

Volume X

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

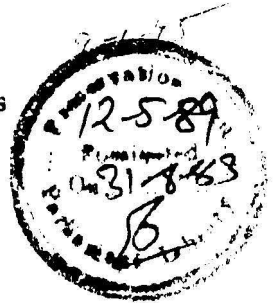
OFFICIAL REPORT

Part I—Questions and Answers

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

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Wednesday, 26th September, 1951

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**PUBLICITY ORGANISATION IN
NEPAL**

***1298. Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to set up a Publicity Organisation in Nepal?

(b) What is the work of this Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) A proposal to attach a publicity section to the Embassy of India in Nepal, Kathmandu, is under consideration of the Government.

(b) If it is finally decided to establish such a set up, its work will be similar to that carried on by publicity sections of the Ministry in other centres of the World.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know, what is the expenditure expected to be incurred on this organisation?

Dr. Keskar: It is expected that the non-recurring expenditure would amount to about Rs. 11,900 and recurring expenditure during the current year will be Rs. 18,800.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know what is the organisation doing publicity work at present in Nepal?

Dr. Keskar: There is no publicity set up in Nepal at present and that is the reason why we are establishing a section now.

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Shri Kesava Rao: May I know, whether any pamphlets or literature have been issued so far to counteract Pakistan propaganda in Nepal against India?

Dr. Keskar: I am not aware of any large scale organised Pakistan propaganda in Nepal. But, as I said, the publicity set up which we are now organising will do all that is necessary to counteract any propaganda against India.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is Government aware of the mischievous propaganda carried on by Pakistan in Nepal that India intends to convert Nepal into a province of India and if so what steps have been taken by the Government of India to counteract this malicious propaganda?

Dr. Keskar: Reports have reached us that some efforts are being made by Pakistan sources to create anti-Indian feelings in Nepal, but would be an exaggeration to put it in the form the hon. Member has done. As I said the publicity set up that we are now organising will have as one of its tasks to counteract any anti-Indian propaganda that might be carried on in Nepal.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know, whether the Nepal Government has requested the Government of India to train some of their officers in India or in Nepal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it relevant to this question?

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES

***1299. Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 792 asked on the 5th September, 1951 and state where the survey of manufacturing industries was conducted?

(b) What are the results of this survey?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries was conducted all over the Indian Union.

(b) The Survey was completed in May, 1951 and tabulation of the data is in progress. The final report of the Survey is expected to be completed by the Middle of October, 1951.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know, what was the expenditure so far incurred in conducting this enquiry?

Shri Karmarkar: An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for the sample survey and the expenditure will be known only after accounts have been finalised. That was part of the reply I gave to the hon. Member on the earlier occasion.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether Government have any plans to step up production in these manufacturing industries?

Shri Karmarkar: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Silvan Pillay: May I know, whether the report will be made available to the Members?

Shri Karmarkar: The report of this survey was intended for being supplied to the National Income Committee of the Ministry of Finance. As to whether it will be available to the Members or not, I shall try to find out.

Shri M. Nalk: May I know, if it has come to the notice of Government after the sample survey that any sector of the industry has so far gone down in production?

Shri Karmarkar: The industries surveyed amount to 69 in all including unspecified industries. If my hon. friend tables a question in respect of any particular industry, I shall try to find out.

CLOTH (IMPORT)

*1300. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total quantity of cloth imported into India during the last six months?

(b) What is the value of the cloth?

(c) What are the countries exporting cloth to India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The hon. member obviously re-

fers to cotton cloth. The total imports of cotton cloth for the period January 1951 to June 1951 were 5.2 million yards.

(b) Rupees one crore forty-four lakhs.

(c) Switzerland, U.K., Sweden, Italy, U.S.A., Iraq, Austria, Pakistan, Japan, Aden and Dependencies and Netherland.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know, how the imports of cloth during last year compare with imports this year?

Shri Karmarkar: I have figures for actual imports for 1949 and 1950. The actual imports during 1949 were in terms of money Rs. 14 crores 57 lakhs; during 1950 it was Rs. 1 crore 27 lakhs.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, the varieties of cloth that were imported?

Shri Karmarkar: The varieties of cloth imported are principally umbrella cloth and some type of peculiarly useful silk cloth. Some textiles were imported from Switzerland as part of the bilateral agreement which we have arrived at with them. Apart from this we have limited the imports of cloth.

Shri A. C. Guha: It was said by the hon. Minister that one of the countries from which cloth was imported was Pakistan. May I know what variety of cloth we got from Pakistan?

Shri Karmarkar: I find that in 1950 we imported about Rs. 3,000 worth of cloth from Pakistan. I wonder what type of cloth it is.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that 5.2 million yards of cloth were imported during the first half of 1951. May I know in terms of money what the value of the cloth is?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is already given in the written reply.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri Nandkishore Das: May I know the quantity and value of cloth exported from India during the same period.

Shri Karmarkar: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the varieties of cloth which are imported from abroad are manufactured in India?

Shri Karmarkar: Part of the umbrella cloth is manufactured. As I said from Switzerland we receive

cloth, not because it is not manufactured here or not available, but because in the Bilateral agreement we have come to an understanding with Switzerland that we shall import some textiles from them. That is the reason for this import.

Shri Bharati: The answer to Mr. Sidhva's question (that is the value of 5.2 million yards of cloth imported during the first half of 1951) is covered by answer to part (b) of the question.

Shri Karmarkar: I find that is so.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether umbrella cloth is manufactured in India or not?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, partly it is.

HOUSE BUILDING LOANS TO BOMBAY

*1301. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain sum from the total amount allotted to Bombay as loan for building purposes in Kalyan Camp during the year 1951-52 has been withdrawn;

(b) what is the amount allotted for this purpose; and

(c) whether construction of houses is proceeding according to time table?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No specific allotment has been given to Bombay Government for Kalyan township during the current financial year. An allotment of Rs. 239 lakhs has been made for all their housing schemes.

(c) Considerable progress has been made in the housing schemes of Kalyan township during 1951-52. About 2550 tenements out of 4400 have nearly been completed and the rest are expected to be ready in about 3 to 4 months' time.

Shri Sidhva: May I know, when the whole programme of the Kalyan township for housing the displaced persons will be completed?

Shri A. P. Jain: This year we propose to construct about 4,400 tenements. About 1,30,000 persons are expected to find accommodation in Kalyan camp. The total expenditure on them will be about Rs. 6 crores. We are going to spend something like Rs. 1 crore 77 lakhs during the year 1950-51 and 1951-52. What progress will be made in subsequent years will depend upon the funds available.

BLACK MARKETERS IN PUNJAB

*1302. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hoarders and blackmarketers arrested in the Punjab since the introduction of the President's rule there; .

(b) how many of these persons were tried, and how many were set free; and

(c) how many of them are still in jail?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 331 persons have been arrested.

(b) All were tried, out of whom 260 were convicted and the cases concerning the remainder are either pending or they have been discharged.

(c) The information is being collected by the Punjab Government and will be placed on the Table of the house in due course.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know how the hoarded goods of the hoarders and blackmarketers who were arrested were disposed of? Were they simply freed or sold to consumers?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to find out, but I think that the goods are seized and made available for distribution in the normal course.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact that some of the factories whose owners were arrested on the charges of hoarding and blackmarketing were subsequently closed down and their labourers thrown out of their jobs simply to precipitate a crisis and, if so, did Government take any step to provide jobs to those labourers?

Shri Karmarkar: Firstly it is a very long question and secondly the information is with the Punjab Government which we shall try to secure.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any complaints have been filed with the Government in regard to police excesses committed on the hoarders and blackmarketers?

Shri Karmarkar: If it is police excesses we have not received any complaints, but if it is police action we have.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of hoarders and blackmarketers arrested during the last regime, that is when the Ministry was functioning there?

Shri Karmarkar: They have been impartial both during the last regime as well as in the present.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What about the number during the Bhargava Ministry. The hon. Minister stated that 331 persons have been arrested since the introduction of the President's rule. Were any arrests made during the last regime?

Shri Karmarkar: It is a continuous action. The arrests were in respect of specific offences and were made both in the Bhargava regime and in the post-Bhargava regime.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether many of the blackmarketers who are still to be detected have transferred their business to Delhi and PEPSU States and got an asylum there?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend appears to have better information about them. If he passes it on we shall be happy to act on it.

PROPERTY UNDER COURTS OF WARDS IN PAKISTAN

*1303. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from displaced persons, whose property was under the control of Courts of Wards in Pakistan, for grant of relief; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant them any relief?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Displaced wards from West Punjab and others of Punjabi extraction from other parts of West Pakistan, who were land-owners, have already been allotted land in Punjab (I) and P.E.P.S.U. Information in regard to others is being collected with a view to ascertaining whether any immediate relief is possible.

PAKISTANIS ENTERING INDIA

*1304. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of persons from Pakistan convicted so far for entering Indian territory?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): According to information available, so far, 4,200 persons have been convicted for offences under the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949. Information has not so far been received from the State Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, P.E.P.S.U., Saurashtra, Travancore Cochin, Cooch Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir. Information received from

the Chief Commissioners of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, and the Government of U.P. is not complete. In regard to Ajmer, the figures include cases only for the period from May 1949 to August, 1951.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the persons against whom action was taken by Government were thrown out of this country or were lodged in jail?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, first a person who is convicted has to undergo the term of imprisonment or he is fined he has to pay the fine. After that, if the case warrants, he is pushed back into Pakistan.

CLOTH QUOTA FOR EXPORT

*1307. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the present system of allotting cloth quota for export; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mills are going to be allowed to export such quantity of cloth as they will produce over and above the targets fixed for them?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) No.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the working of the system of allotting cloth quota has been reviewed by Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not understand the implication of the question. Where we allot a cloth quota, the allotted cloth goes out. So far as the working of that is concerned it is going on smoothly.

Shri S. N. Das: Where the mills were allowed to export directly some of their cloth I want to know whether that system has worked well or whether Government has received any complaints from established exporters that the mills were not able to export that quantity which was allotted to them.

Shri Karmarkar: We have received representations from established exporters to the effect that the allotments made in favour of the mills for direct export militated against the interests of the established exporters. In respect of that we issued a detailed communique showing how the allotment to the mills was only a very small portion of the total export of

944 million yards which was allowed to be sent out during this year.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the mills which were allowed to export their cloth exported all that cloth or whether they sold that cloth to some of their nominees to export?

Shri Karmarkar: I will have to find that.

Shri S. N. Sinha: Is it also a fact that some of the mills have been granted export quotas much in excess of their actual production?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to say that that is actually impossible, because the mills have been permitted to send out a part of their production—not to borrow it from outside and send it.

Shri T. N. Singh: Can the hon. Minister give in categories how many mills would have been allotted quota extending beyond five or three lakhs of yards?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the break-up with me, but I find on a cursory glance that 85 million yards out of 944 million yards have been allotted to uneconomic mills, mills which have established a super reputation for their products, post-war mills, and other mills on the basis of their deliveries for export. But I have not got the break-up.

Shri T. N. Singh: Can the hon. Minister give province-wise where the uneconomic mills are mostly situated?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall certainly give, after finding it out.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what proportion of the total cloth export has been made by the mills direct and what proportion has been made by the established exporters?

Shri Karmarkar: I said that 85 million yards out of 944 million yards scheduled to be exported during the whole of the year 1951 fell to the share of the mills. How much was actually exported and how much remains to be exported has to be found out. But I would tell the hon. Member that the quota available for the last four months of this year was only 190 million yards. Out of that, part has gone out and part has not gone out, because even in the allotments that we have made we just step it down month by month so as not to affect internal needs.

Shri M. Naik: Is it a fact that the quotas allotted to different States

which are not accepted by the States are also being exported by the mills?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to tell my hon. friend that there are two ways in which we regulate the exports. There is first of all an overall limit for export. That has been fixed, and the limit is 944 million yards. That is the first limitation imposed. The second limitation is we fix exactly how much percentage of the total production any mill can export. The regulation is that no mill can export more than 10 per cent. of its production, whatever happens, in respect of coarse and medium cloth. The percentage was the same in respect of fine and superfine cloth also till last month. But in view of the fact that there was not so much internal consumption and there was excess in some places, we allowed export of not more than 20 per cent in regard to fine and superfine cloth. These are the two limitations imposed. Then we see to it that what goes out is exactly within the limitation imposed taking the overall picture, that is to keep the limit of 944 million yards (and no more) that has been allotted for 1950-51. I hope that makes the position clear.

Shri Nandkishore Das: May I know whether Government decided recently to ask some of the mills to export 25 per cent. of their production, due to overproduction?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know. I shall find out.

LABOUR CLASSES IN RAYALSEEMA

*1308. **Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government are aware that 70 per cent. of the population of Rayalseema (Madras State) belong to labour classes?

(b) Are Government also aware that labour classes are not in a position to buy their rice quota for want of work?

(c) In how many centres have famine relief labour works been started to give work to these classes of people?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: In view of the plight of the labourers, will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps for providing work for them by starting famine relief works or otherwise in Rayalseema?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have got no information. That is the responsibility

of the State Government and we have requested the State Government to supply the information.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA BY PAKISTAN

*1309. **Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the anti-Indian propaganda which is being carried on by the representatives of Pakistan, in Australia, England, U.S.A. and the Middle East countries?

(b) If so, has any representation been made to Pakistan Government to stop such propaganda or to substantiate their allegations?

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

(b) We suggested to the Pakistan Government sometime ago that the provisions of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on press matters should be extended to external publicity. This suggestion was not acceptable to them. As the anti-Indian propaganda seems to be a part of a deliberate policy, it would be futile to make any further representation.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Is the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty by the Indonesian Government also the result of the Anti-Indian propaganda in Indonesia by Pakistan?

Dr. Keskar: That is a matter of opinion.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That has nothing to do with it.

Shri R. Velayudhan: What counter propaganda are we going to make against Pakistan?

Dr. Keskar: We do not want to imitate the Pakistan Government.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the nature of propaganda that has been conducted by Pakistan in these countries against India?

Dr. Keskar: It will be difficult to give in detail, but generally speaking the Pakistan representatives in these countries have been giving press statements and issuing pamphlets giving a distorted version of facts relating to India and Indo-Pakistan relations.

Shri A. C. Guha: Was it with regard to condition of the Muslim minorities and also regarding Kashmir and other matters?

Dr. Keskar: Both.

Shri R. C. Upadhyaya: Is it a fact that the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan is recoiling on Pakistan itself?

Dr. Deshmukh: It is bound to be so.

Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Is there any control by our embassies in those countries to check the false propaganda? If so, may I know what they have done in this direction in these countries?

Dr. Keskar: Our embassies in foreign countries are in a foreign country and they cannot check or control anything there.

TEXTILE MILLS IN RAYALSEEMA

*1310. **Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of textile mills for which licences have been granted and their location in Rayalseema Districts (Madras State)?

(b) Do Government propose to consider fresh applications for setting up textile mills in Rayalseema Districts?

(c) Do Government propose to arrange for allotting enough yarn to the Handloom weavers in the meantime in view of the fact that most of the labourers and the middle class people in Rayalseema area are mainly living on weaving and labour (Industrial)?

(d) What facilities do Government propose to provide for the Handloom Co-operating Marketing societies or provide enterprise factories to contact prospective buyers of handloom cloth overseas specially in Malaya, South Africa, West Indies and Ceylon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Three—two in Adoni and one in Rayadurg.

(b) No, as the spindlage allotted to the State is exhausted.

(c) Under the All India Yarn Distribution Scheme, the available supplies of yarn are distributed amongst the various States. Its internal distribution is the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

(d) The Indian Government Trade Representatives in foreign countries are already exhibiting to prospective buyers in foreign countries samples of Indian handloom fabrics collected from the handloom manufacturers and sent to them by the Textile Commissioner. Full size samples of Indian handloom fabrics are exhibited in International Trade Exhibitions held abroad. Foreign buyers interested in any of the samples are also furnished

with the addresses of the Indian handloom manufacturers concerned by the Indian Government Trade Representatives abroad to enable them to make direct contacts. Enquiries from foreign buyers received by the Textile Commissioner through the Indian Government Trade Representatives abroad are also forwarded to the Indian handloom manufacturers concerned for furnishing further particulars to the foreign buyers direct. The Indian handloom manufacturers could, therefore, either address the Indian Government Trade Representatives in those countries direct for list of prospective buyers of handloom cloth overseas or forward handloom samples to them through the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India.

ZINC OXIDE, WHITE AND RED LEAD
(EXPORT)

*1311. **Shri Lakshmanan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of zinc oxide, white lead and red lead exported from India during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) the countries to which they are exported; and

(c) whether Government have now placed any ban on export of these articles and if so, why?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Figures of exports of zinc oxide, white lead and red lead are not maintained separately. They are classified as "Paints and Colours" and a statement showing exports of paints and colours under two sub-heads (i) Graphite and (ii) other sorts, during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 to different countries is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 1].

(c) Yes. The export of these articles has been prohibited due to the difficult supply position of metals which are used in their manufacture.

Shri Lakshmanan: From the statement placed on the Table, it is seen that there is a considerable fall in the exports of these paints and pigments. May I know why in these circumstances Government thought it fit to place the ban? The fall is about 70 per cent.

Shri Karmarkar: I thought my hon. friend would easily see that the fall is on account of the ban.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know when the ban was imposed?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall try to find out. That date is not with me at the moment.

Shri M. Naik: May I know if any quantity of these commodities is imported from outside?

Shri Karmarkar: I want to supplement the answer given to the previous question because I have that information. It is with effect from the 4th August, 1951 that the export has been prohibited due to the difficult position of metals which are used in their manufacture. This gives the date.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether any quantity of these commodities is imported from outside?

Shri Karmarkar: We also import paints and colours and our imports of these articles, for instance, for 1950-51 was in value to the extent of Rs. 82 lakhs and 4 thousand rupees.

Shri Iyyunni: May I know whether it is possible to make use of these raw materials here in India?

Shri Karmarkar: We are making use of raw materials and our production in 1948 of both Zinc Oxide and white and red lead was to the tune of about 9,000 tons but to the extent to which we are not able to manufacture, we make imports, as I said a moment ago.

Shri Lakshmanan: What is the total internal requirement of these substances?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the figure with me just now.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TEA
PLANTATIONS

*1313. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total estimate of capital invested in tea plantations in India?

(b) How much of the capital is owned by non-Indians and how much is indigenous?

(c) Are there any cases of change over of management of tea plantations from Europeans or others to Indians since India became independent, and if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). According to very rough estimates, the total investment in tea plantations in India is about Rs. 60 crores, out of which the capital owned by non-Indians is about Rs. 45 crores and about Rs. 15 crores by Indians.

(c) Yes; but data as to extent of changeover of management of tea plantations from non-Indians to Indians is not available and is being collected.

Shri M. Naik: May I know if Indian capital is shy of investments?

Shri Karmarkar: No. It has not been actually so in the past and now the Indian capital had given signs by way of changeover, much more than by way of development of new enterprise.

Shri M. Naik: May I know what is the policy in respect of expansion of tea plantations?

Shri Karmarkar: That is another question. The policy of Government with regard to tea expansion is definitely positive in the sense that we have drawn up the 15 years of development during which period the acreage will be increased by a certain figure, which I do not have with me at the moment.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know out of this foreign capital how much is invested in Bengal and Assam and how much in the South?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not the break-up of the figures.

WORLD NEWSPRINT POSITION

*1314. **Shri M. Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what was the view of the International Materials Conference in respect of the World Newsprint position now prevailing?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): As far as Government of India are aware, the world newsprint position is still under review. India has, however, been granted an emergency allocation of 2,500 short tons.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I know how these 2,500 tons are proposed to be distributed amongst the newspapers in India?

Shri Karmarkar: It has been decided in consultation with the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society that the newsprint allocated to India should be distributed on a priority basis among all the newspapers in India which regularly send to Government returns under the Newsprint Control Order.

Shri Shiva Rao: Is it a fact that my hon. friend has gone back on an assurance which was given in August that newspapers in short supply would get preference over newspapers which have built up large stocks?

Shri Karmarkar: The fact of the matter is that smaller newspapers with a consumption of less than 5 tons have been given double their allotment. Apart from that, there is also another aspect of the question namely whether newspapers which have sufficient stocks are treated in the same way as newspapers with less stock. Is that the question?

Shri Shiva Rao: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: If that is the question, we have been consulting the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society as Advisers in this matter. At one time we did think of excluding from the purview of this allocation of 2,500 tons newspapers which had more than 6 months stock. Ultimately it was decided in consultation with the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society that these newspapers also should have their *pro-rata* share.

Shri Shiva Rao: Has my hon. friend received any protest from newspapers that they are proceeding on the principle of giving more to the 'Haves' and of denying what is due to 'Have-nots'?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, we have received protests both from the 'Have-nots' as also from the 'have-less'. There have been some complaints also that the 'Much-haves' have a little more than those 'much-less-haves'. That is also a protest which we have received. After considering the whole question, we thought the most convenient way of disposing of the matter was to give a *pro-rata* share to all persons though it looks a little wrong that those papers with a stock also should derive a share from this

Shri Shiva Rao: In view of these representations, is my hon. friend prepared to reconsider the decisions which have already been reached?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, if a similar matter comes for decision in the future. But, we consider at the moment that so far as this 2,500 tons is concerned, it is a little too late.

Shri M. Naik: May I know how this emergency allocation compares with the allocation made to other countries?

Shri Karmarkar: We have no information about other countries.

Shri M. Naik: Some time ago, the hon. Minister stated that newsprint manufacture will be started in India with the raw materials in the Himalayan regions. May I know if any progress has so far been made in this direction?

Shri Karmarkar: The materials in the Himalayan region were being examined and experiments were being made. But, that does not arise out of this question.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know if any of the allocation will go for election purposes?

Shri Karmarkar: This allocation to newspapers?

Shri R. Velayudhan: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: To the extent to which the newspapers will publish anything about elections, to that extent this allocation will go for election purposes.

QUALITY CONTROL SCHEME FOR COTTON

*1315. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the different features of the "quality control" scheme for Cotton proposed to be introduced for the 1951-52 crops?

(b) Is it a fact that some six varieties of cotton will not be subjected to any control and if so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press note dated the 24th August, 1951, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 2.]

(b) Yes. These varieties of cotton are of improved varieties, and have recently been developed. The total quantity of each variety grown is also relatively small.

Shri M. Naik: From the Press Communiqué I find that there are some "Sworn" surveyors of the East India Cotton Association whose serving will be requisitioned. May I know what is meant by these particular "Sworn" surveyors?

Shri Karmarkar: What happened last year was that in respect of the same variety of cotton, if there was some cotton which showed better staple-length, that cotton would get, in accordance with its increase in staple-length, some more allowance in its price. Under a system where there were no sworn surveyors, nor any machinery for examining whether a particular variety was superior or not, it was possible for people interested to smuggle a lower variety of cotton as superior variety to do so. Therefore, with a view to see that proper varieties of cotton get proper prices, there will be "sworn" surveyors. At

the present moment, there are six of them appointed by the East India Cotton Association whose function will be to make a sample survey examination of the cotton offered for sale.

Shri M. Naik: What is the function of the East Indian Cotton Association with respect to Government? Has Government any connection with this Association? What is the relationship between the Government and this Association?

Shri Karmarkar: The East Indian Association deals with cotton; Government is Government; there is no relationship.

Shri M. Naik: Here is a statement that the area where the cotton is grown should be "protected". What does this protection mean?

Shri Karmarkar: Area protected means that in that area no other inferior variety of seed will be permitted to be sown and there will be no adulteration in the seed that will grow into cotton in that area.

Dr. Deshmukh: Have Government considered a complaint from Berar that a certain variety of Cambodia cotton grown thereon should be taken out of control and if so, have the Government come to any decision by which exemption will be granted to that variety?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know of any such complaint. Since my hon. friend draws my attention to it, I shall find out.

COMING OF WHITE RUSSIANS TO INDIA

*1316. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 212 asked on the 10th September, 1951 and state:

(a) whether Government have any information as to the reasons for the coming of white Russians to India; and

(b) whether they have been kept under custody or in any refugee organisation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Owing to political changes in Sinkiang, these persons left their homes and came to India via Tibet.

(b) No. They have been granted visas to stay in India for three months on the distinct understanding that the Government of India undertake no responsibility to accommodate or maintain them. They are expected to leave India within that period.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What are the considerations that prompted our Government to extend an asylum to these White Russians?

Shri Satish Chandra: These White Russians came to Tibet and wanted transit visas. They have not been given asylum here; they have been given only three months temporary residence permits. They will go to some other country after this period.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether the Chinese Government have made any representations in regard to these White Russians who have come down to India and if so, what is the result?

Shri Satish Chandra: No. No representation has been received from the Chinese Government.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Has Government any information as to whether these White Russians indulged in any counter-revolutionary activities in Sinkiang?

Shri Satish Chandra: No. These White Russians came to Sinkiang after the last Russian Revolution. Some of them are their children. Afterwards, they moved to Tibet with the establishment of Communist regime in Sinkiang. From Tibet, with the communist advance, they came to India. Now perhaps they will move to some other country.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that these White Russians have requested the Government to extend the visas?

Shri Satish Chandra: Government does not propose to extend their visas. Government is making every effort to find out a permanent asylum for them.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word? It is the normal practice of Governments and it is certainly the practice of the Government of India to afford an asylum to those who seek it provided they do not misuse that asylum in any way for political activity against any other friendly country. In accordance with this practice, if people come, even though they may not be welcome, nevertheless, we cannot refuse them asylum.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that these White Russians who have come down to India were antagonistic to the Chinese regime?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know which particular lot of people the hon. Member is referring to, because odd people come. I do not know whom the hon. Member is calling White Russians, for the matter of that; it is not by any means clear. Is he

referring by any chance to the Kazaks?

Shri Rathnaswamy: I refer to these White Russians.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who are they?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have they got any distinctive names?

Shri R. Velayudhan: What is the question, Sir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am asking, is he referring to the Kazaks?

Shri Rathnaswamy: Yes; Kazaks.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These Kazaks are nomadic tribes who wander about and who now, owing to political changes in Central Asia, quite apart from Tibetan developments, were pushed down from Sinkiang. They floated down to Tibet and they have floated down to Ladakh.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What were the reasons why these people had to come away from Sinkiang?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Mr. Amolakh Chand.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Political changes.

Shri Amolakh Chand: What is the number of White Russians or Kazaks who got visa permits to visit and reside in India for three months, when did they come and when are they likely to be cleared out?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Only about two, three or four days ago I gave the number in answer to a question. But speaking from memory, I think about 400 or so have actually entered the Kashmir State territory from Tibet, and large numbers are on the other side. And I think about 25 or 35 were allowed to proceed to Srinagar.

TRACTORS (IMPORT)

*1317. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of tractors imported every year since 1948-49, with the Horse Power, make and price at the port of landing?

(b) Did Government charge any import duty and if so, how does it work out *ad valorem*?

(c) How are these tractors distributed State-wise at present?

(d) Which Governments have made adequate arrangements for supply of spare parts and repairs?

(e) Which Governments have arrangements for training of mechanics and in how many centres?

(f) How many of the tractors imported into India work on diesel, kerosene, power or petrol?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Three statements are laid on the Table of the House, giving the information as far as it is available. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 3.]

(b) Agricultural tractors are free from import duty. On other tractors the rates of import duty have varied from time to time as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Upto 22-10-48 | 10% ad valorem |
| 23-10-48 to 28-2-51 | 5% ad valorem |
| 1-3-51 to date | 5½% ad valorem |

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 4.]

(d) I understand some States have established workshops for repair of Government-owned tractors. Specific details are not known.

Importers of tractors have however to guarantee as a condition precedent to the grant of an import licence, the supply of spare parts to the extent of 15 per cent of the value of the tractors imported and also the provision of adequate facilities for after-sales service.

(e) Exact information is not readily available.

(f) 490 on diesel, 232 on power kerosene, and 30 on petrol.

Dr. Deshmukh: Since a duty is levied on the import of tractors, has the hon. Minister got figures of import of tractors on private account by either the State Governments or by private firms? From the Statement given, it does not appear that they have this information.

Shri Karmarkar: There are two sets given in the statements—those imported by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and those tractors including private and Government tractors. There is no break-up of tractors imported by private firms alone.

Dr. Deshmukh: Can it be stated that all tractors imported are included in the Statement given? Are there no additional ones?

Shri Karmarkar: In addition to those imported by the Food & Agriculture Ministry?

Dr. Deshmukh: No, in addition to those given in the Statement.

Shri Karmarkar: The Statement contains the information that we have.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the tractors imported by the Food and Agriculture Ministry were meant for use of the Government of India or were they for being loaned to State Governments and to private persons?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no specific information on this point, I would like to find out the position before I venture an answer.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Is it a fact that because the spare parts for the tractors were not available, the Government of India sent out a high officer to America to procure these spare parts and if so how much spare parts has he been able to procure from America for India?

Shri Karmarkar: We are not aware of any complaint of want of or shortage of spare parts. The question is too vague, and if the hon. Member would give me some more details I shall find out which officer went and why.

Dr. Deshmukh: The Statement shows that in 1948, 252 tractors were imported, in 1949, 37 were imported and in 1950 some 296. In 1951 the figure so far is eleven. What is the total number of tractors intended to be imported in 1951?

Shri Karmarkar: I would require notice.

COMMODITIES EXPORTED THROUGH COCHIN PORT

*1318. **Shri Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the commodities exported to foreign countries through the Cochin Port, on which export duties are levied; and

(b) the amount collected by way of export duties on these articles during the period of 1950-51 and from January to July, 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Pepper, Tea, Jute manufactures, cotton waste and Vegetable oils.

