and the Special Police have completed investigation of both the cases. In one of these, the question whether the officials concerned should be criminally prosecuted is under Government's consideration, while in the other, departmental action is being taken against one of the officials.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether these cases related to the aerodromes of Bahadurgarh, Palam and Gurgaon?

Shri Buragohain: Yes, they related to the construction of Bahadurgarh Aerodrome in the Rohtak District.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Not to Palam and Gurgaon?

Shri Buragohain: No, Sir. As I stated they related to the Bahadurgarh aerodrome in the Rohtak District, under the Civil Aviation Wing of the C.P.W.D.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether these cases include two or three such cases which have been delayed because the C.P.W.D. failed to supply documents to form the basis of complaints?

Shri Buragohain: No such case has been reported to the Ministry. The hon. Member referred to this matter during the course of the Budget debate and the matter was since inquired into.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether all these cases of fraud relate to construction of aerodromes or they relate to some other things also?

Shri Buragohain: They related to the construction of wells; one of the cases related to construction of hangerettes.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know how many officials are involved in these cases?

Shri Buragohain: One is an executive engineer and another is an S.D.O., and there are two or three other officers—I have not got their names.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: I do not want their names, I want their designations.

Sardar Sochet Singh: May I know what has happened to the other complaints besides the two registered and inquired into?

Shri Buragohain: It is the practice that every year the Ministry receives from the Chief Engineer a list of certain number of complaints. With regard to the complaints received in this particular year I have got here a list which shows that there were about 15 cases reported. Various actions were taken on those cases. In some cases the persons responsible were prosecuted without success, in others they were dealt with departmentally and in some other cases the matter is pending in higher courts.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Sir, I wanted to know the offices and not their names.

Shri Buragohain: I have already stated about the two officers: one was an executive engineer and the other an S.D.O. Then there are two or three others also.

LICENSING OF Khaddar DEALERS

*3636. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state which of the States have taken steps to bring forward Bills before their respective Legislatures for making provision for the licensing of dealers in Khaddar?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): A model Bill was prepared by the Government of India and sent to the Governments of Part 'A' and Part 'B' States and the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, on 9th March, 1951 for consideration with a view to its introduction in the respective State Legislatures. No Government has so far intimated the introduction of the Bill.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the All-India Spinners Association regarding the sale of spurious khadi which is affecting adversely the manufacture of pure khadi?

Shri Mahtab: I have not received any complaint but my own knowledge

goes to show that that is not a fact. On the contrary I have written to the All-India Spinners Association or their sympathisers to push up khadi production at the present time when cloth supply is very much short.

SURPLUS STORES AND EQUIPMENT

*3637. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the total value of—

- (i) the Stores and Equipment found to be useless, un-serviceable, lost, or declared "Surplus" to requirements, in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50;
- (ii) the realisations out of Stores declared to be "surplus", damaged or otherwise un-serviceable, and so put up for disposal and disposed of, to other Ministries of the Government of India, other State Governments or to the public; and
- (iii) the stores lost, or otherwise found unavailable on stock taking, or any other similar check, in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (i) to (iii). A statement in respect of Disposals Stores is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 24.]

Information in respect of other organisations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Prof. K. T. Shah: In the statement supplied to me, the net book value of the stores in 1948 is given as Rs. 15 crores and odd; next year it drops to Rs. 46 lakhs and in the third year it again goes up to Rs. 15 crores and odd. May I know how this difference is accounted for?

Shri Gadgil: During that year there has been sale. That seems to be the reason.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Sales do not seem to be excessive from the statements, unless these sales do not represent them.

Mr. Speaker: He is going into an argument now.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Another question. The sale value of the surplus stores is given as Rs. 42 lakhs over three

years. How does this compare with the book value of Rs. 33 crores?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Stores non-existent over three years are given as being of the value of Rs. 1 crore and 63 lakhs; stores not available or lost Rs. 63 lakhs; that is to say, something like 8 per cent. of the total value shown. In addition, they have given some excess stores which they tell us in the statement have also been taken into account. May I know how this excess was found; when it was found and how it was brought to account?

Shri Gadgil: For such an elaborate question, I require notice.

TEA EXPORTS

*3638. **Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the target figure in million lbs. of export of Tea from India;

(b) the actual export figure in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950; and

(c) the comparative export figures in the years 1949 and 1950 to U. K., Canada and U.S.A. ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The target for export during 1951-52 is 470 million pounds.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 25.]

Shri Barman: If we compare the figures of export for 1949 and 1950, we find a fall in the figures for the latter year. What are the reasons for this shortfall and in respect of exports to which countries is this shortfall due?

Shri Mahtab: The question demanded figures for calendar years. Actually, the export is made on the basis of the financial years and I shall give the figures for the financial years and the hon. Member would see that there is no shortfall in exports.

1948-49	408 million lbs.
1949-50	435 million lbs.
1950-51	452 million lbs.

Actually, the exports are on the increase.

Shri Barman: So far as the U.K. is concerned, is the position the same, because we find that in 1949 it was 327 million lbs. and in 1950 it was only 247 million lbs.?

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry I have not got the detailed figures for different countries. The International Tea Agreement, to which India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia (i.e. all the tea producing countries) are parties, has declared that India should export 470 million lbs. and in accordance with the Indian Tea Control Act of 1938 the tea export allotment for 1951-52 has been notified. For the present, it is 452 million lbs.

Shri Barman: That is about the export target. I am enquiring about the actual export to U.K. In 1949 it was 327 million lbs. and in 1950 it has dropped to 247 million lbs.

Shri Mahtab: I have already explained that though the export during the calendar year 1950 was less than in 1949, the fact is that the annual export allotment of tea is declared for each financial year and therefore any rise or fall in the export figures could only be assessed by taking the figures of exports for each financial year and I have given the figures for the financial years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Shri Barman: What is the total re-export from the U.K. to the main European countries?

Shri Mahtab: I cannot answer that question off-hand.

Shri Chalhha: May I know whether there is a decrease of 50 per cent. in our exports of tea to the U.S.A. and Canada during the last two years?

Shri Mahtab: I have not got the figures of exports to individual countries. If hon. Members want them, they can give further notice and I can supply those figures.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: In view of the urgent necessity of foreign exchange, what steps do Government propose to take to decrease the home consumption of tea and increase its export?

Shri Mahtab: It is not as if we are unable to export tea. Our export must depend upon the consumption of tea abroad and if the hon. Member is very much interested, he can think of popularising Indian tea abroad.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether our export of tea to the U.K. is likely to decrease on account of decreasing tea consumption there?

Shri Mahtab: I do not think so. This question was put to me some time ago and I gave the figures. That is not likely to happen.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many Indians have been trained in tea testing and tea blending?

Shri Mahtab: Some Indians are being trained, but I do not remember the exact number.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has any arrangement been made in U.K. through our High Commissioner for the training of Indians in this process?

Shri Mahtab: There is a Tea Market Expansion Board, which has taken up this work under the law. That Board is the proper authority which arranges these things.

SALT

*3640. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the local production and import of salt in the year 1950;

(b) whether that is enough to meet our present demands; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of abolishing the system of monopoly distribution through local or regional nominees?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The total production and import in 1950 were 713 lakh maunds and 43 lakh maunds respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government received any complaint about the distributors not fulfilling their functions properly and indulging in profiteering and cornering of salt?

Shri Gadgil: Complaints are undoubtedly received, but the hon. Member knows well that this matter was taken up with the State Governments and some of them are not willing to agree to any change. The matter has been taken up again and the suggestion has been made to the State Governments that they should themselves take over the wholesale aspect of distribution. This is under consideration and as soon as their views are received, the final policy will be formulated.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has the Estimates Committee made any recommendations on this subject?

Shri Gadgil: Yes, but no distribution is possible without the co-operation of the State Governments.

Shri Sarwate: Has the abolition of salt duty resulted in increased production of salt?

Shri Gadgil: There is no actual relation between the two, but the fact is that after the abolition of the salt duty production of salt has gradually increased. But I do not think that they are both related as cause and effect.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated some time ago that the abolition of district nominees has been held up and he has now admitted that complaints have been received. May I know what immediate steps he is inclined to take because the dealers are combining together and they are flouting the decision?

Mr. Speaker: He is making a number of insinuations.

Shri Sidhva: One main point is that the district nominees are combining and they do not allow salt to be moved. May I know, until the State Governments' decision is received, what steps Government intend to take to stop that?

Shri Gadgil: The only possible answer is that I shall take up the matter rather more strongly with the State Governments than I have been doing hitherto.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact, Sir, that even today salt is being imported in certain quantities? In view of the answer to part (b) of the question, how is it justified?

Shri Gadgil: In 1951 not one grain of salt has been imported or will be allowed to be imported. So far as 1950 was concerned—I have already answered that question, but I will repeat it substantially—there was scarcity in West Bengal; as a result of the agreement with Pakistan about 24 lakhs maunds were immediately despatched to Pakistan. Therefore there was a temporary scarcity and although we had stocks enough in Kutch they could not be moved for want of sufficient wagons. Therefore, about 40 lakhs maunds were allowed to be imported from abroad.

Shri Hussain Imam: May I know, Sir, whether Government has abolished the control system in the Centrally Administered areas and Part 'B' States?

Shri Gadgil: There is no abolition of control as such. But the control system works through the zonal system which has been accepted both by the Export Committee as well as by the Salt Advisory Committee, because

of sufficient wagons not being available.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has just referred to the shortage of salt in West Bengal. Is it not true that this shortage was artificially created by monopoly distributors.

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN CACHAR

*3641. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Bengal displaced persons in Cachar have been given any loan for residential and agricultural purposes;

(b) whether such lands have been acquired by Government or left to the displaced persons to be procured through private purchasing; and

(c) in the latter case, whether Government have taken any steps to prevent any profiteering in lands?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Presumably, the hon. Member wishes to know whether any lands have been given to displaced persons in Cachar for residential and agricultural purposes. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Lands for residential and agricultural purposes have mostly been requisitioned or secured by the Government.

(c) No instances of profiteering in land have come to notice.

Shri A. C. Guha: What was the acreage of land that was planned to be given for agricultural purposes for each family?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have so far requisitioned 8,000 acres of land; 4,000 acres of land has been released by the Courts of Wards; 5,000 acres of land has been offered by the Indian Tea Association and one thousand acres of land has been procured from landlords at a reasonable or nominal rates. The total comes to 18,000 acres of land.

Now to an average family of five persons generally we give three acres of land. In all cases it has not been possible to give three acres of land so far. In some cases it is less than that.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that in most cases three acres of land has not been given?

Shri A. P. Jain: I won't say in most of the cases; but I can say in some of

the cases three acres of land has not been given so far.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not true that for residential purposes lands have to be procured by the refugees themselves and the price has gone up considerably?

Shri A. P. Jain: My information is that lands in the rural areas cost from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per bigha. In the municipal area it costs between Rs. 150 to 250. But there may have been a rise in price.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know what is the rise in price from 1946 to 1951?

Shri A. P. Jain: I cannot say that.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government any plan to secure the land and then distribute it to refugees for residential purposes at least?

Shri A. P. Jain: As I said, out of 18,000 acres, 17,000 acres have been obtained or acquired from the Court of wards and the Tea Estate Gardens. Well, we have been acquiring lands and we will certainly acquire lands when they are needed.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know Sir, the area of land which was given by the different tea gardens? Has that been already allotted to different displaced persons and what is the area per head for agricultural purposes?

Shri A. P. Jain: Three thousand families of agriculturists were sent there. Out of these 3,000 families, a few hundred families have taken to non-agricultural occupations. As regards the rest of the families, in some cases 2 acres of land have been allotted to each family; in most of the cases between one and 2 acres of land have been allotted to each family and in a very few cases less than one acre of land has been allotted. In order to compensate for full allotment of land, we have continued the doles of those persons on a proportionately reduced scale, until the two acres of land is allotted to each of the families.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: What is the amount that has been paid to the tea planters for the rehabilitation purposes and how many families have they rehabilitated?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the number of families is concerned, I have already stated that 3,000 families are to be rehabilitated there. As regards the amount, I am not sure; but it is about Rs. 15 to 17 lakhs.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister gave the price of land in rural areas.

May I know at what price Government have acquired land in rural areas—I mean the 17,000 acres?

Shri A. P. Jain: I cannot give those figures.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know the estimated income from 2 acres of land which has been allotted to a family?

Shri A. P. Jain: They are very rich lands. I have seen lands which yield crop of about 35 to 40 maunds of paddy per acre.

JUTE TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE

*3642. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an Institute of Jute Technology is going to be established at Calcutta, and

(b) whether the Government of India have got any control over the Institute?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The Institute has already been established.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha: Who has organised this institute?

Shri Mahtab: The Employment Board of the Calcutta University.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has the Indian Jute Mills Association any control over this Institute?

Shri Mahtab: Yes; on the Board of Management where there are University representatives. As a matter of fact this has been organised and looked after by the University itself, although the finance comes from the Indian Jute industry.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the composition of the Board of this Institute?

Shri Mahtab: I have not got that. Government have nothing to do with this Board. It is a University affair.

YARN

*3643. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number and names of cotton mills that produce yarn?

(b) What was the amount of yarn produced in the years 1943, 1949 and 1950?

(c) Was any amount imported and exported in those years; and if so, how much year by year?

(d) How much yarn was allotted and delivered to the State of West Bengal for hand looms in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 26.]

(d) A statement of yarn allocations and deliveries to West Bengal is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 26.]

The information regarding allocation of yarn to the Handlooms in West Bengal, during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, is being obtained from the State Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement shows that there are 103 mills that are producing yarn. May I know, Sir, how many of those mills produce only yarn and do not produce cloth?

Shri Mahtab: I require notice. If the hon. Member wants it I shall let him have the figure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the case of mills which produce both yarn and cloth is there any specific quota for its consumption?

Shri Mahtab: The composite mills are required to produce what is called surplus yarn for the use of the handloom industry.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the case of West Bengal the quantity of yarn supplied in 1950 was 40,149 bales, while the quantity allocated was 62,000 bales. May I know the reason for it?

Shri Mahtab: I have already explained that in 1950 a large quantity of yarn was allowed to be exported and that has resulted in the shortage and that is going to be removed very soon. Therefore although allocations were made in 1950 to the different States, the Mills did not supply, because they preferred to export.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether both indigenous yarn and imported yarn are supplied to the handlooms?

Shri Mahtab: With regard to imported yarn, licences were issued last year to import yarn, but I do not think much was imported. Even then all the allotments are made to the State, and as soon as allotments are made to the States the State Governments distribute them according as they decide.

Shri Rathnaswamy: In view of the acute shortage of yarn in this country, is it the policy of the Government to restrict the export of yarn to foreign countries and liberalise its import into India?

Mr. Speaker: This matter has been dealt with already in the House.

Shri Mahtab: I can again say, Sir, that export of yarn has been completely stopped.

Shri Kamath: Is the hon. Minister in a position to state whether the hope that he held out some time ago about the overall position of yarn improving by the end of this month, that is April, is being fulfilled or realised?

Shri Mahtab: Yes, the yarn position has steadily improved since January. I have not got the production figures here. I shall circulate a statement with regard to the production of yarn and cloth to hon. Members. From that they will see that the position is steadily improving.

Shri V. J. Gupta: May I know what is the stock position of yarn in Madras State and whether it is sufficient to meet the demands of the handloom weavers in the Madras State?

Mr. Speaker: He is going to lay a statement on the Table about the improvement in the position.

Shri Kamath: When will it be made available?

Mr. Speaker: At his convenience.

TEXTILE EXPORT TO THAILAND

*3644. **Shri Lakshmanan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) the total value of textiles exported to Thailand during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950;

(b) the main varieties of cloth exported during these years and their respective quantities; and

(c) whether it is a fact that, due to keen competition from Japan we are losing our market?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The total values of textiles exported to Thailand during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 amount to 5.2, 33.2 and 67.8 lakhs of rupees respectively.

(b) The main varieties of cloth exported during 1948, 1949 and 1950 and

their respective quantities are as under:

	Grey	White
1948	·02 mil. yds.	·04 mil. yds.
1949	1·78 " "	·69 " "
1950	2·40 " "	2·96 " "
	Coloured	Total
1948	·26 mil. yds.	·32 mil. yds.
1949	·79 " "	3·26 " "
1950	2·18 " "	7·54 " "

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether it is a fact that we have not been able to meet our commitments in the matter of supply of textiles to Thailand during 1949 and 1950 and that Japan is exploiting that situation?

Shri Mahtab: I do not know whether Japan is exploiting the situation, but the figures go to show that our export to Thailand is increasing. Therefore I do not think that Japan is a competitor in the field. But it is possible that we might not have fulfilled all the commitments because of shortage here.

Shri E. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if *dhoties* and *sarees* were also included in the varieties of cloth which were exported to Thailand?

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry I cannot exactly say, but the categories, as I mentioned, are grey, white and coloured.

Mr. Speaker: He is not able to give the figures for *dhoties* and *sarees* separately.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what articles we import from Thailand?

Shri Mahtab: Those details are not with me at the moment.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what is the gap, roughly, between the prices of Japanese textiles and our textiles sent to Thailand?

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry I cannot give those figures now.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: Has the Government received complaints from the Siam Government or from the merchants there that the goods supplied are not according to the samples and, if so, may I know what steps Government propose to take to check up the goods before delivery?

Mr. Speaker: This aspect had been raised by Mr. Shiva Rao in connection with another question and also discussed in the House.

Shri B. Velayudhan: May I know whether it is on the basis of a bilateral agreement with Thailand that we export cloth to that country or on any other *ad hoc* basis?

Shri Mahtab: It is not according to any agreement—it is a sort of arrangement between Thailand and ourselves.

PLANTS AND MACHINERIES FROM
JAPAN

*3645. **Shri Lakshmanan:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed any order for plants and machineries from Japan;

(b) if so, what kinds of plants and machineries have been ordered for; and

(c) what will be the total worth of these plants and machineries?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Centrifugal and Rotary Pumps Diesel Generating Sets, Automatic Band Mill and Circular Saw Anvil were ordered during 1950-51.

(c) Total value of the order aggregates to Rs. 7,28,551.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether the goods under these orders have been received; if not, when the Government will be receiving the goods?

Shri Gadgil: As regards the position of the delivery of the items ordered, it is not known completely. So I cannot answer when they will be received.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether these plants and machineries are available from other countries and, if so, how the Japanese prices compare with those of other countries?

Shri Gadgil: Well, Sir, the answer is that so far as Sewage and Rotary Pumps are concerned the saving by purchase from Japan is 70 to 75 per cent. as compared to pumps of U.K. origin; so far as Diesel Generating Sets 500 K.W. are concerned, it is 9 per cent. as compared to stores of U.K. origin; so far as Underground Telephone Cables are concerned it is 20 per cent. as compared to cables of U.K. origin; and so far as Pin Insulators are concerned it is 35 per cent. as compared to Insulators of U.K. origin and 100 per cent. as compared to indigenous Insulators.

साला अक्षित राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जो कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि इस मशीनरी के कुछ ऐसे हिस्से भी हैं, जो निर्वासित

भाइयों को रिवायती ऋणों की तौर पर उन्हें दिये जा सकते हैं ?

[**Lala Achint Ram:** Will the hon. Minister please state whether there are some such portions of this machinery also that could be lent to the displaced persons as concessional loans?]

श्री गडगिल : मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह सवाल इस सवाल से उठता है।

[**Shri Gadgil:** I do not think it arises out of this question.]

Shri Sidhva: May I know for what purposes these plants and machinery that have been ordered are intended by the Central Government?

Shri Gadgil: The purposes will be known from the description of the machinery. For what purpose pumps are used the hon. Member knows very well.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether the Government has placed any order for cottage industries machinery from Japan?

Shri Gadgil: These are the orders placed. I do not know what other orders were placed by State Governments. If the hon. Member wants an answer to that I require notice.

Shri Sidhva: My question was whether these pumps are required for government works.

Shri Gautam: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is only half a minute left. If he raises a point of order now, he will miss the answer.

Shri Gadgil: I am only concerned with placing the orders and securing the delivery. I am not concerned with the purposes for which the State Governments or the Central Government place the orders.

Shri Sidhva: So is it on behalf of the State Governments or on behalf of some other Ministry of the Central Government?

Shri Gadgil: I think they are for the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

Shri Gautam: Sir, the question is that when some supplementary questions are put, you allow them, but it is left to the Ministers to say that the question hardly arises out of it. Sir, after you have allowed a question, is

it for the Minister to give that ruling and say that the question does not arise, or that it cannot be answered because it does not arise out of it?

Mr. Speaker: I think the position should not be looked at from an extra-legal point of view. If in the opinion of the Minister the question hardly arises or does not arise, I think I cannot prevent him from making a submission to the Chair; and if he expresses the opinion, it is not a ruling given by the Minister. It is only a submission to the Chair. That is how the thing should be looked at, and in so far as the Chair is concerned, if it does not direct a Member to put a question and it does not direct a Minister to answer a question, it should be presumed that the Chair is saving the time of the House in not giving a ruling expressly in words but impliedly.

Short Notice Question and Answer

PERMIT POLICY OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT

Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 2368 on the 20th March, 1951 regarding permits to go to Pakistan and state whether Government have received any reply from the Government of Pakistan to their representation regarding the strict permit policy adopted by the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps do Government intend to take in this matter?

(c) How many persons who desired to visit Pakistan to see their ailing relatives could not do so as it was not possible to obtain certificate from the Civil Surgeon, Pakistan?

(d) Is it a fact that recently the Pakistan Government issued a statement that such restrictions did not exist on their side?

(e) If so, what answer has been given to this incorrect statement?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A reply has been received. The Pakistan Government have suggested a Conference at Secretariat level. This proposal is being accepted.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) As regards Indian Nationals who want to visit sick relatives in Pakistan, the permits are granted by the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, and the information can only

be given either by him or by the Pakistan Government. It may be stated, however, that on the whole the number of Pakistani Nationals visiting India is about eight times the number of Indians going to Pakistan.