(b) The amount of export duty collected from these articles during the periods 1950-51 and January to July 1951 was Rs. 4,24,12,611 and Rs. 2,40,58,064 respectively.

Shri Iyyunni: May I know what are the articles that are mainly exported from the Cochin port?

Shri Karmarkar: The articles can be gathered from the statement regarding the export duty. I find they

are jute, sacking, hessian, and other articles like raw cotton, cotton waste, rice, tea, cigarette and cigar cheroots, manganese ore, mustard oil, oil-seeds, black-pepper and raw wool etc.

Shri Lakshmanan: What is the total value of the exports during 1950 through the Cochin port and what percentage does it represent of India's foreign exchange earned during this period?

Shri Karmarkar: I would require notice of the question, to get the information particularly of the Cochin Port.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether the figures for 1950-51 register an increase over the last year's figures?

Shri Karmarkar: Our general exports show an increase in value, but as regards Cochin Port in particular, I will have to find out.

RUBBER (PRICE)

*1319. **Shri Iyyuni:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what was the world price of rubber in August, 1951?

(b) What is the price fixed by the Government of India for the rubber produced in India per 100 lbs.?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Average F.O.B. Colombo price for 1st quality sheet rubber during August 1951 was Rs. 227/31 per 100 lbs.

The average Singapore price of 1st quality sheet rubber was also about the same.

The London prices of rubber in August are not readily available with Government. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. However, according to the Ceylon Times, the London Spot price of 1st quality sheet rubber during August 1951 ranged from 44 to 45½ d., Buyers, and 44½ to 45½ d., Sellers per lb.

(b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to Ministry of Commerce and Industry Extraordinary Notification No. 90 S.R.O. 759 dated the 21st May, 1951 which contains the information asked for.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether Government have any schemes for rehabilitation of the plantation industry so as to overcome the war-time damage due to slaughter tapping?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question relates to price of rubber and here we are going into the question of the general development of rubber industry.

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information.

SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD ETC. BY PAKISTAN

*1320. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of firewood, cotton seed, cotton seed oil cakes and cigar wrapper leaf that has been supplied to India by Pakistan since the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of February, 1951?

(b) Was there any quota fixed for supply?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement giving the requisite information upto the 15th August 1951 is laid on the Table of the House. Later information is not yet available.

(b) No quotas have been fixed under the Agreement for the import of any of these items from Pakistan except in the case of firewood which is to be imported from East Pakistan only and for which a quota of 20,000 tons has been stipulated.

STATEMENT

The import of firewood, cotton seed, cotton seed oil cakes and cigar wrapper leaf from Pakistan under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of February 1951 during the period 26th February to 15th August 1951.

| No. | Article | Unit of measurement | Quantity | Value |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | | Rs. |
| 1. | Firewood | Tons | 3,915 | 72,819 |
| 2. | Cotton seed | " | 33,788 | 1,30,79,951 |
| 3. | Cotton seed oil cakes | " | 12,708 | 28,97,285 |
| 4. | Cigar Wrapper leaf | Value | .. | .. |

Shri S. C. Samanta: I find from the answer that it has been stipulated to import 20,000 tons of firewood from East Pakistan, but only about 4,000 tons have been imported. May I know whether this is due to fall in our demand for the firewood or due to want of transport facilities?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to find out the details—as to why there has been this shortage in the imports of fire-wood.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any export and/or import restrictions on the movement of these articles?

Shri Karmarkar: Fire-wood can be freely exported from East Pakistan and we have also included this item in our Open General Licence. Therefore there is no restriction on fire-wood imports.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards the other two items, may I know whether permits are issued by the Indian Government for their import?

Shri Karmarkar: The position is different with regard to different articles. As regards the import of cotton seed and cotton seed oil cakes, while we have received a representation from the oil mills not to import these as that would affect in a detrimental manner our internal position as regards that industry is concerned, we have been advised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that as our internal supply of cotton seed oil cakes is such that there is shortage, the import from Pakistan should be continued, for the present.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The figures for cigar wrapper leaf have not been given. May I know whether it has not been imported at all or if imported, it was processed, manufactured or raw?

Shri Karmarkar: Obviously no quantity has been imported from Pakistan as seen from the absence of figures.

SHOLAPUR MILLS

*1324. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make a statement about the Sholapur Mills since its management has been taken over by Government;

(b) whether Government received any complaints about its present working and production; and

(c) if so, the nature of these complaints and the steps taken thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance 1950 (now Act) was promulgated on 9th January 1950. The new Board of Directors appointed under the provisions of the Ordinance took over charge on 10th January, 1950.

After arranging necessary finance, the mills started working w.e.f. 25th March 1951. At present Units B and C of the mills are working 2 shifts both in spinning and weaving. The two units together in August, 1951, worked 77,171 spindles and 2,195 looms on the first shift and 56,915 Spindles and 811 looms on the second shift. Taking both day and night together, the aggregate number of spindles worked is about 1,34,000 spindles and looms about 3,000 per day. In view of the very bad condition of 'A' Mills, the unit is not being run at all. The mill is making steady progress and working at a profit.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether the production of the mill has increased or decreased after the taking over by the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: The production has obviously increased, because the profits have also shown a definite increase. In June profits stood at Rs. 16,000 and in July it was Rs. 43,000. There has been a progressive increase.

Shri A. C. Guha: It was said that the 'A' unit is not working. When is it expected to start work?

Shri Karmarkar: There is no early prospect of its working.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it a fact that 13,000 workers have been discharged from this factory?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the figures: I will have to find out.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has there been any reduction in the number of workers?

Shri Karmarkar: Since the 'A' part of the mills is not working there must be a reduction of workers in that unit. Obviously we cannot keep the workers idle.

Shri Sidhva: Is it not a fact that in the interest of the shareholders and on account of increased production these workers have been retrenched?

Shri Karmarkar: Of course it is true. I am thankful to my hon. friend for the suggestion that whatever has been done has been in the interest of the shareholders.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister gave an assurance that a representative of the small shareholders will be appointed on the management board. What steps have Government taken to put in a representative of the small shareholders of the management board?

Shri Karmarkar: If that assurance has been given by Government, they must be considering the matter. I have no specific knowledge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would suggest to the Minister that if he has any information he may give but not answer that if Government had given an assurance they must be considering.

Shri Karmarkar: I stand corrected. In fact I should have objected to the question as not arising from this one.

Shri Sidhva: The question is a general one relating to the administration of the mills and their working and hence it is proper to ask a question about the assurance given by the Minister about putting a representative of the small shareholders on the management board. My question was whether that assurance has been carried out.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall require notice for that.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will Government place the annual general report of the company on the Table of the House?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall consider it.

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS

*1326. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any definite policy has by now been evolved in the matter of making Ambassadorial appointments in different countries?

(b) How many of these appointments are held by public men and how many by persons of the Foreign Service Cadre?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No definite policy or rules can be laid down for the appointment of Heads of Missions. Experience, capacity and suitability have to be taken into consideration in each specific case and each specific post. Government tries to choose the best and most competent representatives irrespective of whether they are officials or non-officials.

(b) Publicmen 17.
Officers 13.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that most of the recent appointments were filled up by servicemen?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have given the figures. I do not think there has been any marked change recently in the proportions.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What efforts have been made by the Government

to assess the ability and integrity of those available among public men so as to enable them to fill up these appointments?

Shri R. Velayudhan: In regard to the recent appointments of ambassadors is it a fact that the Government preferred more the I.C.S. men because there were no suitable public men to adorn such posts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to what recent appointments the hon. Member refers to. I do not know of any change. This business of appointing heads of Missions entails consideration of many factors. For one, linguistic knowledge, knowledge of that country, knowledge of the background of that country and for another, a suitable wife.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Are Government aware of the well known convention followed in foreign countries like the U.S.A. where most of these appointments are filled up with public men and not by servicemen?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government are aware of this convention in some countries and also they are aware that the convention has failed in some countries.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What are the positive achievements of these servicemen which entitle them to fill up these appointments as against public men?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: With all respect might I say that it would be more pertinent if the question put by the hon. Member were what positive achievements and qualifications are necessary for any person including a public man. For instance a person who is in the foreign service has to devote his career to the diplomatic service. He is trained for it from the very beginning. He may fail or succeed but he gets the training year after year for 20 or 25 years in a particular field, acquires knowledge of foreign countries, in their language and specialises in particular subjects. Obviously unless he is far away below the average he learns from that training and experience, while another person who may be brilliant otherwise may be totally ignorant of that country of their language and without any background of training, because he has had no chance during all the past years. To give even a clever man a job about which he knows little entails certain difficulties and it is not fair to him or to the Government. Everywhere the foreign services in most countries are gradually filled by people who have been trained from the

beginning for such specialised positions. At the same time the endeavour has always been to keep up a level for those who are called public men to come in and give them a certain tone. Both have to be done. There is no point in having a foreign service at all and training them if you do not use them fully. Apart from the non-official element it is likely to get into ruts and routines and that too is not good.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if all the 30 ambassadors have suitable wives, according to the standard laid down by the hon. Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I object. I cannot discuss matrimonial affairs here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDO-PAKISTAN PACT

***1305. Shri Krishnanand Rai:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the political tension that has recently developed between India and Pakistan has affected in any way the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of the 8th April, 1950; and

(b) if so, what have been the ostensible effects on the pact?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The prevailing tension between India and Pakistan has obviously affected the working of the Agreement. The most noticeable consequence is the spate of false anti-Indian propaganda which has been continuing unchecked in Pakistan newspapers and among other circles in Pakistan. It is also reported that migrants moving from Pakistan to India are once more being subjected to petty harassments at the customs borders. In several other ways also the smooth working of the Agreement is being hampered.

BALL-BEARING FACTORY

***1306. Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ball-bearing factory has been installed in India;

(b) if so, where and when it has been started; and

(c) what is its capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to parts

(a) and (b) of the Starred Question No. 294 on the 14th May, 1951. The factory started production in August 1950.

(c) 6 lakh numbers complete bearings.

AVIATION PETROL

***1312. Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cut has been effected in the Aviation Petrol for civil aviation from and over India;

(b) if so how much and the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of re-introducing petrol or kerosene ration in the near future in India?

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

(b) The overall saving effected for the week ending 2nd September 1951 comes to 34 per cent. of the consumption figures before the restrictions came into effect. It has been necessary to effect this saving due to shortage of aviation spirit following the closure of the Abadan refineries.

(c) No, unless there is some unforeseen change for the worse in our supply position.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS

***1321. Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of galvanised corrugated sheets produced in the year 1951 and how it compares with the production in 1950; and

(b) the quantity of galvanised corrugated sheets released from the 1st January, 1951 up till now for use by general public and for Government use?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) 29,896 tons in the first seven months of 1951 as compared to 46,791 tons in the corresponding period of 1950. The total production in 1950 amounted to 82,075 tons.

(b) Information is not available.

Dhotis

***1322. Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dhotis of different lengths separately with width varying from 44" to 52" produced by Textile Mills in the years 1950 and 1951; and

(b) the country's requirement of such *Dhotis* this year?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) According to the information furnished by the States, the total requirements of *Dhotis* during this year would be about 5,40,000 bales. No accurate estimate can, however, be given.

STATEMENT

Dhoties manufactured in the Mills

(Figures in standard bales)
BALE-1500 yds.

| Year | 44" width and below | above 44" width | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1950 | 140,406 | 59,476 | 199,882 |
| 1951 (Jan. /July) | 161,059 | 92,662 | 253,721 |

Detailed figures of *Dhoties* of different widths and lengths produced in India are not available.

SUPERFINE AND PRINTED CLOTH

***1323. Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that the Delhi Rationing Authority has ordered free sale of superfine and printed cloth from 1st September, 1951;

(b) the reason for such order and whether any instruction was issued by Government to the Rationing Authority; and

(c) whether any such instructions have been issued by Government to various State Governments in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) Superfine cloth packed during April, May and June 1951 and printed cloth lying in stock with fair price shops on 13th August 1951 have been allowed to be sold freely up to 30 yards at a time outside the rationed quota.

(b) The Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi, has taken the above decision as on account of high prices of these types of cloth there was no demand for them as part of the cloth ration and fair price shops were experiencing difficulty in disposal. No instructions were issued by the Government

of India as details of internal distribution rest with the State Governments.

(c) No.

CHEAP RADIO SETS

***1325. Shri Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which are being taken by the Government of India to produce cheap radio sets;

(b) whether any firms are prepared to take this work in hand;

(c) whether Government propose to take up this work on the level of State trading industry;

(d) in what part of India a factory of this nature is likely to be established; and

(e) by what time the production is likely to begin?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) Development of the Radio Receiver Industry is left to private enterprise, but Government gives all reasonable assistance to manufacturers whenever necessary.

(b) They are, but the drawback is the smallness of the demand.

(c) No.

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

SALT PRODUCTION

***1327. Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what scheme has been decided upon regarding the production of salt in the sea-waste of West Bengal;

(b) whether the Report of the French experts has been received; and

(c) whether their recommendations have been accepted?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) to (c).

The French experts submitted their report in April last to the Government of West Bengal, recommending the establishment of a salt factory on the Contai sea-board of West Bengal. This report, however, does not include a complete layout of the proposed factory which is considered essential for checking up the calculations given by the experts. The Government of West Bengal have, therefore, asked the experts to furnish a complete layout of the factory and also to clarify certain points in their report.

OIL SUPPLIES

*1328. **Shri Sahva:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state since the dispute between the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and the Government of Iran, what quantity of Kerosene oil, petrol and aviation spirit has been imported from places other than Abadan (Iran) and at what price?

(b) What was the price of these commodities paid before the dispute?

(c) Has any contract been made for purchase of these oils from other oil companies and if so, with whom?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). The figures of imports are not yet available, but all supplies from the third week of June have been from sources other than Abadan. So far there has been no increase in the prices and the selling prices of Aviation Spirit, Motor Spirit, and Kerosene are the same today as they were when the supplies were stopped from Iran. However, since freight charges from the U.S.A. are higher than from the Persian Gulf, a very small increase may occur in the case of some products which have to come from the U.S.A.

(c) The Oil Companies operating in India have their associates in various producing countries in sterling areas as well as dollar areas. They are, therefore, developing arrangements to obtain supplies for India through their associates. The bulk of our supplies continue to be from the sources in the Persian Gulf outside Iran.

EXPORT OF WOOL

*1329. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total exportable quota of Indian wool for the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): Sixteen million lbs.

IMPORT OF CLOCKS

*1330. **Shri Amolakh Chand:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of clocks into India has been re-permitted after a ban lasting for a year and a half;

(b) if so, how many clocks have been imported into India since then;

(c) what is the position of the Indian clock manufacturing industry, since the ban was lifted; and

(d) what were the reasons for removing the ban?

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The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) and (b). There has been no ban on import of clocks. During 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, clocks and time-pieces valued at Rs. 38.63, 40.71 and 12.65 lakhs respectively were imported.

(c) Four firms are at present engaged in the manufacture of clocks. Of these three have started production only in 1950. Certain other firms had taken up the manufacture of clocks but had to close down for want of adequate planning and finance.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

TANNED LEATHER (EXPORT)

*1331. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of vegetable tanned and chrome tanned leather exported from India during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) to which of the foreign countries this was exported; and

(c) to which of the countries export of this commodity has increased and to which countries it has decreased in volume?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Copy placed in the Library, see No. P. 224/51].

BICYCLES

*1333. **Shri Bharati:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total estimated requirements of complete bicycles in India during the calendar year 1951?

(b) What is the target of production by the Indian manufacturers?

(c) What is their actual production during the eight months that has elapsed?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) About 5 lakh numbers.

(b) 1½ lakh numbers.

(c) 52,703 numbers.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR BICYCLES

*1334. **Shri Bharati:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the values of the three highest licences granted to each

of the categories, established importers, new comers, actual users, manufacturers and others, if any, for the licensing period, January-June, 1951 excluding the licences in Jammu and Kashmir, and Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Value of three highest licences issued for import of complete bicycles during the period January-June 1951 to established importers, newcomers and actual users/manufacturers.

| | Rs. |
|---|----------|
| (i) Established Importers— | |
| (1) Messrs. Janki Das & Co., New Delhi | 2,63,318 |
| (2) Messrs. M. M. Ghosh and Bros., Calcutta | 1,19,802 |
| (3) Messrs. B. B. Kusumgar & Co., Ltd., Bombay | 1,16,076 |
| (ii) Newcomers— | |
| (1) 402 Nos. | 4,671 |
| (2) Messrs. Narayandas Kesavjee, Bombay | 4,668 |
| (3) Messrs. Trikamlal J. Desai & Co., Ahmedabad | 4,867 |
| (iii) Actual users/manufacturers | Nil |

CYCLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES (IMPORT LICENCES)

*1335. Shri Bharati: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the values of the three highest licences for import of parts and accessories of cycles issued to each of the categories, established importers, newcomers, actual users, manufacturers and others, if any, for the licensing period January-June 1951, excluding the licenses in Jammu and Kashmir, and Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The value of the three highest licences for import of parts and accessories of cycles issued to established importers, newcomers, actual users/manufacturers during January-June 1951.

| | Rs. |
|--|--------|
| (I) Established importers. | |
| (1) M/s. S. N. & Pandit, Calcutta | 38,616 |
| (2) M/s. Chitman Lal D. sai, Calcutta. | 28,628 |
| (3) M/s. R. Ja Cycle and Motor Works, Bangalore. | 20,266 |

| (II) Newcomers. | Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) 334 Nos. | 2,061 |
| (2) M/s. Barley Supply Co., Alwar. | 1,992 |
| (3) M/s. A. C. Gull and Sons, Delhi. | 1,957 |
| (III) Actual users/manufacturers. | Nil |

ENEMY PROPERTIES IN INDIA

*1336. Shri Karunakara Menon: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the condition at present of the enemy properties that were left in India by the enemy countries as a result of the two world wars and who are in control of the same;

(b) whether Government are aware of the existence of a body called Commonwealth Trust of India who are in possession of the German factories and business on the West Coast;

(c) if so, what are the terms under which the above Trust is managing the above factories; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to terminate the management of the above Trust and take charge of the properties and business or entrust them to Indian hands for the purpose of management?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) Enemy properties which came under the control of the Government of India during the First world war were disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920. No such property is now held by Government. Enemy properties which came under Government's control as a result of the second world war are held vested by the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, and will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Peace Treaties to be concluded with the respective countries.

(b) to (d). Information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

HINDU MINORITIES IN EAST BENGAL

*1337. Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that the Hindu minorities of East Bengal are in any way discriminatingly treated (as regards requisition of houses, sanctity of temples and places of worship, law and order, educational system, economic opportunities, taxation, any special levies or extractions of contributions, public services etc.);

(b) if so, in what forms and whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan; and

(c) whether Government are aware that a feeling of panic is increasing among the Hindus of East Bengal leading to the exodus of a large number of Hindus from East Bengal?

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

(b) Reports show that Hindus are being discriminated against in the following ways:

(1) Hindu houses are being requisitioned even when in occupation of owners or their relations and agents and returning migrants have not been able to secure release of houses in many cases.

(2) Temples and other places of public worship have been desecrated.

(3) Petty harassments by Ansars and subordinate officials continue unchecked and local authorities are somewhat indifferent to the complaints by Hindus. A large number of cases involving offences against property and person are being committed in Hindu houses.

(4) It seems to be a definite part of Government policy to re-write text books with a view to eulogising Muslim religion and culture. The revised text books very often contain material which is somewhat offensive to Hindu sentiment and sufficient attention is not paid to Hindu history and culture.

(5) Indirect pressure is brought to bear upon private employers not to employ non-Muslims and to discharge them if a large number is already in employment in any particular concern.

(6) Complaints have been received of deliberate over-assessment of income-tax and sales tax on Hindus. Special levies are also made on them in certain areas for the purpose of civil defence fund, national defence fund, etc.

(7) It is reported that in many Government offices junior Muslim Government servants are being promoted in preference to the claims of senior Hindu employees.

All these reports are not of course verified. They are taken up from time to time by our Central Minister with the Pakistan Central Minister.

(c) The exodus of Hindus from East Bengal increased in June this year and has been above normal since.

INDIAN CARPETS (EXPORT)

*1338. **Shrimati Jayashri:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Indian carpets are exported to foreign countries?

(b) Which are the places from which these carpets are exported?

(c) Which are the foreign countries to which these carpets are exported?

(d) What are the Sterling and Dollar earnings by the export?

(e) What technical assistance are Government giving to increase the output?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The principal ports of export are Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The principal producing centres for better type of carpets are Amritsar, Agra, Gwalior and Jaipur. Mirzapur, Bhadohi and Bangalore produce medium and cheap type of carpets.

(c) United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America and Australia are the principal importers of Indian Carpets.

(d) The value of Indian Carpets exported during 1950-51 was:

Sterling: Rs. 486 lakhs

Dollar: Rs. 66 lakhs.

(e) The Industry has not so far approached the Government for any technical assistance.

FANS IN PARLIAMENT CHAMBER

*1339. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fans old and new ones, in Parliament Chamber (including galleries) and in the rest of Parliament House, separately;

(b) how many are of foreign make, and how many of Indian make, together with the names of manufacturers;

(c) whether there is any guarantee given by manufacturers, if so, of what nature and for what period;

(d) whether the fan from which a blade flew off in Parliament Chamber on the 28th August, 1951 has been in continual operation since its purchase years ago;

(e) in view of the finding that the design of fixing-arrangement of the fan blade of the pedestal fan is primitive, and the performance of th

fan inefficient, whether any measures are under consideration for improvement in these directions;

(f) how long it will be before the Chamber is completely air-conditioned; and

(g) whether a Committee of Parliament will be set up to inquire into the happening, considering its serious nature and its relation to arrangements within the Parliament Chamber?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) There are at present 24 old and 12 new pedestal fans in Parliament Chamber (including galleries). In the rest of the Parliament House there are 43 fans, all of the old type.

(b) The 67 old fans are of Revo make, manufactured by Revo Electric Company, U.K. The 12 new fans are of Indian manufacture—Messrs Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd.

(c) The old fans were purchased nearly 20 years ago and it is not possible to trace papers of guarantee, if any, given by the manufacturers. As regards the new fans, these were purchased in March 1950 through D.G.I. and S. No special guarantee conditions were stipulated in the contract, but the manufacturers give a trade guarantee to all original purchasers guaranteeing M.E.I. fans for 2 years against electrical or mechanical manufacturing defects.

(d) Yes. But it was used sparingly till regular summer sessions in Delhi started.

(e) Arrangements are being made for air conditioning the Parliament Chamber and the present Council of State Chamber where most of these fans are in use.

(f) The order for the air conditioning plant and installation has already been placed and it is hoped that the plant will be installed and ready for use before the next hot weather.

(g) In view of the Report of the investigation officer, a copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House, it does not appear to me necessary to set up such a Committee.

HAND-LOOMS IN KUTCH

*1340, **Shri Dholakia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hand-looms in Kutch State;

(b) the number of bales of yarn supplied to those looms per month;

(c) for how many days this supply of yarn provides work to each loom during the month; and

(d) what are the sources of supply of yarn to these looms?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 4175.

(b) 65.

(c) 5 days.

(d) The Shah Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Anjar, Kutch.

U. N. O. BUDGET

*1341. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the member-countries have a hand in framing the budget of income and expenditure of the U.N. Organisation; and

(b) the amount which India has been asked to pay to U.N.O. for the coming year and how it has been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) The United Nations budget is prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and is examined by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Budget and the Report of this Committee are then considered by the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary Questions) before they are finally approved and adopted by the General Assembly.

(b) India's contribution to the United Nations in 1951 was Rs. 66,17,200 (\$ 1,389,615) assessed at 3.41 per cent. of the total contribution. The Contributions Committee which met in August last to review contributions has recommended an increase in India's contribution to 3.53 per cent. for the year 1952. Contributions are assessed broadly according to the capacity of member-countries to pay. Capacity to pay is determined by comparative estimates of national income.

RAZOR MANUFACTURE (PROTECTION)

317. **Shri D. S. Seth:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protection is afforded to the razor manufacturing industry of India;

(b) whether Government have received any representations for the grant of protection from the various firms manufacturing razors in India; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from certain manufacturers of razor blades. In order to give relief to the industry, Government have permitted a refund of duty paid in excess of 18½ and 8½ *ad valorem* on steel strips of non-British and British manufacture respectively. This concession is however extended only to manufacturers approved by Government.

Khas Khas SCREENS

318. Shri Kshudiram Mahata: Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of providing window screens with "Khas Khas" during the last summer in all Government of India office buildings in Delhi and other places;

(b) whether such arrangements are made each year anew; and

(c) the names of places where Government office buildings are so equipped in summer?

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

(a) Figures of expenditure regarding provision of window screens with "Khas Khas" are not booked separately. The total costs of providing *khas khas tatties* and *pardahs* in office building are:

(i) Delhi and New Delhi, Rs. 1,00,000 approximately.

(ii) Other places, Rs. 5,235.

(b) *Khas Khas tatties* and *pardahs* of the previous year are renovated to the utmost extent possible and the balance of requirements is met by providing new ones.

(c) (1) Delhi and New Delhi.

(2) Izzatnagar.

(3) Allahabad.

(4) Akola.

(5) Nagpur.

(6) Ahmedabad.

(7) Rajkot.

(8) Trichinopoly.

(9) Begumpet.

(10) Warrangal.

(11) Gannavaram.

(12) Donakonda.

(13) Kharagpur.

CAMPS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

319. Shri A. Joseph: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased

to state the number of displaced persons in each camp and the names of the camps in Saharanpur and Dehra Dun Districts of U.P.?

(b) Have these displaced persons occupied any old buildings in Saharanpur and Dehra Dun districts, and if so, what is the amount spent on these buildings for repairs etc.?

(c) How many Government buildings are still lying vacant in the above districts without being occupied by displaced persons?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There are now three camps in Saharanpur and Dehra Dun Districts of U.P. as below:

Saharanpur District.

| Name of the camp. | Number of displaced persons. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Ramnagar. | 2196 |
| (2) Exhibition Grounds. | 4012 |

Dehradun District.

1. Prem Nagar. 6185

(b) Yes. The displaced persons have been housed in old buildings and the expenditure on their repairs etc. has been as follows:

In Saharanpur District, Rs. 1,07,794.

In Dehra Dun District, Rs. 2,67,213.

(c) No Government building, which was taken over for housing displaced persons is lying vacant.

MILL-MADE CLOTH

320. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of mill-made cloth for the first half of this year; and

(b) what was the production figure of such cloth during the corresponding period last year?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) 2,008.9 million yards.

(b) 1,899.5 million yards.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

321. Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state in how many foreign countries India has Ambassadors, Agents-General and Representatives?

(b) Is there any Scheduled Caste member among the selected Representatives?

(c) How many persons have been selected for the Diplomatic Service?

(d) How many of them are Scheduled Castes?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) India has 38 representatives who are accredited to 51 countries.

(b) There is no Scheduled Caste member among the present Heads of Missions.

(c) One hundred and four persons have been selected for the Diplomatic Service.

(d) Three members of the Foreign Service belong to the Scheduled Castes.

RAYALASEEMA COTTON

322. Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of cotton is annually produced in Rayalaseema (Madras State);

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Cotton growers of Rayalaseema (Madras State) for fixation of a minimum price for short staple cotton raised in that area;

(c) whether Government are aware that failure to fix a minimum price for short staple cotton grown in Rayalaseema has affected cotton growers adversely;

(d) whether it is a fact that cotton growing in Rayalaseema has become uneconomical and no protection or compensation has been given to the growers for shifting over from cotton to food crops; and

(e) whether Government propose to accord any protection to cotton growers of Rayalaseema and also to fix minimum price for all short staple cotton at the beginning of the cotton marketing season?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) Approximately 105,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) During the cotton year 1950-51 (1st September 1950 to 31st August 1951), no cotton has been sold at the minimum price but at the maximum price and therefore the question of giving protection to Rayalaseema cotton growers did not arise.

(e) In view of replies given to parts (c) and (d) the question does not arise.

SKILLED LABOUR FOR UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

323. Shri M. Naik: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether a scheme has been formulated under the auspices of the I.L.O. for fostering emigration of skilled labour from European countries to under-developed countries?

(b) What is the reaction of the Government of India to the scheme so far as its applicability to India is concerned?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The I.L.O. is taking steps to assist the emigration of workers from certain European countries having an excess of man-power to other countries in Europe and outside which are in need of supplementary man-power for implementing their plans of economic and social development.

(b) While the Government of India are in full sympathy with the steps that are being taken by the I.L.O. in this regard, they have made it clear that it would not be possible for India to take in any appreciable number of European migrants for two reasons, viz.,

(i) The Government of India themselves are faced with the problems of rehabilitating millions of persons who have migrated to India from areas which now form Pakistan.

(ii) India is not a congenial country for the resettlement of Europeans. The climate is unsuitable and there is dearth of suitable centres for European settlement.

EXEMPTION OF FOREIGN EMBASSIES FROM PAYMENT OF HOUSE-TAX

324. Shri M. Naik: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that foreign Embassies which are in occupation of buildings whether owned by them or leased by Government or private parties in New Delhi have been exempted from the payment of municipal taxes including house-tax?

(b) Is it also a fact that the Government of India will compensate the Municipal Committee to the extent of the amount which is likely to accrue from such exemption?

(c) What is the amount so involved?

(d) Do the Indian Embassies enjoy the same privileges in the cities of other foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Government of India have under consideration a proposal to exempt buildings

owned by foreign missions in New Delhi from the payment of house-tax on a reciprocal basis.

(b) A request to this effect has been made by the Municipal Committee and is under consideration.

(c) The amount involved is Rs. 7,000 per annum, approximately.