(d) and (e). The Government of India are not aware of any statement of this kind, but Khwaja Shahabuddin in reply to a question in Pakistan Parliament is reported to have said that the statement made by India that Pakistan Government have made very strict rules for entry of Indians into Pakistan, was based on an insufficient appreciation of the situation. No reply by India is necessary, as the rules of the two Governments are well-known to every body. Even the Pakistani Press has been protesting against the strict policy followed by the Pakistan Government in the grant of permits, and is acknowledging the liberal and generous policy followed by the Government of India.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that the Government of India are not aware of any statement issued by the Pakistan Government. At the same time he stated that Khwaja Shahabuddin has made a statement. In view of the fact that Khwaja Shahabuddin is a Minister, may I know if Government do not consider his statement as on behalf of the Pakistan Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: In his question the hon. Member referred to a question of a statement of another type. I am referring to a statement which is different from the statement which the hon. Member had in mind. So in the first instance I said that the Government of India are not aware of any statement of this kind and later on I referred to the statement which Khwaja Shahabuddin has made and I gave my opinion about it.

Shri Sidhva: May I know when this Conference which the hon. Minister stated the Pakistan Government have accepted is likely to take place and whether it is in India or in Pakistan?

Shri A. P. Jain: Very likely within this month and in India.

Shri Hussain Imam: What is the total number of visitors of Pakistan Nationality to India and the total number of Indian nationality to Pakistan?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member will remember that I gave definite figures in this House a few days ago—I repeat from memory—I think during two months and a few days between 3,500 and 4,000 temporary permits were issued by our High Commissioner

and Deputy High Commissioners and for every 8 permits that we have been issuing Pakistan is issuing on an average one permit.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that the Pakistan Government is not generous in treating the Indian nationals visiting Pakistan, despite the fact that the number of Pakistan nationals visiting India is about 8 times as big as the Indian nationals visiting Pakistan, may I know whether the Government of India propose to take any steps on a reciprocal basis with Pakistan?

Shri A. P. Jain: During the course of the General Debate, I made it clear in this House that international relations are based on the principle of reciprocity. I maintain that. But before we take any step, we want to appeal to the good sense of Pakistan to remove the restrictions. If unfortunately we are unsuccessful, then we shall have to adopt certain steps which may restrict our issue of permits.

Mr. Speaker: We will proceed to the next business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

स्वीडन के साथ व्यापार करार

*३६१९. श्री अर० ऐस० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ए) क्या भारत तथा स्वीडन के बीच व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई नया करार किया गया है ;

(बी) इस की आधारभूत व्यवहारिक नीति क्या होगी ; तथा

(सी) कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं भारत से स्वीडन को निर्यात की जायंगी तथा किन किन का स्वीडन से भारत को आयात किया जायगा ?

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN

[*3619. Shri R. S. Tewari: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new agreement about trade and commerce has been concluded between India and Sweden;

(b) what will be the practical policy behind it; and

(c) what goods will be exported from India to Sweden and which will be imported from Sweden to India?]

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (c). No formal trade agreement but a fresh trade arrangement with Sweden for the year 1951 has been concluded. Copies of letters exchanged between the two countries have been placed in the Library of the House. It will be seen therefrom that no quantitative commitments have been made.

Under the arrangement both the Governments have agreed to use their best endeavours to promote trade and shipping of the two countries. Imports into India from Sweden would be on the same footing as from any other country within the soft currency group. On their part, the Government of Sweden have extended to India the recent liberalisation of imports made by Sweden in respect of countries which are members of Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

REMITTANCES FROM INDO-CHINA

*3620. { Shri Nadimuthu Pillai:
Shri Bharati:
Shri R. Subramanian:

(a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Debt Settlement Agreement was signed with Indo-China in 1949 removing the blockade of remittances from Indo-China to India and allowing restricted remittance facilities?

(b) Do Government propose to negotiate for securing free remittance facilities, with the Viet-Nam Government?

(c) In view of the fact that Indian Nationals feel that the Government of India had failed to protect their interests, do Government propose to take up this matter giving top priority?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir. This agreement was signed on the 15th June, 1948.

(b) We have repeatedly taken up the matter with the French Government for an increase in the overall sum of Rs. 50,000 per month at present allowed for remittances from Indians in Indo-China to their families in India.

(c) Every action is being taken to safeguard the interest of Indian nationals in Indo-China.

RICE FROM INDO-CHINA

*3621. { Shri Nadimuthu Pillai:
Shri Bharati:
Shri R. Subramanian:

(a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the authorities in Indo-China have allotted thirty thousand tons of rice to India and if so, on what conditions?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indo-China authorities agreed to take seventy lakhs of rupees out of the above allotment by equivalent piastres in Indo-China?

(c) Do Government propose to distribute the amount among the Indian Nationals owning business and interests in Indo-China according to status?

(d) If not, what is the nature of other proposals under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) An informal offer of 30,000 tons of rice was received from the authorities of Viet-Nam. No conditions have been specified, not even the price. An enquiry is proceeding into the terms of this offer.

(b) No, Sir.

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

ARREST AT DELHI AIR PORT

*3622. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of passengers bound for U. K. were recently arrested at a Delhi airport;

(b) if so, whether forged passports were found in their possession; and

(c) whether an inquiry has been held in the matter, and if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under investigation.

EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICY

*3623. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Members of Parliament are associated with the formulation of Export and Import Policy?

(b) If not, do Government propose to associate them in future?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Apart from the opportunity which Members of Parliament have of debating in the House and thereby influencing the

formulation of the Export and Import Policy of Government, the Standing Advisory Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry has throughout taken the keenest interest in matters connected with Export and Import Policy and has been kept fully in the picture in regard to changes made therein. Members of Parliament have also been given seats on the Import Advisory Council and the Export Advisory Council. Furthermore, only recently the Estimates Committee appointed by the House has made a thorough examination of Import and Export Policy.

(b) Does not arise.

CESS ON EXPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES

*3629. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there is any cess levied by Government after 27th November, 1947 on cotton textiles and yarn exported from India and if so, what is the rate and what is the cess collected from 27th November, 1947 till 31st March, 1951?

(b) Is there any specific purpose for which the cess is imposed?

(c) Is it a fact that Government has a balance of Rs. 2,34,08,837 as Cotton Textile Fund collected up to 27th November, 1947?

(d) Has this amount been added to since?

(e) Is there any scheme before Government for spending this amount?

(f) Do Government propose to intensify growing of better and more cotton in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The balance of the Cotton Textile Fund with the Government to date is Rs. 2,32,92,473.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FISCAL COMMISSION

*3630. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the consideration of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission has been completed?

(b) If so, do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the decisions taken and the steps taken to implement them so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) and (b). I

would invite the hon. Member's attention to the reply given by me on the 8th March 1951 to starred question No. 1978 by Shri Barman. I may add that as the hon. Member is aware, a Bill for the establishment of a permanent statutory Tariff Commission has since been introduced in Parliament.

SINDRI FERTILIZER FACTORY

*3639. Prof. S. N. Misra: Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether the managerial set-up they want to provide for the Sindri Fertilizer Factory is sought to be revised after Shri K. C. Neogy's refusal to accept the Chairmanship of the proposed Board?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): No, Sir.

COFFEE

*3646. Shri M. V. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of production of Coffee of all varieties expected during the current crop year;

(b) the estimated requirements of Coffee for Consumption in India during the current crop year;

(c) The basis on which these estimates are made;

(d) whether Government propose to allow export of Coffee during the current crop year and if so, the policy of Government in regard to coffee prices within India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) 19,000 tons approximately.

(b) 18,000 tons approximately

(c) The estimates of production are based on the periodical crop returns received by the Indian Coffee Board from representative estates and reports received from the pool agents and field staff of the Board.

The estimates of internal demand are based on the quantities of coffee released from the coffee pool and the trends of the market and price levels.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government is keenly watching the price trends of coffee and the Indian Coffee Board have already been asked to give the matter of internal prices their serious consideration.

COFFEE CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER

*3647. Shri M. V. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new incumbent has been appointed to the office of the 59/PSD

Coffee Chief Marketing officer in the early part of March 1951;

(b) the name and qualifications of his officer; and

(c) the practice followed in the making of this appointment since the constitution of the Coffee Board?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have not followed any fixed procedure in the past in making appointment to the post.

PEPPER

*3648. Shri Iyyanani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land where pepper is grown;

(b) the quantity of pepper produced State-wise;

(c) the quantity exported outside; and

(d) the export duty collected on the same in 1950-51?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (c). I lay on the Table of the House two statements, containing the required information [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 27.]

(d) About 4.08 crores of rupees.

RUBBER

*3649. Shri Iyyanani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber produced in the country Statewise in 1950-1951; and

(b) the quantity that is used here for the manufacture of goods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The quantity of raw rubber produced in India statewise during the year 1950:

Travancore-Cochin	13,258 tons.
Madras	2,000 tons.
Coorg	317 tons.
Mysore	22 tons.
Andamans	2 tons.
	15,599 tons

(b) 20,000 tons approximately.

ADULTERATION OF EDIBLE OIL

*3650. Shri Blyani: Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any large scale adulteration of edible oil with liquid paraffin and other mineral oils;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to stop or have stopped, the import of white oil; and

(c) what steps the Government propose taking for preventing such adulterations?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Reports have been received that Liquid Paraffin and other Mineral Oils are being used for adulteration of edible oils.

(b) The import of white oil has been totally banned since 1948.

(c) Government have taken the following steps to see that white oil and other mineral oils are not used for the adulteration of edible oils:

- (1) Import of white oil from abroad has been completely banned.
- (2) All deliveries of indigenous white oil are being made by the oil companies against a guarantee that the oil will not be used for adulteration of edible oils. The oil companies have been asked to submit monthly statements of white oil sales to the State Governments to enable the State authorities to keep a strict watch over the use of this oil in their respective jurisdictions.
- (3) Import of other Mineral Oils such as Transformer Oil, Switch Oil, Insulating Oil, Medicinal Liquid Paraffin, and White Spindle Oil, which are also reported to be in use as adulterants, has been restricted to a considerable extent.
- (4) The question of denaturing these mineral oils is also under the active consideration of Government. All Electrical undertakings in the country have been instructed that used Transformer Oil should not ordinarily be disposed of by them, but in case it is necessary to do so due to large accumulation, the oil should be denatured before disposal.
- (5) All State Governments have been advised to take stringent measures under the Pure Food Laws to stop this malpractice.
- (6) A proposal to enact central legislation for the prevention of adulteration of food-stuffs and edible oils etc. is under the active consideration of Government of India.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (RECOMMENDATIONS ON SALT)

*3651. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee on "salt"; and

(b) if so, how far they will be implemented and by what time?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Estimates Committee with regard to "salt" are under the active consideration of Government, but no decisions have yet been taken. I am not therefore in a position to say now how far they will be implemented and by what time.

SALT PRODUCTION ON WEST BENGAL COAST

*3652. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made with regard to the scheme of production of salt on the sea coast of West Bengal; and

(b) whether it is proposed to allot some of the areas to co-operative societies for the industry?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The French Experts appointed by the West Bengal Government for examining the possibilities of establishing a large scale modern salt factory have recently submitted their report, which, I understand, is now under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) The allotment of any portion of this area to Co-operative Societies is the concern of the Government of West Bengal, who will consider the matter sympathetically if the scheme is sanctioned after the site for the factory is finally selected.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

*3654. **Shri S. N. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes in Central undertakings in 1950 together with the number of workers involved and man-days lost industry-wise; and

(b) the number of disputes settled by (i) mutual negotiation; (ii) conciliation; and (iii) arbitration?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Information is available only in respect of disputes

which led to strikes in "Central Sphere" undertakings (*viz.*, Central Government undertakings, railways, mines, oilfields and major ports). A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 28.]

ADDITIONAL GROUND RENT

***3655. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house owners who have agreed to pay 2½ per cent. additional ground rent on the market value of land for purposes of building up additional bungalows in their compounds in New Delhi since the notification was issued by the Government of India on the subject;

(b) the amount of additional ground rent so realised; and

(c) what is the market rate at which these lands have been assessed for purposes of calculating Government's share in the unearned income?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Bura-gohain): (a) Nil.

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

LANDS SOLD OR LEASED IN NEW DELHI

***3656. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing (i) the total amount realised by the Delhi Land and Development Department as premium on the lands sold or leased by the Department in New Delhi upto the end of 1950;

(ii) the amount realised as ground rent by the Department on these lands every year up to the end of 1950; and

(iii) the number of cases in which the ground rent has been increased by the Department on the original rates and the maximum extent to which the rates have been increased in any case?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (i) to (iii). A statement containing the required information upto the end of March 1950 is placed on the Table of the House, as desired. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 29.]

STARCH FACTORY AT AHMEDABAD

***3657. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how much maize has been allotted to the newly

re-opened starch factory at Ahmedabad?

(b) What is the total consumption of cereals in all the starch factories in India?

(c) What is the feeding area of all these factories?

(d) Do these factories import directly or buy their requirements in the open market?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The Anil Starch Products Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Hindustan Colour Chemicals and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, which have been newly re-opened have been allotted 3313 tons and 2640 tons of maize respectively.

(b) On account of shortage of food, the starch factories have not been working to their full capacity and have been utilising deteriorated foodgrains whenever available and whatever maize that could be procured by them from abroad.

On the basis of productive capacity of all the starch factories the total consumption of cereals is estimated at 1,06,000 tons per annum.

(c) The feeding areas are indicated by the factories situated in the various zones as below:

Bombay Province	...	9
East Punjab	...	5
U.P.	...	5
Central India	...	1
Delhi	...	1
Jaipur	...	1
Gwalior	...	1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...	1

(d) As there is control over foodgrains, starch factories cannot buy their requirements from the open market. They are, however, permitted to import their requirements of raw materials from abroad against import licences granted to them.

REHABILITATION OF MUSLIMS IN ASSAM

***3658. Maulvi Faiznur Ali:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the amount estimated by Government necessary for rehabilitation of each Muslim family displaced from Assam during the course of disturbances last year and subsequently returned to Assam?

(b) What is the number of displaced persons or others who are still in occupation of the lands or houses of these displaced Muslims?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rehabilitation assistance varies according to the circumstances of individual families, but generally speaking since lands and houses are being restored to the returning Muslims in Assam *ad hoc* grants or loans upto Rs. 200 per family have been found sufficient for their rehabilitation.

(b) In Goalpara and Kamrup Districts which were mostly affected, lands have been restored to 29,344 out of 31,806 families of returning Muslims. Figures from other districts are not yet available.

PLASTIC INDUSTRY

***3659. Shri S. V. Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the output of the Indian plastic industry during the years 1949 and 1950 in rupees;

(b) the value of plastic goods imported and exported in the years 1949 and 1950;

(c) whether the industry is dependent upon home market for all the raw materials required;

(d) if not, the value of the imported raw materials for this industry; and

(e) what steps are being taken to make this industry depend upon the home market for the raw materials?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) 1949—Rs. 220 lakhs approximately, 1950—Rs. 319 lakhs approximately.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House later on.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House later on.

(e) Most of the plastic raw materials are obtained from basic chemicals like Phenol, Urea, Formaldehyde, Styrene, Calcium Carbide etc., the production of which has not so far been established in the country on an economical scale due to lack of sufficient demand for plastic raw materials. As a preliminary step towards the establishment of production of plastic raw materials from imported chemicals, the moulding branch of the industry has been given all possible assistance for expansion.

PRICE OF LAND IN EMBASSIES ENCLAVE

***3660. Babu Gopinath Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state the terms on which lands in the Embassies

Enclave are being sold to foreign countries?

(b) How do these terms compare with those on which the Government of India are purchasing lands for their Embassies and Missions abroad?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) A copy of the standard perpetual lease deed form containing the terms on which lands in the Diplomatic Enclave (Krishna Nagar) are being sold to foreign countries is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 30.]

(b) In this connection I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to a reply given by Dr. Keskar on the floor of the House on 11th April 1951, from which it will be seen that the Governments of countries where Government of India have purchased lands do not directly concern themselves with this matter though occasionally their help is sought indirectly, and that the Government of India have so far purchased lands and buildings for their Missions abroad by negotiation with private parties. The question of comparing terms does not therefore arise. I may however mention that the Kenya Government have leased to Government of India 5.8 acres of land distributed in several plots in Nairobi at a premium of Rs. 11,598 and annual rent of Rs. 2,126 for a period of 99 years.

YARN QUOTA TO POWER LOOMS IN DELHI

***3661. Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 2523 on the 26th March 1951 regarding representation from Delhi Newar and Tape Weaving Association and state whether the full quota of yarn on the basis of their single shift working applied to only one power-loom factory in Delhi State or to all power-loom factories?

(b) What is the average consumption of cotton yarn in a single shift per cloth power loom per month?

(c) What were the actual supplies of yarn from 1st May 1950 to 31st March 1951 made to Ajudhia Textile Mills and the rest of the power looms and hand-looms in Delhi State?

(d) Is it a fact that certain mills in Delhi State derived their allocations of yarn directly from the mills at ex-mill prices and others through the medium of whole-salers and if so, why is there this distinction?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahab): (a) The Ajudhia Textile Mills employing over 300 powerlooms is supplied full quota for one shift and four other powerloom factories operating 33 powerlooms in all *pro-rata* supplies.

(b) The consumption depends on the count of yarn used, width of the loom, number of picks and reeds and the average speed of a loom. For purposes of fixation of yarn quota, the Delhi State have fixed 350 lbs. in a month of 25 working days as the average monthly consumption of cotton yarn of 18s in a single shift per powerloom of average width of 40 inches.

(c) During the period 1st May 1950 to 31st March 1951, the Ajudhia Textile Mills and the rest of the powerlooms, handlooms Hosiery Machines, Newar and Tape Manufacturers etc. were supplied 3,890½ and 2,184 bales of yarn respectively.

(d) Yes. Some of these factories used processed yarn on beams and bobbins and it is essential that their supplies come direct from the mills. Thus only such factories receive direct supplies from the Mills. Others using hank yarn get their supplies through whole-salers.

PROVIDENT FUND OF DISPLACED TEACHERS

*3662. Giani G. S. Musafir: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any settlement has been arrived at between the Governments of India and Pakistan regarding the transfer of Provident Funds of displaced teachers from Pakistan; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement showing the arrangements arrived at between the Governments of India and Pakistan has been placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 31.]

GRANT TO MADHYA PRADESH FOR HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

*3663. Shri Kannanwar: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how much amount out of the allotment of rupees ten lakhs provided by the Government of India for the purpose of development

of handloom industry, has been advanced to Madhya Pradesh Government up-to-date?

(b) Is it a fact that an amount of Rs. 49,000 has recently been granted to Madhya Pradesh Government for the purpose mentioned above?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahab): (a) The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,595 to Madhya Pradesh out of the Handloom Development Fund.

(b) No.

TRADE FACILITIES FOR INDIANS IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

*3664. Shri Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Portuguese Government have very recently restricted trade facilities for Indian nationals in Portuguese Colonies in East Africa;

(b) if so, the total number of Indians affected by the Portuguese Government's decision;

(c) whether Portugal has communicated to India her grounds for such a decision; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter, and if so, what?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Kishor): (a) to (d). Government have seen Press reports to this effect. Enquiries are being made about the correctness of the reports and information, when available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

RENT FOR HAVELI SARWAN NATH

*3665. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Haveli Sarwan Nath situate at Kurukshetra was requisitioned on the 28th October, 1947, under Circular No. 490/RC for Kurukshetra Refugee Camp and was de-requisitioned on the 30th January, 1950?

(b) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate, Karnal, fixed Rs. 62 per mensem as rent of the said Haveli?

(c) Is it a fact that, in spite of repeated reminders and requests, no rent has been paid so far to the Mahant (Manager) of the Haveli by the Director General of Health Services, in spite of definite instructions to him from the Ministry of Rehabilitation?

(d) Do Government propose to pay the rent due and if so, when?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Haveli Sarwan Nath situated at Kurukshetra was requisitioned on 28th October 1947, by the District Magistrate, Karnal. It was de-requisitioned on 14th December 1949.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rent has not been paid for Haveli Sarwan Nath by the Director General of Health Services as it has to be paid by the Management of the Shrimad Bhagwat Gita High School, to whom the building was handed over. We had, however, requested Director General of Health Services to settle the question of payment of rent at an early date.

(d) No. The Director General of Health Services has already requested the Gita High School for making the payment at an early date.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

*3667. **Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government engineers examine important public buildings in Delhi periodically and whether they fix the life of such buildings?

(b) Was any such examination conducted with regard to the "Delhi Clock Tower"?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Yes. All Central Government buildings under the administrative control of the Central Public Works Department are examined periodically by Government Engineers. At such inspections the life of a building is not fixed. The buildings are inspected from the point of view of structural soundness and if they are found unsafe, they are declared as such.

(b) As the Clock Tower was not under the control of Central Public Works Department it was not examined by Government Engineers.

EXPENDITURE ON EMBASSIES

246. Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on each of our Embassies and the High Commissioners offices in foreign countries during the year ending March 1950?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keekar): I lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the expenditure incurred on each

of the Indian Missions abroad. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 32.]

BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

247. Shri A. C. Guha: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state with how many and what countries India has bilateral trade agreements?

(b) What percentage of our foreign trade is covered by each of these countries, showing import and export separately?

(c) What increase or decrease has there been with each of these countries as a result of these trade agreements?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) India has at present bilateral trade agreements with eleven countries, namely; (i) Austria, (ii) Egypt, (iii) Finland, (iv) Germany, (v) Hungary, (vi) Indonesia, (vii) Norway, (viii) Pakistan (ix) Poland, (x) Spain, and (xi) Sweden.

(b) A statement showing the share of bilateral trade agreement countries (excluding Pakistan) in the Sea-borne and air borne trade of India is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 33.]

As regards Pakistan, the only complete years of trade with that country has been 1948-49 during which Pakistan's share in the total trade of India was as follows:

(i) Imports—17.5 per cent.

(ii) Exports—16.7 per cent.

(c) There has been an improvement in trade with these countries on account of various factors. It is not possible to assess the quantum of increase due to trade agreements alone.

CEMENT PRICES

248. Dr. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the average price of cement per bag fixed by Government since 1945?

(b) What have been the variations, and on what date were the changes ordered?

(c) Do Government contemplate reduction of price in view of greater production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 34.]

(c) No, Sir

POWER-DRIVEN PUMPS

249. Shri Jnan Ram: Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power-driven pumps purchased by the Government of India; and

(b) the number given to the different States?

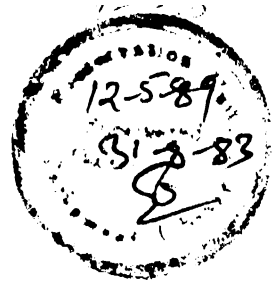
The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The total number of power-driven pumps purchased by the Government of India during the last three financial years is as below:

1948-49	1949-50	1950-51.
217	282	559

(b) The total number of power driven pumps given to the different States during the last three financial years is as below:

States	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
(1) Bihar	129	..	..
(2) Uttar Pradesh	74	85	31
(3) Bombay	3	..	..
(4) East Punjab	10	17	120
(5) Madras	..	2	4
(6) Bhopal	..	..	132
(7) Jammu and Kashmir	..	2	..
TOTAL	215	106	287

Monday, 30th April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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(31st March, 1951 to 20th April, 1951)

Third Session
of the
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)
OFFICIAL REPORT

7746

7747

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Monday, 30th April, 1951

*The House met at Half Past Eight
of the Clock.*

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-36 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**STATEMENT OF LOWEST TENDERS NOT
ACCEPTED BY INDIA STORE DEPART-
MENT, LONDON.**

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the half-yearly statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London. [Placed in Library. See No. P-165/51].

**GOVERNMENT OF PART C STATES
BILL**

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for Councils of Advisers in certain Part C States and for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers in Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for Councils of Advisers in certain Part C States and for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers in Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Gopaldaswami: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

129PS.

**REPORT OF THE EXPERT
COMMITTEE (PRINTING)**

The Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Buragohain): In February 1950 Shri Rannath Goenka, Chairman of the Expert Committee (Printing) addressed a letter to the Secretary, Works, Mines and Power Ministry, stating that he was forwarding two copies of the report of the Committee, one signed by the Chairman alone and the other signed by all the Members of the Committee and that the former report in which the Chairman had carried out certain alterations under authority given to him by his colleagues should be treated as the report of the Committee. In actual fact only one report, i.e., the report signed by the Chairman was delivered by the Secretary of the Committee in March 1950 and was printed for official use. It appears that the Secretary of the Committee retained with him the other copy signed by all the Members of the Committee.

In July 1950, Mr. Rauleder, one of the Members of the Committee, on his return from the Continent, when asked to sign that report, wrote to the Ministry saying that the report was wrong in several aspects and that he proposed to discuss the matter with the Chairman, Shri Goenka. He later informed the Ministry that it had been decided by the Chairman to revise the report. Mr. Rauleder was reminded three times about the necessity of recasting the report without delay and finally a telegram was sent to him in November 1950.

As no progress was made on the recasting of the report, on 9th January 1951, Joint Secretary in the Works, Mines and Power Ministry, wrote a letter to Shri Goenka requesting him to expedite the revision of the report and suggesting to him that the Members of the Committee may again meet and finalize it. Shri Goenka was reminded again by Joint Secretary on the 10th February 1951. In his subsequent communications to the Joint Secretary, Works, Production and Supply Ministry, Shri Goenka

[Shri Buragohain]

mentioned that Mr. Rauleder had informed him that he had not done anything in regard to the report as the payment of some of his dues was not settled by the Government of India. He also suggested that a copy of the original draft signed by all the Members of the Committee may be sent to him so that he may amend it and send it to Government. I might mention in this connection that the alleged non-payment of Mr. Rauleder's bills was never referred to, prior to this, by Mr. Rauleder or by Shri Goenka, as being the cause of the delay in the finalisation of the report of the Expert Committee. Further the only bill of Mr. Rauleder which is outstanding is for an amount of £99-14-10, being the amount stated to be spent by him in excess of Rs. 4,000 which was the maximum limit laid down by Government for the purpose of reimbursement of his expenses on the Continent. The original signed copy of the draft report was, as has already been mentioned, retained by the Secretary of the Committee who was therefore requested to return it immediately and this fact was communicated to Shri Goenka by Joint Secretary, Works, Production and Supply Ministry. It appears from the communication received by the Controller, Printing and Stationery from the Secretary of the Committee that he is now in correspondence with Shri Goenka in this matter.

From the above brief recapitulation of the steps taken by the Ministry to have the Expert Committee's report finalised it will be seen that Mr. Rauleder was reminded four times (including one telegram) and thereafter Joint Secretary, W. P. & S. Ministry wrote to Shri Goenka on two occasions in the same connection.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Goenka is not here to hear the statement.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather unfortunate; but it cannot be helped. If the hon. Member had given notice that he would remain absent today, I would not have permitted the hon. Minister to make his statement today.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): Would it not be better that such statements are made when the hon. Members are present.

Mr. Speaker: If after a statement is made, any correction about a wrong statement has to be made it should be made as early as possible. Therefore, the hon. Member who has given notice of a half-hour discussion should have

at least communicated his proposed absence to the Parliament Secretariat.

Dr. Deshmukh: I think three weeks have passed since that notice was given.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so old; not three weeks have passed. That will again confirm my point of view that the statement should be made as early as possible.

EXTENSION OF SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Shri Sarwate (Madhya Bharat): On a point of information, Sir, we have received a Bulletin from the office that the time has been extended this time up to 23rd May. May I know whether this is the final extension?

Mr. Speaker: It is more than anybody in this House including the hon. the Leader of the House can say. It is all a question as to how long the House wishes to sit for discussion of important measures before the House. If the discussions end by that time, certainly, that would be the final date. If hon. Members are anxious to go on with discussions of details, then, we shall sit up to the time when the discussions end. That would depend on the ending of the discussions.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): May I be permitted to state in this connection that the delay is caused on account of the Delimitation Committee report not being placed on the Table of the House. In this connection, it is presumed that only 20 days after the placement of that Order, it could be considered. May I draw your attention, Sir, for the purpose of drawing the attention of Government, to the fact that this is not correct.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he need not enter into that argument.

Shri Sidhva: Therefore, I submit....

Mr. Speaker: I know the whole thing. The date has been fixed with due regard to the provision of law.

Shri Sidhva: Therefore, I submit that if the Government would see that that report is placed early, we might consider that and the House may adjourn.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The matter which is agitating the mind of the hon. Member is much more agitating the minds of all responsible people concerned here, and every effort will be made to have that statement laid before the House as

early as possible, so that the House will have that on the Table for a sufficiently long period, the longest being 20 days as required in the Representation of the People Act. Then, we will see what happens later on.

Shri Sidhva: My point was that Government thought that it will be considered 20 days after placement.

Mr. Speaker: What basis has the hon. Member got to say that the Government considered like that.

Shri Sidhva: I heard it; I know.

Mr. Speaker: He heard some talk by somebody somewhere?

Shri Sidhva: I have heard it from responsible persons.

Mr. Speaker: The most responsible person is the Speaker sitting here. He should have been consulted. He was never asked.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): Could we have only a complete list of the business which the Government would like to be disposed of in this session, so that we may adjust accordingly?

Mr. Speaker: The general procedure that we have been following, as hon. Members know, is, whatever business Government has, is placed before the House in a certain order of priority. I am quite sure that they will keep to that priority.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: We have not been told of any priority.

Mr. Speaker: The Order of the day is there and hon. Members will see that.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: It changes from day to day.

Mr. Speaker: It may change from day to day. But, they will place before the House such Bills as they think must be passed before the session adjourns. I believe the last big item is the Representation of the People Bill, without which no elections could take place. That has to be put through. In the intervening period, they may put through some legislation as they like. If they still further think that any item of business should be put through, I think they will put up a final list after the introduction of the Representation of the People Bill.

Shri Sidhva: That Bill is on the Table for the last three weeks. The hon. Prime Minister stated that after the Finance Bill is passed, it will be taken up immediately. It is not on the list at all.

Mr. Speaker: These are things which require consideration. These cannot be talked over. These matters require consideration, thought and scrutiny. Therefore, during the rush season of a Parliament session, we must give the people concerned some time at least to give some thought. In the matter of Delimitation, it cannot be just decided....

Shri Sidhva: I refer to the Representation of the People Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The order has to be there.

Shri Sidhva: I am referring to the Representation of the People Bill. That has already been introduced. The hon. Prime Minister stated that immediately after the Finance Bill is passed, it will be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: That would be taken up. If anybody wants to draw my attention, all he has to do is to send a small chit, not a long letter, or to see me in the Chamber. Now, let us proceed with the business before the House.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): What about the Hindu Code Bill?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not put a question to have a dig at somebody else.

VISVA-BHARATI BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the matters to consider Visva-Bharati Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal): The other day I was speaking about the ideal with which Rabindranath Tagore has developed the Visva-Bharati. In this connection, I may give the House a quotation from a letter which Rabindranath Tagore wrote in 1921 to an American friend. He wrote:

"To give spiritual culture to our boys was my principal object in starting my school in Bolpur. Fortunately in India we have the model before us in the tradition of our ancient forest schools where teachers, whose aim was to realise their lives in God had their homes. The atmosphere was full of the aspiration for the infinite and the students who grew up with their teachers close by, united with them in spiritual relationship, felt the reality of God, for it was no mere creed imposed upon them or a speculative abstraction...."

Mr. Speaker: What is he quoting from?

Shri A. C. Guha: From a letter of Rabindranath Tagore about the Visva-Bharati institution. He wrote that letter in 1921 to an American friend.

"Having this ideal of a school in my mind which should be a home and a temple in one, where teaching should be a part of a worshipful life, I selected this spot, away from all distractions of town, hallowed with the memory of a pious life whose days were passed here in communion with God."

Here, Rabindranath Tagore referred to his father Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, who established the nucleus of the institution.

"The first help that our boys get here on this path is from the cultivation of love of nature and sympathy with all living creatures. Music is of very great assistance to them, the song being not of the ordinary hymn type, dry and didactic, but as full of lyric joy as the author could put in them. You can understand now these songs affect the boys when you know that singing them is the best enjoyment they choose for themselves in their leisure time, in the evening when the moon is up, in the rainy days when their classes are closed. Mornings and evenings fifteen minutes' time is given them to sit in an open space composing their minds for worship. We never watch them and ask questions about what they think in those times, but leave it entirely to themselves, to the spirit of the place and the time, and the suggestion of the practice itself. We rely more upon the subconscious influence of nature, of the association of the place and the daily life of worship that we live than on any conscious effort to teach them."

This was the ideal with which he established and developed this institution. He did not put in any buildings and other stony edifices for the classes.

The University Commission has recommended that this should be converted into a university and a rural bias should be developed in this rural university. I do not really know whether the Bill that is before the House will really further these ideals and achieve this purpose. Rather I have a doubt that this may give it the

formality associated with any other university. One previous speaker mentioned here the functions of the visitor. To me the functions given to the President of the Republic as Paridarsaka and also those given to the Governor of West Bengal as Rector or Pradhana are too much. These and the provisions about the Karma Samiti might give this institution the formal nature of other universities. In the Karma Samiti the visitor may nominate any number of members;—no number is fixed. It may develop a sort of officialdom. This has to be guarded against. Of course, we welcome this move of the Government to give this institution the charter of a university; but we must take care that the soul and the spirit with which Rabindranath developed it are not lost.

Before concluding I would like to refer to the high ideals with which Rabindranath established this institution and the ideals he kept in view all through his life, not only as a philosopher and seer but also as a great organiser and a patriot. He wanted this institution to develop not only in communion with God but also in communion with the people of the locality and in communion with the people of this country and the people of the whole world. This university has naturally, therefore, attracted scholars from outside. As the representative of this University he visited different parts of the world, particularly those neglected places of Asia which had deep and intimate cultural relations with India—Siam, Indo-China, Java, Indonesia and even Persia and as the representative of Visva-Bharati he was the harbinger of the new cultural renaissance of Asia and of humanity. The university attracted scholars from far and wide, and scholars of international repute such as Sylvain Levi (France), Winternitz (Germany), Tucci (Italy) and Yeon Noguchi (Japan). Many other scholars of international fame came to this university and it has already become a centre of international culture and it has already become the centre of communion with entire humanity.

Before concluding, I would like to quote a passage from Rabindranath's own poem—

For friends who do not follow the Bengali poem, I may give here a rough translation of the sentiments expressed in those lines:

Arise! On my Soul in this holy land
On this shore of the ocean of Great
Humanity of India.

Standing here, stretching out my
two arms,

I salute Man the God;

I offer my delightful prayers to him
in ecstatic rhyme.

In the mountains—absorbed in
meditation,

In the great plains—garlanded by
rivers

Like necklace of sacred beads—

We see the holy mother earth

On this shore of the ocean of Great
Humanity of India.

Let this institution—the University
of Visva-Bharati—worship the great
humanity of the world through the
humanity of India.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay): I
congratulate the Government on their
bringing this measure and thus per-
petuating the memory of one of the
great personalities of the world. This
is the most appropriate monument to
be raised in honour of Gurudev
Rabindranath Tagore, and I take this
opportunity to pay my humble homage
to that great poet, philosopher and
sage of this land. By establishing
Visva-Bharati Gurudev aimed at
achieving *Visva-Bandhutwa* or inter-
national brotherhood. Students from
all over the world came to Shantini-
ketan and they partook of Indian Cul-
ture from this institution. I would
request the authorities to keep this
ideal before them when they take over
this big institution. It is something
like an oasis in a desert. It helped in
giving culture to our rural population.
Students from the villages were helped
and their cottage industries were also
helped by the institution known as
Sri Niketan. In this way this institu-
tion will continue to help our rural
population. I would once again request
the authorities to keep this aim in
front of their mind when they take
over this institution.

Sir, I have brought in a few amend-
ments with the object of changing a
few terms here and there which I
thought were not quite appropriate
in those places. If others are introduced
in those places it would be better be-
cause if we leave the present ones to
remain for long they will become
permanent and it will not be possible
to effect the change easily afterwards.
For instance, for *Karma Samiti* I would
suggest *Karvahi* as more appropriate.
Also the term "*Artha-Sachiva*" sug-
gests a Finance Minister and I would
prefer the term *Koshadhyaksha* which

means Treasurer. These are mere
changes of terms and I do not insist or
persist that they should be accepted
now. I would, however, request that
they may be kept in mind whenever
any changes in the terminologies are
effected.

With these few words, Sir, I support
the Bill.

Dr. R. U. Singh (Uttar Pradesh):
Visva-Bharati was established to dis-
cover and bring to light old cultural
values and to preserve and transmit
the best elements of Indian culture. It
was to act as an interpreter of Indian
and Asian culture to the rest of the
world. In fact, even in the matter of
work in the surrounding villages the
same purpose was kept in view. In
the words of Rabindranath Tagore it
was intended "to bring back life in its
completeness to the villages, making
the rural folk self-reliant, self-respect-
ful, acquainted with the cultural tradi-
tions of their own country and com-
petent to make an efficient use of
modern resources for the improvement
of their physical, intellectual and
economic conditions."

10 A.M.

I was not here the other day when
the Education Minister made his speech
commending the motion for the con-
sideration of the House. I would like
to have an assurance from him that
the essential spirit of this institution
will be preserved. It would be a matter
of regret indeed if the essential
character of the institution were to be
altered in any manner whatsoever.

In clause 6 as also in clause 2 there
are references to the objects but the
objects of the institution as such do
not find a place even in the Preamble.
I have no doubt that the hon. Minister
is aware that if certain things cannot
be put in the body of the statute they
might very well be put in the Pre-
amble. The objects for which the
Visva-Bharati stands are objects which
I have no doubt should have found a
place at least in the Preamble. In fact
sometimes preambles are found to be
longer than the statute itself. In this
Bill I find a singular lack as regards
references to the objects of the institu-
tion which in my view are absolutely
necessary. In fact if one looks at
clause 6, one finds that the objects of
the institution are rather widely defin-
ed. In clause 6(a) it is said:

"The University shall exercise
the following powers and perform
the following duties, namely:

(a) to provide for research and
instruction in such branches of
learning as may be deemed desir-

[Dr. R. U. Singh]

able and be found practicable and for the promotion of understanding of cultures between the East and the West and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge generally."

The opening words are "to provide for research and instruction in such branches of learning as may be deemed desirable and be found practicable". I have not the slightest doubt as a student of law that these words are capable of a very wide meaning indeed. Further on these words occur "for the promotion of understanding of cultures between the East and the West and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge generally."

As I have said, the objects have not been referred to specifically. The institution existed for a specific purpose, it exists for that purpose and I have no doubt that the institution ought to be maintained for that purpose only and the purpose ought not to be widened in its scope at all.

The Central Government are concerned with a number of universities. The Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University they finance partially. They finance the Delhi University wholly. I do not want to make extensive references to the work of the University Education Commission. Every reader of its report is familiar with the recommendations of the Commission. They have proposed, for example, that advanced work should be the concern of the Centre. The Central Government do want to give a lead in the matter of education, more particularly, university education.

What is the kind of university they run. Anyone familiar with the work of the Delhi University will say that the University is very ill-equipped, in the matter of equipment as also in branches of learning. I do not think there are many universities which are as poor as the University of Delhi. If the Government do want to do something they might set up an ideal university in Delhi and I think that would be a good example to the States in the country.

I have referred to this only to make the point that the Visva-Bharati ought not to be developed into a "general university" or even a university with a cultural bias. The phraseology of the Bill is such that in the absence of any specific words with reference to objects, I am led to the conclusion that there is a possibility that this uni-

versity may be developed into a "general university" or a university with a cultural bias. I would not even prefer the latter. The work of the Visva-Bharati has been unique. We do not want to multiply universities: the universities that we have should be run efficiently. But the point I wish to emphasise in this connection is that the Visva-Bharati must be kept within the limits of the objectives for which it was founded.

Next, I should like to come to the question of the administrative set-up of the Visva-Bharati. I regret very much that the administrative set-up proposed follows the set-up of most of the universities in India. In fact except for a few clauses here and there there is hardly a word which could not very easily be found in other University Acts. For that matter, anyone familiar with University Acts can trace the phraseology to one University Act or another. In fact the framers have confined themselves to three or four University Acts with which they are familiar and the main Bill seems to be modelled on the Delhi University with some variations here and there. I should have expected that an institution, which is unique in character, which is concerned with the question of culture and which certainly has an ideal different from the ideals of other universities, may have an administrative set-up different from the existing set-up of the Indian universities, even if the present set-up of Indian Universities is a proper one. Even such variations as have been made have not commended themselves to me and I have no doubt they will not commend themselves to any other Member of the House.

I shall first refer to a small matter on the face of it, but really a matter of great importance in the Bill. We find certain Hindi or Sanskrit equivalents given for certain terms which are current in university terminology. For example, for the word Chancellor the word *Acharya* is used and for Vice-Chancellor the word *Up-Acharya*. If one looks at the powers of the *Acharya*, one finds them to be very nearly the same as those of the Chancellor in most of the Indian universities. Though it is not said in express words, it is implied that the real powers so far as the university is concerned will be vested in the Vice-Chancellor, as is the case with other universities.

As to the propriety of the use of these terms I could have very much to say but I will make only a few observations. *Acharya* means ordinarily a person who is endowed not only with

knowledge but also with good conduct. He is to set an example to others by his conduct. Originally the term *acharya* meant ordinarily a senior teacher and the term *upadhyay* was used for a junior teacher. Terms do undergo changes in meaning in the course of history and that is what has happened to these terms also to a certain extent. I shall confine my remarks to the term *acharya*. The term *acharya* in current terminology, as it is accepted at the present moment, means professor. There is another sense in which it has been used and that is in the sense of principal. It is I believe in this sense that a well-known and respected Member of this House, Acharya Kripalani, is called *Acharya*, because he was the principal of a certain institution; there are others also who are *acharyas* because they were principals. Now we have got these national universities where the term *acharya* is current; modern Hindi terminology also has got this term. I see no reason why the hon. Minister of Education or his advisers should give the term *acharya* a peculiar meaning, more particularly when *acharya*, that is the Chancellor, hardly has any powers under the proposed Bill. The accepted meaning of the term is there, the current meaning of the term is there; I see no reason why there should have been a departure in this regard; if an appropriate term was wanted, the framers might have used the term *kulapati* for Chancellor and *upakulapati* for Vice-Chancellor. In fact, they could have invented some terms if necessary. I do feel that the use of these terms in the sense in which they have been used is not appropriate and I do hope Government will deem it necessary to make the necessary change.

Another departure from the provisions of other University Acts is contained in clause 27, "Statutes how made." The Department of Education have done borrowings, and as I said earlier, the borrowings are palpable on the face of the Bill itself, but so far as certain very important matters go they have not deemed it fit to do the borrowing and put things in a schedule to the Bill. In clause 27 it is provided that the first Statutes shall be framed by the Central Government. Now, if we analyse any one of the Acts from which the borrowings have been made, say, the Lucknow University Act or the Delhi University Act, there is hardly any such Act in which this kind of a thing is left to the Government itself. Very important matters are involved here. For example, the question of the composition of the court, the question of the

composition of the executive council, the question of the composition of the academic council, the question of the composition of selection to committees, the powers of the selection committees, the relationship between the selection committees and the executive council, are some of the matters involved. A great many of the important matters are ordinarily covered by the statutes. Sir, the University Commission have reported on this matter, they have made certain suggestions. It will not do for Government to come forward in this House and say that these important questions will be dealt with in the manner recommended by the University Commission. If my recollection is correct the University Commission report has not come before this House for discussion. In the present case extremely important matters are involved. In fact, a great deal of space in the Commission's report is devoted to the consideration of some of these questions. The House has not discussed this report at all. If the Government come forward and say that the first Statutes shall be framed by them on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission, I dare say that is not the correct thing to do, and Parliament will be ill-advised in giving the Central Government power to make the first Statutes dealing with these very important matters. At least some indications should have been given or the views of the House should have been ascertained by Government as to how these matters should be dealt with.