(d) Similar privileges are available, so far as is known, in respect of houses owned by the Government of India for their missions abroad. In any case, the exemption in Delhi will be granted on a basis of reciprocity.

STATE TRADING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

325 **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any of the recommendations made by the State Trading Committee have been implemented?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons for not implementing the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

PRE-FABRICATED HOUSING FACTORY

326. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether the reports of the Mulgaonkar and Bhatnagar Committees on the Prefabricated Housing Factory will now be available to Members?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): It will not be in the public interest to lay the reports on the Table of the House at this stage.



सत्यमेव जयते

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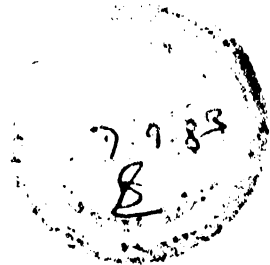
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| Plantations Labour Bill—Passed, as amended | 5000—14 |
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CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers),
Fourth Session 1951.

Volume XVI,—

1. No. 1, dated the 24th September, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3193, line 10 for "Act, 1151" read "Act, 1951"

2. No. 2, dated the 25th September, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3260, line 18 for "set" read "sat".

3. No. 3, dated the 26th September, 1951,—

(i) صفحہ ۳۳۱۵ پہلی لائن میں "دے مونا آزاد" کی جگہ "دے مولانا آزاد" لکھیے

(ii) भाग ३४१६, पंक्ति १३ में "सायलें" के स्थान पर "आगत" पढ़ें ।

4. No. 4, dated the 27th September, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3902, line 19 from bottom for "rent for occupation of houses" read
SHORT NOTICE QUESTION".

(ii) भाग ३४९०, पंक्ति १३ में "ट्रस प्रांक्मेटी" के स्थान पर "ग्रान्ट्स कमेटी" पढ़ें

5. No. 6, dated the 29th September, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3902, line 19 from bottom for "rent for occupation of houses" read
"damages for the occupation".

No. 7, dated the 1st October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3952, line 16 omit "a".

7. No. 8, dated the 3rd October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4074, for existing line 19 read "it has been made out that pre-censor-";
after existing line 40 insert "permanent period to the hands of the"
and delete line 43.

8. No. 9, dated the 4th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4153 last line, for "L.P.C." read "I.P.C."

(ii) Col. 4188, for existing line 18 from bottom read "cular case by that
experience and I".

9. No. 10, dated the 5th October, 1951,—

(i) भाग ४२८७, अन्तिम पंक्ति में "बेस्त्रियम" को "बेस्त्रियम" पढ़ें ।

(ii) Col. 4346, line 4 from bottom after "years" insert "ago".

10. No. 11, dated the 6th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4418, line 26 for "stituted" read "substituted".

(ii) Col. 4460 after line 27 insert "ages etc."

(iii) Col. 4523, line 19 from bottom for "Cognizillibity" read "Cognizability"

(iv) Col. 4524, line 11 for "Cognizillibity" read "Cognizability".

No. 12, dated the 11th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4694, for existing lines 7-9 read "given to Shri Achru Ram's case...
Shri Kamath: I am sorry it is a very ignorant imputation....."

(ii) Col. 4721 for existing line 35 read "number of tractors to be produced"

(ii)

12. No. 13, dated the 12th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4743 after line 5 insert "(No Questions—Part I not Published)" as a new line.

(ii) Col. 4844 in line 32 for "Khwaja Inait Ullah: May I point" read "Shri Jhumjhumwala. I just want".

13. No. 14, dated the 15th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4913, line 13 from bottom for "(Sidhva)" read "(Shri Sidhva)".

(ii) भाग ४९५६, पंक्ति १२ में "पीछे" के स्थान पर "पीते" पढ़ें।

(iii) Col. 4984 for existing lines 10 and 11 from bottom read "A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being".

14. No. 15, dated the 16th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 5093, for existing line 34 read "for the industrial development of our country".

(ii) Col. 5128 in line 5 from bottom after "to" insert "give to".

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

3335

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Wednesday, 26th September, 1951

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-30 A.M.

**BOMBAY COASTING-VESSELS
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bombay Coasting-Vessels Act, 1838.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bombay Coasting-Vessels Act, 1838."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Santhanam: I introduce the Bill.

GO-SAMVARDHAN BILL

**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE**

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): I beg to move that the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to promote "Go-Samvardhana" and for matters connected therewith, be further extended up to Saturday, the 6th October, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to promote "Go-Samvardhana" and for matters connected therewith,

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be further extended up to Saturday, the 6th October, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

9-32 A.M.

**BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

مولانا آزاد : جناب - میں تحریرک

کرتا ہوں :

کہ بنارس ہندو یونیورسٹی
امینڈمنٹ بل پر ، جسے روپ میں اب
سلیجٹ کمیٹی نے اے پیس کہا ہے ،
غور کیا جائے ۔

سلیجٹ کمیٹی کی تحریرک کرتے
ہوئے میں نے خیال کیا تھا کہ چونکہ
ہاؤس کا وقت بہت قیمتی ہے اس لئے
اس وقت بحث نہ کی جائے ۔ جب
سلیجٹ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ آجائے گی
تو بہتر موقعہ ہوگا کہ تفصیل کے ساتھ
بل کے ہر پہلو پر نظر دالی جائے ۔ میں
نے ہاؤس سے بھی ایسی ہی توقع کی تھی ؟
لیکن وہ پوری نہیں ہوئی اور بعض
دوستوں نے اس وقت اپنے خیالات کا
اظہار ضروری سمجھا ۔ ان میں سب
سے زیادہ پرچوش تقریر حسین امام
صاحب کی تھی ۔ افسوس ہے کہ اس
وقت وہ موجود نہیں ہیں ۔ انہوں نے
اپنی تقریر میں اس وقت پر بہت

[مولانا آزاد]

افسوس کا اظہار کیا تھا کہ اس بل میں گورنمنٹ نے بہت زیادہ اختیارات اپنے ہاتھ میں رکھ لئے ہیں اور یونیورسٹی کی آزادی بالکل ختم کر دی ہے۔ اُنکے الفاظ یہ تھے کہ ایجوکیشنل انسٹیٹیوشنوں (Educational institutions) کی آزادی کا ایک ٹسمانا ہوا چراغ جو جل رہا تھا، وہ بھی اب بجھایا جا رہا ہے۔ انہوں نے بڑی حسرت کے ساتھ انگریزی حکومت کے زمانے کو یاد کیا تھا۔ انہوں نے کہ 'مذمتی آزادی ایجوکیشنل انسٹیٹیوشنوں کو برٹش پیریڈ (British period) میں حاصل تھی، وہ بھی اب ہمارے ہاتھ سے چھلنی جا رہی ہے۔ میں چونکہ اعلان کو چکا تھا کہ اس موقع پر کوئی بحث نہیں کرونگا، اسلئے میں نے بحث نہیں کی۔ لیکن جس وقت وہ تقریر کر رہے تھے تو میں حہرت کے ساتھ سوچ رہا تھا کہ کہ، انہوں نے واقعی ہندو یونیورسٹی اور مسلم یونیورسٹی کا پرنسپل ایکٹ دیکھا ہے اور پھر اس کا مقابلہ اس اصلدملت بل کے ساتھ کیا ہے؟ میں یقین کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یا تو انہوں نے دونوں کا مقابلہ نہیں کیا ہوگا نہ پرنسپل ایکٹ دیکھا ہوگا، نہ اصلدملت بل، اور اگر دیکھا ہوگا، تو پھر اس کو اپنے دماغ میں محفوظ نہیں رکھا ہوگا۔ یہ ممکن نہیں تھا کہ کوئی شخص ان کا مقابلہ کرنے کے بعد اس طرح کا خیال ذمہ داری کے ساتھ ظاہر کر

سکتا۔ میں آپ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بل جو پھس کیا گیا ہے، اس میں وزیٹر (Visitor) کے اختیارات کے بارے میں گورنمنٹ نے ایک کوما (comma) اور فل اسٹاپ (full-stop) بھی ایسا نہیں رکھا ہے جو پرنسپل ایکٹ میں نہیں رکھا گیا تھا۔ صرف یہ نہیں، بلکہ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس درجہ گورنمنٹ کے اختیارات کو کم کرنا ممکن تھا، ان کو کم کرنے کی پوری کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ دونوں یونیورسٹیوں کا پرنسپل ایکٹ موجود ہے۔ اگر آپ ان کو دیکھنے کی زحمت گوارا کریں گے تو آپ کو معلوم ہو جائیگا کہ جہاں تک گورنمنٹ کی نگرانی کا تعلق ہے، تہن چیزیں ان میں رکھی گئی تھیں۔ سب سے زیادہ اختیار گورنر جنرل کو دیا گیا تھا بحیثیت لارڈ ریक्टर (Lord Rector) کے۔ اس کے بعد صوبہ کے گورنر کو بہ حیثیت وزیٹر کے پھر اس کے ساتھ ایک وزیٹنگ بورڈ (Visiting Board) بھی رکھا گیا تھا، اور اسے بھی اختیارات دئے گئے تھے۔ گویا سرکاری مداخلت کے تہن دروازے کھلے رکھے گئے تھے۔ لارڈ ریक्टर، وزیٹر، اور وزیٹنگ بورڈ۔ وزیٹر کو یعنی صوبے کے گورنر کو اختیار دیا گیا تھا کہ وہ جب چاہے یونیورسٹی میں آ سکتا ہے، اور یونیورسٹی کے کاموں کا معائنہ کر سکتا ہے۔ اگر وہ دیکھے کہ کوئی کارروائی ایسی کی گئی ہے جو ایکٹ کے خلاف

ہے، یا آرڈیننس (ordinance) کے خلاف ہے، یا استٹیوٹ (Statutes) کے خلاف ہے، تو وہ اس کارروائی کو مٹا دے سکتا ہے۔ وزیرتنگ بورڈ کو جو اختیار دیا گیا تھا، وہ بھی قریب قریب اسی طرح کا اختیار تھا۔ لارڈ ریگنر جب چاہے ایک بورڈ مقرر کر سکتا ہے۔ اس بورڈ کو یہ اختیار دیا گیا تھا کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کی تمام کارروائیوں کا معائنہ کرے اور اگر کسی کارروائی کو ایسا پائے جو ایک کے خلاف ہو، یا کسی استٹیوٹ کے خلاف ہو، تو وہ اس کارروائی کو مٹا دے۔ اب آپ اس بل کو اٹھائیے جو گورنمنٹ نے پیش کیا ہے۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ان تین چیزوں کی جگہ گورنمنٹ نے صرف ایک چیز رکھی ہے۔ جو اختیار صوبے کے گورنر کو دیا گیا تھا، وہ ختم کر دیا گیا ہے۔ بلاشبہ اسے ریگنر کا منصب دیا گیا ہے۔ لیکن وہ محض امتیازی منصب ہے۔ اس کا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کے معاملات میں دلچسپی لے۔ کسی طرح کا اختیار اسے نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ وزیرتنگ بورڈ کو بھی ختم کر دیا گیا۔ اس طرح کی کوئی چیز نہیں رکھی گئی ہے۔ جہاں تک ایمرجنسی پاورز (Emergency powers) کا تعلق ہے، صرف ایک عہدہ دار کو یعنی وزیر کو وہ دئے گئے ہیں۔ یونیورسٹی کمیشن (University Commission) نے سفارش کی تھی کہ آگہلہ سلیٹرل یونیورسٹیوں کو لئے یونین

(Union) کے پریسڈنٹ (Presi-dent) کو وزیر مقرر کیا جائے۔ چنانچہ گورنمنٹ نے اس سفارش کے مطابق پریسڈنٹ کو وزیر مقرر کیا ہے، اور وزیر کو صرف وہی پاور دیا گیا ہے جو ان دونوں یونیورسٹیوں کے پرنسپل ایکٹ میں گورنر جنرل کو دیا گیا تھا۔ میں ایک قدم اور آگے بڑھونگا۔ جہاں تک پاور کی نوعیت کا تعلق ہے جن الفاظ میں اب یہ اختیار دیا گیا ہے وہ پرنسپل ایکٹ کے الفاظ سے کہیں زیادہ وسیع الفاظ ہیں۔ اور پاور کی نوعیت بہت کچھ محدود کر دی گئی ہے۔ آپ مہربانی کر کے پرنسپل ایکٹ کی دفعہ ۱۹ کو پڑھیے، کہ گورنر جنرل ان کونسل کو اختیارات کن لفظوں میں دئے گئے ہیں، اور خاص طور پر کن کن باتوں کے حوالہ دیا گیا ہے؟ دفعہ میں صرف ایمرجنسی کے حالات ہی پر زور نہیں دیا گیا ہے بلکہ خاص طور پر یونیورسٹی کے پروفیسروں اور امتحان لہے والوں کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے کہ گورنر جنرل جب کہی چاہے، اس میں مداخلت کرنے۔ ساتھ ہی یونیورسٹی کی انتظامی حالت پر بھی زور دیا گیا ہے، کہ اس میں بھی مداخلت ضروری ہوگی۔ لیکن اب گورنمنٹ نے اس بل میں وزیر نے اختیارات کو جن لفظوں میں بیان کیا ہے، وہ پرنسپل ایکٹ کی عبارت سے بالکل مختلف ہیں۔ اس میں نہ تو پروفیسروں کا حوالہ دیا گیا ہے

[مولانا آزاد]

نہیں دھماکا- وزیر کو جو اختیار دیا گیا ہے، اس کا صرف یہی مطلب ہے - بہت ممکن ہے کہ اس اختیار سے کام لینے کی کبھی ضرورت پیش ہی نہ آئے، لیکن ایسی اچھی حالت چھٹی پیدا ہو سکتی ہے کہ نگرانی کی ایک آئینہ قائم رکھی جائے اور وہ ایسی آئینہ ہو، جو ہمیشہ کھلی رہے - بند نہ ہو !

جو اختیارات صوبہ کے گورنر کو دئے گئے تھے، یا جو اختیارات وزیر لنگ بورڈ کو دئے گئے تھے، وہ دونوں اب نہیں رکھے گئے ہیں - صرف وزیر کے اختیارات باقی رکھے گئے ہیں - البتہ اس سلسلہ میں آپ سے یہ کہہ دوں کہ آپ کو سلہکت کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں ایک نئی دفعہ دے-اے ملہکی جس میں ہر پانچ برس کے بعد ایک معائنہ کرنے والی کمیٹی کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے - یہ دفعہ گورنمنٹ نے اپنے بلوں میں نہیں رکھی تھی - سلہکت کمیٹی کے ممبروں کے مشورہ سے ہوتی گئی ہے - سلہکت کمیٹی کے بعض ممبروں نے یہ تجویز پیش کی - انہوں نے کہا کہ یونیورسٹی کے کاموں کی درستگی و ترقی کے لئے یہ بات بہتر ہوگی کہ کوئی نہ کوئی ایسی ایجنسی (Agency) رکھی جائے جو کچھ دنوں کے بعد یونیورسٹی کا معائنہ کر سکے - اور اس طرح گورنمنٹ کو موقع ملتا رہے، کہ وہ یونیورسٹی

نہ امتحان کے اسٹاف کا - صرف یہ بات لکھی گئی ہے کہ اگر وزیر کی ایسی رائے قائم ہو جائے کہ یونیورسٹی کی حالت کا معائنہ کرنا چاہے تو وہ مناسب آدمیوں کو اس فرض سے مقرر کر سکتا ہے - اس تبدیلی کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا ہے کہ وزیر کی مداخلت کا معاملہ صاف صاف ایمرجنسی کی حالت کا معاملہ بن گیا ہے - ایسی باتوں پر زور نہیں دیا گیا ہے جو دراصل یونیورسٹی کے دنے تو دنے (day to day) اندرونی انتظام کی باتیں ہیں -

آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ یہ پارو اسلئے نہیں دیا جاتا کہ یونیورسٹی کے اندرونی انتظام میں اوپر سے مداخلت کی جائے - یونیورسٹی ایک اتانمس باڈی (Autonomous Body) ہے، اور اسکی یہ حیثیت پوری طرح محفوظ رہنی چاہیئے - البتہ اس سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا کہ خاص وقتوں میں ایسی خرابیاں بھی پیدا ہو جا سکتی ہیں جن کی درستگی خود یونیورسٹی اپنے اندر نہیں کر سکتی کیونکہ خرابیوں کا باعث خود وہ لوگ ہو سکتے ہیں جن کے ہاتھ میں یونیورسٹی کا انتظام ہے - اگر کوئی ایسی حالت پیش آ جائے تو اس کی درستگی کے لئے کوئی ایک اوپر کا دروازہ کھلا چھوڑ دینا چاہیئے - اگر آئیے بلد کر دیا جائیگا تو یونیورسٹی کی درستگی کے لئے کوئی چیک (check) پلا

کی حالت اور ضرورتوں کا اندازہ کر سکے - اس دفعہ کی رو سے وزیٹر کو اختیار دیا گیا ہے کہ وہ ہر پانچ برس کے بعد ایک کمیٹی مقرر کریگا - یہ کمیٹی یونیورسٹی کی حالت کی دیکھ بھال کریگی، اور اپنی رپورٹ وزیٹر کے سامنے رکھدیگی - وزیٹر اس رپورٹ کی کاپی یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر کو بھیج دینا - سلہکت کمیٹی کے ممبروں کی اکثریت نے اس تجویز کے منظور کرنے میں دو بڑے فائدے دیکھے - ایک فائدہ یہ تھا کہ یونیورسٹی کی ضرورتوں کا گورنمنٹ کو تھیک تھیک حال معلوم ہوتا رہیگا، یونیورسٹی کو جس قدر گرانٹ دی جا رہی ہے، وہ اس کی ضرورتوں کے لئے کافی ہے یا نہیں؟ اگر مزید اعانت کی ضرورت ہے تو وہ کتنی ہونی چاہئے اور کن کن کاموں کے لئے دینی چاہئے؟ یہ باتیں تھیک طور پر جب ہی معلوم ہو سکتی ہیں کہ تعہد کے ماہروں کی ایک جماعت اس کا برابر معائنہ کرتی رہے - دوسرا فائدہ یہ تھا کہ ہم نے وزیٹر کو نگرانی کا اختیار دیا ہے - مگر اس نگرانی کی نوعیت ایسی ہے جو صرف خاص وقتوں ہی میں کام دے سکتی ہے - اسلئے کوئی ایجنسی ایسی بھی ہونی چاہیے جو کم سے کم ہر پانچ برس کے بعد یونیورسٹی کی حالت کا نقشہ وزیٹر کے سامنے رکھدے اور وہ صورت حال سے باخبر رہے - دراصل جو

ریویو (Review) کرنے والا بورڈ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے پرنسپل ایکٹ میں رکھا گیا تھا، اسی کو ایک دوسری شکل میں سلہکت کمیٹی نے اب پھر سلیٹرل یونیورسٹیوں کے لئے تجویز کیا ہے -

سلہکت کمیٹی میں اس نئی دفعہ پر بار بار بحث ہوئی - گورنمنٹ کو اس دفعہ کے مقصد سے پورا اتفاق تھا - اس میں کوئی بات ایسی نہ تھی جو کسی اعتبار سے بھی قابل اعتراض ہو - خود یونیورسٹی کے فائدے کے لئے یہ بات ضروری ہے کہ وقتاً فوقتاً اسکی ضرورتوں وزیٹر کے ذریعہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آتی رہیں، اور اسے دائے قائم کرنے کا برابر موقع ملتا رہے اس لئے گورنمنٹ نے اس نئی دفعہ سے اتفاق کیا - البتہ گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے یہ بات کہنی گئی تھی کہ وہ آجکل یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کو دوبارہ قائم کرنے کے مسئلہ پر غور کر رہی ہے - اگر گورنمنٹ اس نتیجہ پر پہنچتی کہ گرانٹ کمیٹی فوراً ہذا دیلی چاہئے، تو پھر صورت حال بدل جائیگی، اور گورنمنٹ اس کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھتی کہ دفعہ 5-اے کو باقی رکھا جائے -

یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کا حال یہ ہے کہ موجودہ گورنمنٹ کے آنے سے پہلے پچھلی گورنمنٹ نے انکلیڈ کی یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کا نمونہ

[مولانا آزاد]

سامنے رکھتے ہوئے ایک کمیٹی بلائی تھی۔ سنہ ۱۹۴۷ء میں پھر دوسری کمیٹی بلائی گئی۔ لیکن تجربے سے معلوم ہوا کہ آنریری ممبروں اور آنریری چہرہ میں کمیٹی اس مقصد کے لئے مفید نہیں ہو سکتی جس مقصد کے لئے اسے بلایا گیا ہے، اسلئے ایک برس کے بعد اسے ختم کر دیا گیا، اور خیال کیا گیا کہ جب تک کوئی ایسی کمیٹی نہ بلائی جا سکے جس میں کم سے کم چہرہ میں اور سکریٹری پورا وقت کمیٹی کے کام کے لئے دے سکیں، اس وقت تک کمیٹی کا وجود کچھ مفید نہ ہوگا۔

سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے بعد میں آپ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے اس معاملہ پر پھر غور کیا۔ میں نے محسوس کیا کہ اب جب کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کا تعلق نہ صرف ان دو یونیورسٹیوں سے بلکہ چار یونیورسٹیوں سے ہے۔ وشواہارتی یونیورسٹی بھی ہم قائم کر چکے ہیں، تو ایسی صورت میں یہ بہت ضروری ہو گیا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی پھر سے بلائی جائے اور اس تھلک پر بلائی جائے جس تھلک کی کمیٹی انگلیڈ میں یہ کام انجام دیتی ہے، یہ کمیٹی ایک ایسی ایجنسی قائم کر دیگی جو ان چاروں یونیورسٹیوں کی ہمیشہ دیکھ بھال کرتی رہے گی اور ہمیشہ اس سے ٹچ (touch) میں رہے گی۔

میں یہ بات اب آپ کے دھیان میں لانی چاہتا ہوں کہ چونکہ گورنمنٹ نے یہ بات طے کر لی ہے کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی بلائی جائے، اور بہت جلد بلائی جائے، اس لئے اب گورنمنٹ اس پر اصرار نہیں کرے گی کہ یہ دفعہ رکھی جائے۔ میں تمہارے کہ اس دفعہ کو ڈیلیٹ (delete) کرنے کی تصدیق کروں۔

اب اس کے بعد میں آپ سے مختصراً طور پر کہہ دوں کہ یہ بل جو پیش کیا گیا ہے، اس میں بڑی باتیں کیا ہیں جو سامنے رکھی گئی ہیں؟ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے کچھ باتیں تو ایسی تھیں جو نئے کانسٹیٹوشن (Constitution) نے ضروری قرار دی ہیں اور ضروری ہے کہ پرانے ایکٹ میں ترمیم کی جائے۔ کچھ باتیں ایسی تھیں جن کی سفارش یونیورسٹی کمیٹین نے کی ہے اور جنہیں سنٹرل آڈوائزی بورد (Central Advisory Board) نے منظور کر لیا ہے۔ اس لئے گورنمنٹ کے لئے بھی ضروری ہو گیا ہے کہ انہیں عمل میں لائے۔

جہاں تک کانسٹیٹوشن کا تعلق ہے، آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ کانسٹیٹوشن کی دفعہ ۲۸ (۳) اس کا اعلان کرتی ہے کہ کسی سرکاری انسٹیٹوشن میں مذہبی تعلیم لازمی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اس لئے گورنمنٹ کے لئے ضروری ہو گیا کہ ان دنوں یونیورسٹیوں کے معاملہ

پر غور کیا جائے - ہندو یونیورسٹی اور مسلم یونیورسٹی، دونوں یونیورسٹیوں میں مذہبی تعلیم کمپلسری (compulsory) ہے - یہ کانستٹیوشن کی دفعہ ۲۸ کے خلاف ہے، اس لئے ضروری تھا کہ اس میں تبدیلی کی جائے - چنانچہ یہ تبدیلی کی گئی - مذہبی تعلیم کو بجائے کمپلسری رکھنے کے اختیاری کر دیا گیا ہے - مذہبی تعلیم ان ودیارتھیوں کو دی جاوے گی جو خود اپنی خوشی سے مذہبی تعلیم حاصل کرنا چاہیں گے - یہ بات ہمیں معلوم ہے کہ بڑی تعداد طالب علموں کی جو ان یونیورسٹیوں میں جاتی ہے، وہ وہی ہوتی ہے جو خاص طور پر چاہتی ہے کہ مذہبی تعلیم انہیں دی جائے - اس لئے اگر عملی نقطہ نگاہ سے دیکھا جائے، تو اس ترمیم سے مذہبی تعلیم کے مقصد کو کوئی نقصان نہیں پہنچتا - لیکن ہاں صرف اتنی تبدیلی ضرور ہوتی ہے کہ اب وہ کمپلسری نہیں رہے گی - خود اختیاری ہو جائے گی - ایک دوسری تبدیلی یونیورسٹی کمیشن کی سفارش کی بنا پر کی گئی ہے - کمیشن نے سفارش کی تھی کہ آئدہ سنٹرل یونیورسٹیوں کے لئے انڈین یونین کے پریسیڈنٹ کو وزیر قرار دیا جائے، اور جو اختیارات آجکل لارڈ ریگنڈ اور چانسلر کو دئے گئے ہیں، وہ اُسے دے جائیں - چنانچہ اسی بنا پر ہم نے وشوہارتی یونیورسٹی ایکٹ میں

پریسیڈنٹ کو وزیر قرار دیا تھا، اور اب ان دونوں یونیورسٹیوں میں بھی ایسا ہی کیا گیا ہے -

جہاں تک اورینٹل اسٹڈیز (Oriental studies) کا تعلق ہے، پرنسپل ایکٹ میں خاص طور پر صرف ہندو ہسٹری، ویدک فلاسفی، اور ہندو لٹریچر کا ذکر کیا گیا تھا - اب اس بل میں ہندو لٹریچر کے ساتھ بدھسٹ اور جین لٹریچر کو بھی بڑھا دیا گیا ہے، کیونکہ ہندوستان کی کلچرل ہسٹری (Cultural History) کا مطالعہ ادھورا رہ جانا ہے اگر بدھسٹ اور جین لٹریچر کو چھوڑ دیا جائے - ہندوستان کی علمی ترقی کا ایک بڑا شاندار زمانہ بدھسٹ عہد کا تھا - اور جین فلاسفی بڑی گہرائی کے ساتھ زندگی کے مسئلہ میں گئی ہے - یہ ہمارے ملک کی علمی دولت کا ایک شاندار ورثہ ہے اس کی ہمیں اسی طرح حفاظت کرنی چاہیے جس طرح ویدک فلاسفی اور لٹریچر کی ہم کر رہے ہیں - سلیکٹ کمیٹی نے بھی اس اضافہ سے پورا اتفاق کیا -

ایک بات اور میں آپ سے کہوں جو مجھے سب سے پہلے کہنی تھی - ایک معاملہ ان دونوں یونیورسٹیوں کے نام کا تھا - ایک کے نام میں وہ ہندو کا لفظ ہے - دوسرے کے نام میں وہ مسلم ہے - ہم نے جو کانستٹیوشن

[مولانا آزاد]

منظور کیا ہے، یہ بات اُس کی اسپرٹ کے خلاف ہے کہ اب کسی تعلیمی انسٹیٹیوشن کا کیریئٹر کمیونل رکھنے دیا جائے۔ ملک کے تمام انسٹیٹیوشنوں کو سرِ اعتبار سے انڈین ہونا چاہئے۔ نہ کہ ہندو، مسلم، سکھ، کرسچین۔ قدرتی طور پر یہ سوال گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آیا کہ جہاں تک ان دنوں یونیورسٹیوں کے ناموں کا تعلق ہے، کیا طرزِ عمل اختیار کیا جائے؟ آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ اب سے تقریباً دو برس پہلے سنہ ۱۹۴۹ء میں گورنمنٹ نے یہ ارادہ کیا تھا کہ ایک بل پیش کرے، ایک مختص بل جس میں صرف دو دفعیوں رکھی جائیں۔ ایک ان یونیورسٹیوں کے نام کے متعلق ہو کہ ہندو یونیورسٹی اور مسلم یونیورسٹی کی جگہ بنارس، یونیورسٹی اور علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی ان کا نام ٹھہرا دیا جائے۔ دوسری دفعہ میں یہ بات صاف کر دی جائے کہ ان کی کورٹ کا ممبر غیر ہندو اور غیر مسلم بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ کیونکہ ابھی تک ان کی کورٹ کی ممبری صرف ہندوں اور مسلمانوں میں محدود ہے، اور اسلئے یونیورسٹیوں کا کیریئٹر پورے معلوں میں کمیونل (communal) ہے۔

گورنمنٹ کو اس بل کے پیش کرنے کا خیال زیادہ تر اس لئے ہوا تھا کہ ۱۹۴۸ء میں بھارت کے مباحثہ کے

موقعہ پر ہاؤس کے متعدد ممبروں نے خاص طور پر ان کمیونل یونیورسٹیوں کے خلاف اپنی رائے ظاہر کی تھی، اور ایجوکیشن منسٹر سے اپیل کی تھی کہ ان دنوں یونیورسٹیوں کے ناموں میں سے وہ ہندو، اور وہ مسلم کے الفاظ نکال دیئے جائیں۔

بہر حال، گورنمنٹ نے ایک بل تیار کیا اور دنوں یونیورسٹیوں کی رائے اس بارے میں معلوم کی۔ جہاں تک مسلم یونیورسٹی کا تعلق ہے، گورنمنٹ کو یقین دلایا گیا کہ اگر اب گورنمنٹ کی عام پالیسی یہ ہوگئی ہے کہ تعلیمی انسٹیٹیوشنوں کا کمیونل کیریئٹر بدل دیا جائے، تو مسلم یونیورسٹی کو اس پر کوئی اعتراض نہ ہوگا کہ آئندہ اس کا نام وہ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی جگہ وہ علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی کر دیا جائے لیکن ہندو یونیورسٹی کی جانب سے سخت مخالفت کی گئی۔ اس کی کونسل نے ایک تجویز اس کی مخالفت میں منظور کی اور وائس چانسلر نے اپنے خط میں یہ خیال ظاہر کیا کہ اگر وہ ہندو کے لفظ نکال دیا جائے گا تو ہزاروں لاکھوں ہندوں کے جذبات کو تھیس لگے گی۔ اس لئے گورنمنٹ کی اس تجویز سے یونیورسٹی اتفاق نہیں کر سکتی۔ البتہ اس بات کے لئے انہوں نے آمادگی ظاہر کی تھی کہ کورٹ کی ممبری کا دروازہ سب پر کھول دیا جائے۔ صرف ہندو ہی کے

لئے اسے نہ رکھا جائے۔ اسی اثناء میں گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ بات بھی آئی کہ یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کمیشن قائم کیا گیا جو ایک برس کے اندر اپنی رپورٹ پیش کرنے والا ہے۔ اس لئے مناسب ہو گا کہ سرپرست اس بل پر فوراً کرنا ملتوی کر دیا جائے، اور کمیشن کی رپورٹ کا انتظار کیا جائے۔ چنانچہ اس بل کو اس وقت واپس لے لیا گیا۔ اب جب کمیشن کی سفارشوں کو سامنے رکھ کر گورنمنٹ نے یہ بل پیش کرنا چاہا تو اس کا سوال پھر اس کے سامنے آیا اور اس نے دوبارہ اس معاملے پر فوراً کیا۔ میں یہ ظاہر کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ فوراً فکر کے بعد اب اس نتیجے پر پہنچی ہے کہ حقیقتاً نام کا معاملہ اتنا اہم نہیں ہے جتنا اہم اس کو سمجھا گیا ہے۔ اصلی چیز یہ ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کا تعلق کیا ہے؟ یونیورسٹی کی بلاترت کس طرح کی ہے؟ اس کا انتظام کس طرح کا ہوتا ہے؟ اگر آپ اس کا دروازہ کھول کر دیکھتے ہیں اور نولن ہلدو بھی اس کا ممبر ہو سکتا ہے، تو اس کا کمیونٹی کیپرکٹر باقی نہیں رہتا۔ وہ ایک ایسی چیز ہو جاتی ہے جو سب کی ہے۔ کسی ایک کمیونٹی کے ہی کی نہیں ہے۔ باقی وہی یہ بات کہ اس کے نام میں ہلدو کا لفظ موجود ہے، تو زیادہ سے زیادہ اس کا اثر یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ سمجھا جائے کہ یہ یونیورسٹی ہلدو کمیونٹی کی قائم کی

ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن قائم ہوئی ہے سب کے لئے۔ اس سے زیادہ اس لفظ کا کوئی اثر باقی نہیں رہتا۔ جہاں تک مذہبی تعلیم کا تعلق ہے، اب وہ بھی کمپلٹی نہیں رہیگی اختیاری ہو جاتی ہے۔ ایسی حالت میں گورنمنٹ کوئی وجہ نہیں دیکھتی کہ سرپرست نام کے معاملے کو اس قدر اہمیت دی جائے۔ چنانچہ اس بل میں دونوں کا نام ویسا ہی چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے جیسا پہلے سے چلا آ رہا ہے۔ کچھ دوستوں نے دوبارہ اس سوال کو سلیمت کمیٹی میں اٹھایا تھا، اور اس پر زور دیا تھا کہ ممبروں کی رائے یہ ظابطہ طور پر لہلی جائے۔ چنانچہ رائے لی گئی، لیکن کمیٹی نے اس بات سے اتفاق کیا کہ وہ نام کی تبدیلی پر زور نہ دے۔ البتہ مہرے دوست شری سدھو نے ایک نوٹ آف ڈیسسینٹ (Note of dissent) لکھ کر اس پر زور دیا ہے۔ میں ان سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ اس بات پر زور نہ دیں۔ جہاں تک گورنمنٹ کا تعلق ہے اس نے آج سے دو سال پہلے نام بدلنا چاہا تھا لیکن اس وقت ہلدو یونیورسٹی نے اس سے اختلاف کیا تھا۔ اب گورنمنٹ نے فیصلہ کر لیا ہے کہ کام کو دیکھے۔ نام کے معاملے کو چھوڑ دے، اور گورنمنٹ ہاؤس سے بھی ایسی ہی امداد رکھتی ہے کہ وہ نام کے بارے میں اصرار نہیں کریگا۔ میں تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ نام کی تبدیلی چھوڑ دینے سے ہماری اصلاح کی کوشش میں ایک کمی ضرور ہجائی ہے۔ لیکن اس کمی کے لئے

[مولانا آزاد]

گورنمنٹ اور یہ ہاؤس ذمہ دار نہیں ہے۔ ملک کا دماغ ذمہ دار ہے۔ ہم ملک کے دماغ کو اچانک نہیں بدل سکتے۔ اس کے دماغ کی یہ خامیاں ابھی کچھ عرصے تک باقی رہیں گی۔ ہم نے یہ بل پیش کر کے اصلاح کا بڑا حصہ انجام دیا ہے جو کچھ باقی رکھا ہے ہمیں اسد کرنی چاہیئے کہ آئندہ وہ بھی مناسب موقع پر انجام دیا جائے۔ یونیورسٹی کمیشن نے جو سفارشات کی تھیں؟ ان میں ایک سفارش یہ تھی کہ یونیورسٹی کے کاموں کے دو حصے ہیں ایک انتظامی یا ایڈمنسٹریٹو (Administrative) اور دوسرا اکیڈمک (Academic) یعنی تعلیمی۔ ہندو یونیورسٹی میں اس وقت ان دونوں حصوں کے لئے دو الگ الگ باڈیز (Bodies) ہیں۔ جہاں تک انتظام کا تعلق ہے، اس کے لئے ایک تو سلیٹ (Senate) ہے اور ایک سلیڈیکٹ (Syndicate) ہے اب ان دو باڈیز کو الگ الگ رکھنا غیر ضروری ہے۔ ان کی جگہ صرف ایک انتظامی کونسل ہونی چاہیئے۔ یہی بات تعلیم کے متعلق بھی ہونی چاہیئے۔ یعنی صرف ایک اکیڈمک کونسل (Academic Council) ہو۔ چنانچہ اس بل میں اس سفارش کے مطابق دفعات رکھی گئی ہیں۔ سلیٹ کمیٹی میں اس پر بہت بحث ہوئی۔ شری مالویا نے کہا!

تجربہ بہان کہا کہ یونیورسٹی کا کام جس ڈھنگ سے چل رہا ہے اس میں ان باتوں کی وجہ سے بڑی آسانی ہوئی ہے لہذا انہیں بدلا نہ جائے۔ چونکہ یونیورسٹی کمیشن کی یہ سفارش ایڈوائزری بورڈ منظور کر چکا ہے اور گورنمنٹ بھی منظور کر چکی ہے، اس لئے گورنمنٹ نے ان کی اس رائے سے اتفاق نہیں کیا۔ البتہ اتنی تبدیلی کر دی گئی کہ انتظامی کونسل کے ساتھ اس کی ایک اسٹڈنگ کمیٹی بھی رکھی جا سکتی ہے، اس طرح ان کی اس خواہش کو پورا کر دیا گیا کہ کام کی آسانی کے لئے بڑی باتوں کے ساتھ ایک چھوٹی بٹلی بھی رکھی جائے۔ شری مالویا اور بعض دوسرے ممبروں نے اپنے کمیشن کے وقت میں اس بات کا ذکر کیا ہے، اور ایک تو یہ بھی پیش کی گئی ہے۔ میں ان دوستوں سے درخواست کرتا کہ جب اسٹڈنگ کمیٹی کی تجویز منظور کر کے ان کا اصلی مقصد پورا کر دیا گیا ہے، تو وہ اب سلیٹ اور سلیڈیکٹ کے باقی رکھنے پر زور نہ دیں اور اپنی توہم واپس لیں۔

سلیٹ کمیٹی نے ایک اور بات بوعائی ہے۔ بعض ممبروں نے اس پر زور دیا تھا۔ ان کا کہنا یہ تھا کہ جہاں تک عورتوں کی تعلیم کا تعلق ہے، ایک بڑی دقت یہ پیش آ رہی ہے کہ بہت سی عورتوں کو امر کا موقع نہیں

ماننا کہ وہ کالج یا اسکول میں داخل ہو کر باقاعدہ تعلیم حاصل کریں۔ لیکن ان کو تعلیم کا شوق ہے۔ وہ پرائیویٹ طور پر تعلیم حاصل کرتی رہتی ہیں۔ ایسی عورتوں کے لئے یونیورسٹی کے امتحانوں کا دروازہ کھلا رکھا چاہئے۔ کہ وہ امتحان دے سکیں اور جس تگوری کی مستحق ہوں۔ وہ تگوری ان کو دی جا سکے۔ کمیٹی اس بات کی تو مخالف تھی کہ اگر بارے میں کوئی عام قائدہ تسلیم کر لیا جائے۔ لیکن اس بات سے سب نے اتفاق کیا کہ عورتوں کے لئے یہ آسانی ضرور رکھنی چاہئے۔ چنانچہ آپ دیکھتے ہیں کہ اس میں ایک دفعہ اس مضمون کی بوجھ سے گئی ہے کہ پرائیویٹ طور پر جو عورتیں تعلیم حاصل کر چکی ہیں۔ ان کو اس کا موقع رکھنا کہ وہ اس یونیورسٹی کے باقاعدہ امتحانوں میں شریک ہو سکیں۔

ریپورٹ میں بعض دوستوں نے جو الگ الگ نوٹ دیئے تھے، دو چار لفظ میں ان کے بارے میں بھی کہیں۔

شری سندھوا نے نام کی تبدیلی پر زور دیا ہے۔ میں نے ابھی ان سے درخواست کی ہے کہ وہ اس پر زور نہ دیں اور اپنی نومینڈیشن لیں۔

دوسری ترمیم ان کی مذہبی تعلیم کے متعلق ہے۔ وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ مذہبی تعلیم کے لئے ایک عام لفظ رکھا گیا ہے۔ راجیس ایجوکیشن

(Religious Education) - اس لفظ کی جگہ ایک خاص لفظ رکھ دیا جائے۔ جس سے یہ تعلیم مارل یعنی اخلاقی تعلیم میں محدود ہو جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں، اس طرح کی تبدیلی ہمیں ایکٹ کے ذریعے سے نہیں کرنی چاہئے۔ ہندو یونیورسٹی میں پہلے دن سے مذہبی تعلیم پر زور دیا گیا ہے۔ مذہبی تعلیم کمیٹری تھی۔ اب ہم نے اس کو اختیار کر دیا ہے۔ یہاں تک تو ٹھیک ہے۔ مگر یہ کہ اب اس مذہبی تعلیم کو محض اخلاقی تعلیم میں محدود کر دیں، کسی طرح بھی مناسب معلوم نہیں ہوتا۔ یہ ایسی بات ہے جس کا فیصلہ خود یونیورسٹی کو کرنا چاہئے۔ ممکن ہے وہ آگے چل کر اس قسم کا فیصلہ کرے کہ کس قسم کی اور کس درجہ کی مذہبی تعلیم دی جانی چاہئے۔ لیکن ایکٹ کے ذریعے کوئی پابندی اس پر عائد کر دینا مناسب نہیں ہوگا۔ میں اپنے دوست سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ ان دونوں ترمیموں پر زور نہ دیں اور انہیں واپس لے لیں۔

شری آر۔ بی۔ سلگھ نے بھی ایک نوٹ لکھا ہے۔ انہوں نے اس بات پر خاص طور پر زور دیا ہے کہ پیر وائس چانسلر (Pro-Vice-Chancellor) کا عہدہ ضروری نہیں ہے اس کو اس شکل میں کر دیا جائے کہ لازمی نہ ہو۔ جیسا کہ علیکوہ کے بل میں ہے۔ انہوں نے دکھایا ہے کہ اس عہدے کے

[مولانا آزاد]

رکھنے سے کتنا خرچ کا ہوجہ یونیورسٹی پر پڑ جائیگا۔

وہ لکھتے ہیں، جتنا خرچ آج وائس چانسلر کے دفتر کا ہو رہا ہے، اگر پورو وائس چانسلر کے دفتر کا خرچ اس سے آدھا تصور کیا جائے، جب ہی اسکی مقدار تیس چالیس ہزار روپیہ سالانہ خرچ کی ہو جاتی ہے میں نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ کہاں تک ان کا یہ اندازہ واقعات کے مطابق ہے۔ لیکن اس میں شبہ نہیں کہ خرچ ضرور بڑھ جائیگا۔ جب سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے سامنے یہ بات آئی تھی تو اس بات پر زور دیا گیا تھا کہ اس عہدہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ چونکہ اس بات پر زور دیا گیا اس لئے گورنمنٹ نے مناسب نہیں سمجھا کہ اس کے خلاف اصرار کرے۔ بہر حال اس سوال کو میں ہاؤس پر چھوڑنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ان کی ترمیم یہ ہے کہ جس طرح مسلم یونیورسٹی بل میں رکھا گیا ہے کہ اگر پورو وائس چانسلر ہو تب سو اینڈ سو (so and so)۔ اسی طرح ہندو یونیورسٹی بل میں بھی کر دیا جائے۔ اگر پورو وائس چانسلر کی ضرورت نہ ہو تو اس عہدہ کو نہ رکھوں۔ ضرورت ہو تو رکوں۔

10 A.M.

دوسری بات جس پر انہوں نے زور دیا ہے وہ تعلیم دینے والی جماعت

کی مختلف قسمیں ہیں ان سب کو محض ایک نام تھچر (teacher) سے تعبیر کیا جائے۔ یا تھچرس۔ پروفیسرس۔ ریکٹرس وغیرہ کے الفاظ استعمال کئے جائیں۔ اس بارے میں بہت بحث ہو چکی ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس موقع پر ہمیں اس میں جانا چاہئے۔ جس طریقے سے یہ بات بل میں رکھی گئی ہے اس سے کوئی خاص نقصان پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین اور ڈاکٹر کلرزو نے جس بات پر زور دیا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ دفعہ ۵-اے اس بل میں اور دفعہ ۱۰-اے مسلم یونیورسٹی بل میں نہ بڑھائی جائے۔ وہ اس کے خلاف بھی۔ اس کے متعلق میں ابھی کہہ چکا ہوں کہ چونکہ گورنمنٹ نے اب طے کر لیا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی قائم کی جائے، اس لئے گورنمنٹ اب اس پر زور دینا ضروری نہیں سمجھتی ہے اور تیار ہے کہ اگر ہاؤس کو اعتراض نہ ہو تو اسے نکال دے۔

شری کے۔ ٹی۔ شاہ نے دو باتوں پر زور دیا ہے۔ پہلی بات مذہبی تعلیم کے بارے میں ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ مذہبی تعلیم اگر جاری رکھی جائیگی تو وہ صرف ایک کمیونٹی ہی کے لئے کہوں ہو؟ حتیٰ الہ ممکن سب کے لئے ہونی چاہئے۔ مثلاً اگر ہندو یونیورسٹی میں مسلمانوں یا عیسائیوں

کی انہی تعداد موجود ہو کہ ان کے لئے مذہبی تعلیم کا انتظام کیا جا سکتا ہے اور وہ اس کے خواہشمند بھی ہوں تو کیوں عدلوں کی طرح ان کی مذہبی تعلیم کا بھی انتظام نہ کیا جائے؟ اس بات پر سلیمت کمیٹی میں ہم نے کافی بحث کی۔ اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ اگر اس طرح کا انتظام یونیورسٹی میں کیا جا سکے تو بہت اچھے بات ہو۔ لیکن یہ بات ایسی نہیں ہے جسے ایک کے ذریعہ لیا جائے۔ یہ خود یونیورسٹی کے سوچنے اور فیصلہ کرنے کی بات ہے۔ گورنمنٹ یہ بل پیش کرتے ہوئے صرف اسی حد تک جا سکتی تھی؟ جس حد تک جانا ضروری ہو گیا تھا۔ یعنی کیمسٹری مذہبی تعلیم کو اختیار کر دینا۔ اس سے زیادہ وہ بوجہ یونیورسٹی پر ڈالنا مناسب نہیں سمجھتی۔ یہ یونیورسٹی کا کام ہے کہ وہ دیکھے ہندو و دیارتھیوں کی طرح وہ دوسرے مذہب کے دیارتھیوں کے لئے بھی انتظام کر سکتی ہے یا نہیں۔ ہمیں امید رکھنی چاہئے کہ اگر کافی تعداد دوسرے مذاہب کے طالب علموں کی وہاں ہوگی اور وہ اسکے خواہشمند ہوتے کہ ان کی مذہبی تعلیم کا انتظام کیا جائے تو یونیورسٹی کو اس میں شامل نہ ہوگا۔ البتہ اسے فیصلہ کرتے ہوئے کئی پہلوؤں پر غور کرنا ہوگا جس میں سب سے زیادہ اہم سوال خراج کا ہے۔

دوسری بات جس پر وہ زور دیتے ہیں یہ ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کی حالت کی دیکھ بھال اور اگر کچھ خرابیاں پیدا ہو گئی ہوں تو ان کی درستگی کا اختیار خود یونیورسٹی کو دینا چاہئے۔ وزیر کو نہیں دینا چاہئے۔ افسوس ہے کہ گورنمنٹ اس رائے سے اتفاق نہیں کر سکتی اور سلیمت کمیٹی کے بھی کسی دوسرے ممبر نے بھی اس رائے سے اتفاق نہیں کیا۔ گورنمنٹ نے اس معاملہ کو اس نظر سے دیکھا ہے کہ وہ اس کے دونوں پہلوؤں کو پوری طرح سمجھنا چاہتی ہے۔ ایک طرف یونیورسٹی کی آزادی کا سوال ہے۔ دوسری طرف اسکی اصلاح اور درستگی کا مسئلہ ہے۔ ہمیں کوئی قدم ایسا نہیں اٹھانا چاہئے جس سے اس کی اندرونی آزادی میں خلل پونے کا اندیشہ ہو۔ ساتھ ہی ہمیں کوئی نہ کوئی انتظام ایسا بھی کرنا چاہئے کہ اگر اصلاح اور درستگی کی ضرورت پیش آجائے تو اسکا دروازہ کھلا رہے۔ بند نہ ہو جائے۔ ہم نے ایسا ہی طریقہ اختیار کیا ہے۔ ہم نے یہ پرنسپل مان لیا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی ایک اتانسیں باقی ہے اور اسے اپنے اندرونی انتظام میں پوری آزادی ملنی چاہئے لیکن ساتھ ہی ہم نے اسکی بھی ضرورت سمجھی ہے کہ اصلاح اور نگرانی کی ایک جگہ قائم رکھی جائے۔ یہ جگہ کون ہو سکتی ہے؟ ظاہر ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کی ایگزیکٹو کونسل یا اکیڈمک کونسل یا وائس چانسلر سے ہم اس کی

[مولانا آزاد]

توقع نہیں کر سکتے۔ اگر کبھی یونیورسٹی کی اندرونی حالت میں خرابی پیدا ہوگی تو اسکی ذمہ داری انہی جماعتوں پر ہوگی۔ اسلئے خود یہ جماعتوں اصلاح اور درستگی کی آخری جگہ نہیں ہو سکتیں۔ اس کے لئے ہمیں کوئی دوسری جگہ تھوڑی سی پڑھتی ہے، اور قدرتی طور پر وہ اسکے سب سے اونچے عہدے دار یعنی وزیٹر کی شخصیت میں ہمیں ملتی ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ اصلاح و نگرانی کا اختیار وزیٹر کو دینا پڑتا ہے۔

شری شاہ کی رائے اس کے خلاف ہے کہ وزیٹر کا عہدہ رکھا جائے اور اس کو اختیار دیا جائے۔ لیکن گورنمنٹ خیال کرتی ہے کہ پرنسپل ایکٹ میں بھی یہ اختیار دئے گئے تھے اور وہی اختیار اب بھی دئے گئے ہیں۔ فرق اگر دونوں میں ہے، تو صرف یہ ہے کہ اس وقت یہ اختیار فارین گورنمنٹ (Foreign Govern-ment) کے ہڈ (Head) کو دئے گئے تھے۔ اب یہ اختیار آپ انڈین گورنمنٹ کے ہڈ کو دے رہے ہیں۔

ایک اور بات بھی میں کہوں جس کی طرف شری مالویا اور ان کے چلند دوستوں نے اپنے نوٹ میں اشارہ کیا ہے۔ نیز میرے دوست بھوشی تھک چلند نے بھی اپنے نوٹ میں اس پر زور دیا ہے۔ وہ اسٹیٹوٹ

کا معاملہ ہے۔ اسٹیٹوٹ کے متعلق ان کی رائے یہ ہے کہ انہیں پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے لانا ضروری تھا۔ جس طرح ایکٹ کی ایک دفعہ پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے آئی ہے، اس طرح اسٹیٹوٹ کی بھی ایک دفعہ پارلیمنٹ کو غور و بحث کر کے منظور کرنی تھی۔ گورنمنٹ کو اس رائے سے اتفاق نہیں ہے۔ گورنمنٹ خیال کرتی ہے کہ اسٹیٹوٹ دو اصل ایکٹ کا کوئی جز نہیں ہے۔ وہ ایکٹ کی بناء پر بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ ان کا نیچر ایک طرح کے بائی لاز کا ہے۔ ان میں آگے چل کر خود یونیورسٹی بھی وزیٹر کی اجازت سے تبدیلی کر سکتی ہے اور برابر تبدیلیاں ہوتی رہیں گی۔ اس لئے یہ ضروری نہیں کہ ایکٹ کے ساتھ اسٹیٹوٹ کو بھی پیسہ کیا جائے۔ اگر کسی قریبی نظیر کی ضرورت ہو تو میں کئی نظریں بھی کر سکتا ہوں۔ مجھکو معلوم ہوا ہے کہ لکھنؤ یونیورسٹی کا جب بل پھس ہوا تو اسٹیٹوٹ بھی نہیں کئے گئے تھے۔ وہ بعد کو گورنمنٹ نے ایکٹ کے مطابق بنائے۔ پھر یہ بات بھی یاد رکھنی چاہئے کہ اسٹیٹوٹ کے بنانے کی دو مختلف حالتیں ہوتی ہیں۔ ایک حالت یہ ہوتی ہے کہ ایک نئی یونیورسٹی قائم ہو رہی ہے۔ اس کے لئے کسی طرح کا قاعدہ، کسی طرح کا ریگولیشن، کوئی ضابطہ موجود نہیں ہے۔ تب ضرورت

دوستوں نے یہ تجویز پھینکی کہ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں کی ایک کمیٹی بنا دی جائے اور گورنمنٹ اسٹیٹمیٹ ترتیب دینے کے بعد اس سے مشورہ کرے، تو میں نے بغفوشی یہ تجویز منظور کر لی۔ میں نے کہا کہ پانچ یا سات ممبروں کی ایک کمیٹی بنا دی جائیگی، اور اس بارے میں اس سے مشورہ کر لیا جائیگا۔ کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کو اس طرح کے مشورہ سے انکار ہو۔ مجھے یہ پوچھا گیا کہ اگر کسی معاملہ میں اس کمیٹی کے تمام ممبروں کی رائے گورنمنٹ کے خلاف ہوئی تو گورنمنٹ اسے کو وزن دے گی یا نہیں؟ میں نے کہا کہ اگر کمیٹی کے ممبروں کی رائے بھی کسی معاملہ میں گورنمنٹ کی رائے کے خلاف ہوئی تو گورنمنٹ اسے ضرور وزن دے گی اور اس پر دوبارہ غور و فکر کریگی۔ اس بارے میں سلہٹ کمیٹی کے ممبروں کو مطمئن رکھنا چاہئے۔ میں نے جو وعدہ کمیٹی کے ممبروں سے کیا تھا، وہ میں نے ہاؤس کے سامنے بھی دہرا دیا ہے۔

میرے عزیز شری مالویا اور ان کے ساتھیوں نے اچھے نوٹ میں اس کمیٹی کی نسبت یہ خیال ظاہر کیا ہے کہ کمیٹی پارلیمنٹ بلانے اور جب اسٹیٹمیٹ تیار ہو جائے تو پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے رکھے جائیں۔ لیکن گورنمنٹ اس کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھتی۔

ہوتی ہے کہ ایک پاس ہو اور ایک کے مطابق اس کے اسٹیٹمیٹ تیار کئے جائیں۔ ایسے موقع پر کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ ایک کے ساتھ اسٹیٹمیٹ بھی پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے آجائیں کیونکہ نئے ایک کے ساتھ نئے اسٹیٹمیٹ بنانے کا سوال درپہن ہے۔ دوسری حالت یہ ہے کہ ایک یونیورسٹی قائم ہو چکی ہے۔ اس کے اسٹیٹمیٹ بن چکے ہیں، اور برسوں سے کلم میں لائے جا رہے ہیں۔ اب آپ ایک امڈمنٹ لاتے ہیں اور امڈمنٹ کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ اسٹیٹمیٹ میں بھی امڈمنٹ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس صورت میں اسٹیٹمیٹ کی وہ اہمیت باقی نہیں رہتی جو ایک نئی یونیورسٹی کے لئے سمجھی گئی تھی۔ اب نئے سرے سے اسٹیٹمیٹ نہیں بنانے ہیں بلکہ صرف ایک کی ترمیموں کے مطابق پرانے اسٹیٹمیٹ میں چند نئی ترمیمیں کر دینی ہیں۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اگر اسٹیٹمیٹ کے چند ترمیموں پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے نہ لائی جاسکیں تو اس سے کیا اندیشہ پیدا ہو سکتا ہے اور بل کے مقصد پر اس کا کیا اثر پڑ سکتا ہے؟ بل جب منظور ہو جائیگا تو اسی کے مطابق اسٹیٹمیٹ میں بھی ضروری ترمیمیں کر دی جائیں گی۔

اگرچہ گورنمنٹ نہیں خیال کرتی تھی کہ اسٹیٹمیٹ کے بارے میں کچھ اور کرنا چاہئے تاہم جب سلہٹ کمیٹی کے پہلے اجلاس میں بعض

دوستوں نے یہ تجویز پھینکی کہ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں کی ایک کمیٹی بنا دی جائے اور گورنمنٹ اسٹیٹمیٹ ترتیب دینے کے بعد اس سے مشورہ کرے، تو میں نے بغفوشی یہ تجویز منظور کر لی۔ میں نے کہا کہ پانچ یا سات ممبروں کی ایک کمیٹی بنا دی جائیگی، اور اس بارے میں اس سے مشورہ کر لیا جائیگا۔ کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کو اس طرح کے مشورہ سے انکار ہو۔ مجھے یہ پوچھا گیا کہ اگر کسی معاملہ میں اس کمیٹی کے تمام ممبروں کی رائے گورنمنٹ کے خلاف ہوئی تو گورنمنٹ اسے کو وزن دے گی یا نہیں؟ میں نے کہا کہ اگر کمیٹی کے ممبروں کی رائے بھی کسی معاملہ میں گورنمنٹ کی رائے کے خلاف ہوئی تو گورنمنٹ اسے ضرور وزن دے گی اور اس پر دوبارہ غور و فکر کریگی۔ اس بارے میں سلہٹ کمیٹی کے ممبروں کو مطمئن رکھنا چاہئے۔ میں نے جو وعدہ کمیٹی کے ممبروں سے کیا تھا، وہ میں نے ہاؤس کے سامنے بھی دہرا دیا ہے۔

میرے عزیز شری مالویا اور ان کے ساتھیوں نے اچھے نوٹ میں اس کمیٹی کی نسبت یہ خیال ظاہر کیا ہے کہ کمیٹی پارلیمنٹ بلانے اور جب اسٹیٹمیٹ تیار ہو جائے تو پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے رکھے جائیں۔ لیکن گورنمنٹ اس کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھتی۔

[مولانا آزاد]

جب ہل منظور ہو جائے تو گورنمنٹ
 ذہنی ترہیموں کے مطابق اسٹیٹیمینٹ کو
 ترتیب دیگی اور اسے ایک کمیٹی کے
 سامنے جو پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں میں
 سے چلی جائیگی رکھدیگی۔ اس سے
 زیادہ کسی پابندی کا لگانا گورنمنٹ
 کے خیال میں غیر ضروری ہے۔

(English translation of the above
 speech)

**The Minister of Education (Maulana
 Azad):** Sir, I move:

"That the Benares Hindu University (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

While moving to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, I thought that as the House was pressed for time it would be better not to discuss the Bill till the Report of the Committee was presented before the House. I had said that it would be better to discuss the Bill in all its aspects when the Committee presented its Report. But my hope was not fulfilled and certain hon. Members expressed themselves, of whom Shri Hussain Imam delivered the most forceful speech. I am sorry that he is not in his seat at this time. He had very much stressed the point that he was sorry to see that according to the Bill the Government has taken so much powers in their hands that the independence of educational institutions has been done away with. He said that the flickering lamp of freedom of educational institutions was being put out. He had recalled the British period "longingly saying that educational institutions were being deprived of whatever independence they enjoyed during the British period." As I had given out that I would not take part in the Debate, I kept quiet but while he was speaking I was wondering whether he had compared the principal Acts relating to Hindu University and Muslim University with the amendment Bill, now before the House. I am sure that either he has not gone through the principal Acts, and compared them with the amending Bill or he has forgotten about their contents. It was impossible for any responsible person to say such a thing, if he had compared the principal acts with this amendment Bill. † I want to make it clear that we have not omitted from the present Bill even a comma or a full-stop regarding the powers of the Visitor

which were there in the principal act, but also we have endeavoured to curtail the powers of the Government as far as possible. Both the Universities have their principal acts. If hon. Members would take the trouble of going through the principal act, they will see that as far as vigilance is concerned, powers of inspection were divided among these three—the Governor General in his capacity of the Lord Rector; the Governor of the province as Visitor and the Visiting Board. The largest share in the powers of inspection went to the Governor General in his capacity of Rector. That meant that the Government could interfere in the affairs of the university through the Lord Rector, the Visitor and the Visiting Board. The Visitor i.e., the Governor was empowered to visit the University whenever he liked and inspect the functions thereof and abrogate any steps, which may have been taken in contravention of the act or ordinance or statute. "The Visiting Board was also given similar powers." ‡ The Lord Rector could appoint, at any time, a Visiting Board, which was empowered to inspect the functions of the University and abrogate any step which may have been taken in contravention of the act or ordinance or statute. Now if we go through the Bill moved by the Government, we will find that the power is given to only one authority instead of the three as in the principal act. The powers given to the Governor of the province have been taken away: he has been appointed the Rector. But that is just a dignitary office. It has been done simply for the fact that he may take interest in the affairs of the Universities. He has been given no powers. The Visiting Board has also been abolished. As far as emergency powers are concerned they vested in only one authority, i.e., the Visitor. The Universities Commission recommended that the President of the Union should in future, be the Visitor of Central Universities. In accordance with this recommendation it has been provided that the President shall be the Visitor. The Visitor has been given only the same powers which were vested in the Governor-General in the principal Act of these two universities.