There is another very important matter which has not been covered by the Bill, that is, the question of the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. I refer to clause 14. All that is said there is:

"The *Upacharya* (Vice-Chancellor) shall be the principal academic and executive officer of the University, and the terms and conditions of service of the *Upacharya* (Vice-Chancellor) shall be as laid down by the Statutes.

The *Upacharya* shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

The mode of appointment of the successors to the first *Upacharya* shall be as laid down in the Statutes."

Anyone familiar with the difficulties connected with University education will testify to the fact that one of the evils that we have had to face has been in the matter of appointment to this office. The University Commission themselves have reported that there

[Dr. R. U. Singh]

should be only one term, a term of six years, with which some agree and some do not agree. This very important question is left for decision to Government itself. Government shall also fix what the manner of the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor will be, whether he will be elected by the *Samsad* or by the executive committee, etc. These are some of the extremely important questions around which the question of University education centres at the present moment. There is certainly the difficulty of obtaining suitable personnel, but the statutes should be so framed that evil may, as far as possible, be avoided. Under clause 27 Government themselves will frame the first statutes. I do think that a very important question of principle is involved and I am surprised that the Government of India should have been advised not to take the House into confidence in this matter but to keep the entire thing to themselves as if they are in a position, without proper advice—more particularly the advice and opinion of this House—, to take a decision on some of these important matters. If this Bill must be passed into law early, I do suggest that the hon. Minister of Education place before the House these statutes so that the wishes of the House might be ascertained and the House might, if it considers necessary, alter any of them. I am not in the least in favour of Government being given such powers. I can understand what is called delegated legislation where, mainly, broad outlines are defined and the executive is left to make certain rules within the limits provided by the Legislature. Here even the broadest outlines in most of these matters are not defined in the Bill and the Central Government are seeking power to regulate these matters according to their own light. I dare say this is not quite satisfactory.

Another departure from the administrative set-up of the Delhi University which has been made, relates to what is called the court. The *Samsad* or the court is made the supreme governing body of the University. I am quite aware that in some Universities the court is made the supreme governing body, in some it is not made the supreme governing body. With the knowledge of the working of the Universities with which I am familiar I dare say that in spite of the provision in certain University Acts to the effect that the court is the supreme governing body of the University, it does not exercise any such functions at all. Even in its letter the court is the

supreme governing body in certain Universities, it is not so in truth.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair.]

Take the Benares Hindu University, where the Court is made the supreme authority. I could cite from the records hundreds of resolutions which are to this effect: "The Court recommends to the Executive Council..." This is the form of the resolutions at the present moment and this has also been the form before. Now, it is said in clause 19:

"The *Samsad* (Court) shall, on a date to be fixed by the *Upacharya* (Vice-Chancellor), meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the *Samsad* (Court)."

Then it is provided:—

"The *Upacharya* (Vice-Chancellor) may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing by not less than one-third of the members of the *Samsad* (Court), convene a special meeting of the *Samsad* (Court)."

A body that is scheduled to meet only once a year is made the supreme governing body. The experiment has been tried and in no University the Court, really speaking, exercises any such supreme powers. In the University of Delhi itself as I have already pointed out, the court has not been made the supreme governing body. I do not see any reason why such a departure should be made in the case of Visva-Bharati. I think we might stick to the terminology of some of the Acts from which the borrowing has been made in this Bill and not make the Court the supreme governing body of the University.

Another point which I should like to emphasise in this connection is that all the defects of the existing organisations of the Universities have been maintained in the Bill. I shall refer to some of these only. Let us take clause 3(h) where the word "teachers" is defined. It is said that:

"Teachers" means such persons as are engaged in imparting instruction and guiding students in practical work or otherwise in the University and in the institutions under its control, and includes professors, readers, lecturers, demonstrators and other grades of teachers appointed by the University.

Now, one of the banes of University education in our country has been the

numerous grades of teachers that we have. We do not need so many grades. Let us not carry the ideas of Hindu aristocracy into the University teachers' field. We do not need so many grades of teachers, more particularly in an institution whose purpose is to study culture and disseminate it. Why you should have five or six classes of teachers is understandable to me. The maximum that I would propose is two classes of teachers. I would not be prepared to recommend more.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): Why should there be even two grades?

Dr. R. U. Singh: For the last fourteen years, I have been advocating only one class of teachers in the Universities and if you really want to do something, you must have only one class of teachers. I welcome the suggestion that my hon. friend Mr. Kapoor has made and I should be extremely happy if there is only one class of teachers in the University that we are proposing.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: It was not my suggestion. I only wanted to understand the hon. Member.

Dr. R. U. Singh: Anyway, I now turn to another defect of the existing University administrative set-up included in the Bill. If we look at clauses 26, 28 and 30 we find that there are certain matters to be governed by Statutes; some of them to be governed by Ordinances; and some may be governed by what are called 'regulations'. Earlier in the history of legislation relating to Universities in India, most of these matters had been left to regulations. Later on, it was deemed desirable that matters left to be determined by the Universities should be governed either by Statutes or by regulations. The Benares Hindu University follows this practice. Let us now look at the various matters to be regulated by Statutes. They are: "Designation and powers of the officers of the University; the terms of office and the method and conditions of election or appointment of the officers of the University; the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University; the institution and maintenance of *Bhawans* (Halls) and *Chatravasas* (Hostels) etc. etc." Then look at the matters to be governed by Ordinances: "Admission of students to the University; the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University; the conditions, mode of appointment and duties of examining bodies, examiners and moderators etc. etc." I have referred to these just to show that if you look

at these matters, you do not find much of a difference between matters which are sought to be governed by Statutes and matters which are sought to be governed by Ordinances. I dare say that if you must have two classes, then have some important matters governed by Statutes and all others by regulations, as is the practice in the Benares Hindu University. Regulations make for easy change and it is desirable that some of these changes are made easy. I have no doubt that the best thing that can be done is to go by the present practice that has grown up in some of the Universities and particularly the practice in the Benares Hindu University, namely, having two kinds of rules only made by the University, the very important ones contained in the Statutes which are difficult of change and the less important ones governed by regulations. Now, I must come to some drafting matters which have bothered me a little and some of them are extremely serious. First of all, I shall refer to clause 8 which says:

"Subject to the Ordinances, the University shall be open to all persons irrespective of sex, nationality, race, creed, caste or class..."

The intention is apparent and this finds a place practically, in every Act. The opening words are "Subject to the Ordinances..." and as a student of law, I must say that these opening words give the impression that discrimination on any of these grounds is not ruled out and if it is made then it will be perfectly legal. I have not the slightest doubt about the correctness of this interpretation. I want to ask the hon. Minister of Education as to whether this is intended. What is it you want? Do you want that there should be discrimination, or do you want to have the power to discriminate, or do you want that there should be no discrimination? If Government want that there should be discrimination, then this clause is perfectly all right. If on the other hand they do not want any discrimination, then these opening words "Subject to the Ordinances" must necessarily be deleted. One more remark that I would make in this connection is that if these words are retained, they will defeat the very purpose of the clause. I would appeal to you, for God's sake, for your sake and for the sake of the person whose institution you are now taking under your care, please remove these words.

Mr. Chairman: But does the Statute provide for any kind of discrimination?

Dr. R. U. Singh: I should personally think that no discrimination is desirable. Now, I am reading from the Memorandum of Association of the Visva-Bharati. Poet Tagore was extremely careful to see that discrimination was not there so far as this great centre of culture was concerned. Discrimination is contrary to the very purpose of an institution of culture. In the rules of Visva-Bharati it was provided that the Membership of the Visva-Bharati and of its constituent bodies shall be open to all persons irrespective of sex, nationality, race, creed, caste or class; and no test or condition shall be imposed as to religious belief or profession in admitting members, students, teachers, workers or in any other connection whatsoever.

My point of view in this connection is that if discrimination in any form whatsoever is advisable anywhere else, or can be tolerated anywhere else, it is certainly intolerable in an institution of the kind that poet Tagore set up and, as I have pointed out, the Memorandum of Association of that institution did provide that no such discrimination shall be made. So, my words to the Government of India are, if you must have the power, or some authority or body must have the power, to make discrimination, within whatever limits that discrimination might be made, please do not have it with reference to the Visva-Bharati.

Now, I shall refer to two or three other important matters. Clause 4 of the Bill relates to incorporation. This is a technical legal matter, but I think I should draw the attention of the House to this. What is incorporated here by this clause is the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Court. The clause reads:

"The first *Acharya* (Chancellor) and *Upacharya* (Vice-Chancellor) of the University shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, and the first members of the *Samsad* (Court) and all persons, who may hereafter become or be appointed as such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Visva-Bharati...."

Sound legal practice is to incorporate not only the Court but other bodies also, namely, for example in this case, the Academic Council as well as the Executive Council. If a refer-

ence is made to the Agra University Act, the Banaras University Act, the Lucknow University Act, the Allahabad University Act—with the exception of the Aligarh Act—it will be found that what is incorporated is not merely the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor and the Court, but also the more important bodies of the University which include the Senate, namely the Academic Council, and the Executive Council, because both of these bodies have got very extensive and important powers. So, I suggest an amendment of this clause; as it stands, it is not quite correct.

In clause 6(3) among the University's powers and duties are to "organise, establish, affiliate, carry on and maintain or dissolve, disaffiliate or give up new branches or associated institutions having objects similar to those of the University." Now, if we look to the preamble, we find that what is sought to be established is a unitary, teaching and residential university.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member is going into the clause by clause consideration stage. That stage has not yet begun. This is only a general discussion.

Dr. R. U. Singh: The power to "affiliate" is inconsistent with the very idea of a residential university and this word is a misfit and must necessarily go.

Clause 28(k) says that "subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

(k) the formation of departments of teachers;"

I have heard of such a thing as "Department of teaching"; but I have never heard in my life of a "Department of Teachers."

I will close with the observation that the Bill adopts the administrative set-up of some of the existing Universities for an institution of a different character and embodies even their defects; where it differs from them, the departure is objectionable, more particularly in leaving decisions on extremely important matters to the executive which this House ought not to allow. My hope is that the character of the institution will not be altered.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): I am sure the decision of the Government to treat the Finance Bill as a national University will give satisfaction throughout the country. It would

have been a matter of serious discredit to us had we taken no steps to preserve this unique institution.

Madam, I listened carefully to the speech of the hon. the Education Minister two days ago. He gave reasons to justify the introduction of this Bill, but so far as I remember, did not say a word about its provisions. Perhaps, his silence was due to the fact that all important matters relating to the University will be provided for in the statutes. These statutes will, among other things, deal with such important matters as the classification and mode of appointment and the determination of the terms and conditions of service of the teachers of the University. They will also deal with the discipline of the students and so on. They will provide for the manner in which the Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed and his tenure of office.

Now it is obvious these days the manner in which a University functions depends primarily on the Vice-Chancellor who is its chief academic and administrative officer and on the Executive Council which has been called by the University Commission as the pivotal body in this sphere of administration. I share entirely the views of my hon. friend Dr. R. U. Singh with regard to the undesirability of giving Government unfettered discretion to frame statutes on which will depend the character of the University. The Bill is just a skeleton. It will be provided with sufficient flesh and blood by the statutes. I know that in the past when new Universities have been established the first statutes have been framed either by the Government, or by a nominated Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Government. But I suggest another method which will be more democratic and at the same time enable us to see that the statutes that are framed for the Visva-Bharati will take account of the defects that have been found in the working of the constitution and statutes of the other Universities. My suggestion in this connection is that while the statutes may be placed on the table of the House as suggested by my hon. friend Dr. R. U. Singh, they should when framed by Government be examined by a Committee of Members of Parliament, either elected by this House or appointed by the Education Minister. Once such statutes have been laid on the table of the House I am afraid that there will be hardly any possibility of introducing any important change in them. If the opinion of such Members of Parliament as are connected with Universities is to be made use of it is necessary

that the statutes before they are promulgated or before they are placed on the table of the House should be examined by such men. I make this suggestion partly because the statutes will deal with all those essential matters on which, as I have already said, the character of the Visva-Bharati will depend. But there is another reason also for making this suggestion and that is the recommendations made by the University Commission. The Members who composed the University Commission were undoubtedly men with wide academic and administrative experience of educational affairs. But he would be a bold man who would say that the recommendations made by the Commission to check the abuses that it discovered have the approval of educationists in general. The Commission refers to the undesirability of resorting to election for the appointment of a whole-time and paid Vice-Chancellor, and a unitary teaching and residential University must have a whole-time and paid Vice-Chancellor. It deplors the open canvassing and the formation of factions that have been the result of the existing system. Its view is that the whole idea of standing as a candidate for the Vice-Chancellorship must be suppressed. And in order to give effect to its idea it suggests that the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council; the Executive Council should send up one man to the Chancellor; the Council would be at liberty to consider the name of any person who in its opinion was likely to make an efficient Vice-Chancellor—and make only one recommendation to the Chancellor. Now, the method suggested by the Commission is not quite as new as it might appear to be to those unconnected with the later Universities. The procedure followed in the Allahabad University is that the Court is the final authority in connection with the election of the Vice-Chancellor. In the Lucknow University, on the other hand, the Court has no say in the matter. The Executive Council sends up a few names—two or three names, or it may send up only one name, and in practice it has done so. But I do not find, in spite of the prevalence of this method of choosing the Vice-Chancellor, that the Lucknow University has come in for any special praise in the Report of the University Commission. It is obvious to every one conversant with the conditions of the Universities in Uttar Pradesh that the method suggested by the University Commission will not cure the evil that it deplors. Some other method must be found of avoiding the difficulties

[Pandit Kunzru]

that have arisen and removing politics from educational affairs. I personally think that a better way of dealing with this matter would be to allow the Members of the Executive Council to recommend names either to the Court or to the Chancellor in accordance with the system that prevails in this House in connection with the election of Committees. In other words, I mean that the method of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote should be adopted. And my reason for making this suggestion is that the proposal made by the Commission will not prevent the formation of factions. There will in spite of the proposal be parties in the Executive Council in the University and the party that commands a majority in the Executive Council may nullify the purpose of the proposal made by the Commission by sending up the name of a person, who may not be the most competent man for being appointed as a Vice-Chancellor, but commands the support of this majority. I think that one very good way of preventing this is to allow voting in connection with the selection of the persons to be recommended to the Vice-Chancellor to take place in accordance with the method used in this House for the election of Committees. There is another method too, that is employed by the Delhi University. I am familiar with it because I have something to do along with two other persons in connection with the selection of persons for the post of Vice-Chancellor for recommendation to the President. The system there is that the Visitor—the President is the Visitor—nominates one man and the Executive Council nominates two persons. These three persons recommend three names to the Visitor. These three names are then placed before the Executive Council for their comment, and the visitor makes his choice after receiving the opinion of the University. Then there is this danger in the method used by the Delhi University, that if there are parties there, then the majority party in the Executive Council can send up two names of its own choice, and thus make an impartial selection very difficult, if not impossible.

I think, therefore, that the suggestion that I have made will meet the difficulty before us more effectively than that made by the Commission.

I shall now proceed to refer to the recommendations made by the Commission with regard to the composition of the Executive Council and the election of representatives of the registered

graduates to the Court. The Commission thinks that the composition suggested by it will prevent log-rolling to a considerable extent in future. I think, Madam, that it is necessary to point out two things in this connection. One is that the election of representatives of the registered graduates, not to the Court, but to the Executive Council, has been left to the Court without any recommendation with regard to the method by which the Court should elect its representatives. I am sure that those Members of Parliament who are connected with the Universities know that whenever the Court has to send Members—it has to elect members from among the representatives of the registered graduates to the Executive Council—the majority party sweeps the board. If you want that the Executive Council should not virtually be the nominee of any single party, then it is necessary to see that the persons to be elected by the Executive Council are chosen in such a way as to make it impossible for any particular party to prevent the election of any person who does not agree with it. Another thing that I should like to point out is that the Executive Council will have to appoint Deans of the Faculties who will be the Members of the Executive Council. Here again, we have to consider how the Deans may be so chosen as to be in accordance with the best interests of the University. In either case, that is, whether the Court is to elect some members from among the representatives of the registered graduates to the Executive Council or the Executive Council is to select the Deans of the Faculties, we have to adopt a method of selection that will not place a premium on the formation of what the Commission calls 'factions'. I think that the best way of gaining our object would be to lay down that the election in either case would take place in accordance with the system prevalent in this House for the election of Committees, that is, the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

I should like to say one word more before I sit down. The Commission has recommended that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected for a term of 6 years and that his re-election should not be allowed. The Commission is against the re-election of a Vice-Chancellor. I am sure, in order to prevent the formation of parties in the University. It probably thought that if a Vice-Chancellor knew that he could not be elected again, then he would have no interest in forming a party, but the matter, Madam, is unfortunately not so simple as that. We

know even now that when parties are formed, they are not formed in the interests of one person only. There may be 2 or 3 powerful men in it and the interests of all of them then will have to be served by the party. If the method that I have suggested is accepted, then, I think there is hardly any fear that the re-election of a Vice-Chancellor would give rise to abuses. If the term of the Vice-Chancellor is made as long as that recommended by the Commission, if the Vice-Chancellor is incompetent, the affairs of the University will continue to be mismanaged for as long as six years. I do not therefore think that so long a term of office is desirable. It may well be for more than three years, which is the term of office in the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. But I think that till more experience is gained of the working of any method that may be accepted now, the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor should not be more than four years.

11 A.M.

I think I have referred to many of the important questions raised by the Bill. But, I should like to say one word with regard to the views expressed by my hon. friend Dr. R. U. Singh on one or two points. He told us that he was of the opinion that there should be no division of University teachers into grades. He would probably like to have only one grade, all the members in that grade to be on an incremental scale like the members of the Executive and Judicial services. If this is his opinion, I am afraid, I cannot agree with him. It is of the greatest importance in the University that its teachers should keep abreast of current knowledge and should be genuinely interested in carrying on research. If we offer the teachers of a university conditions of service similar to those enjoyed, say, by the Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges, many of them may have no incentive to carry on their studies or engage in research work. They may well think that their promotion to the maximum salary fixed for them was almost certain, they may well rest on their oars.

Dr. R. U. Singh: What about efficiency bars?

Pandit Kunzru: I have heard something about the working of efficiency bars to which my hon. friend Dr. R. U. Singh has invited my attention. I have been told by those who are in a position to express a considered opinion on this point, that the authorities find it very difficult to stop the promotion of a man unless he is totally unfit to occupy a higher position than that

which he already holds. I have no doubt that the position of a Vice-Chancellor or an Executive Council that stops the promotion of a teacher will not be enviable. I think therefore that in the interests of the university, it is desirable to have a certain number of grades. What the proportion of posts in each grade should be is a matter of detail, though in my opinion, an important matter. I shall, therefore, not refer to it now.

As regards the number of grades, that too is a matter of detail. My hon. friend Dr. R. U. Singh has a preference for the American system because he received his education in America. Those of us who are more familiar with the British system of education, may well think that the classification adopted not merely in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which may be called aristocratic, but in the newer universities may well be adopted in India too. There should be three grades of teachers: lecturers, readers and professors. I hope that the statutes of the Visva-Bharati will not try to fix a single grade for all teachers.

Another point raised by my hon. friend Dr. R. U. Singh was the different kinds of rules made by the university authorities: statutes, ordinances and regulations. I was rather surprised that a person so well acquainted with the procedure in a number of universities should have asked us to have only two kinds of rules. Why are three kinds of rules needed? There are rules made by the court. Some of them might be said to deal with its own procedure or with minor matters for which the approval of any higher authority is not necessary. These are now called regulations. Other matters which must go before the court and which must receive the sanction of the Chancellor before they can be put into effect are known as statutes. Whether you call all the rules made by the court as regulations or any other thing, this essential distinction between them will remain. Where is the harm, then, in calling the more important rules, statutes and the less important rules, regulations?

Now, I will come to the ordinances. Ordinances are passed by the Executive Council. They have to be placed before the court when it meets; but they do not wait for the sanction of the court before they are put into effect. I am sure that my hon. friend Dr. R. U. Singh is not against the Executive Council having the power of passing ordinances. If the Executive did not have this power and if changes could be made only by the court, I do not

[Pandit Kunzru]

know whether any university would be able to function properly. I think, therefore, that both in respect of appointments and the rules to be made by the different university bodies, the present classification is not open to serious criticism. But as regards the other matters to which my hon. friend referred and to which I have referred too, they are important enough to require the serious consideration of Government. We cannot take the Visva-Bharati Bill as a thing by itself. I think it is reasonable to assume that any decision arrived at by Government on the important matters referred to by Dr. R. U. Singh and me might well influence other universities. I, therefore, press once more on the attention of the hon. Education Minister the desirability, indeed the necessity of appointing a committee of this House to examine the statutes either before they are promulgated or before they are laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. M. M. Das (West Bengal): After the learned and detailed discussion of the legal aspect of this Bill by two of my eminent friends of this House to which we have just listened, I rise to make only a few general observations about this Bill. It seldom falls to the lot of a democratic government to come forward in Parliament with any legislative measure that receives the unanimous and wholehearted support of every section of the legislature. Even in this baby Parliament of ours, just about sixteen months old, hon. Members in charge of Bills have not always found it very easy to pilot their Bills. But to-day our hon. Minister of Education has come forward with a measure to which there is not a single Member of this House who would not give his wholehearted support and approval. Visva-Bharati is a great and unique institution that has been bequeathed to us and to posterity by that great poet, thinker and philosopher—Rabindranath Tagore. The importance and greatness of Visva-Bharati lie in the greatness of its founder. If Visva-Bharati is great, its founder Rabindranath was greater. Visva-Bharati is the manifestation, the concrete shape that the great poet wanted to give to the high ideals that he cherished, preached and practised in his life. It is the embodiment of the spirit of Rabindranath that soared like an eagle high in the sky, shaking off the shackles of narrow conventionalism and the barriers of race, caste and creed. The gospel of truth and love, of world peace, love of humanity and universal brotherhood and the underlying unity and oneness of all that is

great and glorious in mankind, these are the ideals which Rabindranath wanted to embody in this institution of his. The world today is riven with anger and hatred. Warring camps are snarling at each other like wild and mad denizens of the jungle. Nations are racing over the production of armaments. Scientists are engrossed in inventing better and deadlier weapons of death and destruction. But in the midst of all this orgy and pestilence of killing and destruction, Visva-Bharati stands as a heaven of peace to mankind. In the midst of this encircling gloom all around us, this institution—Visva-Bharati—stands as a beacon light inviting millions of peace loving people of the world. Madam, Visva-Bharati preaches the gospel of peace and love and Truth that India preached thousands of years ago through the great universities of Taxila and Nalanda. Tagore was the greatest cultural ambassador that India ever produced. A messenger and interpreter of Indian philosophy and culture, his enchanting voice never failed to capture the ear of the world. The message of the Vedas and the Upanishads, the eternal truths of the universe and its Creator which were discovered thousands of years ago by the great sages of this ancient land and which were echoed and re-echoed in the vales and valleys of the Himalayas and in the vast plains and the mighty rivers of this subcontinent have found expression in those exquisite lyrics and verses of Rabindranath Tagore.