† As far as the nature of these powers is concerned the language providing for these is much milder and the scope and jurisdiction has also been limited. If you kindly refer to clause 19 of the principal Act, which relates to the powers given to the Governor-General-in-Council, and instances specially mentioned, you will find that the said clause does not lay stress only on the emergency conditions

but also provides that the Governor General can, whenever he thinks fit, interfere in the matters connected with university professors and examiners. It also laid stress upon the fact that he could also interfere in the administration of the university. On the other hand, in the Bill now presented by the Government, the language embodying the provision of powers vested in the Visitor is entirely different from that of the principal Act. This refers neither to the professors nor the examiners. It only says that if the Visitor thinks that inspection of the university is essential, he can appoint suitable persons for this purpose. This change has resulted in interference by the Visitor becoming clearly a case of emergency. Things relating to internal, day to day administration of the university have not been stressed.

† The hon. Members are aware that the object of provision for such powers is not interference in the internal administration of the university. University is an autonomous body and it should remain as such. It cannot be denied, however that in certain cases, such defects can arise that cannot be set right by the university by itself, because the defects can arise on account of those very people who are responsible for the administration of the university. If such a situation arises, there should be some provision for setting things right by intervention from above. If this door is not left open, there will be no check by which matters can be set right. It is with this object in view that the Visitor has been given certain powers. Probably the need for use of these powers will never arise. But things will come to such a good pass only when vigilance is there and that eye of vigilance should be an open one, open and alert. †

The powers given to the Governor of the province and the Visiting Board have not been included in the Amendment Bill; only those provided for the Visitor have been retained. We find a new clause 5-A in the Bill as reported by the Select Committee, which lays down that a Committee will be appointed after every five years to go into the affairs of the university. This was not included in the draft Bill prepared by the Government. It was added on the recommendation of the Select Committee. Some hon. Members of the Committee held the view that it would be better for the development and progress of the universities if provision for an agency was made which could make a periodical check up of the university so that the Government could be in touch with the affairs of the university and be aware

of its needs. According to this clause the Visitor is empowered to appoint a Committee after every five years. This Committee will inspect the functioning of the university and submit its report to the Visitor who will send a copy of the same to the Vice Chancellor. The majority of the hon. Members of the Select Committee saw two big advantages in accepting this proposal. One of them is that the Government will be in the know of what the university actually needs, whether the Grant-in-aid is sufficient to cover the needs, whether more grant is needed, and if so upto what amount and for what purposes. These things can be known only if a party of educational experts constantly were to review the functioning of the university. The second advantage is that the nature of powers vested in the Visitor is such that it can be used only in an emergency, and the need for an agency is imperative which after at least every five years would put before the Visitor a review of the functions of the university so that he may remain in touch with the affairs of the university. In fact, the Review Board provided for in the principal Act of the Muslim University has been proposed by the Select Committee in another form for all the Central Universities.

This new clause was discussed time and again in the Select Committee. The Government fully agreed with the object of this clause because it did not contain anything objectionable from any point of view. It is in the interest of the universities themselves that their needs be put before the Government from time to time and they (the Government) get an opportunity to form an opinion about them. It was made clear on behalf of the Government that the question of reconstitution of the University Grants Committee was under their consideration, and that if they decided that such a committee should be reconstituted immediately, it would change the circumstances and the retention of the clause 5-A would not be necessary. Before the present Government took over, a University Grants Committee was constituted by the then Government on the lines of the University Grants Committee in England. In 1947 another committee was appointed but it was found that the Committee consisting of an honorary Chairman and honorary members cannot be useful for the purpose for which it was constituted. It was dissolved after a year and it was thought that the setting up of such a committee could not be of any use unless at least the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee devoted the whole of their time to their work.

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But after the Select Committee had submitted its report I again thought over this question and felt that now the Central Government was concerned not with two but four universities—Vishva Bharati has also been established by us—so it would be necessary to constitute a University Grant Committee on the lines of its counterpart in England. This will be an agency which will look after all the four universities and will remain in constant touch with them. Now that the Government have decided to appoint a University Grants Committee, and that too at an early date, the Government will not insist on the retention of this clause. I am prepared to move for the deletion of this clause.

Now I will deal briefly with the main features of this Bill. There are certain things which had to be included because our Constitution made them obligatory, thus necessitating the amendment of the old act. Certain others had to be included in the amendment Bill, because they had been recommended by the University Commission, and accepted by the Central Advisory Board. It is incumbent upon the Government to put them into practice.

As far as our Constitution is concerned the hon. Members are aware that Article 28(3) lays down that religious instruction cannot be made compulsory in any Government institution. This necessitated a re-consideration of the question as far as these two universities are concerned. In both the universities—the Hindu University and the Muslim University, religious instruction is compulsory. This was against Article 28 of the Constitution and necessitated the making of certain changes. So the first change that is made is that religious instruction has been made optional instead of its being compulsory. Religious instruction will be given to only those students who themselves would ask for it. The hon. Members are aware that a majority of students, who get themselves admitted to these universities, are such as want religious instruction being given to them. From a practical point of view this does not do any harm to religious instruction. The only change is that it will not remain compulsory but will become optional. Another change has been made on the basis of a recommendation of the Universities Commission. The Commission recommended that in future the President of the Indian Union should be the Visitor of all the Central Universities, having those powers which the Lord Rector and the

Chancellors enjoy. In the Vishva Bharati Act, a provision was made for the President of the Indian Union being the Visitor of the University; now the same provision has been made in the case of these two universities.

As far as the oriental studies are concerned the principal Act mentioned specifically only Hindu history, Vedic philosophy and Hindu literature. In the present Bill Buddhist and Jain literatures have been added, because the study of the cultural history of India remains incomplete if Buddhist and Jain literatures are excluded. The Buddhist period was a glorious period of the cultural development of our country and the Jain philosophy has penetrated deep into the problem of life. These are our invaluable legacies of knowledge. We should protect them with the same care, as we show in the case of Vedic philosophy and literature. The Select Committee agreed to the addition of Buddhist and Jain literatures to the list of subjects under oriental studies. Let me point out another thing which I ought to have mentioned at the very outset. That is the question of names of both these universities—one contains the word "Hindu" and the other, the word "Muslim". It is against the spirit of our Constitution that the character of any educational institution be allowed to remain communal. All the institutions in the country should be Indian from all points of view and not Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian. Naturally the question that arose before the Government was as to what attitude they should adopt regarding the names of these two universities. The hon. Members may be aware that about two years back, in 1949, the Government intended to introduce a Bill consisting of only two clauses, one stating that the names of these universities be changed from Benares Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University to Benares University and Aligarh University respectively and the other making it clear that non-Hindus and non-Muslims can also become members of their courts. This was to be done because it was thought that the character of these universities was nothing but communal on account of the fact that only Muslims and Hindus could become members of their courts.

The Government made up their mind to introduce this Bill because during discussion on the Budget in 1948, many hon. Members had expressed themselves especially against these communal universities and appealed to the Minister of Education to delete the words "Hindu" and

"Muslim" from the names of these universities.

Nevertheless the Government prepared the draft Bill and elicited the opinion of both the universities regarding that. The Muslim University was of the opinion that having been assured that the general policy of the Government was to change the communal character of the university, it (the Muslim University) would have no objection if the word 'Muslim' was deleted out from its name and it be called "Aligarh University" instead of "Muslim University". But the Hindu University vehemently opposed this suggestion. Its Council adopted a resolution opposing this change. The Vice-Chancellor, in his letter, expressed the opinion that if the word "Hindu" was deleted from its name it will injure the feelings of hundreds of thousands of Hindus, and for that reason the university could not agree to the proposal made by the Government. But the Vice-Chancellor expressed his willingness to open the door of membership of the university court to everybody. In the meantime the Government thought that because a University Education Commission has been appointed, which was to submit its report within a year, it was advisable to postpone the consideration of the Bill till the report of the Commission was received. Thus the Bill was withdrawn. Now while introducing this Bill the Government taking into consideration the recommendations of the Commission, reconsidered the question and came to the conclusion that the question of name was not so important as it has been made out. The real thing is the nature and pattern of the university and the mode of its administration. If you open its doors to everybody and even non-Hindus can enter it, it does not remain communal in character. Now, as far as the word "Hindu" being a part of its name, the maximum connotation it can have is that it was established by a particular community for everybody, and nothing more. Religious instruction will also not remain compulsory, it will become optional. Under these circumstances the Government do not see any reason why the names of the universities be given so much importance. Hence in this Bill the names have been allowed to remain the same as before.

Some friends raised this question again in the Select Committee and stressed that the opinion of hon. Members of the Committee be elicited informally. Opinion was elicited and the Committee agreed that the change of name should not be stressed. But

my hon. friend Shri Sidhva has stressed this point in his Note of Dissent. I appeal to him not to press this question. As far as the Government is concerned they tried to change the name two years before but the Hindu University opposed this move of the Government. Now the Government have decided that they should ignore the name and turn their attention to the functions of the university. The Government hope that the House will not insist on this change. I admit that the decision of not changing the name is a shortcoming in our efforts at reform. But the House and the Government are not responsible for that. The responsibility lies on the way of thinking of our countrymen which we cannot change overnight, these shortcomings will remain for some time. We have carried a better part of reform through this Bill. Let us hope that that which has been left undone will be accomplished at an appropriate time.

One of the recommendations made by the University Commission was that there were two parts of the activities of the University, viz., Administrative and Academic. For these two separate activities there were two separate bodies in the Hindu University. So far as administration was concerned senate and syndicate were meant for this. To keep the two Bodies separate now is unnecessary. There should be one Administrative Council in their stead. Likewise should be the procedure of the academic side, i.e., there should be only one Academic Council. Notwithstanding, some clauses have been kept in this Bill according to the recommendation. Shri Malaviya stated his own experience saying that the university as it functioned, was much facilitated on account of these Bodies, so these should not be changed. Since the recommendation of the University Commission had been accepted by the Advisory Board and also by the Government, so this contention was not in agreement with their opinion. So much change was made, indeed, that a Standing Committee could be set up alongside the Administrative Council. In this way his contention was fulfilled that for facilitating the work a small Body be set up along with the bigger body. Shri Malaviya and some other friends have mentioned this in their dissent notes, and notice of an amendment has also been given by them. I request these friends not to lay stress now on the retention of the Senate and the Syndicate and also to withdraw their amendment, because by accepting the proposal of the Standing Committee their real aim has been fulfilled.

Select Committee has added one more point. Some members did stress that

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as well. They said that so far as the female students' education was concerned, one of the biggest obstacles in its way was that women do not get any chance to join schools or colleges, and have regular education. But since they are fond of education, they do get education as private students. The doors of the university examinations should be opened for such female students so that they may take examinations and qualify for the degrees they deserve. The Committee opposed the introduction of a general rule in this connection, but everybody agreed to the point that the facility should be given to women. It is therefore, that a clause in this connection, that the female students who get education privately shall have the opportunity to join the regular examinations of the university, has been added.

I also like to add a few words in connection with the separate notes given by some friends in the report.

Shri Sidhva has laid stress on the change of name. I have requested him not to stress the point and to withdraw the amendment.

His next amendment is in connection with the religious education. He says since a very common word "Religious Education" has been chosen for religious teachings, there should be a special word in its place so that this type of education may be limited to moral education. I think we should not bring this change through an Act. From the very first day the Hindu University has been laying stress on religious education. Religious education was compulsory but we have now made it optional. So far this is all right. But restricting this religious education to moral education only does not in any way look proper. This is a thing that should be decided by the university itself. May be, the University may decide in future as to what type of and what part of religious education should be imparted, but it will not be proper to impose restrictions through an Act. I request my friend not to press these two amendments and to withdraw them.

Shri R. U. Singh too has submitted a note. He has especially stressed the point that the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is not necessary, and the post be re-shaped in the way that it may not become compulsory as is the case with the Aligarh Bill. He has also shown how much expenditure on the university will have to incur by maintaining this post.

He writes that even if the expenditure of the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor be half of what is of the office of the Vice-Chancellor, the amount comes to about thirty to forty thousand rupees per year. I cannot say how far the estimate is correct, but there is no doubt that the expenditure will positively increase. When the thing came before the Select Committee, it was stressed that the post was needed. As the point was pressed the Government did not think it proper to insist against it. Anyway, I want to leave the question to the House. His amendment is that as it has been placed in the Muslim University Bill that if there is Pro-Vice-Chancellor then there be so-and-so also, like-wise should be included in the Hindu University Bill. If you do not need the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, do not maintain it but it may be retained if needed.

The next thing he has stressed is that the different types of the teaching personnel be named as 'Teacher' only, or the words Teacher, Professor, Reader etc. be used. Much discussion has already been held in this connection. I understand this is not the time to go deep into it. The point, as it has been included in the Bill, does not do any particular harm.

The point stressed by Dr. Zakir Hussain and Dr. Kunzru is that clause 5(a) in this Bill and Clause 10 in the Muslim University Bill should not be added. They are against them. I have just now submitted that since the Government had decided to establish the University Grants Committee so they did not think it necessary to stress that point. And also that the Government were prepared to delete it if the House did not object.

Prof. K. T. Shah has stressed two points. The first one is in connection with the religious education. He says that if the religious education is continued why it should be for one community only; it should be for all so far as possible, e.g., if in the Hindu University the number of Muslim and Christian students be very much then arrangements should be made for imparting them religious education and if they are willing to have it and similar arrangements as there are for Hindus should be made for them. We had a lot of discussion on this point in the Select Committee. No doubt if such an arrangement could be made by the University, it will be so good; but this is not a thing which need be brought in through an Act. This is for the university itself to consider and decide. While presenting the Bill the Government could go to that extent only upto which it had become

necessary, *i.e.*, to make religious education optional instead of its being compulsory. The Government do not think it proper to over-burden the universities. It is the job of the university to see whether or not she could make similar arrangements for the students of other religions also. We should hope that if there be a considerable number of students of other religions, and all of them being willing to have arrangements for their religious education, the university should have no hesitation in providing that. While coming to a decision in this respect we will have to consider a good many aspects amongst which the expenditure to be incurred is the most important.

Next point he stresses is that if in the course of the administration of the university some defects are noticed then the authority to set them right should be given to the university itself, and not to the Visitor. I am sorry to submit that the Government cannot agree with this opinion, nor did any other member of the Select Committee agree with it. The Government has looked to this matter with this viewpoint that the university wants to take over both the sides. On one side the question is of the autonomy of the university and on the other there are reforms and improvement. We should not take any such steps as may create an apprehension of undue interferences in the internal administration; also that we should make such arrangements that in case reforms and improvement be needed, the doors may always be opened and not closed. This is the procedure that we have adopted.

We have accepted the principle that the university is an autonomous body and it should get full liberty in its internal administration, but at the same time we have felt the necessity that ways and means be devised for reforms and proper vigilance. What can be these means? Evident as it is, we cannot expect it of the Executive Council of the university, the Academic Council or the Vice-Chancellor for if ever any defects do crop in the internal set-up of the university, these bodies will invariably be responsible for them. These bodies in themselves cannot be, therefore, the final authorities with regards to reforms and improvements. We have to look for some other quarters for all this and, naturally, this position is found in the person of its highest official—the Visitor. This is why the authority of vigilance and improvements has got to be vested in the Visitor.

Shri Shah is of the opinion that the post of the Visitor should not be maintained and vested with this power. The Government, however, feel that the powers were given even in the principal Act and now also those very powers have been given. The difference between the two, if any, is only this much that formerly these powers were given to the Head of a foreign Government and now these are being given to the Head of the Indian Government.

I may add one more thing, which has been hinted at in the note submitted by Shri Malaviya and some of his friends. My friend Bakshi Tek Chand also has in his note stressed that point. That is about the Statutes. Regarding the statutes he is of the opinion that it was necessary to put them itemwise before the House. Each clause of the Statute should have been considered and discussed by the Parliament and then accepted, as is done in the case of the various clauses of an Act. The Government are not in agreement with this opinion. Government think that statutes are not in reality a part of Act but are made on their basis. They are just like bye-laws. Even the university itself, further on, can make changes in them with the permission of the Visitor, and changes will take place on and often. It is not necessary, therefore, that statutes be appended to the Act. I can quote instances if needed. I have come to know that the statutes were not presented along with the Lucknow University Bill. Later, the Government formulated them in accordance with the Act. This much should be borne in mind that there are two quite different cases of making statutes. One position is that suppose a new university is being established for which rules, regulations or constitution, nothing whatsoever, are in existence. The necessity arises that the Act be passed and according to the Act the Statutes be prepared. On such an occasion it is said that the statutes should come before the Parliament along with the Act, because it is a question of making new statutes along with a new Act.

The second position is that a university has long been established. Its statutes are there and are being used for years. Now you bring in an amendment and the result is that an amendment has to be made also in the statutes. In this case that much importance is not added to the statutes which was essential in case of a new university. Statutes are not to be made afresh but only some amendments according to the amendments made in the Acts are to be made in the

[Maulana Azad]

old statutes. I think it creates no danger if these few amendments are not brought before the Parliament. It does not affect the aim of the Bill. When the Bill is passed necessary amendments will be made in the Statutes.

Although the Government never thought of doing anything more in connection with the statutes, yet in the first meeting of the Select Committee some friends put forth the proposal that a Committee of the Members of the Parliament, be set up and the Government should consult the Committee after revising the statutes. I gladly agreed to this proposal. I had suggested that a Committee of some five or seven members may be formed and it will be consulted in this connection. There is no reason why that the Government will not agree with the recommendations of this Committee. I was asked whether or not the Government would give weight to the opinion of that Committee and specially in the case if the opinion of all its members went against the Government. To this I had replied that the Government would definitely give weight to the opinion if the majority of the members held opinions against the Government and the Government would re-consider its proposals. The members of the Select Committee should rest assured on this point. I have this time also repeated before the House the promise I had made to the members of the Committee.

My friend Shri Malaviya and his colleagues have expressed in their note that the Committee should be formed by the Parliament and when the Statutes are ready they should be placed before the Parliament. But when the Bill is accepted, the Government will revise the Statutes according to the amendments and will place them before the Committee constituted from the members of the Parliament. The Government think that imposing any more restriction is unnecessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

May I also place before the House the motion in respect of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill?

مولانا آزاد - دونوں کو ایک ہی مرتبہ لے لیا جائے؟ مہدی مسجد مہر

ایک کے بعد ایک۔ لیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔ ابھی ہلدو یونیورسٹی کو لیا جائے اس کے بعد مسلم یونیورسٹی کو اور اس میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لگے گا۔

[Maulana Azad: Should both be considered at once? I think it will be better if these are taken one after the other. Let the Hindu University Bill be taken now and then the Aligarh University Bill; this will not take much time.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of information. The hon. Minister stated that he was prepared to withdraw proposed section 5A. The Select Committee, after mature consideration, adopted it. I want to know what is the procedure?

مولانا آزاد - جب موقع آئے گا تو میں یہ تصریح کروں گا کہ اس کو تیار کیا جائے۔

[Maulana Azad: When occasion arises I shall move that the clause be deleted.]

Shri Sidhva: I want to know whether the hon. Minister without again consulting the Select Committee, can delete this clause—and without giving them an opportunity. The Members did not know that Government would withdraw it. So the opportunity of sending certain amendments has been lost by those Members. You may in your discretion, Sir, give an opportunity to move amendments by waiving time limit. But is it correct that a certain clause should be withdrawn without consulting the Select Committee? I think it would be improper.

مولانا آزاد - وہ درو کا لفظ یہاں صحیح نہیں ہے۔ میرا مطلب تھا کہ گورنمنٹ نے سلیمت کمیٹی میں اس پر بار بار زور دیا تھا، اور اس بنا پر یہ دفعہ بڑھالی گئی اب وہ اس پر زور دینا نہیں چاہتی۔ کہوں کہ گورنمنٹ محسوس کرتی ہے کہ

یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کے بنانے کے بعد اس کی ضرورت نہیں رہتی لیکن بہرحال یہ دفعہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں موجود ہے۔ اور اس حالت میں نکالی جا سکتی ہے جب ہاؤس اس تحریک سے اتفاق کریگا۔ ہاؤس کے اتفاق کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے ممبروں نے بھی اس سے اتفاق کیا جو ہاؤس میں موجود ہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: The word 'withdraw' is not correct in this context. I meant that the Government had stressed it repeatedly in the Select Committee and on the basis of that this clause was added. The Government do not want to press it as they feel that it is not needed after the University Grants Committee is formed. This clause, however, is present in the report of the Select Committee and can be deleted only when the House agrees with this motion. Agreement of the House means that the members of the Select Committee also, who are present in the House, agree with it.]

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): May I ask a question of the hon. Minister because proposed section 5-A is being talked about and Mr. Sidhva raised a point that it is sought to be now deleted by the hon. Minister?

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): It should be taken in its own place.

مولانا آزاد - میرا یہ مطلب نہیں تھا کہ میں اس کو تہلیت کر رہا ہوں میں یہ کہنے کر سکتا ہوں جبکہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی اسے منظور کر چکی ہے اور اس کی رپورٹ کا وہ ایک جز بن چکا ہے۔ میں نے جو کچھ کہا ہے اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے بعد گورنمنٹ نے فیصلہ کیا کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی فوراً بنائی جائیے۔ اور جیسا کہ میں سلیکٹ کمیٹی میں کہہ چکا ہوں، اس کمیٹی کے

بنانے کے بعد اس کی ضرورت نہیں رہتی کہ دفعہ 5 - اے رکھی جائے۔ جب یہ دفعہ ہاؤس کے سامنے آئیگی تو میں ہاؤس کو اس صورت حال پر توجہ دلاؤنگا اور یہ ہاؤس کا کام ہوگا کہ اس بارے میں فیصلہ کرے۔

[Maulana Azad: I did not mean to delete the clause. And how could I do that when the Select Committee had accepted it and when it has become a part of its report. Whatever I have said is that after the decision of the Select Committee the Government decided that the University Grants Committee should be formed and as I said in the Select Committee there is no necessity of retaining clause 5(a) after the setting up of the Committee. When the clause comes up before the House, I shall draw the attention of the House towards it, and it will be for the House then to make a decision in this connection.]

Shrimati Durgabai: I want to say just one thing. If the hon. Minister agrees to delete proposed section 5-A, I would like to know whether he is also going to make a statement with regard to the substitute body that is going to be brought into existence in the place of the Committee sought in the Bill and also the jurisdiction, the powers, other matters and the composition of that particular Committee? Would he be prepared to make a statement with regard to that?

مولانا آزاد - ہاں، میں یہ بتاؤنگا کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کس طرح کی بنائی جائیگی؟ اس کا کام کیا ہوگا؟ اور کس طرح وہ یونیورسٹیوں کے انتظامی اور تعلیمی رفتار پر اثر ڈال سکیگی؟

[Maulana Azad: Yes, I will state as to what type of the University Grants Committee will be formed, what its functions will be, and in what way it will have its influence on the administrative and educational set-up of the universities.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As regards the point that was raised by Mr. Sidhva, there is some substance or force in that. The matter is sent to the Select

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Committee where it is a Government Bill. Government agree to a particular amendment. There is no minute of dissent so far as the Government are concerned. Government were fully in agreement with that and unless a majority accepts in the Select Committee, no clause can be added or deleted. That is the position. The question is whether it is right for the Government to say: I am going to do that without consulting any of the other members on the plea that informal conferences have been held from time to time. The hon. Minister is a party to a particular clause being added or subtracted in the Select Committee and if he says suddenly on the floor of the House, "I am willing to consider the deletion of a particular clause", he must have substantial reasons as to why he has changed his attitude since the Select Committee's decision. I am sure he will give those reasons, those reasons which have not been placed before the Select Committee and which reasons will weigh with him now for changing this attitude.

مولانا آزاد - جذباب! اس بارے

میں جو تبدیلی مہرے طرز عمل میں ہوئی ہے، اس کی وجہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کا معاملہ ہے - جس وقت سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے سامنے دفعہ 5 - اے کا معاملہ آیا تھا، موراً دماغ اس بارے میں صاف نہیں تھا کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی فوراً بنائی جا سکتی یا نہیں؟ کمیٹی کی کارروائی ختم ہو جانے کے بعد مجھے اس معاملہ پر فوراً کرنے کا موقع ملا اور میں اس نتیجے پر پہنچا کہ یہ کمیٹی فوراً بنا دینی چاہئے - بلاشبہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں جو کچھ بھی لکھا گیا ہے اس کے لیے میں بھی اس طرح ذمہ دار ہوں جس طرح اس کے دوسرے ممبر ذمہ دار ہیں، لیکن بہرحال آخری فیصلہ ہاؤس

کریگا، اور یہ مہر فرض تھا کہ میں ہاؤس کے سامنے موجودہ صورت حال رکھوں - جب ہم بحث کرتے ہوئے اس دفعہ پر پہنچیں گے تو ہمیں موقع ملے گا کہ نئی صورت حال میں اس پر فوراً کریں - اگر ہاؤس نے مہرے ترمیم سے اتفاق کیا تو یہ دفعہ ہٹائی جائیگی - نہیں کہا تو باقی رہیگی -

[Maulana Azad: Sir, the change in my procedure with regard to this has taken place on account of the University Grants Committee issue; when the issue of clause 5(a) came before the Select Committee. I was not definite whether or not the University Grants Committee could be set up at once. The proceeding of the Committee was over and I got more time to consider it. I came to the conclusion that this Committee should be at once formed. Whatever, indeed, has been presented in the report of the Select Committee, I stand responsible for that in the same way as other members do. Anyway, the final decision will be given by the House. My duty was to place before the House the present situation. While discussing the Bill when this clause will be reached we shall get time to consider it in the changed set up. If the House accepts my amendment, the clause shall be deleted, otherwise it will be retained.]

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): May I say a word on this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I wanted to suggest to the hon. Minister is that when in the Select Committee a particular motion has been accepted without a minute of dissent, is it open to Government to differ from anything that has been adopted in the Select Committee? In all such cases the minutes of dissent are added to the Select Committee Report so that the different view-points might be brought to the notice of the House, so that the House and the Members may be ready with their own points of view so far as that matter is concerned, either to accept or reject the proposal. That kind of opportunity has not been given by Government to the Members of the Select Committee or to the House. In the meantime, nothing extraordinary has happened. It is not as if the question of the University Grants Committee was not before the Select Committee

and it is not known why he should change now. These are matters which certainly affect the House and the Members of the Select Committee. It is open to them to say: We are not going to sit in a committee formed by the Government, where, over the heads of the members of the Select Committee, Government is prepared to accept or reject a particular clause after a majority came to a particular view. That is the difficulty which will arise. Therefore, I expect that the hon. Minister will explain all these matters when we take up that clause.

Pandit Kunzru: I corroborate every word that Maulana Azad has said regarding this matter. You will remember that when the question of having a quinquennial review was considered in the Select Committee several members of the Committee strongly opposed this suggestion, particularly Dr. Zakir Husain and myself. It was suggested....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it open to say what happened in the Select Committee?

Pandit Kunzru: I am only saying that Maulana Azad has not gone behind any undertaking given by him to any of the members of the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I will give an opportunity to the hon. Member. Is it open to any hon. Member here to say that notwithstanding this repeated request the Maulana Sahab was insistent upon deleting that clause? I do not like that to be said on the floor of the House. These are matters which ought to be kept secret in the House, as to what happened so far as the discussions are concerned. It will create some complication. Therefore, those matters that happened inside or outside the Select Committee ought not to be referred to, as also what the opinion of an individual member was in the Select Committee.

Pandit Kunzru: I shall put the thing in a different way. It was understood in the Select Committee that Government were thinking of appointing an University Grants Committee...

Shri Sidhva: It was not understood by all members.

Pandit Kunzru: It was very clearly and definitely understood.

Shri Sidhva: I dispute that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is a controversy...

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Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar): It is an established practice that no reference should be made to what happened in the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want any discussion here as to what happened in the Select Committee except its decisions because there will be one statement and there will be a contradiction. Members of the Select Committee, some of whom unfortunately are not in a position to speak like myself, also have to keep mum so far as what happened in the Select Committee is concerned. In these circumstances, I am only following an ancient precedent that we shall not allow any discussion as to what opinion individual members had and what kind of assurance was given in the Select Committee except what appears in the record.

مولانا آزاد : سلطنت کمیٹی میں
جو کارروائی ہوئی ، یہ بالکل صحیح ہے
کہ اس کا یہاں بیان کرنا موزوں نہیں
لیکن اگر ایک بات ایسی ہے جس کے
کہے بغیر ایک معاملہ صاف نہیں ہو
سکتا ، تو اس کا حوالہ ہاؤس میں
دیلا جوتا ہے ۔ یہ واقعہ ہے کہ جب
کمیٹی کی آخری سیٹنگ میں بعض
ممبروں نے یہ معاملہ از سر نو اٹھانا
چاہا تو اس بارے میں ان سے میرے
سوال و جواب ہوئے ، اس موقع پر
میں نے صاف لفظوں میں کہا تھا کہ
اگر گورنمنٹ اس نتیجے پر پہنچی کہ
یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی فوراً بنائی
چاہئے ، تو پھر گورنمنٹ کو دفعہ
۵ - اے کے رکھنے پر اصرار نہیں ہوگا ۔

[Maulana Azad: It is quite correct that it is not at all proper to state the proceedings of the Select Committee. But if there is a point that necessitates such a clarification, it has got to be mentioned in the House. This is a fact that in the last sitting of the Committee when some members wanted to raise the point afresh, I had a discussion with them in this connection.

[Maulana Azad]

At that time I had categorically submitted that in case the Government decided that the University Grants Committee be at once formed, then the Government would not insist on the retention of clause 5(a).]

Pandit Kunzru: I want to know whether it is fair on the part of members of the Select Committee who knew the hon. Education Minister's mind to charge him with having.....

Shri Sidhva: I repudiate that, Sir. I am not charging. I am very clear in my mind as to what the hon. Minister had said. You said that it should not be discussed; but still he is again referring.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There can be difference of opinion. The hon. Minister's assurances may have been understood absolutely unconditionally. That is a difference of opinion.

Shrimati Durgabai: The members of the Select Committee have thoroughly understood the attitude of the hon. Minister in the Select Committee. Therefore, far from charging him that he wanted to bring in this matter smoothly in the Select Committee, there was a long debate. I do not want to say on the floor of the House what happened in the Select Committee. After scrutinising everything, this clause was put in. We do not know why without the knowledge of the Select Committee this is being done.

مولانا آزاد : شریمتی درگا ہائی کو
غالباً یہ واقعہ یاد نہیں رہا - لیکن
مجھے یقین ہے کہ دوسرے ممبروں کا
حفاظتہ تازہ ہوگا - بہرحال گورنمنٹ نے
اس نئی دفعہ پر اس لئے زور دیا تھا
کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کے بارے
میں کوئی فیصلہ نہیں ہوا تھا ، اور
خیال تھا کہ اس کا بنانا آئندہ سال
پر چھوڑ دیا جائیگا - اب گورنمنٹ اس
پوزیشن میں ہے کہ اس بارے میں
ایک صاف اور قطعی فیصلہ پوری کو
بہرحال جب ہم کلز ہائی کلز فور کرتے

ہوئے اس دفعہ پر پہنچیں گے تو اس
وقت ہاؤس جیسا مناسب سمجھے گا
فیصلہ کریگا - اب ہمیں آگے بڑھنا
چاہئے -

[Maulana Azad: Shrimati Durgabai probably did not remember the incident, but I am sure other members must not have forgotten it. The Government, however, had pressed for this new clause as no decision had been made with regard to the University Grants Committee, and it was thought that question of setting up of the Committee would be postponed for the next year. Now the Government is in a position to come to a clear and unconditional decision in its connection. Anyway, when we reach this clause while considering the Bill clause by clause, the House will have an opportunity to decide whatever it thinks proper. We should go ahead now.]

Shri Shiv Charan Lal (Uttar Pradesh): Has the Chair given the ruling that Government will not be able to move an amendment? The precedent so far is that even when a Bill comes out of the Select Committee, Government moves amendments. We saw in the case of the Hindu Code Bill, the Hindu Code as it came from the Select Committee is no more here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unfortunately, the hon. Member was not closely following what happened. I never said that it is not open to the Government to table amendments; certainly, it is open to the Government. But, when the sponsor of the Bill wants to table an amendment, it must not be by way of surprise; there must be ample opportunities given to Members. It is better in such cases that something is noted in the Report of the Select Committee itself and if some new matter has arisen, it should be explained as to how it has arisen. That is what I said. It is open to him to table any number of amendments.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय
से स्वागत करता हूँ। जब मैं इस
विधेयक की ओर दृष्टिपात करता हूँ तब
मुझे हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का पुराना
इतिहास स्मरण हो जाता है। हिन्दू विश्व
विद्यालय जिस समय स्थापित हुआ और

उस की स्थापना करने के पूर्व इस प्रकार का विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो इस सम्बन्ध में जब प्रयत्न आरम्भ हुआ उस समय इस देश की ओर इस देश में शिक्षा की जो परिस्थिति थी उसे देखते हुए महामना पंडित मदन मोहन जी मालवीय ने इस बीड़े को उठाया। मालवीय जी हमारे देश के उन इने गिने नेताओं में हैं जिन्होंने केवल राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में काम किया हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। उन्होंने इस देश के उत्थान के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में हर प्रकार का काम किया था। उस समय भारत का जो चित्र हमारे सामने आता है उस चित्र में जिन महान पुरुषों के चित्र आते हैं उन में महामना मालवीय जी का प्रधान व्यक्तियों में एक स्थान रहा है। जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है उस के पूर्व गैर सरकारी तौर पर इस देश में शिक्षा की इतनी बड़ी योजना का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ था और महामना मालवीय जी ने किस प्रकार यह प्रयत्न किया, किस प्रकार यह विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हुआ उस का सारा इतिहास मेरे सामने है क्योंकि हम लोगों का कुटुम्ब और इस प्रकार के दूसरे कुटुम्ब महामना मालवीय जी के इस प्रयत्न में उन के साथ थे। आज देश की परिस्थिति बदल गई है। स्वराज्य के पश्चात् आज देश के राजकाज चलाने के ही नहीं परन्तु देश के उत्थान के भी हर कार्य हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार पर आ गये हैं। आज इस देश में यदि सब से अधिक किसी बात की आवश्यकता है तो वह आवश्यकता है इस देश को शिक्षित करने की। आज स्वतंत्र भारत में जिस समय हम यह विषयक उपस्थित करते हैं उस समय हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की परिस्थिति बदल जाने पर भी मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हम इस विश्वविद्यालय के पुराने इतिहास की प्रतिष्ठा रखेंगे और

कोई ऐसी बात नहीं होगी देंगे कि जो जिन उद्देश्यों से इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई थी उन उद्देश्यों के विरुद्ध जाय। फिर यह विश्वविद्यालय इसी के साथ अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और इसी प्रकार विश्व भारती यह कुछ विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे हैं जिन की तुलना देश के शेष विश्वविद्यालयों से नहीं की जा सकती यह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं जो आकर्षित करेंगे सारे देश के विद्यार्थियों को। आज भी यदि आप हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को देखें, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को देखें, विश्व भारती को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि वहां पर जो वायुमंडल है वह अन्य प्रान्तीय विश्वविद्यालयों के सदाश नहीं हैं परन्तु उस से भिन्न है। तो यह विश्व विद्यालय और अलीगढ़ का विश्वविद्यालय तथा विश्व भारती इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय हैं जो प्रान्त विशेष के किसी धर्म विशेष के अथवा किसी समुदाय विशेष के विश्वविद्यालय न हो कर व्यापक विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिन से सारे देश को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रेरणा मिलती रहेगी।

इस विश्वविद्यालय में स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के ऊपर हमें विशेष ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि हमारे यहाँ पुरुषों की अपेक्षा भी स्त्रियों की शिक्षा की ओर हमें विशेष ध्यान देना है। यह हर्ष की बात है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के इस नये विधेयक में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है कि जिस परिवर्तन के अनुसार इस विश्वविद्यालय में जो स्त्रियाँ नहीं पढ़ती हैं उन्हें भी परीक्षा देने की सङ्कल्पित होगी।

पंडित मालवीय : अभी भी है।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : मैंने सुना है कि वहाँ पर जो लड़कियों के पढ़ने का कालिज है और जो बोर्डिंग हाउस है उस को हटा कर नगर में ले जाने का विचार हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह न किया जाय, बरना बाहर की लड़कियों को वहाँ पर रहने की ओर अधिक सुविधा रहे।

पंडित मालवीय : ऐसा हमारा कोई प्रस्ताव या विचार नहीं रहा है और न है। गवर्नमेंट अपनी जाने। वहाँ होस्टल में जगह बहुत कम है। आप लोग गवर्नमेंट से कहिये कि होस्टल और होना चाहिये।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में लड़कियों के लिए बड़े बड़े होस्टल रहें और उन की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो जिस से देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों से लड़कियाँ आकर्षित हो कर आ सकें। वहाँ का वायु मंडल ऐसा हो कि जो उन को देश की संस्कृति के अनुसार भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार सच्ची भारतीय नारियाँ बना सके। इस लिए जैसा कि मैंने अभी आप से निवेदन किया यह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है और यहाँ पर हम को स्त्रियों की शिक्षा की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। बाहर की जो विद्यार्थिनियाँ होंगी उनको हमें सुविधा देनी है, साथ ही वहाँ पर जो लड़कियों का कालिज है जो बोर्डिंग है उसे बढ़ाना है और वहाँ पर इस प्रकार का वायुमंडल उत्पन्न करना है जिस में यह विश्वविद्यालय पुरुषों के साथ साथ हमारे देश में आदर्श भारतीय नारियों को गढ़ सके और हमारे देश में नारियों की शिक्षा का जो स्तर है उसको ऊँचा कर सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश का भविष्य हमारी नई पीढ़ी पर निर्भर है और नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण शिक्षा पर है। आज तक

संसार में कोई ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति नहीं निकली कि जिस शिक्षा पद्धति को सर्वथा निर्दोष और सर्वथा आदर्श शिक्षा पद्धति कहा जा सके। किसी शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई दोष है और किसी शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई दोष। हमारे देश के शताब्दियों तक पराधीन रहने के कारण हमारे यहाँ की शिक्षा पद्धति में भी अनेक दोष आ गये हैं और मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आज भी उन दोषों का निराकरण जितनी जल्दी होना चाहिये उतनी जल्दी नहीं हो रहा है। शिक्षा के भी कुछ हमारे प्राचीन आदर्श रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ शिक्षा के प्रधान केन्द्र होते थे, तपोवन जहाँ गुरुओं का एक स्थान होता था, जहाँ विद्यार्थी एक विशेष वायुमंडल में रहते थे उन का और गुरुओं का एक विशेष सम्बन्ध रहता था। आज गुरु के प्रति भक्ति ऐसी कोई वस्तु नहीं रह गई है। आज गुरुओं का अपने शिष्यों के प्रति पुत्र का भाव भी कहीं नहीं रह गया है। विश्वविद्यालयों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, परचे जिस प्रकार बाहर किये जाते हैं, जिस प्रकार हमारे विद्यार्थी गुरुओं की आलोचना करते हैं, केवल आलोचना ही नहीं उन्हें चुनौतियाँ दिया करते हैं यह जो सारा वायुमंडल हम नैविदेशों से सीखा है। इस वायुमंडल को यदि हम नै सुधारने का प्रयत्न न किया तो हमारा कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज प्राचीन काल के तपोवनों की सृष्टि नहीं हो सकती। संसार बदल गया है। हमारा देश भी बदल गया है। यदि हम आज चाहें कि फिर से तपोवनों में गुरुकुलों की स्थापना हो कर वहाँ उस प्रकार से शिक्षा चले जिस प्रकार से शिक्षा कई शताब्दियों पूर्व चलती थी तो वह सम्भव नहीं है। परन्तु इसी के साथ आधुनिक काल की शिक्षा में जो दोष आ गये हैं। उन का निवारण

करना भी उत्तम ही आवश्यक है। हर प्राचीन बात बुरी है यह मान कर हम नहीं चल सकते और हर प्राचीन बात अच्छी है यह भी मान कर हम नहीं चल सकते इसी तरह हर नई बात अच्छी है यह हम नहीं मान सकते या हर नई बात बुरी है यह मान कर भी हम नहीं चल सकते। हमें पुराने और नये का उचित सामंजस्य करना पड़ेगा। कम से कम ऐसे देशों में कि जिन का शताब्दियों से इतिहास चला आ रहा है, जिन देशों की शताब्दियों से संस्कृति चली आ रही है जिन देशों के शताब्दियों से कुछ विशिष्ट आदर्श चले आ रहे हैं, जिन देशों के शताब्दियों से विशिष्ट उद्देश्य चले आ रहे हैं, उन देशों पर नई व्यवस्था का पूरे तौर पर लाद देना और सब कुछ प्राचीन की समाप्ति कर देना न तो सम्भव है और न यह हमारा इस्ट ही होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार अगर हम पुरानी बातों को लेकर बैठ जायं और यह मानने लगें कि हमारे यहां तो वायु-यान भी चलते थे और हमारे यहां रेल-गाड़ियां भी चलती थीं और हमारे यहां मोटर गाड़ियां भी चलती थीं और कोई ऐसी वस्तु दुनिया में नहीं है कि जो भारत-वर्ष में कभी न कभी न रही हो तो इस से अधिक पागलपन की भी कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। हर नई बात बुरी है यह हमें नहीं मानना है। हमें यह नहीं मानना चाहिये कि अन्य देशों से हमें कुछ भी नहीं सीखना है, और हम सारे संसार को सदा कुछ न कुछ सिखा सकते हैं यह वृत्ति कोई अच्छी वृत्ति नहीं है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि हमें प्राचीनता और नवीनता दोनों का उचित सामंजस्य करना पड़ेगा। यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन ने हमारे शिक्षा के प्रश्न को बड़े सुन्दर तौर पर देखा है। यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मैं एक ऐसी

रिपोर्ट मानता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट अब तक बहुत कम निकली है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसे हम अधिक से अधिक कार्य रूप में परिणत कर सकें। और यह सब वस्तुयें कार्य रूप में परिणत हों इन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में जैसा कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय है। तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस नये विधेयक के पास होने पर भी हम इस बात का प्रयत्न न करेंगे कि जिन आदर्शों और जिन उद्देश्यों पर इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई उन में उसे स्वतंत्र न रहने दे। साथ ही हम इस विश्वविद्यालय में एक ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति का निर्माण कर सकेंगे जो हमारे देश के अनुकूल एक आदर्श शिक्षा पद्धति हो और हम ऐसी नई पीढ़ी निमित्त कर सकेंगे जो भारत के उत्थान के हर क्षेत्र में कोई न कोई काम कर सके। मैं हृदय से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh):
 Sir, I welcome this Bill with all sincerity. When I look at the Bill, I am reminded of the past history of the Hindu University. In view of the conditions then prevailing in our country and in view of the state of education therein at the time when the Hindu University was founded and even prior to that when people only realized the desirability of establishing such an institution, and started making efforts in that direction, Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya took upon himself this huge task for the benefit of the country. Malaviyajiji was one of the few leaders of India who worked not in the political field alone but in other spheres as well. He has to his credit all kind of work in every sphere of activity designed for the development of the country, and among the great souls of our country that come to our mind in the context of the picture of India at that time, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya holds an important and prominent place. As far as I remember even earlier than that education was never planned on such a huge scale by any non-governmental agency and I recall the whole

[Seth Govind Das]

history as to how Malaviyaji embarked upon the scheme, and how this great University was founded, because our family and also some other families were with him in the fulfilment of that noble task. Today, the conditions in the country have undergone a vast change. After the achievement of freedom, the responsibility not only of running the administration but also of giving equal attention towards an all-round development of the country has developed upon the national Government of India. If there is anything in our country which requires immediate attention it is the education of our masses. In free India today, when considering a Bill like this, I hope we would, in spite of the changes it has undergone, uphold the glory of the past history of this University and would not let anything happen that might go against the high principles on the basis of which this University was founded. And then, this university as also the Aligarh University and Visva Bharati cannot be put in the category of the rest of our universities. They are Central Universities which would attract students from the four corners of the country. Even today if you go and see the Hindu University, the Muslim University of Aligarh and the Visva Bharati, you would find that the atmosphere in these universities is not the same as is found in the other provincial universities; it is something different. So, this University, as also the Aligarh University and Visva Bharati are bigger universities inasmuch as they are not confined to any particular State, or a particular religion or section, and as such these universities will ever be a source of inspiration to our country in its educational and literary activities. It is necessary for us to pay special attention towards female education in this University. I would even say that we have to give particular emphasis on female education as compared to male education in India as a whole. It is heartening to find that this new Bill regarding this University seeks to make certain changes which would afford some facilities to those women also who are not studying in the University at present.

Pandit Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh): These facilities are there even now.

Seth Govind Das: I have heard that there is a proposal to shift the Girls' College and its boarding house to the interior of the city. I want that this should not be done; on the other hand, more residential facilities should be given to female students coming from outside.

Pandit Malaviya: There has never been and there is no such proposal on our part. We cannot say about the Government. It is certainly true that accommodation in the hostels is quite scanty. It is for you to ask the Government to increase the number of hostels.

Seth Govind Das: I want that a number of big hostels for girls should be attached to this university and adequate arrangements made for their safety so that female students from the various parts of the country might be attracted by this institution. The atmosphere there should be such as may help build real Indian women possessing qualities which are in perfect accordance with the Indian culture. Therefore as I just submitted, this is a central university and we should pay more attention towards the education of women in particular. We have to provide more facilities to the female students coming from outside and also expand the existing college and boarding house for women. We have to create such an environment in which the University may produce ideal Indian women side by side with men and raise the standard of education of our womenfolk.

Sir, the future of this country depends on our future generation and the making of future generation depends on education. So far, no educational system has been found anywhere in the world which can be called a perfect and ideal system. The existing systems possess one defect or the other. Due to our country having been ruled over by foreigners for centuries together many defects have crept in in our educational system as well and I would say that even today these defects are not being eradicated with as fast a pace as should be. We have had certain ideals that used to control our educational system. In the days by-gone the main centres of education in our country used to be the *tapovanas* where teachers or *gurus* used to hold a definite status and where students lived in a particular atmosphere. A definite relationship existed between students and teachers. Today there is no such thing as loyalty to the teacher. The father-like attitude of the teachers towards their pupils is also conspicuous by its absence. If we do not try to correct what is happening in our universities today, if nothing is done to prevent the unhealthy practices such as the leakage of examination papers, disrespectful criticism of the teachers by their pupils—not only criticism but regular challenges thrown to them—if nothing is done to nip all this, which we have

learnt from the foreigners, I have little doubt that the country's future is doomed. I quite agree that the *tapovanas* of the past cannot be created again. The world has changed and with it our country too has changed. Even if we want, it is not possible to open *tapovanas* wherein *gurukuls* may be started and education imparted on the lines it used to be imparted centuries ago. At the same time, it is equally important and necessary to root out the defects of the modern system of education. We cannot proceed with the assumption that everything of the past is bad, nor that everything of the past is good. We have to strike a proper balance between the old and the new. And it is neither possible nor it should be our aim to end everything old and thrust an entirely new system on countries, which have a history of their own spread over centuries ago, which have a culture and civilisation of their own handed down to them from generations, and which have been following particular ideals and objects since times immemorial. In the same way, if we sit content with our past history and argue that in the distant past we had aeroplanes even in our country, or we had railways and motor cars and that there is nothing in the world which did not exist in India of the past, then it will be nothing but madness of the highest magnitude. We are not to believe that everything new is bad and we should not also say that we are not to learn anything from any country and that we can still teach many things to the world. To me this does not seem to be a good tendency. As I just said, we will have to strike a proper balance between the traditional and the modern. The University Commission has thoroughly examined the problems of our education. The report of the University Commission is one of the few very good reports that we have so far received. I want that we should try to implement as many of their suggestions as possible, particularly in so far as the Central Universities like the Hindu University, are concerned. I hope, even after this Bill is passed, we would not try to interfere with the ideals and objects with which that university was founded. At the same time we would endeavour to evolve gradually and slowly an educational system in this university which may be the ideal system conforming to the high traditions of our country and build a new generation which might contribute their best in every sphere of the development and progress of India. With these words, I extend whole-hearted support to this Bill.

Shrimati Durgabai: Being a member of the Select Committee that examined

this Bill, I do not want to take much time of the House, but I would like to make a few observations on certain clauses in the Bill as it stands now before the House. Hon. Members of the House will no doubt have observed the welcome features of the Bill, as it has come from the Select Committee. I would like to invite particular attention to clause 3, proposed section 5A and a few other clauses which I shall mention during the course of my observations. The new section 4 makes the University open to all classes, castes and creeds. It says:

"The University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University..."

This change has been introduced now. Previously this provision was subject to ordinances and statutes and this limitation has been now removed. The present state of things is different. What had been provided by the ordinances and statutes? They provided that the membership of the University Court or membership of other Councils shall not be open to all classes. That went against the spirit of the secular character of the State. Now the Select Committee has omitted those words, thus opening the University to all classes irrespective of their caste or creed, whereas formerly it was open only to the Hindus and not to other classes. It is a welcome feature which I hope the House will appreciate.

Also formerly instruction was provided only in Hindu religion and even that has been remedied in this Bill by the Select Committee. Not only in Hindu religion but in other religions also instruction will be given subject to the requisite number of students. This is also a welcome aspect of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

I want to focus attention to part (c) of sub-section (3) and sub-section (12) of proposed section 4A. Though I would not like to plead particularly for special arrangements for women in regard to their study, hostel, etc. yet I would like to say something about this. Hon. Members will be glad to know that a new sub-section has been proposed namely sub-section (12) to make special arrangements in respect of the residence, discipline and teaching of women students. Part (c) of proposed section 4A(3) says:

"being women, shall have pursued a course of private study and shall have passed the examinations of the University under

[Srimati Durgabai]

conditions laid down in the Ordinances."

I would particularly thank the other hon. Members of the Select Committee, the Chairman and the hon. Minister for having agreed to make special provisions in this regard, though I do not want it to be said that I stand for a separatist tendency or special conditions for women with regard to their study, examination or discipline. (Pandit Malaviya): Why do you apologise? Under the present circumstances I will have to do it. I do not know whether the rumours current that the women's university of Banaras is going to be abolished or taken from its present premises to the city are true. I hope they are not true. I am glad to tell the House that the hon. Minister has given ample assurance that this women's University to which I have the honour to belong will not be taken away and not only that, also steps will be taken to expand its activities so as to include many other branches of learning. I would like to stress here that it should not be separated or taken out from its present premises.

مولانا آزاد : ابھی وائیس چانسلر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ایسا نہیں کیا جائیگا -

[Maulana Azad: The Vice Chancellor has just now submitted that such procedure will not be adopted.]

Srimati Durgabai: I know the Vice-Chancellor is there but the hon. Minister is also there. The women's college of the University has a glorious history of its own. Several donors have come forward with lakhs of rupees for it. In view of its present success, almost cent. per cent. results, it deserves not only continued maintenance but expansion in other activities also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not a fact that an alumnus of the University is an hon. Member of this House?

Srimati Durgabai: I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that this institution would not only be maintained but also further improved. The accommodation in the hostel is very limited and not adequate for even its present strength. I hope he will see to it that the University Grant Commission will make it its special care not only to maintain the present standard but also to improve it.

Though it is within the powers of the University to make special arrange-

ments, still it is left to ordinances and statutes. It is only an enabling provision and the University may or may not do it. We know that several things are not done though they may be provided for in a Bill and it becomes a dead letter. I laid special stress on this and others also supported me that there should be a special recommendation in the proposed section 4A. We thought that a special recommendation like this by the Select Committee would encourage and help and whip up the authority concerned with the making of statutes and ordinances. Maybe that I will not be present when the statutes or ordinances are made. I made a point that it should not be left to the ordinances but left to the statutes. It was explained to me that ordinances would do, and whoever may be the members of the committee to make statutes or ordinances would take particular care to see that these matters are provided for in the statutes.

Another clause I would like to stress is proposed section 5A. I do not know what happened before I rose to speak. The majority of the members of the Select Committee thought it fit that a quinquennial review of the kind provided for in proposed section 5A is absolutely necessary. An independent Commission to review the progress of the university is absolutely essential.

That section says:

"There shall be a review of the working and progress of the University and of its needs, once during every period of five years commencing from the date of the coming into force of the Benares Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1951, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Visitor and consisting of such number of persons as the Visitor may think fit."

There was a debate on this particular matter. It was also considered whether an independent body like this is necessary or a University Grants Commission would be sufficient for the purpose. After the debate the hon. Minister pointed out that when the University Grants Commission will be appointed, this may not be necessary. There was no dispute about the fact that there will not be any overlapping of the jurisdiction or powers of these two Commissions. They may help the University with regard to its progress, they will not hamper it, even if you appoint a Commission like this. Therefore, the Select Committee has introduced this particular new section 5A.

Objections were raised by some Members that it would go against the autonomous character of any University, that an independent body outside the University would detract from the autonomous character of the University. Far from disturbing the autonomous character of the University this kind of Commission will certainly help the University with regard to other matters. It is our experience how Universities find it difficult with regard to their finance and other matters. Therefore, an independent body of people whom the Visitor thinks fit will go into these matters. It will create an atmosphere that the University has done very good work and, therefore, deserves more finances, more contributions and more donations from the public and the Government. Hence it is willingly allowed to be treated as a Central University. Therefore, it was thought necessary that new section 5A should be incorporated. Anyhow the hon. Minister has now found it fit to delete this proposed section if the House agrees. You yourself, Sir, asked the hon. Minister to explain the reasons which ultimately prevailed on him on his decision whether the deletion was necessary. I hope when he moves an amendment for the deletion of that clause he will come forward and explain the reasons necessitating the change.

It was explained by the hon. Minister that the University Grants Commission would be a substitute body and that it was going to be appointed immediately. We welcome that, but we would like the powers or jurisdiction or even the composition of that Commission to be clearly stated in this House. We want to know whether this Commission will function on the lines of the British University Grants Commission with powers not only of dealing with the financial aspects of the University but of reviewing and scrutinising the progress of every branch of the University, every college which is affiliated to the University, that vast powers which the University possesses today will be given to the Commission which is going to be appointed. I would like these matters to be clearly stated by the hon. Minister.

There are other clauses in the Bill, but I do not want to take much of the time of the House. I would conclude by again appealing to the hon. Minister to bear in mind how essential it is to see that the ordinances or the statutes, which are going to be scrutinised by the Committee, as also other important matters which are included in the Bill, are clearly stated.

Shri Sidhva: I congratulate the hon. Minister for the interest he has shown
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towards these Universities and for the accommodating spirit shown by him in the Select Committee towards Members who moved amendments. We met under your Chairmanship for days together, Sir, and he was very helpful to us in many respects and, therefore, the Select Committee has been able to make many suggestions in nearly seven clauses and also in the main provisions of the Bill. On the whole, our Minister takes keen interest as far as the educational affairs of this country are concerned and I am confident that if proper finances were at his disposal as he wants, he would have moved faster than he is able to do today. He made no secret of it during the Budget session as to how he is handicapped in many directions in the progress of education for want of funds. Of course, he was also aware that we were very anxious to see that the hon. Finance Minister did keep at his disposal sufficient finances.

After the Visva-Bharati Bill that he presented in the last session—it was an unique occasion—we are very glad that in this session he has brought forward these two Bills. He is trying, as far as possible, to bring all the Universities on a uniform basis as suggested by the University Commission Report. Unfortunately, he has not been successful to the extent he may have expected, but for that if anybody is to be blamed it is we ourselves and not the hon. Minister. I know Government's mind: a real test of it was that no sooner than we first met in this Parliament, the hon. Minister brought forward two Bills to change the very names of these Universities deleting the communal aspect, namely "Hindu" and "Muslim". It was a spontaneous move on their part and it indicated that Government really wanted that this communal business should go. But, unfortunately, it was we, Members on this side, who prevailed upon him, waited upon him—excluding myself; I was not in it—day after day, we waited upon him and compelled him to withdraw those Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member talking on behalf of the Select Committee when he uses the word "we waited upon him"?

Shri Sidhva: I mean several Members of Parliament went to him at that time in this connection. Now, this question was again discussed in the Select Committee and although it was not done by way of an amendment, the hon. Minister was good enough to see the sense of the Select Committee. The majority view of the Select Com-

[Shri Sidhva]

11 A.M.

mittée was that both these words, "Hindu" and "Muslim" should be deleted. He has explained how Government are not in a position to accept this proposal. I will not go any further into this matter, but I will blame only my friends and not the Government who have stated frankly what they feel about it.