Rabindranath is no longer with us. He has joined the band of the immortals. But his work remains. He has bequeathed to us, the citizens of this free country and to posterity, this unique institution which has received recognition from the whole of the world and which has attracted pupils and scholars from all parts of the world. It is a national trust that goes beyond the boundaries of the nation to the whole world. This institution in India should like, our Taxila and Nalanda of yore, bring succour to people who are most in need of it. It is to us the citizens of India, that he has left this institution. It should be our proud and cherished privilege to see that this tender plant does not die for want of nourishment. Let us keep the flame of peace and goodwill burning that this great and eminent son of India has kindled.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam):
[Spoke in Bengali.]

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad (West Bengal): On a point of order. The official

languages are English and Hindi. One can speak in his mother tongue if he cannot express himself in English or Hindi. Bengali is not the official language, nor the hon. Member's mother tongue. Further he can express himself felicitously in English.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may speak in Hindi.....

Shri Chattopadhyay (West Bengal): Exception should be made on this occasion.

An Hon. Member: He can speak in Assamese.

Mr. Chairman: Unless the hon. Member has adopted Bengali also as his mother tongue.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I was going to give my reasons for speaking in Bengali. If those reasons are not acceptable to the House then I will speak in any language you will direct me to do. [Continued his speech in Bengali.]

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am giving my reasons.

Mr. Chairman: If they are given in Bengali they will not be understood by others. He may give the reasons either in English or Hindi.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Just one sentence more, Madam. [Continued his speech in Bengali.]

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): That is more than one sentence.

Mr. Chairman: I am bound to draw the attention of the hon. Member to article 120 of the Constitution.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: If my reasons are not acceptable.....

Mr. Chairman: The reasons given by the hon. Member are not even known to the Chair. I will draw attention to article 120 which says:

"Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English."

श्री आर० के० चौधरी: It was he who gave the national song, *Jana, gana, mana*, which has been adopted by the nation. It was this song which had driven out our enemies from the country in the past and in the near future our soldiers may sing it and their band will play it to drive out the aggressors again.

I have lost the trend of my speech and it will take me sometime to continue in English. I shall continue my speech in Hindi.

आज के दिन सारे भारत में, भारत ही नहीं, भारत के बाहर रहने वाले जो लोग आज पाकिस्तान में मौजूद हैं, वह भी, और सारी दुनियाँ में जो मनीषी लोग हैं, जो गीतांजलि अंग्रेजी में सुनकर मतवाले हो उठे थे, उनके अतिरिक्त जो बंगला भाषा के जानने वाले थे और जिनको बंगला भाषा नहीं आती थी और जो किन्नरी और भाषाओं को पढ़ा करते थे, आज सारे भारत के वह लोग हमारे मौलाना साहब को वधाई देते होंगे। मैं भी वधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह आता है कि बार बार वधाई देने से भी हमारे दिल की ख़ुशी पूरी नहीं होती। इसके साथ ही यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया (Government of India) थारम्भ से ही बहुत धीरे धीरे चलती रही है। हर एक बात में हम लोगों ने देखा है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का कदम बहुत धीरे धीरे जाता है, वह इसमें इतनी जल्दी कैसे कर सकी। इस जल्दी बात में, जिसके लिए सारा भारत आज मौलाना साहब को वधाई देगा, आज भारत सरकार ने दिखला दिया है कि जरूरत पड़ने पर वह जल्दी भी कदम उठा सकती है।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात यह है कि आपने बिल में रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर का नाम रवीन्द्रनाथ टेंगोर लिखा है। मैं आज परेशान हूँ कि यह रवीन्द्रनाथ टेंगोर कहाँ से लिया गया, उनकी जो किताबें हैं उनमें सभी में रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर का।

مولانا آزاد : ساری دنیا میں ٹھیکو
 نام اتنا مشہور ہو چکا ہے کہ اگر آپ
 اس کی جگہ تہاگر کا لفظ کہہ لگے تو
 دنیا اس کو پہچان نہ سکیگی -

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : जरूर पह-
 चानेगी। क्या दुनियां ने महर्षिदेवेन्द्रनाथ
 को नहीं पहचाना ? यह टेंगोर का लपज
 कहां से लिया गया है। मैं नहीं जानता
 हूँ, लेकिन वह रवीन्द्रनाथ टेंगोर नहीं थे।
 वह रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर थे। हां, उनकी फेमिली
 में जरूर एक अंग्रेज टेंगोर बनकर रहे,
 उनका नाम था, रैम्सडन टेंगोर, लेकिन इस
 से रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर का नाम कैसे बदल
 गया ? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि
 आब ठाकुर लपज दुनियां के लिए भले
 ही बुरा हो, लेकिन जो आइन हमारे
 मुल्क में बनेगा, उस भारतवर्ष के आइन
 में टेंगोर नहीं लिखा जायगा, उसमें ठाकुर
 ही लिखा जायगा। मैं इसकी परवाह नहीं
 करता कि ठाकुर कहने से अंग्रेज समझेंगे
 या नहीं, अमरीका के लोग समझेंगे या नहीं,
 इसके लिए हमारे मन में कोई
 खतरा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ
 कि यह जो आइन मौलाना साहब बना
 रहे हैं, उस आइन में एक महापुरुष,
 एक भारतवर्ष के महापुरुष को अंग्रेजी
 बंध का नाम देकर उनके लिए आइन
 बने। मैं यह बात बहुत बुरी समझता हूँ।

श्री० चैयर्समन : यह तो ठीक है कि
 दुनियां ठाकुर के बजाय टेंगोर लिखती है।

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : दुनियां खुद
 अपनी भाषा में लिखती थी। लेकिन
 मैं रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर की लिखी हुई हजारों
 किताबें दिखा सकता हूँ, जिनमें रवीन्द्र-
 नाथ ठाकुर का नाम ग्रन्थकार के स्थान
 में लिखा हुआ है।

श्री त्यागी (बिन्त उपमंत्री) : अंग्रेजी
 में क्या लिखा हुआ है ?

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : मेरा दूसरा
 एतराज यह है कि जो आप रुपया देते हैं,
 वह बहुत कम है। मिनिस्टर साहब को
 एक बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये
 कि रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर जिन्दा थे, उनको
 रुपया का अभाव नहीं था, सारी दुनियां
 से रुपया उनके पास आता था, उस
 रुपया को इकट्ठा करके वह यूनिवर्सिटी
 चलाते थे। अब वह नहीं है, अब वह
 महात्मा गांधी भी नहीं हैं, जो कोशिश कर
 के रुपया ला सकते थे। अब तो हैं, हमारे
 पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी और हमारे डिप्टी
 लीडर। अगर दोनों आदमी मिलकर
 गवर्नमेंट से पूरा रुपया नहीं लेंगे, तो
 यह विश्वविद्यालय अच्छी तरह से नहीं
 चल सकती है। मैंने देखा है कि पाँच
 लाख रुपया उन लोगों ने मांगा है,
 आपने पाँच लाख रुपया मंजूर भी किया
 है। मैं नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने जो मांगा,
 वह आपने नहीं दिया। हालांकि उन्हें
 ने रुपये कर्ज में मांगा है। लेकिन मैं
 समझता हूँ कि आपके पास रुपया
 आज मौजूद है, तब आज वैसे ही रुपया
 न देकर कर्ज के रूप में देना चाहते हैं।
 मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप विश्व-
 विद्यालय को क्यों कर्जदार करते हैं।
 उनको कर्जदार बनाना ठीक नहीं है।

आपके पास रुपया है, फिर आप
 कर्जा क्यों देते हैं। आप पूरी ग्रांट (Grant)
 क्यों नहीं देते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि
 आप जरूर पाँच लाख ग्रांट देने को तैयार
 थे, लेकिन हमारे बहुत कठिन दोस्त,
 जिनका हृदय पाषाण की तरह कठोर
 है, अर्थात् श्री महावीर त्यागी ने उसमें
 रुकावट डाली है। वे अब फाइनेंस मिनि-

स्टर (Minister of Finance) बन गये हैं। उन्होंने जल्द आपसे कहा होगा कि अभी पूरा ग्रांट मत दीजिये, आगे देखा जायगा। अगर माफ़ करना होगा, माफ़ कर देंगे क्योंकि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से ऐतराज किया जायगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इतना रुपया नहीं दिया गया। उन्होंने कहा होगा कि पहले कर्जा दे दीजिये और फिर नहीं मिल सकेगा, तो छोड़ दिया जायगा, लेकिन अभी न दीजिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी वजह से यह पूरा रुपया नहीं दिया गया।

श्री त्यागी : यह बात सच नहीं है।

श्री झार० के० चौधरी : यह तो कहा जा सकता है कि न श्री महावीर त्यागी ने ऐतराज किया है और न देशमुख साहब ने, पर यह तो कैबिनेट (Cabinet) का निर्णय है, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल ऐसा है कि इस थोड़े से रुपये के लिए देशमुख जी ने ऐतराज न किया होगा। यह तो हमारे दोस्त महावीर त्यागी ने ही किया होगा, यह मेरी राय है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यही ठीक है।

मि० चेरमन : वह कहते हैं कि यह सच नहीं है।

श्री झार० के० चौधरी : मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता और मुझे इतनी विद्या भी नहीं है कि इस भाषा से मैं और बोल सकूँ। मैं इस विषय में अंग्रेजी में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता था और जितनी मेरी हिन्दी थी, वह खत्म हो चुकी है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri : It was he who gave the national song, *Jana, gana, mana*, which has been adopted by the nation. It was this song which had driven out our enemies from the country in the past and in the near future our soldiers may sing it and their band will play it to drive out the aggressors again.

129 PS

I have lost the trend of my speech and it will take me sometime to continue in English. I shall continue my speech in Hindi.

Today all over India people not only Indians, but those who live outside even those who live in Pakistan, and the great thinkers of the world, who were enamoured on hearing *Gitanjali* in English besides those who know Bengali and those also who did not know it but knew some other languages, all of them today would certainly be congratulating our hon. Maulana Sahab. I also congratulate him. I think we cannot give a proper expression to our delightful feelings even after our repeated congratulations. It is a matter of surprise how the Government of India, who from the very beginning has made a very slow progress in each and every respect, because we have witnessed this fact, could act so speedily in this regard. In this matter of far reaching importance for which the entire country would congratulate hon. Maulana Sahab, the Government of India have today shown that they can also adopt speedy measures if and when necessary. But in addition to this I want to submit a few things more. My first submission is that the name of Shri Rabindra Nath Thakur has been given as Rabindra Nath Tagore in the Bill. I wonder wherefrom this name has been taken when all of his books contain the name Rabindra Nath Thakur.

✓ The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): The name Tagore has become known far and wide and if the name Thakur instead of that is adopted then it would become very difficult for the world to know his identity.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Why, they would certainly recognise it. Did not the people recognise the identity of Maharshi Devendra Nath? I do not know how and wherefrom this word Tagore has been taken. Whatever may be the case, he was not Rabindra Nath Tagore, he was Rabindra Nath Thakur. Yes, of course a European lived as per name Tagore with their family, as a member of the same, and his name was Ramsdon Tagore. But on account of this how the name of Shri Rabindra Nath Thakur came to be changed? I want to submit that may the word Thakur be not palatable to the world but in the various laws that would be enacted in our country his name should be written as Thakur and not as Tagore. I do not care whether by the word Thakur the English people or the Americans would identify him or not, but I am not in the least embarrassed by it. But I do not like that in the legislation, that is being enacted, the

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

name of a great personality of India should be written in the English style. I abhor the very idea even.

Mr. Chairman: It is quite true that the entire world writes Tagore instead of Thakur.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: The world used to write in its own language. But I can produce a thousand books written by Shri Rabindra Nath wherein the author's name is written as Rabindra Nath Thakur.

The Minister of State for Finance (Suri Tyagi): What is written in English?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: My second objection is that the amount you are granting is very meagre. The hon. Minister should bear it in mind that when Shri Rabindra Nath Thakur was alive there was no dearth of money at all. Money flowed to him from all parts of the world. With the help of that money he used to run this University. Now he is no more. Mahatma Gandhi also, who could have collected money for it, is no more. Now we have our Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and our Deputy Leader. If these two would not take the necessary amount of money from the Government then this University cannot function properly. I know that they have asked for five lacs of rupees and that amount has been sanctioned. I do not allege that whatever they asked has not been given to them. They have of course asked this money as a loan. But when today you have resources at your disposal then why instead of donating money, you want to give it as a loan to them? I say, why do you like to make the University a debtor? It is not proper to make it a debtor. When you have money why do you give it in the form of a loan? Why do you not give them a substantial grant? I am sure you were certainly prepared to give them a grant of five lacs of rupees, but our hard-hearted friend, who is certainly hard-hearted, I mean to say, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, has put some obstacles in that matter. He has now become Deputy Finance Minister. He must have insisted upon the full grant not being given just now but to wait and see the future developments. The matter would be reviewed afterwards. If it would seem necessary the loan would be remitted because if this will not be done the Uttar Pradesh people would take exception to it on the ground that a similar amount has not been granted to Uttar Pradesh. He must have insisted on giving the money as a loan in the first instance, and if not recovered it would be remitted later on. The grant should not be given

just now. I think this is the reason why the full amount has not been given.

Shri Tyagi: This is not true.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: It may not be so. It can be said that neither Shri Mahavir Tyagi nor Shri Deshmukh raised any objection to that effect, but it is a decision of the Cabinet. But in my opinion Shri Deshmukh would not have raised any objection for this petty amount being given as a grant. It can only be the work of our friend Shri Mahavir Tyagi. This is my opinion and I cannot say whether it is true or not.

Mr. Chairman: He said that it is not true.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I do not want to take more time. I have no capacity too to speak any further in this language. I did not want to speak in English on this matter and whatever knowledge I had of Hindi has been exhausted.

Dr. Deshmukh: There can be no two opinions that the hon. Maulana Sahib has done the most opportune thing in bringing this Bill before the House for converting the Visva-Bharati established by the celebrated poet of India into a University. There can also be no two opinions that this institution called the Visva-Bharati should be declared by means of this Bill as an institution of national importance. There is perfect unanimity in this House in the matter, and as has been said by my friend who has just sat down everybody in the whole of India would be glad to see that this old institution which has been reared and nurtured by one of the greatest sons of India is going to be placed on a permanent footing.

This is certainly a unique institution but my regret is how far the uniqueness of this institution is going to be maintained. It was with this point in mind that I had given notice of a dilatory motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. Already there are more than 100 amendments suggested to this Bill and there are many comments offered so far as the organisation and constitution of the University are concerned. I would not refer to such unimportant matters as to whether a particular individual designated by a particular name has got sufficient authority or more authority, nor do I wish to go into the details of the comparative powers of the Executive Council and the Academic Council. I wish to say a few words on the main idea behind the Bill and behind what

was Visva-Bharati created by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Before I do so, however, I would like to congratulate the Government on their proceeding on the right lines in recognising what is valuable in the national life of the country from the point of view of education. I am sure this Bill will be followed soon by a Bill which will convert the Jamia Millia Islamia into another University. While the Government is thinking of these things, I would like them, as has been suggested by some other Members, to make a survey of similar institutions—of course, not so famous or probably not conducted or guided by such celebrated persons as in this case, probably started and maintained by persons who have not put in such a high degree of sacrifice as was done by sponsors and workers in these institutions; but there are throughout the length and breadth of this country many institutions which have been conducted probably by lesser men, of lesser merit and lesser learning but nonetheless having a place in the national life of India, institutions which have really served the people from many points of view in the field of education. I hope as time goes by and we recognise the importance of the role of social and educational workers in our national life, a survey would be taken of what other institutions there exist and what financial and other aid they require. It is an accident, Madam, that you are in the Chair just now, but it is not merely because you are sitting in the Chair that I wish to make a particular reference to your own institution on which you have spent many years to rear and develop it. There are many other persons like that who have taken a great part in the field of women's education as well as rural education. When Government is kind enough to recognise these bigger efforts and to assist them deservedly with lakhs of rupees of funds, I hope they will also assist these smaller institutions with as much aid as is possible for them to give.

Coming to the structure of the Bill I must say that I am totally disappointed. I have not only had the experience of being a member of various executive councils of Universities. I have also had the good fortune of belonging to not less than six Universities all over the world, three in India and three in England. I have therefore some knowledge of not only the structure of Universities but of the way in which a University works. And my prejudice against the constitution of this Visva-Bharati into another kind of University of the very same type as exist in India is based on experience

and intimate knowledge of the working of these Universities. That is the reason why in my opinion the conversion of the Visva-Bharati into such other University is not very desirable. Because what we are creating is a sort of a hum-drum institution which is daily being debased all over India. There is neither any cultural advancement nor any encouragement to culture and learning to speak of. Most things are done in a sort of a routine manner on the basis of very common considerations. And if we retain the structure of the Bill, I am afraid the idea with which the Visva-Bharati was created will not have much of an opportunity to develop. I would like to read—I am glad no other Member has read it—what was the conception of Rabindranath Tagore in establishing this institution. I am sorry to say that none of the important things which were the objects in creating and establishing Visva-Bharati find any place whatsoever in the structure of the Bill. Not only that, I go further and say that if you have the organisation you are suggesting in the Bill there can be no scope whatsoever—I say it deliberately, purposefully and understanding fully what I mean—for any of the objects which were before Rabindranath Tagore being achieved. The main object of Rabindranath Tagore was “to study the mind of Man in its realisation of the different aspects of truth from diverse points of view.” Where is the “mind of Man” in this Bill and where is any mention of “truth” let alone its various aspects? Then, the second object is “to bring into more intimate relation with one another through patient study and research the different cultures of the East and the basis of their underlying unity.” The third object is “to approach the West from the standpoint of such unity of life and thought of Asia.” There is some mention of “bringing together the cultures of the East and the West”, but I assure you, Madam, that under the structure of a University there can be no place whatever for this object because the more learned and the more cultured will never approach such an institution where everything has to be governed by Ordinances, Statutes and regulations; everything has to be done by means of Selection Committees and by advertisements. I am sure there are ample Universities which are doing these things however excellent. My point is that Rabindra Nath Tagore's Shanti Niketan was intended to be a place where only the really learned would enter and not the certificate-holders and the Matriculates (even if all of them stand in the first class) and others who go there only to obtain some sort of a Degree and nothing

[Dr. Deshmukh]

more. May I ask the Maulana Saheb whether a University which is brought under a Statute like this can ever be a place of the type we want and Rabindranath Tagore worked for? In our Universities as they have been constituted and are working at present, there is very little room for anything being done which is of real value and intended to uphold a lasting purpose. In the old structure of the Visva-Bharati, there was no idea of any Degrees. It was understood that it was the one cultural centre which was going to be all-important and should be made all-important in the whole of the East.

مولانا آزاد : اس بل کے ذریعے ہم نئی یونیورسٹی نہیں بنا رہے ہیں جس میں ان تمام چیزوں کی سفارش کرنی چاہیے کہ جو انسٹی ٹیوشن و شو بہارتی ۳۰ برس سے موجود ہے اسے یونیورسٹی کا درجہ دے رہے ہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: We are not going to create a new university through this Bill which need recommendations regarding all these things. We are giving this institution of "Visva-Bharati", that was established some thirty years back the status of a university.]

Dr. Deshmukh: I am fully aware of what the Maulana Saheb is intending. I am merely explaining what the consequences would be if we give our intention this particular shape. Advisedly, some room has been kept so that some of the things that have been going on in the Visva-Bharati may continue, but this cannot be incorporated in the sort of structure which we are giving to the University under this Bill. Irrespective of the financial assistance we give, I would much rather have liked to make this a real centre where the learned people of the whole world would be able to assemble. In the whole of India, there are dozens of Universities and every year or two new ones are coming up. But if we really want to preserve the spirit of the Visva-Bharati, then I would have liked a smaller Bill which would give ample scope to the persons who are conducting it. Government should also take steps to see that the most learned, the most devoted and the most cultured people find a place in the Visva-Bharati without having to apply for a particular post or asking for a particular salary. This was the original idea with which the institution was started.

The Maulana Saheb has pointed out that we are merely recognising what exists at the present moment. After all, it should not be forgotten that a number of years have passed since the great poet died and therefore it is possible that lesser lights who have continued the institution might have thought somewhat like this. Along with the high ideals if we cater also for the common run of students we shall attract larger numbers. This may very well be due to the fact that they are not able to keep up the original inspiration, at least spread the theme of the institution as much as possible and try to bring many more students in it. That precisely is the reason why I say that this is not in consonance with the original objective. What will happen, if this Bill is passed can easily be imagined. We shall certainly have hundreds of students who will be studying all sorts of subjects. There will be people offering various subjects and getting their B.As., M.As. and Ph.Ds. probably. But can the Maulana Saheb point out to me a provision whereby this Visva-Bharati will be anything distinct or different from other Universities? I am afraid that the whole paraphernalia of the present Universities based on an imitation of foreign Universities will be strengthened and perpetuated. There is nothing original, nothing that is really in consonance with the ideas of the founder. Time and again, the University Commission has pointed out that we have many Universities which have done very good work, but they are all hackneyed. They have persisted in a particular pattern where there is no scope for originality or Indian culture or Indian genius to prosper and progress. This the Commission has pointed out in more than one place. They have said that if we have new Universities, they should be based on some new and original pattern. They have asked us not to go on repeating what has been done before. I would like to read only one or two passages. One passage reads thus:

"The full genius of a country can develop only with freedom to create variety. Our University system has not had that freedom. Foreign control could best be maintained by regimented uniformity. Something new and different might threaten control, and therefore was to be looked upon with suspicion. This regimented uniformity, which originated partly in bureaucratic unimaginativeness, and partly as an administrative convenience where by a foreign ruler could maintain

control with a small administrative staff, because it is all we have known in our Universities, has become a habit of mind of Indian higher education. It is not inherent in the nature of good education. Repeatedly we have received suggestions that uniformity and standardisation be increased, as though they were prime educational values.