As far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, I have nothing to say. I am in agreement with most of the suggestions made by the Select Committee. I may have little differences here and there, but I entirely agree with the majority view. But I was surprised that the hon. Minister is now going to delete new section 5A. He did not give us any idea of this while presenting the report of the Select Committee or at any time later. My hon. friend, Shrimati Durgabai has given her views about this clause. For days together we devoted our attention to this clause. I know there was some opposition to this in the Select Committee but I did not expect that a dissentient note on this would come from my esteemed friend, Dr. Zakir Husain. I have very great respect for his learning and I know his feelings; I know he was sincere when he felt that this provision would come in the way of the day-to-day work of the University. I quite appreciate his feeling. But I would respectfully appeal to him to consider again whether this clause would be in the interest of the University or whether he feels that if inserted in the Bill it would interfere with the day-to-day affairs of the University. When the Bill was first introduced, my friend, the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Govind Malaviya, willingly accepted it. I was very glad and I know all the other hon. Members were gratified at that acceptance. I welcomed such a provision because I wanted that any kind of false rumours floating about should be removed, and I admired the spirit of my hon. friend, Pandit Govind Malaviya when he welcomed this provision. What dose this new Section 5A say? It says that the Visitor may appoint a Committee within five years to review the working and progress of the University. May I ask how this would be interference in the day-to-day affairs? When Government is spending lakhs of rupees—I do not know how much it is but I am told it is anything between twenty-five to fifty lakhs for each University—should it not have a voice in its affairs? We have been receiving signed letters—not anonymous letters—that such-and-such things are going on in the Benares University. We want to have those things removed.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University has admitted that for the benefit of the institution this clause should be there. Therefore, I appeal to Dr. Zakir Husain. I will not appeal to Maulana Saheb. At that time he was with us. Today he has made a statement that when the University Grants Committee is appointed, this Committee will go. If at the time when this question came up he felt that the University Grants Committee should be appointed straightway, we would have dropped this clause. I do not know what will be the functions of that Committee.

I want to make it clear that this proposal was made in the interests and for the welfare of the Universities. We have no personal grudge. I visited the Benares University only twice and I was very much delighted to see the progress of the work. Unfortunately, I had no occasion to see the Aligarh University. I know that it is also working wonderfully well under the leadership of eminent educationists like Dr. Zakir Husain. I have no doubt that Dr. Zakir Husain will welcome this clause. I have not received any letters about the Aligarh University; I have received letters only about the Benares University. Therefore, my point is when one Vice-Chancellor has accepted this clause Dr. Zakir Husain should reconsider this matter and not oppose it. He should respect our feelings and see what our intention is in making this proposal. Is it not in the interests of the University? If it is done with some malicious intention, then he will be perfectly justified in condemning us openly and telling us that we are wrong. (*An Hon. Member*: Ignorance.) Ignorance? Ignorance in what respect? You mean that we do not know anything about education? We know what day-to-day affairs mean. Anybody with a knowledge of administration knows it. We do not want to interfere in the day-to-day affairs. We want the Universities to function as really autonomous bodies. Why should there be any anxiety on the part of the head of the University that mischief will be done by anyone? We are here to support them and see that nobody creates mischief. Although we have received letters, we have discarded them. We shall pay no serious attention to them unless the charges are proved. We thought that our proposal was good and the Select Committee rightly accepted it by an overwhelming majority.

My hon. friend Shrimati Durgabai wanted to know the composition of the University Grants Committee which

the hon. Minister is going to create. I want to know its functions. If the functions are clearly laid down, I may have no objection.

مولانا آزاد : میں نے لایا۔

[Maulana Azad: I will state it.]

Shri Sidhva: If that is done, our purpose is satisfied. While Government has a responsibility towards the citizens of this country, we want that there should be no false rumours in respect of such a grand institution started by a great man. People sometimes make false charge for their personal ends, but we want to stop this. Nobody can contend that there should be no supervision on our part when Government are making big grants. Government should have some kind of control. The Press people do not want any kind of control and still Government had to bring a Bill. So, some kind of control is necessary for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of people who receive education in this great institution. The hon. Minister will kindly bear in mind our feelings. He was good enough to do so in the Select Committee. At that time, he was a party to this clause. I do not for a moment dispute his statement, but I thought that he accepted this proposal without any condition. But if he says otherwise, I am quite prepared to accept his statement. I would only appeal to him to make it quite clear in the amendment what is going to be done to remove this difficulty and thus save any unnecessary spoiling of the name of the University. This is my main point.

I welcome the provisions of this Bill. I am a party to them, despite several amendments. The Select Committee Report is one which should commend itself for the acceptance of this House. But when I heard the hon. Minister's statement that he was going to withdraw new section 5A, I thought that I would be falling in my duty if I did not express my views, I did not see any vehement opposition to this clause in the Select Committee and my hon. friend Dr. Zakir Husain inwardly felt very much. He did speak also, but he was very respectful to the Committee members and did not want to enforce his view. He stated what he had to state once, but I never knew...

Pandit Kunzru: Is my hon. friend in order in disclosing what happened in the Select Committee?

Shri Sidhva: I am not disclosing the proceedings of the Select Committee. I

am only discussing Dr Zakir Husain's minute of dissent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only referring to what appears in the Select Committee Report.

Shri Sidhva: I appeal to Dr. Zakir Husain—I do not appeal to Pandit Kunzru, because my appeal to him would not be helpful—I appeal to Dr. Zakir Husain for whose independence, impartiality, integrity and learning I have great respect. I appeal to him that after hearing us and knowing our feelings he will reconsider the matter and tell the hon. Minister that he is prepared to accept this clause. If at all he is opposed, let him oppose in respect of the Aligarh Muslim University. Why should he come in the way of Pandit Malaviya who has supported it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Bihar): Pandit Malaviya has opposed it.

Shri Sidhva: He welcomed it. I do not know if he has changed his mind today. He said he welcomed it and we congratulated him.

Pandit Kunzru: Again he is disclosing the proceedings of the Select Committee.

Shri Sidhva: No, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he otherwise has come into possession of the information that Pandit Malaviya welcomes this clause, I think his reference is all right.

Shri Sidhva: I have never mentioned a word about the Select Committee. I welcome this Bill and I hope the House will willingly accept the Report of the Select Committee.

Pandit Kunzru: I welcome this Bill which is the result of the recommendations of the University Commission. It was a blot on our Universities that the membership of some of these bodies was confined to persons belonging to one community. And I think it is perfectly in consonance with the spirit of our Constitution and of our country that the change proposed in the Bill in this respect should have been brought forward.

I was very glad to learn from the hon. the Education Minister that Government had made up their mind with regard to the appointment of a University Grants Committee. I sincerely congratulate him on this decision, because I have no doubt that it will be of far-reaching importance, of much greater importance than my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva may be disposed to

[Pandit Kunzru]

think. It is well known that the Universities, if they are to function efficiently, must have adequate financial resources at their disposal.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair]

So far as the Central Universities are concerned, they have to depend on bringing their needs annually to the attention of Government and pressing them to give as much as they can. A University Grants Committee will enable Government to be closely and continuously in touch with the Universities. Such a body, which will have much more time for making itself familiar with the working of the Universities will be in a far better position to express any opinion with regard to the character of any of the Universities with which it will be connected than a committee appointed every five years to review the working of the Universities. Another advantage in having this Committee will be that both the defects and the merits of the Universities will be considered sympathetically. It will be considered by a body of men whose object it will be to improve the working of the Universities and not by critics whose only business will be to find out whether there has been any deviation from the ordinances or the statutes in any important matter and whether there are deficiencies in the working of any department. I hope that the terms of reference of the University Grants Committee will be wide enough to enable it to consider not merely the demands of the Universities for financial assistance, but also the work that they are doing and the manner in which they are doing it.

I was connected with a University Grants Committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces and that Committee according to its terms of reference, though they were not very explicit, was able to consider the working of any of the Universities in the United Provinces with which it was concerned. I hope that my hon. friend the Education Minister will be able to assure us on this point so that the fears that lurk in the mind of some Members of this House, that while the Universities would get financial assistance from Government, Government would not be in a position to know how the resources placed at their disposal were being utilised, are dispelled. It may be said that the two bodies could function side by side. One has only to reflect on the consequences of having two bodies which will be partly concerned with the same matters. It will be embarrassing to both of them, if they express different opinions with

regard to the efficiency of any department or the general working of any University. Besides, while the findings of a committee appointed quinquennially to review the condition of the Universities may be disposed of as hasty or unnecessarily critical, it will be difficult for any University to bring such a charge against the University Grants Committee which is concerned not merely with their deficiencies but also with their needs and the manner in which they may be satisfied. It will be impossible to have two such bodies working together and I ask hon. Members which body they would like to have, if they could have only one of these two bodies. Would they like to have a pure and simple review of the working of the Universities every five years or would they like to be aware of the deficiencies of the Universities to be in a position to place such funds at the disposal of the Universities as would enable them to remove those deficiencies or to take such other steps as might be necessary in order to see that the purpose for which they were established was being steadily fulfilled? I have no doubt that if the matter is looked at from this point of view no Member will hesitate to vote in favour of the establishment of a University Grants Committee in preference to a reviewing authority appointed every five years which would have no opportunity of being continuously in touch with the working of the Universities.

Before I sit down I should like to make one or two suggestions to the Education Minister with regard to the composition and the functions of the University Grants Committee. As he is no doubt aware, the British University Grants Committee does not consist entirely of men connected with the Universities now or in the past. Nor does it consist entirely of people who are under an obligation to give all their time to the work of the Committee. Its personnel is varied. While some of the members are whole-time officers, there are a good many members who discharge such duties as are assigned to them from time to time by the Committee; in other words, they are part-time members. I hope, therefore, that the same method would be followed here, because that would give flexibility to the working of the Committee and enable it, whenever it wanted, to appoint sub-committees that might be able to give more attention to one particular problem than the Committee as a whole. There should be nothing to prevent the University Grants Committee from appointing a sub-committee containing some outsiders. But I think it is desirable that when a sub-

committee is appointed some of its members should be members of the Committee who understand its point of view and who are aware of the manner in which it is carrying out its responsibilities.

Then, as regards the functions of this Committee, I hope that they will not be limited to matters affecting the Central Universities. I hope that the Committee, when appointed, will be allowed to function in accordance with the recommendations of the University Education Commission. This Commission has proposed that the Central Government should give financial assistance to the Universities in respect of advanced study and research work not merely in the domain of the physical and biological sciences but also in regard to the social sciences. I hope that the all-India Committee, when appointed, will be allowed to review the position of the State Universities in regard to these two matters. There are some countries where the Central Government helps the Universities out of its own funds, for instance in Canada, and it helps them precisely for the purposes recommended by the University Education Commission. The Commission's recommendation is progressive and valuable. I know that my hon. friend the Education Minister is anxious that the level of education in this country should be raised. If it were not for the paucity of funds he would undoubtedly have gone far in order to make University education in this country at least comparable with University education in other countries. Now that he is going to appoint a University Grants Committee I trust that he will make it a point to ask it to see how far the State Universities needed help in order to promote the advanced study of certain subjects or research in them.

I whole-heartedly support the motion placed before the House by the hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Perhaps before I sit down I might refer to some remarks that fell from my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva. I think that I shall be on firm ground if I say that I believe all the members of the Select Committee had good reason to believe that it was the intention of the Government when a University Grants Committee was appointed not to resort to new section 5A of the Bill in order to acquaint itself with the working of any University. I at least had good reason to believe, and I have no doubt that my hon. friend Dr. Zakir Husain, if he speaks, will confirm what I have said. Therefore, it seems to me that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in announcing Government's intention to appoint

a University Grants Committee and to move for the deletion of new section 5A of the Bill has acted in accordance with the understanding that we believe had been arrived at. I am glad that Government have taken a decision in the matter so quickly and I hope that a Committee will be appointed without avoidable delay with the wide terms of reference recommended by the University Education Commission and with personnel such as I have suggested, so that it may begin to function quickly and be in a position to discharge all its responsibilities effectively.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to call upon the Members, who were members of the Select Committee, later on after I call one other hon. Member who was not a member of the Select Committee. The complaint is that only those who were members of the Select Committee are speaking. Therefore, I would like to call upon at least one hon. Member who was not a member of the Select Committee.

डा० राम सुभाष सिंह : मैडम चैयरमैन, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मौलाना साहब ने हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में एक बिल उपस्थित किया है। हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय संस्था है। देश भर में, सम्पूर्ण भारत में, इस की महत्ता स्वीकार की गई है। इसी तरह से और भी संस्थाएँ हैं जिन की महत्ता सब लोग मानते हैं उन के बारे में भी शिक्षा मंत्री जी बिल उपस्थित करने वाले हैं और वह भी यहाँ आयेगा, इस की भी मुझे खुशी है।

लेकिन जो चीज में कहना चाहता हूँ उस के विषय में मैं चाहूँगा कि स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया जाय। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हमारी क्या नीति हो उसे स्पष्ट कर दिया जाय। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इन लोगों की यह नीति है कि देश के बनसूड़ लोगों को पढ़ाना जाय और देश के जितने विद्यार्थी हों, छात्र एवं छात्राएँ, उन सबों को बौद्धिक, शारीरिक और नैतिक शिक्षा मिली प्रकार

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

धी जाय। लेकिन जिस तरह से प्रगति अब तक इस शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार की हुई है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि संतोषजनक नहीं है।

प्रस्तुत बिल पर बोलते हुए शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी संस्था पर और ज्यादा बोझ दिया जाय। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है? इस बिल से किस प्रकार से वे किस विद्यालय का बोझ हल्का करने जा रहे हैं। मुझे इस बिल में कोई ऐसी धारा नहीं दिखाई पड़ती जिस से कि उस विद्यालय का बोझ किसी तरह हल्का होगा। उस पर किसी न किसी प्रकार का बोझ रूपर से रखा जा रहा है। अभी प्रोफ़ेसर शाह जी के सुझाव का जिक्र करते हुए शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि प्राचीन काल में भी जब हम स्वतंत्र नहीं थे, यानी जब अंग्रेजी राज्य यहां पर था, तो हेड आफ दी स्टेट (Head of the State) अर्थात् गवर्नर जनरल विश्वविद्यालयों की जांच करने जाया करते थे इस तरह जो अंग्रेजी सरकार की प्राचीन परम्परा वर्तमान सरकार कायम रखना चाहती है। पहले की भांति हेड आफ दी स्टेट को विजिटर की तरह जा कर विश्वविद्यालयों की जांच करने और आवश्यक रिपोर्टें देने में मुझे तब कोई उज्र नहीं होता जब विश्वविद्यालयों को उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भी खलाया जाता और जितनी तबदीलियां उन में जरूरी होतीं उतनीं की जातीं। वह तबदीली सरकार नीति के अनुकूल होती, भले ही उसे शिक्षक तथा छात्र नहीं कबूल करते। बंसा करने के चिटिछ सरकार की परम्परा कायम

रहती। पर बंसा भी नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि सरकार के कार्यों में उतनी कुशलता नहीं है। अभी श्री सिधवा जी ने कहा कि उन के पास चिटिछयां आती हैं कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में बहुत गड़बड़ी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी विभागों की गड़बड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में उन को कोई पत्र भिलते हैं अथवा नहीं। यदि हां, तो केवल उसी विश्वविद्यालय पर वे क्यों नाराजगी प्रकट कर रहे हैं। सिधवा जी ने यह कबूल किया है कि बड़े आला आदमियों ने बनारस एवं अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटियों की स्थापना की थी और उन लोगों ने बगैर किसी की सहायता के उन्हें स्थापित किया था। वे दोनों विश्वविद्यालय इतने दिनों से चल रहे हैं उन्होंने देश तथा दुनिया के इतिहास में बड़ा भाग लिया है, ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों पर यदि सरकार में कार्य कुशलता नहीं है, सरकार में उस के लिए उचित ऐफिशियन्सी (efficiency) नहीं है, तो मैं तनिक भी नहीं चाहता कि सरकार उन पर कोई बोझ डाले। मैं कदापि यह नहीं चाहुंगा कि उस के काम को अवरुद्ध किया जाय, उस को बढ़ाये, जो खूबी और कुशलता उन यूनिवर्सिटियों ने अपने कामों में दिखालाई है, आप उस में और ज्यादा ऐफिशियन्टली काम कर सकें, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। हमें यह देखना है कि हमारे देश के दो बड़े बुजुर्गों ने जो चीज स्थापित की है और उस चीज से आज तक देश की जो सेवा होती रही है उस में कोई तेजी आती है या कमी। पहले सरकार को अपनी नीति शिक्षा प्रचार के बारे में स्पष्ट करनी चाहिये कि वह क्या चाहती है। अगर आप चाहते हैं

कि शिक्षा का प्रचार देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, तो उसी के अनुकूल देश में नई युनिवर्सिटियाँ कायम कराइये और दूसरे जो युनिवर्सिटियाँ आज विद्यमान हैं उनमें आवश्यक सुधार कीजिये। अगर ये चीजें होतीं तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता। लेकिन उस के बदले आज सरकार की तरफ से उन युनिवर्सिटियों पर जो आज तक देश की सेवा करती आ रही हैं, बोझ डाला जा रहा है। भले ही यह सरकार कहती है कि हम यह बोझ शिक्षा प्रचार करने के लिए ही उन पर डालते हैं। लेकिन उस के बारे में तर्क भी नहीं लिखा गया है कि हम किस तरह शिक्षा का प्रचार करेंगे, उस को बढ़ायेंगे, इसलिये मैं उस की मुखालिफत करता हूँ, और विरोध करता हूँ कि उस पर कोई बोझ डाला जाय।

कल या परसों एक सवाल का जबाब देते हुए शिक्षा मंत्री की ओर स माननीय श्री प्रकाश ने कहा कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास लिखा जाने वाला था। उस लड़ाई को समाप्त हुए करीब चार पांच वर्ष हुए। लेकिन आज तक वह इतिहास नहीं लिखा गया। अब कमेटियों के निर्माण के बारे में श्री सिधवा और पंडित कुंजरू बहुत जोर दे रहे हैं। कुंजरू साहब कह रहे हैं तरह तरह की कमेटियाँ स्थापित की जाय और इस बारे में एक कमेटी बनी है, बहुतेरे लोगों के नाम शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने पढ़े थे, लड़ाई सन् १९४६ में समाप्त हुई। सन् ४६ से ५१ हो गया लेकिन वह इतिहास लिखने का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ, पांच वर्ष बीत गये एक लाख रुपये सरकार ने स्वीकार किया, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उस से वह काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

Mr. Chairman: For want of time, I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks only to the provisions of the Bill and the changes made by the Select Committee, as many other hon. Members are also anxious to speak on this Bill.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want all the points should be disclosed here so that the hon. Minister may take them into consideration while formulating his policy.

Mr. Chairman: This particular committee which the hon. Member now referred to does not come under the provisions of this Bill. There are many other matters which have been agitated, but I submit that time is the factor here.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : I only wish to point out how far the Committee exercises its control over universities.

कल भी उन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्री की ओर से जबाब देते हुए कहा कि सरकार का काम बहुत मन्द गति से चलता है। अब सवाल यह है कि लोगों में शिक्षा प्रचार करने के लिये यदि सरकार को अधिक रुपये की जरूरत होती तो उस के बारे में भी मंत्री जी यहाँ चर्चा करते और बतलाते कि उन्होंने किना रुपया ग्रांट कराया है और अगर वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, तो और रुपए की डिमांड (demand) करते। मौलाना साहब हम लोगों के बहुत बूजर्ग नेता हैं, उन का हम लोगों पर पूर्ण अधिकार है और उन की बात हम लोग मानते हैं। जो वह मांगें उन से कौन इंकार कर सकता है। लेकिन उन्होंने कोई रुपये की मांग की मुझे इस का पता नहीं है।

हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी, तिरुव भारती और दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी चार सेन्ट्रल विश्वविद्यालय हैं। इन चारों के बारे में जो कुछ गवर्नमेंट करती है, उस से गवर्नमेंट की सारी नीति का पता चलता है। मैं ने कहा कि इन चारों युनि-

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

वर्सिटियों के विकास के लिए जो कुछ किया जायगा, जो भी कार्यवाही गवर्नमेंट की ओर से की जायेगी, जो भी कदम उठाया जायेगा, उस का सारे देश भर पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने से जो यह प्रथा चली आ रही है कि सरकार का उन पर नियंत्रण रहे और जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किये जायें वह सरकार की देख रेख में चलें, मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन देखना यह है कि सरकार के नियंत्रण से उन की गति में और तेजी आये। आप अमरीका को ले लीजिये, रूस को ले लीजिये, शिक्षा के बारे में वहाँ अमरीका में सरकार की पालिसी जो है वह यह है कि उस के बारे में उसे कोई सरोकार नहीं है, मेरी सरकार अगर इन युनिवर्सिटियों के काम में दखल दे और उन पर नियंत्रण रख तो रखे, लेकिन उस को यह देखना है वह भी आगे बढ़ती है कि नहीं और उन का काम और तेजी से बढ़ रहा है कि नहीं। आज तक जिस गति से युनिवर्सिटियों के बारे में सरकार चल रही है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है।

दो वर्ष पहले इन युनिवर्सिटियों का नाम बदलने के लिये सरकार द्वारा एक बिल लाया गया था, लेकिन अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने कबूल किया कि वे नाम भी बदले नहीं जा सके। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि पढ़ाई के जो विषय होने चाहियें, उन के बारे में उन युनिवर्सिटियों ने उन के सुझाव को कबूल कर लिया, इस लिये उन्होंने मुनासिब नहीं समझा कि वे उन के नाम बदलने पर आग्रह करें। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि नामों को बदल दिया जाना चाहिये था। मान लिया जाय कि एक युनिवर्सिटी वालों ने इस का विरोध किया, तो सरकार दूसरी युनिवर्सिटी से जिसने विरोध नहीं किया, या नाम तबदीली करने के

लिये कहती और उस को बदल देती। जो युनिवर्सिटी विरोध में थी, उसको बतलाती कि देखो आप लोग नाम को बदलने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन दूसरी युनिवर्सिटी इस के लिये तैयार होगई है और अपना नाम बदल दिया। इस का प्रभाव उस विरोधी विश्व-विद्यालय पर पड़ता और वह भी सम्भवतः अपना नाम बदल लेती।

भारत एक सैकुलर स्टेट (Secular State) है यह अच्छी चीज है। और भी देशों में जितने विद्यालय हैं वहाँ जो भी अच्छी चीजें हैं हमें उन का प्रचार करना चाहिये। और कम से कम उन धार्मिक शिक्षाओं को यहां रखना चाहिये जो लाभदायक हैं। भारतीय युनिवर्सिटियों का ध्येय देश के नये नये विद्यार्थियों का उत्थान करना होना चाहिये ताकि उन का काफ़ी विकास किया जाय।

अंग्रेजी सरकार के जमाने से ही यह झगड़ा चल रहा है कि धार्मिक शिक्षा रहे या न रहे और सब लोग यह समझते थे कि यह झगड़ा अंग्रेज सरकार के खतम होने पर खतम हो जायगा, लेकिन आज तक वह कायम है हालांकि हम पाँच बरस से स्वतंत्र हैं। इस समय अपने देश की भलाई व बुराई की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है। आज तक कोई फैसला नहीं हो सका है। इस के प्रति भी मेरा ऐतराज है। अगर हम फैसला करें कि हम कोई धार्मिक शिक्षा विश्व-विद्यालय में नहीं होने देंगे तो यह एक समझने की चीज है, लेकिन यह कहना कि हम एक धर्म की शिक्षा होने देंगे और दूसरे की न होने देंगे, कहां तक ठीक है। हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी अगर इस्लाम की शिक्षा देना चाहती है और अगर मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी हिन्दू धर्म की शिक्षा देना चाहती है तो वह इस बिल के अनुसार असंभव होगा।

مونا آزاد : ہندو یونیورسٹی میں ہندو دھرم کی تعلیم رکھی گئی ہے اور علی گڑھ میں اسلام کی - اب سوال یہ ہے کہ اور مذہبوں کے بارے میں کیا طریقہ اختیار کیا جائے - انکی مذہبی تعلیم کا معاملہ ان یونیورسٹیوں پر چھوڑ دیا جائے - یا ایکٹ کے ذریعہ یونیورسٹیوں کو مجبور کیا جائے کہ وہ ہندوستان کے تمام مذہبوں کی مذہبی تعلیموں کا اپنے یہاں انتظام کریں - گورنمنٹ نے اسے یونیورسٹیوں پر چھوڑ دیا ہے وہ جب مناسب سمجھتی کریگی -

ڈا॰ राम सुभाष सिंह : इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर खुले दिल से विचार करे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दू धर्म में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खोज हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी में की जाय, इंजीनियरिंग में ज्यादा से ज्यादा विद्या प्राप्त करने की सुविधायें दूसरी युनिवर्सिटी में प्रदान की जाय, मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी में इस्लाम की शिक्षा दी जाय, तो इस में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। पर यदि इस ध्येय से वे विश्व-विद्यालय नहीं चलाये जाते तो मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी में कोई विद्यार्थी बूढ़ धर्म की शिक्षा लेना चाहेगा तो सरकार क्या करेगी। इसलिये आप को इस पर ठीक से विचार करना चाहिये। एक युनिवर्सिटी में साइन्स का अध्ययन हो, दूसरे में रिलीजन, किसी में ईसाई मत का किसी में हिन्दू मत का और किसी में जैन धर्म का तो मुझे इस में कोई विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेन्ट झुक कर डर कर यह कम्प्रोमाइज (compromise) कर रही है इन दोनों युनिवर्सिटीज से कि हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी में

हिन्दू धर्म की शिक्षा दी जाय और मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी में इस्लाम की।

डा॰ बेशमूलक : ऐसा इरादा नहीं है।

डा॰ राम सुभाष सिंह : मेरे विचार से किसी भी विद्यार्थी का विकास तब तक अच्छी तरह नहीं हो सकता, चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट (Communist) हो, चाहे रूस में, चाहे अमरीका में, चाहे आस्ट्रेलिया में कहीं का भी विद्यार्थी हो, जब तक वह अपनी सभ्यता और अपनी संस्कृति का अध्ययन अच्छी तरह न कर ले। भूमी भाति का मतलब यह नहीं कि उस ने रामायण पढ़ ली या कुरान की सायतें रट या बाइबिल या वेद पढ़ लिया। उस को इस बात का ध्यान होना चाहिये कि विभिन्न समाज किस चीज पर बने हुए हैं। इन सब चीजों का बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है हमारे ही देश में नहीं बल्कि अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया में, दूसरे देशों में भी। इस दृष्टि से इन चीजों का अध्ययन होना चाहिये। इस दृष्टि से हम चाहते हैं कि सभ्यता और संस्कृति के अध्ययन करने का इस बिल में समुचित समावेश होना चाहिये। अमेरिका में मैंने देखा कि वहाँ की युनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर रत्ने गये हैं दुनिया भर के रिलीजनों को पढ़ाने के लिये। उस से किसी को बुरा नहीं मालूम होता। किसी खास धर्म का वहाँ कोई सबाल नहीं उठता जो हिन्दू धर्म का अध्ययन करते थे वही मुस्लिम धर्म का अध्ययन करते थे। इसी तरह से अगर यह सरकार करना चाहती है तो इसे हिम्मत के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिये, सरकार को काफी विस्तृत दृष्टिकोण अख्तियार करना चाहिये। ऐसा करने से किसी को ऐतराज न होगा। अगर सरकार धार्मिक शिक्षा को हटाना चाहती है तो उसे स्पष्ट रूप से यह कह देना

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

चाहिये कि वह किसी शिक्षण संस्था में किसी धर्म की शिक्षा नहीं होने देगी।

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member is going into larger issues. When that particular clause comes up, it is open to him to make these remarks. I would only appeal to him and request him to make brief submission.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : दूसरी चीज है विजिटर (Visitor) के बारे में इस बिल के अनुसार विजिटर को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह सभी विश्वविद्यालयों का निरीक्षण करे और जहां उचित समझे वहां इन्क्वायरी कमीशन (Enquiry Commission) नियुक्त कर जांच करावे इस में मेरा एतराज है। एतराज यह है कि विजिटर के नाम में सरकार विश्वविद्यालयों पर काफी बोझ डालना चाहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेन्ट को खुल कर अपना मकसद कहना चाहिये और यदि चाहती है तो गवर्नमेन्ट अपने हाथ में युनिवर्सिटीयों को रखे। इसी लिये मैं ने ऐमेन्डमेन्ट दिया है कि विजिटर के बजाय सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट (Central Government) कर दिया जाये। जब सारे कामों में राष्ट्रपति का ही नाम रहता है लेकिन करती सब कुछ सरकार है तो सिर्फ युनिवर्सिटी के लिये उन्हें इतना अधिकार क्यों दिया जा रहा है। वह विजिटर के तौर पर जायें और कोई सुधार करना चाहें तो गवर्नमेन्ट के द्वारा उसे करायें। विश्वविद्यालय में कोई बात वह रोकना चाहते हैं या वहां कोई गड़बड़ी का सुधार चाहते हैं तो सरकार के द्वारा उसे ठीक करावें। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेन्ट हर बक्त इंटरफिर न करे। क्योंकि जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा है कि सरकार में जनरल इफिशिएन्सी (general efficiency) नहीं है। मैं नहीं कहता कि शिक्षा मंत्री नहीं