With the requirement which has existed of an academic degree as a condition for appointment to any responsible position in the government service, this demand for uniformity had a very practical, if unwholesome basis. We have recommended that, except in some of the professions, this requirement be abolished. With that action taken, such need for uniformity will no longer exist...."

Mr. Chairman: Is it necessary to read those recommendations when they do not relate particularly to this University? I think the hon. Member would expect other hon. Members to have read the report.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): We have not read it. He is perfectly relevant.

Dr. Deshmukh: I will not read much, but it is very relevant and establishes a very important point. I want to point out by reading out certain passages how some of the Members of the University Commission who are actually responsible for this Bill have really not followed their own advice given in the Report. Another paragraph that I would read runs thus:

"Each of the institutions we have described, beginning and working against great odds outside the University system, has made and is making a significant contribution to our national life, but at least up to the recent past under extreme financial privation and hardship. Each of them, so far as it meets the fundamental requirements of our constitution for equal treatment and opportunity for all classes and communities and so long as it maintains acceptable quality in its work should receive grants of aid on a par with other recognised colleges and Universities and should be given University status if that is desired. Such support and recognition should be granted without infringement upon the freedom and initiative of the institution."

I would only read one more passage, Madam, which is very telling:

"A live, progressive society must rely, not upon rules of uni-

formity but upon live, competent judgment of actual merit. To deny capacity for such judgment is to deny possession of the capacity and integrity necessary to encourage the full cultural and spiritual resources of the country. The University Grants Commission in deciding the degree of recognition and support to be given to any institution should be governed, not by the likeness of that institution to others of a standard type, but by its judgment of whether that institution is making a substantial contribution to the economic, intellectual, cultural and spiritual life of India. By such encouragement of quality with variety, the educational resources of India will be enriched."

If as against these findings and these recommendations, we have a University, as suggested in the Bill, it will only be another teachers' paradise, an industry where the degree-holders will be manufactured for being job-hunters. We have already made much progress in the establishment of institutions of this nature. We may even create many others of the same kind but not the Shanti Niketan. I would really want the Shanti Niketan to be a place of pilgrimage, of a real centre of culture where the most learned not only in India but all over the world will have a free scope for living and being provided for, a place worthy of India's past traditions. India is the centre of the Orient. Nowhere can the philosophy of the Orient be nurtured in a better way than in India. It is our great fortune that a man of the stature and learning of Rabindranath Tagore should have been born in our country and reared that Institution. It is up to us to continue that great and inspiring work of his and not turn it—as I have said—into an industry where graduates and post-graduates will be produced. That might be a very attractive idea—I do not quarrel with it. But it could very well be separated. There could be a University which may be started in the name of poet Tagore in that very place. But the original idea of the mind being nurtured and where the various aspects of truth will be studied and discussed, where the cultures of not only the East and the West, but of all the nations of the world would be brought together, where the synthesis of human welfare and human philosophy would be evolved, should be kept separate. I fear that the way in which this Bill has been framed leaves very little scope for it.

I would even now request the Maulana Sahab to consider this aspect

[Dr. Deshmukh]

of the matter. It is a great fortune of ours that a man of his learning, though he has no university education, is sponsoring this Bill. It is one of our greatest fortunes I say, because he alone has the learning and culture to sponsor a Bill which seeks to perpetuate the memory of Rabindranath Tagore. I have not the slightest desire to stand in the way of the passage of this Bill. I know Maulana Saheb wants to leave India within a few days. So he is very keen that this should be passed quickly. But the considerations which I have urged should, I think, incline him to the view that there is necessity of really revising the ideas behind the constitution of this Bill. I am afraid Maulana Saheb has not had the time to pay more attention to the points that I have urged.

I was really sorry that my hon. friend Pandit Kunzru did not refer to these fundamentals. He, instead, busied himself only with matters of lesser importance. I feel very strongly that the spirit of Shantiniketan must be preserved. That spirit is likely to be killed if we super-impose it with an organisation which will not foster culture. As a matter of fact university education and cultural education are two different things, and very little is being done in our universities for the development of culture. Our universities merely copied the foreign universities without the soul being there. They have merely copied them in the outer structure. If you want to do that in this case as well, I am sure inspiring ideas will not have any scope there.

I do not grudge the money being paid. I want as much money as my friend Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri wants to be paid. But let it be utilised for the original idea which poet Tagore had in mind and not merely to produce graduates, post-graduates and LL.Bs., who can be produced anywhere else. In fact I wanted to move a motion for the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee, but I do not wish to do so and annoy Maulana Sahib. But I hope he will not misunderstand me—I am sure nobody has misunderstood me—because it is not my idea to delay the passage of this Bill. But I want that something really worthy of the name of Rabindranath Tagore should be created and not an institution which is a prototype of the other universities.

Mr. Chairman: May I suggest that we may now hear Maulana Sahib. We have already had sufficient discussion. This Bill is not a controversial Bill at all. If hon. Members agree I would like to call upon Maulana Sahib.

مولانا آزاد : جناب ، اس وقت کی بحث میں جن درستوں نے حصہ لیا ہے انہوں نے تعلیم کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر نظر ڈالنے کی کوشش کی ہے اور یونیورسٹی کمیشن (University Commission) کی سفارشوں کا سوال بھی چھو دیا گیا ہے لیکن جہاں تک اس بل کا تعلق ہے ، دو باتوں پر خصوصیت کے ساتھ زور دیا گیا ہے - وزیٹر (Visitor) کے اختیارات اور اسٹیٹوٹ (Statute) کی ترتیب - میں اپنی تقریر کو انہی دو باتوں میں محدود رکھوں گا۔

جہاں تک وزیٹر کے اختیارات کا تعلق ہے ، دراصل کوئی نئے قسم کا اختیار اسے نہیں دیا گیا ہے ، اسی طرح کا اختیار دیا گیا ہے جوہر یونیورسٹی ایکٹ (University Act) میں کس نہ کسی شکل میں رکھا گیا ہے - یونیورسٹی ایکٹ اتانمس باقی (autonomous body) ہے - جوہر ایکٹ ایکٹ پاس ہو گیا ، وہ اس ایکٹ کے مطابق اپنا اندرونی انتظام کرنے لگتی ہے اور کوئی مداخلت باہر سے اسکے کے کام میں نہیں کی جاتی - لیکن ہر یونیورسٹی ایکٹ میں اس بات کی ضرورت محسوس کی گئی ہے کہ غیر معمولی حالات کے لئے کوئی نہ کوئی دروازہ اصلاح اور درستگی کا کھلا رکھا جائے - اگر کوئی ایسا وقت آجائے کہ یونیورسٹی کا انتظام سرعام سرعام ہونے لگے ، یا اس

کی تعلیم کی حالت حد درجہ خراب ہو جائے تو کوئی نہ کوئی اتھارٹی (authority) ایسی ہونی چاہیئے جو ایسی حالت میں نگرانی کر سکے، اور اس کی موجودگی سے فائدہ اٹھایا جاسکے۔ ہندوستان کی یونیورسٹیوں کے جو ایکٹ موجود ہیں، اس کے دیکھنے سے یہ حقیقت واضح ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس وقت تک یہ طریقہ اختیار کیا گیا تھا کہ یہ اختیار چانسلر (Chancellor) کو دیا جاتا تھا یا لارڈ ریکٹر (Lord Rector) کو۔ جن یونیورسٹیوں میں سب سے اوپر کی جگہ چانسلر کی رکھی گئی تھی اور چانسلر گورنر (Governor) یا گورنر جنرل (Governor General) ہوتا تھا ان میں یہ اختیار چانسلر کے لئے رکھا گیا ہے۔ جیسے کلکتہ یونیورسٹی، دلی یونیورسٹی، اور دوسری پورانی یونیورسٹیاں۔ جس یونیورسٹی میں چانسلر کے چلنے کا اختیار کورٹ (Court) کو دیا گیا ہے، اور اس سے اوپر کا عہدہ لارڈ ریکٹر کا رکھا گیا ہے، اس کے ایکٹ میں یہ اختیارات لارڈ ریکٹر کو دئے گئے ہیں۔ جیسے علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی۔ چونکہ یونیورسٹی کمیشن نے یہ سفارش کی ہے کہ اب انڈین یونین (Union of India) کے پریسیڈنٹ (President) کو ریگٹر کی جگہ دیلی چاہیئے، اس لئے گورنمنٹ نے اس بل میں ریگٹر پریسیڈنٹ کو قرار دیا ہے اور وہی اختیارات اسے دیدئے ہیں جو

اس وقت تک چانسلر یا لارڈ ریکٹر کو دئے جاتے تھے۔ کوئی نیا اختیار نہیں دیا گیا ہے اور نہ کوئی نئی نگرانی پیدا کی گئی ہے۔ دلی یونیورسٹی، علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی، بنارس یونیورسٹی، اور دوسری یونیورسٹیوں کا ایکٹ دیکھ لیجئے اور پھر بتلائیے کونسا نیا اختیار ریگٹر کو دیا گیا ہے جسے آپ ضرورت سے زیادہ تصور کر رہے ہیں؟ پھر یہ اختیار ہے کیا؟ کیا کوئی ایسا اختیار ہے جو یونیورسٹی کے اندرونی انتظام میں کسی طرح کی مداخلت کرنی چاہتا ہے؟ ایک لمحہ کے لئے نہیں۔ صرف خاص ایمرجنسی (emergency) کے حالات کے لئے (جو ضروری نہیں کہ پیش آئیں) ایک طرح کا چک (check) رکھا گیا ہے۔ اگر خدا نخواستہ کوئی ایسا وقت آجائے کہ یونیورسٹی کا انتظام جن لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے، وہ ایسا فرض انجام دیدے میں دیدے و دانستہ غفلت کریں، اور ریگٹر کے مہرہ اور تلبیہ سے بھی کوئی خاطر خواہ نتھیجہ نہ نکلے، تو ایسی حالت میں یونیورسٹی کو خرابیوں سے بچانے کے لئے ضروری ہو جائیگا کہ ریگٹر تصدیقات کے لئے کوئی مناسب طریقہ اختیار کرے، اور تصدیقات لاجو نتھیجہ نکلے، وہ یونیورسٹی کو بھیج دے۔ امید کی جاتی ہے کہ ریگٹر کی یہ کارروائی اصلاح حال کے لئے کافی ہوگی، لیکن اگر حالات اتنے بگڑ چکے ہونگے کہ

[مولانا آزاد]

یہ گارڈرائی بھی سو دن ملدے ہوئی، تو پھر آخری فیصلہ وزیر کا ہوا، اور یونیورسٹی کے لئے ضروری ہوا کہ اسے تسلیم کرے۔

اگر غیر معمولی حالات کے لئے اصلاح حال کا یہ دروازہ بھی ہم بند کر دینا چاہتے ہیں، تو پھر فرمائیں اور کونسا طریقہ ہے جو غیر معمولی حالات کے لئے اختیار کیا جا سکتا ہے؟ ہر یونیورسٹی ایکٹ نے اسکی ضرورت محسوس کی ہے، اور وشوا بھارتی کے مستقبل کی حفاظت کے لئے بھی ضروری ہے کہ خاص حالات کے لئے خاص اختیار وزیر کو دیا جائے۔

عملی نکتہ خیال ہے اگر دیکھا جائے تو اس کا کوئی اثر یونیورسٹی کے اندرونی انتظام پر نہیں پڑتا۔ کوئی مداخلت اس کے کاموں میں نہیں کی جاتی۔ وہ اچھے تمام کاموں میں پوری طرح خود مختار رہتی ہے۔ صرف غیر معمولی حالات کے لئے (جو امید ہے کہ پیش نہیں آئیں گے) ایک خاص نگرانی کی آنکھ رکھی گئی ہے۔ اگر کبھی ضرورت پیش آگئی تو یہ آنکھ کھلی رہیگی اور دیکھنیگی۔ بند نہیں ہوگی۔ اور میں سمجھتا ہوں، اتنی نگرانی کے بغیر چارہ نہیں۔

دوسری بات جس پر میرے دوست ڈاکٹر کازرو نے خاص طور پر زور دیا ہے، یہ ہے کہ اسٹیٹمنٹ بھی اسی

وقت تیار کر کے بل کے ساتھ پیش کر دیئے تھے تاکہ ان پر غور کرنے کا ہاؤس کو موقع ملتا کم از کم اب انہیں ہاؤس کی ٹیبل پر رکھ دیا جائے۔ گورنمنٹ خوشی کے ساتھ ایسا کرتی اگر اسٹیٹمنٹ فوراً تیار ہو جاتے، لیکن ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا تھا، اس لئے یہ بات ضروری نہیں سمجھی گئی کہ ان کے انتظار میں بل کا پیش کرنا ملتوی کر دیا جائے۔ یہ کوئی پہلا ہی موقع نہیں ہے کہ یونیورسٹی بل کے ساتھ اسٹیٹمنٹ نہیں پیش کئے گئے ہیں۔ پہلے بھی بارہا ایسا ہی طریقہ اختیار کیا گیا ہے۔ بل منظور کر لیا گیا ہے، اور اسٹیٹمنٹ اس کے بعد با اطمینان ترتیب دئے گئے ہیں۔ اسٹیٹمنٹ کی حیثیت کچھ ایکٹ کے دفعات کی نہیں ہے۔ وہ ایکٹ کی بنا پر بنائے جاتے ہیں اور اسی حد تک بنائے جاتے ہیں، جس حد تک ایکٹ نے اجازت دی ہے۔ وہ ایکٹ کی طرح ہمیشہ قائم رہنے والے قاعدے نہیں ہیں۔ ان میں ہمیشہ تبدیلی ہوتی رہتی ہے، اور یونیورسٹی کو اختیار ہونا ہے کہ تبدیلی پر زور دے۔ اگر وہ اسی وقت بل کے ساتھ تیار نہیں کئے جاسکے، تو میں نہیں سمجھ سکتا کہ اسکی وجہ سے کونسا نقص ہمارے کام میں پیدا ہوگا، اور کہوں ایسا خیال کیا جائے کہ بل پر ہماری بھٹ بھٹ بغیر ان کے ناقص رہجاتی ہے؟

بعض دوستوں نے اس پر زور دیا ہے کہ وشوا بھارتی جس مقصد کے لئے قائم کیا گیا تھا، اسے قائم رکھنا چاہیے اور اسے اس طرح کی یونیورسٹی نہیں بن جانا چاہیئے جس طرح کی دوسری یونیورسٹیاں ملک میں موجود ہیں۔ مجھے یہ دیکھ کر خوشی ہوئی کہ ان دوستوں نے اس بات کی ضرورت پوری طرح محسوس کی ہے۔

لہکن میں سمجھتا ہوں، اس پر زور دینے کی چلداں ضرورت نہ تھی کیونکہ خود گورنمنٹ نے یہ مقصد پوری طرح اچھے سامنے رکھا ہے۔ میں اب آپکو زیادہ کھول کر بتا دوں کہ گورنمنٹ اس بل کے پیچھے ہر تہاہر کس طرح ہوئی؟ گورنمنٹ اس انسٹی ٹیوشن کی اہمیت سے باخبر تھی اور اس کی خواہشمند تھی کہ اس کا مستقبل محفوظ کر دیا جائے، لہکن وہ اس کا فیصلہ نہیں کر سکی تھی کہ اس کے لئے طریق کار کیا اختیار کیا جائے؟ اسی اثنا میں شانتی نکھن کے دوستوں نے یہ تجویز پیش کی کہ اسے ایک سنٹرل یونیورسٹی (Central University) کا روپ دیدیا جائے۔ ان کے خیال میں صرف یہی ایک مناسب طریقہ تھا جسکے ذریعہ اس انسٹی ٹیوشن (institution) کا مستقبل محفوظ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

گورنمنٹ نے یہ تجویز فوراً منظور نہیں کر لی۔ کافی مدد تک غور و فکر کرتی رہی۔ ذاتی طور پر

میں اس کا خواہشمند تھا کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا (Government of India) اسکی حفاظت کے لئے جو کچھ کر سکتی ہے، ضرور کرے۔ میں مہاتما جی سے اس کا وعدہ کرچکا تھا، اور میرا یہ فرض ہوگیا تھا کہ اس وعدہ کو جلد سے جلد پورا کروں۔ لہکن بلنمادی سوال میرے سامنے یہ تھا کہ حفاظت سے مقصود کس چیز کی حفاظت ہے؟ جسم کی یا روح کی؟ حفاظت کا کوئی ایسا طریقہ جو اس کے جسم کو تو محفوظ کر دے لہکن اس کی روح کی حفاظت کو بھلا دے، میرے لئے اور میرے ساتھیوں کے لئے قابل قبول نہ تھا۔ اگر ہم اس کے جسم کو محفوظ کر دیتے ہیں اور اس کی روح کھوئی جاتی ہے، تو یہ اس کی حفاظت نہ ہوگی، اس کی ہر باندی ہوگی۔ ہم نے اپنا یہ خیال شانتی نکھن کے دوستوں پر پوری طرح واضح کر دیا۔ ہم نے یہ بات صاف کر دی کہ گورنمنٹ صرف اسی شرط پر اسے سنٹرل یونیورسٹی کی حیثیت دینا منظور کر سکتی ہے کہ اس کی موجودہ تعلیمی حالت، جوں کی توں برقرار رہے، اور کسی طرح کی تبدیلی اس میں نہ کی جائے۔ شانتی نکھن کے دوستوں نے ہمیں یقین دلایا کہ خود ان کا مقصد بھی یہی ہے۔ وہ ایک لائحہ عمل کے لئے نہیں چاہتے کہ اس کے تعلیمی مقصد اور تعلیمی نظام میں کسی طرح کی تبدیلی کی جائے۔ وہ صرف یہ چاہتے ہیں

[مولانا آزاد]

کہ اسے سنٹرل یونیورسٹی کی حیثیت دیکر اس کی قومی اہمیت کا اعتراف کر لیا جائے، اور اس کی آئندہ حفاظت کی ذمہ داری سنٹرل گورنمنٹ (Central Government) اپنے اوپر لے لے۔ جب گورنمنٹ کو اس بات کی طرف سے پورا اطمینان ہو گیا تو تب وہ آمادہ ہوئی کہ یہ بل تیار کرے اور ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھے۔ چنانچہ بل اس بات کا اعلان کرتا ہے کہ جو انسٹی ٹیوشن وہ وشوا بھارتی کے نام سے موجود ہے اور جسے رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور نے خاص مقاصد کے لئے قائم کیا تھا۔ اسے یونیورسٹی تسلیم کر لیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ یہ انسٹی ٹیوشن جیسا کچھ موجود ہے، یونیورسٹی مان لیا جاتا ہے۔ یعنی بل صرف اسے یونیورسٹی کا اسٹیٹس (status) دے دیتا ہے اور کسی طرح کی تبدیلی نہیں کرنی چاہتا۔

بعض دوستوں نے کہا ہے کہ بل ہمیں یہ بات نہیں بتاتا کہ یہ یونیورسٹی کیسی ہوگی؟ اور تھری (ordinary) ہوگی یا خاص طرح کی ہوگی؟ اس کا مقصد کیا ہوا؟ یہ تعلیم کس طرح کی دیگی؟ میں انہیں بتاتا چاہتا ہوں کہ بل ان سواؤں کا جواب اس لئے نہیں دیتا چاہتا کہ وشوا بھارتی کی ہستی نے ان کا جواب دیدیا ہے۔ وشوا بھارتی ۱۹۲۱ ع سے قائم ہے اور اس نے اپنے

مقصد اور تعلیم کی ایک خاص راہ اختیار کر لی ہے۔ یہ بل وشوا بھارتی کو جیسا کچھ وہ موجود ہے یونیورسٹی کا اسٹیٹس دیدیتا ہے۔ جب اس نے وشوا بھارتی کو یونیورسٹی مان لیا، تو اب اس کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں رہی کہ وہ نئے سرے سے یونیورسٹی کی حیثیت، اس کا مقصد اور اس کا تعلیمی نظام معین کرتا۔ اگر ایسا کرنے کی کوشش کی جانی تو جو اصل مقصد ہے، وہی فوت ہو جاتا۔ ہم کوئی نئی یونیورسٹی قائم نہیں کر رہے ہیں، بلکہ ایک یونیورسٹی کو جو تیس برس سے شانتی نکیتن میں موجود ہے سرکاری یونیورسٹی کا اسٹیٹس دے رہے ہیں۔

ٹھری آر، کے، چودھری نے یونیورسٹی کی مالی امداد پر توجہ دلائی ہے۔ میں انہیں یقین دلاؤں گا کہ اس بارے میں جو انتظام ضروری تھا، وہ گورنمنٹ نے کر دیا ہے۔ وشوا بھارتی کا انتظام اس وقت جن دوستوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے، ان کے مشورے سے ایک سالانہ رقم اور نوٹن ریگریڈنگ (non-recurring grant) کا فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے۔ انہوں نے ہمیں یقین دہایا ہے کہ یہ امداد یونیورسٹی کے لئے کافی ہوگی، اور کم از کم دس برس تک اسے مزید امداد کی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی۔ بہر حال جب سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے اس کی حفاظت کی ذمہ داری

قبول کر لی ہے، تو یقیناً وہ ہمیشہ یہ بات اچھے سامنے رکھنے کی کوشش کرے گی۔ اس کے کاموں کو کسی طرح کا نقصان نہ پہنچے۔

یہ بات بھی آپکو پھس نظر رکھنی چاہئے کہ اس یونیورسٹی کے مصارف کا اندازہ ہم دوسری یونیورسٹیوں کا خرچ دیکھ کر نہیں کر سکتے۔ دوسری یونیورسٹیوں میں روپیہ کی بڑی مقدار شاندار کلاس روموں (class rooms) کے تعمیر کرنے پر خرچ کی گئی ہے، مگر وشوا بھارتی کو کلاس روم کے لئے کسی بلڈنگ ہوئی عمارت کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ آسمان کی چھت اور قدرتی فضا کی چار دیواری اس کے لئے نیچر (nature) نے تیار کر دی ہے، اور وہ اس پر اینٹ اور پتھر کا کوئی اضافہ نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ اس کو عمارت کی ضرورت صرف ہوٹل (Hostel) اور لائبریری (Library) کے لئے پھس تھی ہے۔

شری آر آر کے، چودھری: اور اسٹاف (staff) کے کوارٹرز (quarters) کے لئے۔

مولانا آزاد: ہاں اور اسٹاف کے کوارٹرز کے لئے اس کے علاوہ وہاں عمارت کا کوئی خرچ نہیں ہے، اور جو رقم ان کاموں کے لئے رکھی گئی ہے، وہ ان عمارتوں کے لئے کافی ہے۔

ایک بات میں اور صاف کر دوں۔ جو امینڈمنٹ (amendments) پھس کئے گئے تھے، ان سب پر میں نے غور کیا۔ ان میں ساٹھ ترمیمیں

ایسی ہیں جو میں منظور کر لوں گا۔ باقی ترمیموں پر اس وقت کے زور نہیں دیا جائیگا۔ جہاں تک ان ترمیموں کا تعلق ہے جو وہاں بھارتی اور وہ شکشا سمہان کے اسپیلنگ (spelling) کو بدلنا چاہتے تھے، میں نے ان پر دوبارہ غور کیا۔ میں نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ اگر گورنمنٹ پریس (Government Press) میں اس (s) موجود ہے جن پر وہ شاہ ہونے کی علامت بنا دی گئی ہے، تو وشوا بھارتی وغیرہ الفاظ میں وہ اس ہی رہنے دیا جائیگا، جیسی کہ انٹرنیشنل پریکٹس (international practice) ہے۔ لیکن اگر علامت دار وہ اس میں نہیں ہے، تو پھر انہیں اس (sh) سے لکھا جائیگا تاکہ کسی طرح کی غلطی کا امکان نہ رہے۔

جو سات امینڈمنٹ ایسے ہیں جنہیں میں نے منظور کر لیا ہے، ان میں پہلا امینڈمنٹ شری کے، تی، شاہ کا ہے۔ اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ دفعہ 5 میں جہاں یونیورسٹی کے ملازموں کی نسبت یہ لکھا ہے۔۔۔

सि० चेलरसन : मैं कहता चाहती हूँ कि जब हम क्लॉज बाई क्लॉज कंसिडरेशन (clause by clause consideration) पर आ जायें, तब आप यह कहें :

مولانا آزاد: میں نے خیال کیا تھا، وقت کی بچت کے لئے جس سے یہ بات اس موقع پر صاف کر دوں۔ لیکن بہر حال میں اسے کلاز کی کلاز بصحت پر ملتوی کر دیتا ہوں۔

(English translation of the above speech)

Maulana Azad : Those of my friends who have taken part in the present debate have tried to shed light on the various aspects of education and some of them have even broached the subject relating to the recommendations of the Universities Commission. With regard to the present Bill, however, particular stress has been laid on two matters, viz., powers of the Visitor and the framing of the Statutes. I shall, in my speech, confine myself to these two matters alone. So far as the Visitor's powers are concerned the power that has been vested in him is not really of a novel character. It is the same kind of power as is provided in every University Act in some form or the other. The university is an autonomous body. As soon as an Act is passed it starts the work of its internal administration in accordance with that Act. There is no external interference with its work. But the need has been felt in every University Act for the provision of some avenue for reform and correction in case of an emergency. If a time comes when the administration of the university is in danger of a breakdown or the standard of its education deteriorates to the extreme there must be some authority that might supervise its interests in that contingency and be of help. This is borne out by a glance at the Indian Universities Acts. According to the practice that has been followed heretofore this power was vested in the Chancellor, or the Lord Rector. In universities where the highest office was that of the Chancellor, who used to be either a Governor or the Governor-General this power was reserved for the Chancellor, as in the case of the Calcutta University, the Delhi University and other old universities. In the case of those universities where the right to elect the Chancellor has been vested in the Court and a higher office of Lord Rector has been provided for the relevant Act vests these powers in the Lord Rector, as in the case of the Aligarh University. As the Universities Commission has made a recommendation that the office of the Visitor should now be assigned to the President of the Indian Union the Government has in this Bill appointed the President to be the Visitor and vested in him just those powers that have hitherto been vested in the Chancellor or the Lord Rector. No new power has been conferred nor has any new supervision been imposed. Just have a look at the Acts of Delhi, Aligarh, Banaras and other Universities and then say which is the new power that has been vested in the Visitor which you regard as

excessive. What, then, is this power? Is it the kind of power that seeks to interfere in any way with the internal administration of the University? Not at all. It is just a kind of check that has been provided to serve in case of special emergency (which need never arise). If, God forbid, an occasion were to arise when those entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the University act with wilful neglect in the discharge of their duties and the advice and the warning by the Visitor fail to produce any satisfactory results it would become essential, under the circumstances, in order to save the University from falling a prey to various evils, that the Visitor should adopt proper measures for conducting an enquiry and then send his findings to the University. It is hoped that this action on the part of the Visitor should prove effective in putting matters right but if the conditions deteriorate so much that even that action does not prove effective then the final decision shall lie with the Visitor and it shall be binding on the university.

If we are going to do away even with this healthy provision for reform in case of emergency I should like to know what other course can be adopted to meet an abnormal situation. The need of such a provision has been felt in the case of every University Act and it is essential with a view to safeguard the future of the Visva-Bharati that the Visitor be vested with special powers to cope with a special emergency.

Viewed from the practical point of view this does not in any way affect the internal administration of the university whose functions will not be interfered with. It remains completely independent in all its affairs. A 'watchful eye' has been provided only to serve for unusual circumstances (which, it is hoped, may never arise). If, however, an emergency does arise at some time this eye would be open to watch things, it would not remain closed. I feel that that much amount of watchfulness is unavoidable.

The second point that has been very much stressed by my friend, Dr. Kunzru, is that the Statutes should also have been framed and presented along with the Bill at the same time so that the House might have been afforded an opportunity of studying them and that they might even now be placed on the table of the House. The Government would have been pleased to do so could the Statutes have been framed immediately but as this could not be done it was not considered necessary to postpone the presentation of the Bill

on that account. This is not the first occasion that the Statutes have not been presented along with a University Bill. Many a time before now has also the same procedure been followed. The Bill is passed and the Statutes are left to be passed later on at leisure. The Statutes do not have the same value as the sections of an Act. They are passed on the basis of the Act and have just as much scope as is permitted by the Act. They are not enduring like the Act but are subject to continual change and the University is empowered to insist on a change in them. If it has not been possible to frame them immediately along with the Bill I fail to understand how it affects our task prejudicially and why it should come to be considered that our debate on the Bill would remain inconclusive without them.

Some of my friends have stressed the point that the ideal for which Visva-Bharati was founded should remain intact and that it should not be allowed to develop into a University like other Universities in the country. I am glad to note they have a full consciousness of the fact but I think it was not quite necessary for them to have emphasised that point so much for the Government themselves have that objective fully in view. Let me now tell you in greater detail how the Government felt induced to bring forward this Bill. The Government was aware of the importance of this institution and was anxious to ensure for it a stable future. But it was unable to decide what method should be adopted for doing that. In the meantime our friends of the Shanti Niketan made a proposal that it should be given the form of a Central University. They thought that it was the only proper course for safeguarding the future of this institution. The Government did not accept that proposal straightaway but kept thinking over it for a fairly long time. Personally, I was eager for the Government of India to do everything in their power for its protection. I had made a promise to Mahatmaji on that score and it was my duty to fulfil that promise at the earliest. But the basic question that confronted me was, "what does protection signify, is it the protection of the body or of the spirit?" Any safeguard that might provide it physical protection but ignore the protection of its spirit was not acceptable either to me or to my colleagues. If we were to make it safe physically but let its spirit be lost this would have been no protection but rather destruction. I fully apprised my friends of the Shanti Niketan of these views of mine. We made it clear to them that the Government could agree to give it

the status of a Central University only on the condition that its existing educational set up remains intact and should not be changed in any manner. Our friends of the Shanti Niketan assured us that they were also moved by the same objective, that they were in no case prepared to allow any change in its educational ideals and set-up, and that all that they desired was that it should be granted the status of a Central University and its national importance admitted and that the Central Government should assume responsibility for its maintenance in the future. When the Government felt fully satisfied on that score it decided to draft the present Bill and to bring it before the House. This Bill declares that the institution named Visva-Bharati which was established by Rabindranath Tagore for special objects is recognised as a University. Now this means that this institution, as it stands, is recognised as a University. The Bill simply gives it the status of a University and does not make any other change.

Some of my friends have objected that the Bill does not tell us what kind of university is it going to be. Will it be an ordinary one or of some special kind? What will be its objective? What kind of education will it impart? I would like to tell them that the Bill does not seek to answer those questions because the very existence of the Visva-Bharati is a standing answer to them. The Visva-Bharati has been established since 1921. It has a set aim and has developed a special system of education. This Bill gives the status of a University to the Visva-Bharati, as it stands. The Visva-Bharati having been recognised as a University it is no longer necessary to determine afresh its position, its aims and its educational set-up. Had an effort been made to do so even the original objective would have been defeated. We are not out to establish a new university but are simply giving the status of a Government university to a university that has been in existence at Shanti Niketan for the last thirty years.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri has drawn our attention to the need for rendering financial assistance to the University. Let me assure him that the Government have already made the necessary arrangements in that connection. An annual grant, as also a non-recurring grant, has been decided upon in consultation with the friends who are at present responsible for the management of the Visva-Bharati. They have assured us that that much assistance would be sufficient for the university and that it would not stand in need of

[Maulana Azad]

any further help for at least ten years. In any case, since the Central Government have assumed responsibility for its up-keep they would certainly see to it that its activities do not suffer in any way for lack of funds.

You should also bear in mind that we cannot form an estimate of the expenditure of this University by making comparison with the expenditure incurred by the other universities. In other universities a large amount of money is spent in the construction of imposing class-rooms but the Visva-Bharati is not in need of any 'building' for its class-rooms. Nature has provided it with the canopy of the sky and the open places and they do not want to make any additions to them in the form of brick and stone. Its only building requirements are a hostel and a library.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: And staff quarters.

Maulana Azad: Yes, also staff quarters. There is no other expenditure to be incurred on building. The amount that has been set apart for these purposes is sufficient for these buildings.

Let me also make one more clarification. I have considered all the amendments that have been put in. Out of them I would accept seven. As for the rest I hope they would not be pressed. I have again considered the amendments that seek to modify the spellings of the words "Visva-Bharati" and "Shiksha-Sammelan". I have decided that if the Government Press has such 'S' founts as are provided with the sign which makes them pronounce as 'sh' the letter 'S' in words like 'Visva-Bharati' etc. shall remain, being in accord with the international practice, but if the 'S' with the sign be not available these words would employ 'sh' so that there may not be any possibility of an error.

Out of the seven amendments that I have accepted the first one is that of Prof. K. T. Shah. It purports to say that in clause 5 where it is mentioned with regard to the employees of the University that.....

Mr. Chairman: I should say it would be more proper for you to make those observations at a later stage when we come to the clause by clause consideration.

Maulana Azad: I thought that I might, to save time, clarify the position at this stage. However, let it be postponed till the clause by clause consideration.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as 'Visva-Bharati' to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its functioning as a unitary, teaching and residential university, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(Visva-Bharati as an institution of national importance)

Prof K. T. Shah (Bihar): I beg to move:

For clause 2, substitute the following:

"Declaration of Visva-Bharati as an institution of national importance.—The Rabindranath Tagore Visva-Bharati is and shall be recognised and maintained as an institution of national importance."

श्री प्रार० के० चौधरी : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के बदले रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर कर दें तो इस में कोई मुश्किल न होगी ।

[**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** My submission was that if you substituted 'Rabindra Nath Thakur' in place of 'Rabindra Nath Tagore', then there would be no difficulty in it.]

مولانا آزاد : نہیں میں سمجھتا
 ہو کہ ب دنیا میں ان کی شہرت
 اس نام سے ہے۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا
 ہوں اس میں ٹوٹی 'عتراف' نہ ہوگا
 کہ جہاں پر ان کا نام اس طرح سے آئے
 وہاں بربکٹ میں ٹگور کے بعد تھاکر
 لکھ دیا جائے۔

[**Maulana Azad:** No. I am of the opinion that he is better known to the world by this very name. But I think there would be no objection to it if the word 'Thakur' is written within brackets after the word 'Tagore' wherever it occurs.]

Prof. K. T. Shah: Madam, I am so sorry I was not able to catch your eye during the course of the general discussion, and urge points in the course of that discussion which now I will have to put forward in the form of amendments.

You will recognise, and I hope the House will agree that apart from indulging in general declamation, I at least have tried with some other friends to make my suggestions concrete in the form of amendments. It is, therefore, not that I want only to show off the defects or the shortcomings of this organization or the framework as it is put before you, but I rather desire to show ways and means, in a definite form in which this organization can be, and, in my opinion, ought to be improved.

The form and structure for this University is a kind of a shell, a mere mould, in which you are trying to put the real thing that seems to me without life. Here is an instance in which, I think, it is important that the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister should be drawn to the desirability of associating the name of the original founder with the name of the University as a whole. I have put forward this amendment, and will, if permitted, speak on that at the time when it comes upon clause 1 and the preamble to that clause, and to the whole Bill. But, even at this stage, I should like to say that when you distinguish this University from all other universities of the country, by specifically calling it an institution of national importance,—not only do I not disagree with it, I fully endorse it,—I should like to emphasise that. Just because you make it a university of national importance and declare it formally to be so, it is of the utmost necessity that you should also see to it that somehow this University does stand out as unique and different from the other institutions of higher education that you have in this country.

I am afraid I must associate myself with the many other speakers who have time and again mentioned that by giving the form and structure of the kind that you have provided in this Bill, you are really not showing the objects, the ultimate aims that the great founder had in mind when he established this institution. I think it is proper that the mechanical shape, such as it has, should also embody, as far as it can, the spirit.

I would, therefore have liked to see this matter being referred to some Select Committee which would have thrashed out the whole question from all angles. After all, if you have waited so long, even after the publication of the report of the University Commission, if you have waited for so long as 30 years after the foundation of the institution, is it really very hard, is it really very difficult that we should not wait a little

longer and properly consider this instrument of national importance, as we declare it to be, formed in a proper mould, in a very attractive and ornamental casket if you like, that may attract the attention of the whole world?

A previous speaker has said that after all, the great man who founded the institution has gone from our midst; and it would be now in the hands of perhaps relatively smaller men. For that reason, it is still more important that, if you insist upon this declaration statutorily, by a solemn act of this legislature, that this is a university of national importance, I urge, and urge with all the emphasis that I can command, that this is one of those amendments, which, along with others that I have ventured to submit, should be accepted, and every endeavour should be made to see that this deserves your claim, your own boast that this is a university of national importance, apart from the many,—I hope nobody will take offence at my description—departments of higher education which are so many mechanical factories producing out graduates or post-graduates, Doctors of law, Doctors of medicine, Doctors of literature, and so on.

I have tried to scrutinise the Bill in every clause, and sentence and of this proposal, and I am sorry to say that there is hardly a particular in which this can really claim to stand out as a university distinct from all others, unique in its own way, and therefore deserving to be called an institution of national importance, to which not only we in every corner of the country, but the whole world may look forward with some hope, as it were, for a regeneration of mankind, at any rate, as a spiritual refuge. There is nothing, for instance, in this University—again I will come to that when those amendments are taken up—by which even the students and teachers could be included in the body corporate that you create by your Act. You are careful, or careless, to leave that out even from a mere mention. A University without its teachers and without its students is not even a mere husk or a shell.

That this Bill should bring before us an organisation which merely gives it a name and a form, or certain catch-words which are used in a university constitution is, to me, a matter of great regret. I trust that those in charge of this Bill will not think that the real purpose that they themselves have in view, with which we are all heartily associated, would be effectively served by undue haste in a matter of this character. The Maulana Sahib is going

[Prof. K. T. Shah]

away, but he is also going to return. We have every hope, and I am certain that he will return after six or eight or twelve weeks. If this matter could be properly considered in every clause, every sub-clause and every letter and sentence of it, then, I think it would be worthy of the great name which we are seeking to commemorate, and the institution and the inspiration that we are trying to build up today. It is not in a sort of a patronising attitude, and I hope no one has that, with which we are giving this institution national importance. The institution has its own importance. We are only recognising it today. Let us not give our recognition in a very inadequate, insufficient and perhaps even in a misleading form.

Dr. Deshmukh: It is a vulgar shape.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Therefore, in so far as this is a mere repetition of the many other mechanical factories which you call Universities, but which, in my humble opinion, are nothing else than departments of Government, I repeat, you are not showing it the importance that it deserves. I have, therefore,—apart from the general arguments that I have urged,—sought to place before the House an amendment of the form and structure that you seek to give to it, so that somehow, in some manner that we can devise, it would stand out as a different, distinct and really a unique, as also a national institution, in which there will be no room for provincialism, there will be no room for sectarianism, and, may I say, there would not be even room for nationalism. It would be an universal institution for the whole of mankind, in which not only an Indian, be he a Bengalee, or a Gujarati, a Hindu or a Muslim, but every one in the world can take pride. Then only can we call it in this country an institution of "national importance". This is a suggestion, therefore, Madam, which I trust, the sponsor of the Bill will not turn down with contempt, but will at least give consideration even if he is not prepared to accept it at this moment.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

For clause 2, substitute the following:
"Declaration of Visva-Bharati as an institution of national importance.—The Rabindranath Tagore Visva-Bharati is and shall be recognised and maintained as an institution of national importance."

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह जो अमेंडमेंट (amendment) हमारे प्रोफ़ेसर

शाह साहब ने पेश किया है, मुझे इससे पूरा पूरा इत्फाक है। मैं ने भी इसी मतलब से दो एक अमेंडमेंट्स का नोटिस दिया था, जो कि क्लाज़ १ और २ के मुताल्लिक थे। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जहाँ तक हमारे बुजुर्ग श्री रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर का ताल्लुक है, उनकी हम कितनी ही इज्जत करें, फिर भी हम उन की पूरी इज्जत नहीं कर सकते। वह इस तरह के इन्सान नहीं थे, जो कि किसी खास मुल्क के वास्ते पैदा होते हैं, लेकिन वह उन लोगों में से थे, जो कि सारी दुनियाँ के वास्ते पैदा होते हैं। जिस इंस्टीट्यूशन (institution) का नाम उनके नाम के साथ बावस्ता है, वह एक नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन (National institution) नहीं है, बल्कि वह तो एक इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन (International institution) है। चुनावे इस बिल के अन्दर जो आबजेक्ट्स (objects) दिये गये हैं, उनमें दर्ज है कि यह इंस्टीट्यूशन इस [लिए कायम किया जा रहा है कि ऐसी एक चीज इवाल्व (evolve) हो कि जिससे ईस्ट (East) और वेस्ट (west) का सिंथैसिस (synthesis) हो सके, जिसकी कि आज दुनियाँ को बहुत जरूरत है। इसमें शक नहीं कि हम अपने दिल में यह गौरव महसूस करते हैं कि हमारा नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन है, लेकिन फिलवाकै यह एक इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन है, क्योंकि विश्व के मानी हैं सारी दुनियाँ के, न कि एक नेशन (nation) के। आज जो जेनेरेशन (generation) मौजूद है, वह रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के नाम से वाकिफ़ है, वह विश्व भारती के नाम से वाकिफ़ है और वह जानती है कि वहाँ क्या काम हुआ है। लेकिन आने वाली नस्लें जो कि इनको

नहीं जानती होंगी और जो कि उनके साथ पैदा नहीं हुई होंगी, वह क्या जानेंगी कि विश्व भारती क्या है। वैसे अपने लिये कोई भी किसी चीज का कुछ भी नाम रख सकता है, जैसे कि कोई गरीब आदमी अपनी औरत को बेगम कह सकता है, लेकिन दूसरे उसको क्या जानेंगे। हमारे दिलों के जो कोर्ड्स (chords) उनके नाम से टच (touch) होते हैं, जो ख्यालात हमारे दिमाग में उनके नाम से पैदा होते हैं, वह उनके नाम के बगैर नहीं हो सकते। अगर आने वाली नस्लों के सामने उनका नाम नहीं रहेगा, तो वह इसके बारे में और तरह का ख्याल रखेंगे। अगर उनका नाम इसके साथ रहेगा, तो चाहे आने वाली नस्ले विद्वद् भारती के नाम को भूल जायेगी, लेकिन रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के नाम को याद रखेंगी और उन आइडियल्स (ideals) को याद रखेंगी, जिस के कि वह स्पॉक्समैन (spokesman) थे, जिसके कि वह इंटरप्रेटर (interpreter) थे। इस बारे में अर्ज करता हूँ कि किसी चीज को ठीक तरह कायम रखने के बारे में यह जरूरी है कि उसका नाम ठीक रखा जाय। आप किसी चीज को लीजिए, इसानों के नाम हम अच्छे अच्छे इसीलिए रखते हैं कि उनमें वह अच्छी अच्छी चीजें आ जायें चिन्का उन नामों से ताल्लुक है। इसके अन्दर उनका नाम न रखने से इसका असली मतलब खप्त हो जाता है। आने वाले लोग यही समझेंगे कि यह भी एक यूनीवर्सिटी है। सच तो यह है, जैसा कि श्री साह साहब ने फरमाया है, मैं भी इस बिल पर बहुत कुछ बोलना चाहता था। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बिल के अन्दर भी वही आइडियल्स, रेग्युलेशन और स्टेट्यूट दिये गये हैं, जो कि किसी भी यूनीवर्सिटी के एक्ट में होते हैं। जहाँ

तक इसके कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन (constitution) का ताल्लुक है, यह तो एक अजीब चीज है। नी चाहिये थी, जो कि इसी के लिए मखसूस होती और जिसके लिए कहा जा सकता कि यह चीज, जहाँ कि इसके अन्दर है, यह और जगह नहीं पाई जा सकती है इसके अन्दर वह स्पिरिट नहीं है। मुझे डर है कि इस वजह से आगे चलकर जिस स्पिरिट से यह इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाया गया था, वह स्पिरिट लफकूद न हो जाय। इसके अन्दर जो चीजें रखी गई हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह चीजें उस स्पिरिट को पैदा नहीं करेंगी, जिसको कि हमारे बुजुर्ग टैगोर साहब चाहते थे। जिस तरह की चीज कि वह देश के अन्दर पैदा करना चाहते थे। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जिस चीज से हमारे बुजुर्ग का नाम बावस्ता है, उसको उस नाम से अलहिदा न किया जाय।

अगर उनका नाम इसके साथ बावस्ता रहेगा, तो दुनियां इसको दूसरी नजर से देखेगी। इसीलिए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जहाँ तक इस अमेंडमेंट का ताल्लुक है, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा, इसमें कोई खराबी नहीं आती है। ऐसा करने से हम उनकी इज्जत नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन इससे इस यूनीवर्सिटी की ओर हमारी इज्जत होगी। अगर आप इस नाम को कबूल फरमायेंगे, तो इसका हम पर बहुत असर पड़ेगा और उनके नाम से जो ख्यालात लोगों के दिलों में पैदा होंगे, वह इस यूनीवर्सिटी की यूटीलिटी (utility) को बढ़ायेंगे।

मेरे चन्द दोस्त साहबान अब भी यह स्वाहिद जाहिर करते हैं कि इसको सिन्लेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय। मैं भी इससे सत्फिक हूँ। मैं भी चीज निहायत

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

अदब से मौलाना साहब की खि दमत में अर्ज करूंगा। अगर मुझे बोलने की इजाजत मिली होती, तो मैं भी इस पर बोलता, लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मौलाना साहब का भी यह स्थाल मुबारक है कि यह एक निराली चीज बने, जिसकी कि दूसरी मिसाल न हो। ऐसी हालत में तो सिलेक्ट कमेटी में इसे जरूर भेजा जाना चाहिये था। मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर अब भी टू लेट (too late) न हो, तो इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाये और इसमें जो नुकायस हैं, उनको हटाया जाय। अगर ऐसा हो, तो यह बहुत ही मुनासिब होगा।

मिस्टर चेरमैन : क्या आपको प्रोफेसर शाह का यह अमेंटमेंट मंजूर है।

मोलाना आदम : ان کا جو مقصد ہے کہ ان کا نام ہو اور ان کی یادگار ہو - ویسے تو اس سے کسی کو اختلاف نہیں ہوتا - مگر دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ جس جگہ پر یہ چیز لائی جا رہی ہے وہاں یہ تھیک جستی ہے یا نہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ تھیکور کی شان کا درجہ اس سے بہت اونچا ہے - اور اس کو ان کی یادگار بنانا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کی یادگار بنانے کا بہت سستا طریقہ ہوگا - یہ تو خود ان کی ایک دین ہے اور ہم تو اس وقت صرف اس کی حیثیت کو مان رہے ہیں -

دوسرے یہ انسٹیٹیوشن ریبلندر ناتھ ٹاگور کا بنایا ہوا ہے یہ کھلی ہوئی بات ہے - میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اگر ان کا نام اس کے ساتھ نہ چوڑا گیا تو لوگ ان کو بھول جائیں گے - بہرحال ان ترمیموں کو تو میں منظور نہیں کر سکتا -

श्री कामत : पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव के सुझाव के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री क्या कहते हैं ?

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): I am in full agreement with the amendment moved by Prof. Shah. With the same purpose I had also given notice of one or two amendments which related to Clauses 1 and 2. There is no doubt that whatever homage we may pay to our revered Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore, we cannot do him full honour. He was not one of those persons who are born for a particular country, but he was one of those who are born for the whole world. The institution which is connected with his name is not a national institution, but that is an international institution. The Objects given in the Bill lay down that this institution is going to be established with the purpose of evolving something that may bring a synthesis of the East and West which the world needs so much today. No doubt in our hearts we may feel proud that this is our national institution; but in fact it is an international institution, for 'Visva' means the whole world, not a nation. The present generation is familiar with the name of Tagore and of *Visva-Bharati* and knows what work has been done there. But how would the coming generations, not born in his time and unfamiliar with his name, know what *Visva-Bharati* is? Anybody may give any name to a thing belonging to him, for instance, a poor man may call his wife *begum*. But what would others think of it? The chords of our hearts that are touched at his name, the thoughts that come to our mind by his name, would not come into being without the mention of his name. If his name would not be there before the coming generations they will form various other impressions about it. But if his

name also goes with this, then although posterity may forget the name of *Visva-Bharati*, it will remember the name of *Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore* and will cherish the ideals of which he was the spokesman and interpreter. Hence I submit that in order to perpetuate a thing, it is necessary to give it a proper name. You may take anything. We give good names to human beings so that they may acquire good qualities which those names denote. Its very purpose is defeated by not uniting his name with this institution. The coming generation will take it as an ordinary university. As a matter of fact, as *Shri Shah* said, I also wanted to speak in detail over this Bill. I find that the same Ordinances, Regulations and Statutes are contained in this Bill also as are found in any University Act. So far as its constitution is concerned, it should have been a unique thing solely for itself and for which it could be said that whatever was there was not to be found elsewhere. But it has not got that spirit. I fear, for this reason, lest in the times to come the spirit which inspired the creation of this institution may not die. What has been put in the Bill will not help to evolve that spirit, and create that thing in the country which our revered *Tagore* wanted. Hence it is my submission that the name of our revered *Tagore* should not be alienated from something with which he was so intimately connected. If his name also goes with it, the world would look to it with a different view. Hence I submit that so far as this amendment is concerned it would not affect it in any way, it would do no wrong. By this we would not be doing honour to him, but this will bring honour to the University and to ourselves. If you will accept the name, it would be very effective and the thoughts that would come into the minds of the people at his name will increase the utility of the University.

Some of my friends still express the opinion to send the issue to a Select Committee. I also agree with it. I would invite the attention of *Maulana Sahib* towards this. Were I allowed to speak, I would also have spoken about it, but I feel that it should go to Select Committee. It is a noble conception of *Maulana Sahib* that it should be a singular thing, without a parallel. As such it must have been sent to a Select Committee. I would submit that even now, if it is not too late, it may be sent to a Select Committee where its shortcomings may be removed. That would be a very desirable thing.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Minister accept the amendment of *Prof. K. T. Shah*?

Maulana Azad: None can differ on his objective that his name and memory should be perpetuated. But we have to see whether this thing fits in the present context or not. I think that the dignified position of *Tagore* is above that. It would be a very cheap memorial to perpetuate his memory if we are to make this institution serve as a memorial to him.

Secondly it is an open secret that this institution is the creation of *Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore*. I do not think the people would forget him if his name is not associated with this institution. Anyhow I cannot accept this amendment.

Shri Kamath: What does hon. Education Minister say about the amendment of *Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava*?

Mr. Chairman: May I know what *Mr. Kamath* wants to say?

Shri Kamath: I was referring to the suggestion made by *Pandit Thakur Das*.

Mr. Chairman: But *Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava* has not moved his amendment.

Shri Kamath: I agree, but what about his suggestion?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But I have suggested to the hon. Minister that the Bill may be referred to a select committee to effect improvements.

Mr. Chairman: But we are now far ahead of that stage. Does the hon. Member press his amendment?

Prof. K. T. Shah: Yes, Madam.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

For clause 2, substitute the following:

"Declaration of *Visva-Bharati* as an institution of national importance.—The *Rabindranath Tagore Visva-Bharati* is and shall be recognised and maintained as an institution of national importance."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 2A

Prof. K. T. Shah: I beg to move:

After clause 2, add the following new clause:

"2A. The *Visva-Bharati* shall be a unitary, residential and teaching

[Prof. K. T. Shah]
 university, providing instruction,
 training and guidance in research.”

This is a description of the University which is implicit as it is claimed to have been in the mind of the author also. I am, therefore, only trying to bring it out and make it concrete in so many words, so that there will be no misunderstanding about it.

In this connection, as also in connection with the whole Bill, may I say, without the least desire to offend anybody or his susceptibilities, that the Bill seems to have been drafted in a great hurry. Many essential and important matters have received scant attention, and not even copying seems to have been done correctly, not only in the transliteration of Sanskrit words, but also elsewhere.

However my point is with reference to the kind of fear which the hon. Maulana Saheb was pleased to express that some day, perhaps, a situation may arise when the intervention of an outside authority like the Visitor may be necessary. I want to guard against any such occurrence as far as possible by a definite provision in the Act itself, whereby the nature and form of the University cannot be misunderstood. This institution has been, and must remain, a unitary institution. The power of affiliation given in a later clause would be out of place in an institution which claims to be a unitary institution. Anybody who has any experience of the working of universities in this country would realise the force of this argument. He would realise how the possibility of a regional right to affiliate would militate against the spirit and function of a University of the type that Visva-Bharati claims to be. It is, therefore, important to emphasise even in the Act, recognising the University as a unitary University.

Secondly, it is a Residential University, which also entails a number of other features, consequences and implications which I would try to bring out later on in connection with the other parts of the Bill. Though I am conscious that they will of course be rejected by the House, nevertheless I feel that I would have done my duty in drawing attention to these matters. This University cannot but be only a residential university in view of the peculiarity, the distinctive character and greatness of this institution, where the teacher and the student come much more into personal contact than in the mass-producing factories that go by the

name of universities and colleges elsewhere, the residential character of this institution is of the utmost importance both to the teachers and the students. There is, therefore, nothing improper, nothing out of the way or inconsistent with the conception of this university, as embodied in this Bill, in insisting that it shall be a residential university and it is described as such in the Act itself.

Finally, that it is a teaching university.....

An Hon. Member: Cheating university?

Prof. K. T. Shah: Not cheating but teaching! Here I need go no further than point out that it has been the nature of this institution ever since it was founded and this Act does not try to change it. There is, therefore, nothing wrong in recognising that which you yourself are doing, and by calling it by these three adjectives, that I would like to use in the new clause that I have suggested, we are not doing any violence whatsoever to either the letter or the spirit of your Bill. It is simply recognising the facts as you yourself are presenting them, and, therefore, calling this institution a unitary, teaching and residential University.

And if it is a teaching university, it cannot be teaching only either in primary or in elementary subjects, and, therefore, I insist it must be a teaching University in the sense of instruction if you like, but also in the sense of training and in the sense of guidance in research. The research that this University can and should do, in my opinion, will transcend the ordinary material spheres, in which alone we are inclined to consider research possible. The question now is to regard research in objective science, which are the most productive from the mammon-worshiper's point of view to be research proper. But here is a type of research, or at least a possibility of research, which will not yield dividends in terms of money; but which will certainly go a long way to reinforce your claim that this is an institution of national importance.

It is for such reasons that I am explaining every word in the clause that I have suggested. I would insist that research should have no less a place—research, whether by students or by teachers, whether by the executive authorities of the University or even by the general component governing body of the University,—it should be a

very important part. It should be, therefore, included in the basic description of this institution. Hence the new additional sub-clause that I have suggested.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

After clause 2, add the following new clause:

"2A. The Visva-Bharati shall be a unitary, residential and teaching university, providing instruction, training and guidance in research."

May I know whether the hon. Minister is going to accept the amendment?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں - مجھے اس سے
اتفاق نہیں ہے - میں اس کو بالکل
رغور ضروری سمجھتا ہوں -

[Maulana Azad: No. I do not agree with it. I think it to be quite unnecessary.]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

After clause 2, add the following new clause:

"2A. The Visva-Bharati shall be a unitary, residential and teaching university, providing instruction, training and guidance in research."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 3.—(Definitions)

Prof. K. T. Shah: I beg to move:

After part (d) of clause 3, insert the following new part:

"(dd) "College" means an institution, affiliated to, constituent of or recognised as such by the University, imparting instruction, giving training, or guiding research in any branch of knowledge and learning, Art or Science;"

There is a later amendment also.

Shall I move that also?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Prof. K. T. Shah: I beg to move:

After part (f) of clause 3, insert the following new parts:

"(i) (ff) 'Deans' are presiding officers of Faculties;"

(ii) (fff) 'Faculties' mean subjects, or groups of subjects, for study or research, as provided by the Statutes by the University;"

(iii) (fff) 'Government' means any Government established under the Constitution in India, and may

include a municipal corporation, a District Board, or any other local governing body or authority;"

The next amendment of mine is No. 21. I beg to move:

After part (g) of clause 3, the following new part be added:

"(gl) 'students' are members of the University residing and taking instruction or training or guidance in research in the University;"

Mr. Chairman: Does Pandit Bhargava move his amendment?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No.

Mr. Chairman: Does Prof. Shah wish to speak on his amendments?

Prof. K. T. Shah: Yes, Madam. In these three amendments, I am trying to correct the omissions in which this Act seems to abound. The Act speaks more than once of "Colleges" without giving any definition of that very important term in the Definitions section.

I do not know whether the institution as such, being a unitary teaching institution, really needs a separate and distinct organisation of the kind we generally associate with the term College. Nevertheless, because the Act itself does speak in a certain sense of the term Colleges, and there is no definition of that term in the Bill the chances are that a needless misunderstanding may be created. Hence the necessity of introducing a clear definition of the term College. The framers of the Act have thought it necessary to put in a definition of the term Hall.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. I see quite a number of hon. Members speaking loudly, so that the hon. Member who is speaking is not properly heard.

Prof. K. T. Shah: It is not so necessary to be heard, because they all know that my amendments are going to be all negatived; and they have already made up their minds about the passing of the Bill. But if notwithstanding that, I speak, I do so only because I have an unfortunate sense of duty for drawing the attention of the House to some points, and placing it on the records of this House that these matters were drawn attention to, whether at the time my hon. friends discover their mistake I am alive or not.

The point I was making was that because the Act itself has used a clear definition of the term 'Bhawan' which is a sort of a secondary College, and which is outside the teaching institution, I do not see any reason or justification why we should omit the defini-

[Prof. K. T. Shah]

tion of the term College proper. Any institution which gives instruction or guidance in research should be specifically recognised in the Act.

The definition includes three words which are however to be taken with some reservation. I have, following the usual practice, included affiliated Colleges, constituent Colleges, and recognised Colleges. These words I have used advisedly, because constituent institutions are part and parcel, the integral, essential ingredients, so to say, of the University. Though they are included in the University, they are only particular aspects or particular shapes or particular forms through which the University activities occur.

The *affiliated College*, and still more, the recognised College, is a different category of institution altogether. An affiliated College may or may not be within the territorial jurisdiction or area of the University. In a case like the one we have before us, though the territorial jurisdiction is defined and fixed, it is possible,—it is conceivable at any rate,—that institutions may be established, other than those now in existence, by some other bodies, or by some other individuals, which want to share in the spirit of this institution, without becoming part and parcel of the University as a whole in the form of constituent Colleges. I have, therefore, provided for the possibility of affiliation, hoping, however, that this power will not extend outside the territorial jurisdiction and that it would be confined to the territorial limits of the University; and that, therefore, any other institution seeking to establish a College in this part will do so only with a view to sharing the spirit of the University, and otherwise maintaining and conducting its affairs itself.

The third is a "recognised institution". Now a "recognised institution" may be outside the limit of the University itself; and yet the University may be empowered—as this University in a later clause is empowered—to recognise those bodies which are carrying on sympathetic activities or mutually complementary and supplementary activities. There is, for instance, many a field of research in which a single institution may not be able to cope with, or provide all the necessary guidance, or find all the necessary material. For such cases it may be quite necessary and quite desirable to establish a line of co-operation. The line of co-operation will, however, be feasible only if you have power to recognise work done in those institutions outside the University. Hence, by means of this definition, I try to include also

recognised institutions within the scope of the University. They are certainly not an integral or essential part of a University that the constituent colleges may be. I repeat that it would not have been quite necessary to give this particular definition had the term "college" not been used elsewhere, in other parts of the Act. The idea is there, and it is necessary to give it a special definite form. That is my justification.

In regard to the definitions of "Deans" and "Faculties" they are not specifically mentioned or at least not clearly. But they are part and parcel of a university organisation almost everywhere in this country. Inasmuch as you have just copied the organisation of universities in other forms in this country, it is but right and proper that you follow it to its logical conclusion. I presume, therefore, that the power given by statute to the universities to set up faculties or to create bodies like 'Boards of Studies' would be utilised. And if you do utilise it, then it is necessary that you have some presiding authority. Hence the "Faculties" and "Deans" are, I think, complementary parts, the necessary corollaries of the establishment of the University that you have designed here.

Last of all comes the word "Government". That word may cause some misconception. I should like, therefore, to make that word clear also. Particularly in the matter of grants, it is possible that not only confusion may occur, but there may be some overlapping, some unnecessary clashing of interests which ought to be avoided.

I have, defined, Government, therefore, as widely as it is possible to do, including not merely the Central, but also the State, Governments. A power or discretion is also provided whereby semi-governmental bodies like municipal corporations, or district boards, or other statutory authorities like a port trust, let us say, or other universities, may also be included. Much of the work of the University, as is claimed here, may have to do with the local bodies. At any rate they may prove to be of great value in giving guidance and assistance in research matters; and if so, it is but right and proper that the University should be benefited and should be assisted by these bodies as well. The Central Government's assistance is clear, though not adequate, as stated in the aims and objects. It is a curious peculiarity of this legislation that such an important thing as the financial provision of the university is put up into a sort of an appendix at

the tailend of the Bill in a memorandum, and is not included integrally, specifically, in the body of the Bill as it ought to have been, in my opinion. Such as it is, however, the Central Government is prepared to make grants, and the State Governments, for example West Bengal, may, and I hope, will make grants. Other bodies may be interested in making grants for specific work or taking the assistance of the University. I, therefore, think it necessary to have a clear definition in the definition clause of the term "Government". I am therefore submitting that these definitions are important and must be included in the definition clause.

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

After part (d) of clause 3, insert the following new part:

"(dd) 'College' means an institution, affiliated to, constituent of or recognised as such by the University, imparting instruction, giving training, or guiding research in any branch of knowledge and learning, Art or Science;"

After part (f) of clause 3, insert the following new parts:

"(i) (ff) 'Deans' are presiding officers of Faculties;

(ii) (fff) 'Faculties' mean subjects, or groups of subjects, for study or research, as provided by the Statutes by the University;

(iii) (ffff) 'Government' means any Government established under the Constitution in India, and may include a municipal corporation, a District Board, or any other local governing body or authority;"

After part (g) of clause 3, add the following new part:

"(gl) 'students' are members of the University residing and taking instruction or training or guidance in research in the University."

مولانا آزاد : میں نے بہت کوشش

کی اور اپنے دوست کی پیروی تقریر سنی۔

مگر میں اس سے اتفاق نہیں کر سکا

کہ گورنمنٹ - اسٹوڈنٹ - تین اور کالج

وغیرہ کی تین تین کی ضرورت ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: I tried a good deal and heard the entire speech of my friend, but I could not agree with this

point that 'Government', 'student', 'Dean', 'college' and other such words need be defined.]

Mr. Chairman: May I know whether the hon. Member is pressing his amendments?

Prof. K. T. Shah: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

After part (d) of clause 3, insert the following new part:

"(dd) 'College' means an institution, affiliated to, constituent of or recognised as such by the University, imparting instruction, giving training, or guiding research in any branch of knowledge and learning, Art or Science;"

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

After part (f) of clause 3, insert the following new parts:

"(i) (ff) 'Deans' are presiding officers of Faculties;

(ii) (fff) 'Faculties' mean subjects, or groups of subjects, for study or research, as provided by the Statutes by the University;

(iii) (ffff) 'Government' means any Government established under the Constitution in India, and may include a municipal corporation, a District Board, or any other local governing body or authority;"

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

After part (g) of clause 3, add the following new part:

"(gl) 'students' are members of the University residing and taking instruction or training or guidance in research in the University;"

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Incorporation)

Prof. K. T. Shah: I beg to move.

In clause 4, after the word "membership" insert the words "as well as the teachers and students in the University."

[Prof. K. T. Shah]

That is, the amended clause would read as follows:

"The first Acharya (Chancellor) and Upacharya (Vice-Chancellor) of the University who shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, and the first members of the *Samsad* (Court), and all persons, who may hereafter become or be appointed as such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, as well as the teachers and students in the University, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Visva-Bharati, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued by that name."

Here also I think it is a question of principle so far as any rate as my view of this Bill is concerned. I consider that a University without Teachers and Students is no University at all. You may recognise all the officers as you have done, and their successors as you have done, and all the institutions as you have done. But they will be all empty and without any avail so long as the Teachers who make the University, who give it its tone, its spirit, and the Students who take the benefit of it, and who are, so to say, the future torch-bearers, are omitted. I think if your idea of the University is—as I hope it was the idea that the great poet had in mind—to perpetuate the real spirit of Visva-Bharati, if you really want the University not to be a mere official

appendage of so many nominees of Government, if you want that the University should really be made of the actual workers and beneficiaries of the University, namely its teachers and students, you ought to have no logical reasons to object to my amendment—you may have every other excuse, I have no objection. But if you really abide—as you claim to—by the spirit of this institution, then I submit that there is no alternative but to accept this, namely to include all the teachers and the students in the body corporate of the University, who will form the soul, the limbs, so to say, of the University.

مولانا آزاد : نہیں مجھے اس سے
اتفاق نہیں ہے -

[Maulana Azad: No. I do not agree with it.]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In clause 4, after the word "membership" insert the words "as well as the teachers and students in the University."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 1st May, 1951.