चाहते, लेकिन जो कार्य होता है उस से मुझे पूरा सन्तोष नहीं है। इस लिये गवर्नमेन्ट को चाहिये कि यदि वह चाहती ही है तो ऐन्क्वायरी बर्गरह करने का अधिकार अपने पास रखे। हमें यह देखना है कि जो डेटेरियोरेशन (deterioration) हुआ है वह क्यों हुआ है। अगर गवर्नमेन्ट का कुछ कंट्रोल होगा तो हो सकता है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ज्यादा अच्छा हो जाय। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गवर्नमेन्ट वहां प्रमोशन (promotion) या डिमोशन (demotion) करे। यह तो वहां की एक्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी (Executive Committee) का काम है। लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट का पूरा कंट्रोल होने से ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो सकेगा इस में मुझे शक है। इस बिल में जो प्राविजन (Provision) रखा गया है, विजिटर के जरिये जब जरूरत होगी तो ऐन्क्वायरी करने का, उसे मैं अच्छा नहीं समझता। क्योंकि गवर्नमेन्ट की किसी मर्जी होगी उस के ही अनुकूल ऐन्क्वायरी की जायगी, और उस के ही अनुकूल जांच पड़ताल होगी और उस के ही अनुकूल आदेश निकलेगा कि अमुक प्रकार का सुधार करो।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब कार्रवाही ही करने के लिए जो सरकारी अफसर होंगे उन को सभी बातों की अच्छी जानकारी नहीं होगी। जिस तरह से गवर्नमेन्ट चलती है वह सब को मालूम है। उस से बजाय फायदा होने के युनिवर्सिटी को बाटा होगा। इस लिए मैं इस तरह ऐन्क्वायरी करने के खिलाफ हूँ। गवर्नमेन्ट को ऐसी एलिमेन्ट आफ डिस्ट्रस्ट (element of distrust) को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिये बल्कि उसे युनिवर्सिटी के लोगों पर छोड़ देना चाहिये। गवर्नमेन्ट

के कंट्रोल के यह माने हैं कि ज्यादा रूपचा दं, उस में ज्यादा विकास कारवायों, उस में भिन्न भिन्न डिपार्टमेंट खोले जायें और बढ़िया बढ़िया प्रोफेसर रखे जायें, इस के लिए प्राविजन किया जाये तो मुझे तनिक भी विरोध नहीं होगा, लेकिन कोई ऐसी बात करने के बजाये यह प्राविजन किया जाना कि एन्ववायरी सेट अप की जायेगी। वहाँ की एक्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल की राय के बावजूद जो कुछ एन्ववायरी कमेटी रिपोर्ट देगी उस के अनुसार आडिनेन्स निकलेगा, आदेश निकलेगा और यूनिवर्सिटी को उसे मानना होगा तो इस का मैं इस लिये विरोध करता हूँ कि उन लोगों से जिन लोगों को यूनिवर्सिटी के मामलों की जानकारी नहीं होगी शिक्षा को बहुत चाटा पढ़ूँगेगा।

उदाहरण स्वरूप, तनख्वाह का सवाल लिया जाये। प्रोफेसर को शुरुआत करने के समय दो सौ या ढाई सौ मिलता है, उतने ही योग्य लोग जो गवर्नमेंट में हैं उन को दो या तीन हजार मिलता है। क्या यह सुधार का तरीका है। क्या इस से प्रोफेसर लोग सन्तुष्ट हो कर पढ़ाई का अच्छी तरह इन्तजाम करेंगे। ऐसी व्यवस्था रहते शिक्षा का ठीक इन्तजाम हो सकना असम्भव है। होस्टलों के लड़के मारे मारे फिरते हैं, इस का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि उन को अच्छा खाना मिले। अच्छे चावल का और अच्छे दूध का प्रबन्ध किया जाय। इस के लिए इस बिल में कोई सुझाव नहीं है। शिक्षक लोगों के ठहरने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं रहती और खाना नहीं मिलता, वह इधर उधर मारे मारे फिरते हैं।

مولانا آزاد : بیونہور یونیورسٹی کے ہوسٹل
میں چاول کسی قسم کا دیا جائے

اور گھی کی تعداد کتنی ہو؟ کہا
اسکے لئے ایکٹ میں پراویژن رکھا
جا سکتا ہے؟

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : नहीं, लेकिन यह भी तो है कि तब तक आप किसी आदमी को शिक्षित नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि वह अच्छी तरह से सन्तुष्ट न हो। भले ही आप कालिज खोल दीजिये, या तरह तरह के आडिनेन्स पास कर दीजिये, पर इस से लोग शिक्षित नहीं हो सकते। इस तरह आप शिक्षा को अच्छी तरह नहीं चला सकते। इस तरह शिक्षा नहीं हो सकती। प्लानिंग कमीशन (Planning Commission) तरह तरह की योजनायें बना रहा है कि हमारी आबादी न बढ़े और हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम कर सकें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को शिक्षित कर सकें। लेकिन शिक्षित होने के लिए यह पढ़ाई चीज है कि उन को खाना पीना अच्छा मिले। अगर यह नहीं होगा तो कौन अपने बच्चों को यूनिवर्सिटी में भेजेगा। जब तक यह नहीं किया जाता तब तक कंट्रोल बढ़ाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। कंट्रोल बढ़ाना असंतोष को दूर करने का उपाय नहीं है। कंट्रोल न्यूनाने का नतीजा आज देश में यह हो रहा है कि चारों तरफ घूस और करप्शन (corruption) फैला हुआ है। मुझे इस में खतरा नजर आता है कि कंट्रोल बढ़ाने से इन कामों की भी यही दशा होने लगेगी। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस बिल में सुधार किया जाय।

(English translation of the above speech)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Bihar): Madam Chairman, I am happy that the hon. Maulana Saheb has introduced a Bill with regard to the Hindu University. The Hindu University is a very important national institution the value

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of which has been recognised all over the country. There are similar other institutions whose importance is recognised by all and I am really glad that the hon. Minister of Education is going to introduce a Bill with regard to them also, and it will soon be presented here.

But I want to mention a few points for the purposes of clarification. I want that the policy of the Government with regard to Education should be clarified. The hon. Minister of Education has declared the policy to be to educate the illiterate people and impart proper intellectual, physical and moral instruction to our students. But I consider that the progress so far made in this connection has not in any way been satisfactory.

Speaking on the Bill, the hon. Minister said that he did not want to put more burden on any institution. But I want to know what is the object of this Bill. How is he going to remove the burden of any institution through it? I do not find any clause in the Bill that may lessen the burden of an institution. On the other hand, some kind of additional burden is being imposed through it. Referring to the suggestion of Prof. Shah, the hon. Minister of Education said that in the bygone days when we were not free i.e., when the British ruled over the country, the Head of the State i.e., the Governor General, used to be the Visitor of the Universities and that the present Government wanted to maintain that tradition of the British rule. Indeed, I would not have any objection in making the Head of the State the Visitor of the Universities and authorising him to inspect and give necessary report, provided the Universities were run in accordance with those reports and appropriate changes made accordingly. That would have been in keeping with the policy of the British Government even if the teachers and students were not agreeable to that. That would have maintained the traditions of the British Government. But even that is not being done because the working of the present Government is not so efficient.

Shri Sidhva has said he received complaints about the irregularities in the Hindu University. May I ask him whether he does not also receive letters complaining irregularities in the various Departments of the Government? If so, why should he express dissatisfaction over the working of that University alone?

Shri Sidhva admitted that the Benares and Aligarh Universities were established by men of great mark who established them all by their own

efforts. These Universities have been functioning since then and have played an important role in the history of the country and of the world. If the Government do not have the efficiency for the working of such institutions, I do not want that they should put any kind of burden on them. I do not in any case want their working to be impeded. I would like to see them put on the way of further expansion and to be run with more efficiency and skill than they have so far exhibited in their functioning. We have to see whether the service that these universities established by our ancestors have been rendering to the country is increased or not.

The first thing that the Government should do is to state their clear-cut policy in regard to expansion of education. If more expansion of education in the country is desired, new universities for the pursuance of this aim, should be established and appropriate reforms introduced in the existing universities. If these things were there, I would not have had any objection. But, just contrarily, the Government are today placing additional burden on those universities also that have till today been serving the country. The Government may say that they are putting this additional burden on them for the sake of the expansion of education in the country. But no mention has been made as to how the education will be expanded. Therefore I oppose that any burden should be imposed on them.

Yesterday or the day before it, while replying to a question, the hon. Shri Sri Prakasa on behalf of the hon. Minister of Education said that the history of the freedom movement was being compiled. The struggle for independence came to an end four or five years ago but that history has not seen the light of the day. Now Shri Sidhva and Pandit Kunzru are pressing for formation of committees. Shri Kunzru says that various committees should be set-up and a Committee has actually come into being—the Minister of Education read out a number of names. Our battle ended in 1946. Today it is 1951 but that history has not been completed as yet. Five years have passed since and the Government sanctioned one lakh of rupees but the hon. Minister opined that it was not enough for the purpose.

Mr. Chairman: For want of time, I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks only to the provisions of the Bill and the changes made by the Select Committee, as many other hon. Members are also anxious to speak on this Bill.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want all the points should be disclosed here so that the hon. Minister may take them into consideration while formulating his policy.

Mr. Chairman: This particular committee which the hon. Member now referred to does not come under the provisions of this Bill. There are many other matters which have been agitated, but I submit that time is the factor here.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I only wish to point out how far the Committee exercises its control over universities.

Even till yesterday he replied on behalf of the Minister of Education and said that the work of the Government moves at a slow pace.

Now the question is that if the Government wanted more money for the expansion of education, then the hon. Minister should have made a mention of it in the House and should have informed us as to what amount of money he had got sanctioned, and in case it was not sufficient, he could have demanded more money.

Hon. Maulana Saheb is our Veteran leader. He has a right over us and enjoys our full confidence. His demand cannot be refused. But I do not know if he demanded any money at all.

The Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Vishwa Bharati and the Delhi University are four central universities. The overall policy of Government with regard to education becomes explicit in their dealings with these universities. Whatever the Government do, the steps that they take for the development of these four universities would have its effect upon the country as a whole. As I said before I have no objection to the practice that is in vogue from the time of the British of having Government control over the administration and supervision of universities that might be established. But we have to see that the control of the Government must stimulate their functioning. Take the example of the U.S.A. or Russia. In the U.S.A. the policy of the Government is of non-interference so far as education is concerned. If our Government do interfere with the working of these universities and keep control over them, they may do so, but they must see that they make appreciable progress and their functions are discharged efficiently. Till now the speed at which the Government have moved with regard to the universities is hardly satisfactory.

Two years back the Government had introduced a Bill in order to change the names of these universities. But as our hon. Minister of Education confessed just now even their names could not be changed. He also said that those universities had accepted his suggestion regarding the subjects for study and so he did not think it proper to insist upon a change in their nomenclature. But I believe that their names should have been changed. If any of the universities had opposed this idea, the Government should have changed the name of the other universities that did not oppose this move. The Government could have pointed out to the opposing university that while it was not prepared to change the name, the other one was ready to do so and had actually changed it. That would have had a salutary effect on the opposing university and it too might have changed its name.

India is a secular State. This is all very good. We must introduce the good points of the educational institutions of other countries in our institutions and propagate them. At least those religious instructions that are useful should be introduced here. Our universities should aim at giving the students cultural and moral advancement so that their faculties may develop sufficiently.

The controversy whether or not the religious education should be imparted in the universities has been in existence since the time of the British and many people thought that this controversy will end with the termination of the British rule. But it exists till today though we are independent for the last five years. The responsibility for the country's advancement or deterioration now lies upon us. No decision has been arrived at till today. There too I have to express my disapproval. If we decide that no religious education will be given in the universities, it is something understandable. But how far is it proper to allow instruction in one religion being given and not in another? If the Hindu University wishes to impart instruction in Islam and the Muslim university in the Hindu religion, that would be considered inconsistent in respect of this Bill.

Maulana Asad: In Hindu University instruction in Hindu religion is given and in the Aligarh University instruction in Islam is imparted. Now the question is what method is to be adopted with regard to other religions? Should it be left to the discretion of these universities or should they be compelled through legislation to make

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arrangements for imparting instruction in all religions in India? The Government have left it to the discretion of the universities.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Therefore I want that the Government should consider over this problem with an open mind. If they think that the advance research in Hindu religion should be done in the Hindu University, that facilities for imparting highest training in Engineering should be given to another university, and that the Muslim University should impart education in Islam, I have no objection. But if those universities are not run with this object and if a student wishes to get instruction in Buddhism in the Muslim University, what will the Government do? So this question must be considered carefully. I have nothing to say if one university specializes in the teaching of science, the other in religion, the third in Christianity, the fourth in Hinduism and the fifth in Jainism. But I think that the Government are making a sort of compromise with the two universities that the Hindu University should impart instruction in Hinduism and the Muslim University in Islam.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): There is no such intention.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Till he has studied well about his civilization and culture no student can fully develop his faculties whether he may be a communist or he may belong to Russia, America, Australia or any other country. The word 'fully' does not mean that he may have read Ramayan or learnt by rote the verses of Quran or have studied the Bible or the Vedas. He must have a knowledge of the basis on which the different societies have been formed. These things would have tremendous effect not only in our country but also in other countries like America and Australia. These things should be studied with that viewpoint. With this aim in view we want that there should be a suitable provision in this Bill for the study of the History of civilization and culture.

I have seen in the U.S.A. that in the universities there Professors have been appointed to teach all the religions of the world. This satisfies everybody. No question arises there for any particular religion. Those who studied Hindu religion also took lessons in Islam. If this Government also want to move in that direction, they should go forward boldly. They must adopt a wide outlook. By doing so none would have any objection. And if the Government want to do away with the

religious education, they must declare clearly that they would not allow any kind of religious instructions being imparted in any educational institution.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member is going into larger issues. When that particular clause comes up, it is open to him to make these remarks. I would only appeal to him and request him to make brief submission.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Another point is about the Visitor. According to this Bill, the Visitor will have the power to inspect the universities and wherever he thinks proper he can get an enquiry made through an enquiry committee. I object to this procedure. My objection to this is that in the name of the Visitor the Government want to put considerable burden on the universities. The Government should state their purpose clearly and in case the Government so desire they may place the universities under their direct control. For this reason only I had given notice of an amendment that the word "Visitor" should be substituted by the words "Central Government". When in all other matters of the State only the name of the President is mentioned while the work is actually done by the Government, why should then the Visitor be given so much power with regard to universities? He may visit them merely as a visitor and if a reform is needed it should be got done through the Government. If he desires to put a check to something in the university or to introduce any reform, he may get it done through the Government. But I would like that the Government should not interfere at all times, for as I have already said, the Government is lacking in general efficiency. I do not say that the hon. Minister of Education does not mean business. But I do mean that what is being done is hardly unsatisfactory. So if the Government must make this reform, they should keep the powers of enquiry etc., in their own hands.

We have to find out why the present deterioration has come about. Their administration is likely to improve if the Government were to have some control over them. I do not mean to say that the Government should resort to promotion or demotion. That is the work of the Executive Committee of that particular university. I doubt if the full control of the Government would result in any better work. The provision made in this Bill regarding getting the enquiries made through the Visitor when required is not acceptable to me for the enquiry will be set up

according to the wishes of the Government and so the enquiry will be made as they desire and orders regarding particular reforms will thus be passed according to their own ideas.

I fear that the Government officers who would be entrusted with this enquiry would not have a sound knowledge about all the points. Everybody knows how the Government moves. By this the university will be at a loss rather than at an advantage. Therefore I am against an enquiry being made in this manner. The Government should not allow such elements of distrust to increase any further. On the other hand the Government must leave that matter in the hands of the university authorities. The Government control means that it should give more monetary help, assist more in its advancement, get more departments opened there and get first rate professors appointed. In case a provision is made to this effect, I would certainly approve it. But by making a provision of setting up an enquiry instead will mean issuing of an Ordinance according to the report of Enquiry Committee, in spite of the opposition of the Executive Council, and making it binding upon the university. I am entirely against such procedure for I maintain that the cause of education would suffer much at the hands of persons having poor knowledge of university affairs.

As an example, take the case of salaries. In the beginning of his service a professor gets Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. Persons having same qualifications in the employ of the Government get Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000. Is this the way of doing reforms? Will the Professors be satisfied with it and put their heart and soul in imparting education? It is impossible to make proper arrangements for education under these conditions. There is no provision for the students living in hostels and they move about here and there in search of good food. -So arrangements for supply of good rice and milk should be made. There is no suggestion regarding this in this Bill. The teachers also do not get suitable accommodation and good food with the result that they have to fall back upon some unsatisfactory arrangements.

Maulana Azad: Can there be a provision in an Act as to what quality of rice and what quantity of *ghee* should be given?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That apart, the fact remains that you cannot make a person properly educated unless he is well satisfied otherwise. You may open colleges and promulgate various

Ordinances but these will not educate people. You cannot run education properly in this way. These conditions cannot help the cause of education. Planning Commission is making various schemes such as that our population may not increase and we may put in maximum amount of work and educate the maximum number of people. But a necessity prior to educating them is providing them with good food. If this is not done, parents will be hesitant in sending their children to the universities. So long as this is not done, extension of control over universities will be of no use for that cannot be the way to do away with dissatisfaction. Control cannot deliver the goods. The result of increasing controls in the country is that bribery and corruption are rampant all round. I scent a danger that with an increase in control, these things will also degenerate in a similar way. So I want that keeping all these things in view suitable changes should be made in this Bill.

Dr. Zakir Husain (Uttar Pradesh): I rise to congratulate the hon. Education Minister on what seems to me to be an important step towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Universities Commission. The fate of commission reports is a patent joke. It is all the more welcome, therefore, to see something being done with reference to the Report of the Universities Commission. But we would do well to remember that this is the first step and the first step is not the end, but the beginning of the journey. The framework of law within which a University functions is a very important thing; but what can be and is done within that framework is much more important. Within the same framework of law, we know, that good, bad and indifferent work is conceivable. And within the same framework of law, a University can vegetate—I did not say agitate, though it can do that also—it can vegetate without the joy or exhilaration of accomplishing anything really worthwhile, or it can look up cheerfully and hope to contribute something of significance to a changing and developing national life. In order that it may work and improve in that way, only the framework of law is not sufficient; sufficient resources are also necessary. It is, therefore, essential that when this first step by the Education Minister is being taken, a coordinated step is taken by the Minister of Finance also. I am sorry the Finance Minister is not here, nor Shri Tyagi. But something will have to be done by them.

Besides some changes which have been proposed in this piece of legis-

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lation on account of the experience of the working of the Central Universities over a number of years, or with a view to bring about some sort of uniformity in the laws governing them, I think there are three important things which this piece of legislation seeks to bring about. The first is the deletion of the provision in the existing law of the restriction of membership of the Courts of these Universities to certain classes of people, to Muslims in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University and to Hindus in the case of the Benares Hindu University. That seems to me to be a significant step, and I am anxious that the significance of this step should be rightly understood. We can understand the significance of it, in my opinion, if we do not rush to conclusions on account of certain erroneous notions about the secular nature of our Republic. It is possible in a secular republic, according to our present Constitution, to have a hundred per cent. Hindu institution and a hundred per cent. Muslim institution. The Constitution does not say anything against it. From various remarks that I have heard, I am inclined to believe that some people think that the Constitution does not allow the existence of such purely Muslim or purely Hindu institutions. That is not so and yet we are taking this step and I think we are doing the right thing. We should understand the significance of this step and in order to do so we should see other things also. For instance, this amending Bill for the Hindu University of Benares or the Bill relating to the Aligarh Muslim University does not seek to change the names of these Universities. Further, if you look into the present Act of the Aligarh University, express mention is made there for providing for Oriental and Islamic studies and for the teaching of Muslim religion and theology. And if you look into the present amending Bill, under the "Powers of the University", you find that the Benares Hindu University can promote Oriental studies, and in particular Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies and give instruction in Hindu religion. Now, this apparent inconsistency is the key to the understanding of the significance of what we are doing. A secular Republic will have a Hindu University and a Muslim University as Central Universities, because only a secular republic has the large-heartedness, the tolerance and the vision to have them both. I think we should realise that, and we should not think that this Republic will not tolerate any such thing. It will tolerate them and it is only good that it can tolerate them. When we say that provision for religious education will be made, it can be said only in a

secular republic, because a secular republic is not an anti-religious republic. It is only a tolerant republic, a large-hearted and impartial republic, denominationally unconnected with any exclusive creed, but anxious to develop and stimulate the growth of all healthy elements in our national life. So the Benares Hindu University will have the teaching of Hindu religion and theology and the Aligarh Muslim University will have the teaching of Muslim religion and theology. They will maintain their own characteristics. Yet we want this work to be done not in any exclusive manner. It should be possible to maintain their characteristics in such a way that the co-operation and collective wisdom of our people could contribute towards maintaining all these characteristics. Therefore, I am personally quite agreeable to have this change. But I want the significance of the change to be understood. Each institution can maintain its characteristics. A Christian institution can maintain its characteristics and a Sikh institution can maintain its characteristics. But all of them will be required to contribute to the enchanting task of weaving the various cultural elements in our life into a beautiful, harmonious and mutually enriching pattern. We should hope that they would succeed in transforming all the treasures of our past, from whatever source or at whatever time those treasures might have come to us, into the intellectual and emotional heritage of every Indian citizen, and giving to them a sense of common past achievement and working as an inspiration for a common future endeavour. I hope this is the spirit in which this change will come about. It is not a change made in order to alter the characteristics of these institutions but in order to change the outlook in view of the present set-up of things.

¶ In order to bring the practice in these Universities in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution of the country—article 28—it has been provided that religious instructions or religious tests will not be required. They will not be compulsorily required of anybody. But the provision for religious instruction will be there for those who want to have it. This is also an important thing and I feel that it should make the Universities alive to the task much more than they probably have so far been. In the matter of religious instruction compulsion brings about complacency and half-heartedness which should be avoided. We should henceforth make better and more effective provision for the teaching of religion, the Hindu religion at the Benares University and the Muslim

religion at the Aligarh University. There are many chambers in our mother's house and we should be happy that there are many chambers in our father's house. But we should see that we create a really and truly religious atmosphere, an atmosphere in which religion is not exploited for dividing and splitting up, but in order to create a sense of human solidarity, a cosmic consciousness, in order to give a meaning to life and in order to end to its ephemeral and dissipated moments some sort of eternity, to work as a force that will harness all the healthy urges of national life for the achievement of pure ends and noble purposes. If we do that, we should have done some useful service by making religious instruction really effective, and I hope this will be the result that will ensure.

The third important thing is the introduction of new section 5A in the Benares Hindu University Act and new section 13A in the Aligarh Muslim University Act providing for quinquennial inspections of the working and progress of the University. I admit that the clause as it has been worded now has been considerably softened. As it was originally worded it was atrocious. Mr. Sidhva has made some remarks about what happened in the Select Committee. I do not wish to say anything about that, I am not supposed to do so. I am grateful to him for the kind things he said of me—I wish I had deserved them more. I do not say this because of my consideration for this or that University—much less because of the University with which I am actually connected. If the Government of India want to have an enquiry there they can have it tomorrow. But I think it is derogatory to the self-respect of the Universities; it cuts at the very root of University autonomy to have any statutory provision of a periodic inspection and no self-respecting University in the world would want to have it. You may ask any University; you can refer to the practice in any country and you will not find it.

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Shri Sidhva: It is there with regard to the Bangalore Science Institute.

Dr. Zakir Husain: That is not a University. And we speak of the money we are spending on the Universities. What is the amount of money you are spending? It is a miserable pittance compared with the expenditure on Universities in other countries. We should hang down our heads in shame when we think of the expenditure on University education. Perhaps we are helpless but it is a thing which we cannot

not be proud of. Even if you are spending money there are places in which you should spend it in a certain way. Universities are places where you should spend money and forget all about it. These University people are peculiar people. These men of learning, virtue and character will not be able to do much unless you trust them. They cannot be saved from any morass or marsh into which they have gone except by pulling at their own hair. They are like Baron Muenchausen. If there is to be any saving they have to pull their hair themselves. A University can reform itself only through its own internal effort, through forces which it generates itself. You may give all the money you want but if you think that you can reform it by inspecting it occasionally, by some sort of police or supervisory inspection, you are thoroughly mistaken. That will not serve the purpose. You will not know anything about the University. Either the Vice-Chancellor will be too clever and may hoodwink you to write a good report where you should write a bad one or you may be too clever and may go with a determined mind and write a drain inspector's report. Anybody can do it in any inspection. In a brief inspection what else can you do. The Universities Commission has considered that very important point and has made one of its most important recommendations by saying that there shall be a Universities Grants Commission. If I quote a passage from their report it will give you an indication as to the sort of control you should have:

"We have in the preceding chapters indicated many grievous shortcomings in our universities. (They are not blind to the shortcomings as you are not) and many reforms that must be made. But we do not believe that more control from outside is the way to achieve reform. On the contrary a great many of the present evils arise from the fact that most of our universities have no real autonomy whatever and have proved incapable of resisting the pressure from outside. Universities should be sensitive to enlightened public opinion. They should never let themselves be bullied or bribed into actions that they know to be educationally unsound and worse still, motivated by nepotism, faction and corruption. The right public policy is to give a university the best possible constitution, securing among other things the inclusion of wisely chosen external members of its governing body, and then to leave it from interference."

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That is the view of a Commission on which too the Government has spent a lot of money.

About the Universities Commission itself I would like to read two sentences as regards their duties:

"For one thing, they should visit universities as often as they can, either separately or together with members of one or more of the subject panels."

That is the sort of thing which will give you all the information you need and you will be able to advise the University on what they need.

Then they say:

"The initiative, in seeking advice, should always come from the universities. If the Commission proffered advice unsought, it would spoil the relationship we wish to see established with the universities, which is the relation of friendship and not that of the policeman or even the inspector."

In the light of these it is essential that there should be no provision for any quinquennial inspection or any statutory provision therefor. Since the fact has been mentioned that there was a discussion in the Select Committee about the appointment of the University Grants Committee I have a clear recollection that it was pointed out that if the Committee is appointed this clause would become redundant. My feeling was that then we would be enacting this clause only for a few months. I thought that the University Grants Committee must be appointed as early as possible, which was one of the basic and most important recommendations of the Universities Commission. I remember the fact because I felt great disappointment thinking that the Government were not contemplating the appointment of the University Grants Committee and hence they wanted this clause. I am very happy to learn that the Education Minister has considered the problem and thinks that the appointment of that Committee is urgent and should take place forthwith. If that is so this clause is not only bad from other considerations but is absolutely redundant. I would, therefore, make a counter appeal to my friend Mr. Sidhva not to press his point and let the Universities grow in an atmosphere of freedom. Only then they can flourish or ever hope to flourish. Even freedom is sometimes a dangerous atmosphere but if they

can flourish they can only flourish in an atmosphere of freedom.

I support the main provisions of the Bill.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): I welcome the introduction of the measure and believe that on the whole as it has emerged from the Select Committee, they have made some very useful changes which point the way in the right direction. There are three or four points on which, however, I would like to detain the House for a few minutes to point out that what is perhaps their intention has not been properly brought out, and that therefore in those respects perhaps it would be desirable to make further improvements or amendments.

I refer, first, to the provision which suggests that religious instruction shall not be compulsory, but shall be provided for those who ask for it. Being not a believer in any positive religion myself, I feel sceptic about the necessity or utility of religious education in the Universities, or, for the matter of that, in any stage or public institution. I believe that religion is a purely personal matter which ought to have no congregational or exhibitive factor. I feel that the instruction of the type likely to be provided or, that is being provided, would be more ritualistic and formal than a matter of essence, such for instance as might be implicit in the remarks made by Mr. Sidhva, namely a kind of higher ethical synthesis, or a comparative study of religions which is not likely to be the purport of instruction of this kind. But the manner in which you have done it in this Bill, namely, that it shall be provided only for those who themselves seek it, you are really betraying the spirit of our Constitution or of the Bill itself. I entirely agree with Dr. Zakir Husain that in a secular State there can be and probably there even should be Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain or Parsi institutions which do not in any way affect the secular character of the State. For my part I do believe that the State itself is a secular institution and to call it as a secular State is tautology. There is no meaning in it. Assuming that the current phrase conveys our intention, I do think that unless a provision of the kind I had suggested is introduced, namely, that religious instruction should be provided for everybody who desires it, provided of course that the University's means permit and the number of students is sufficient to justify such an expenditure, I see no way out of the dilemma: on the one hand you are trying to minimise the undesirable as-

pect of religious instruction, and on the other you want to provide for freedom of instruction in this regard to those who ask for it. Most of these people will be minors; they will be guided by their parents and according to the atmosphere of their home they will probably be made to ask for it and, much as it may not be the desire of the authors of this Bill, it may happen that in practice only the Muslim religion would be taught or instructed in at Aligarh and only the Hindu or allied religion would be found taught in Banaras. I do feel that that really is not the intention, at least as I have conceived, of this measure, and therefore an amendment on the line that I have suggested should be incorporated. It does not make it compulsory upon the University automatically to provide instruction in all religions; it only makes necessary for the University to provide such instruction if there are sufficient numbers of students who ask for it and if there is also sufficient means which, if the students are so anxious themselves, or their parents are so anxious, may be provided by endowments.

In this connection, may I also draw attention to the ideal of University autonomy? I do not yield to anybody in the faith that Universities should be autonomous organisations, and for all the life that I have spent in the Universities;—those who are perhaps aware of what I have done would realise that I have always stood for the autonomy of the Universities. But at the same time I cannot blind myself to this fact that Universities in this country are not endowed from the start with properties or powers to add to their income or make their own income and so provide what is expected of them. The Universities must depend on Government grants and if Governments do give grants, if they do provide you with the wherewithal it follows that they will have the right, and you cannot be in a position to deny their right, to see how the grants are utilised, how the money is spent. And if they also have any particular fad of their own, any particular notion of their own which they want the University to propagate, then perhaps they might also have the right to desire you to do so by earmarking particular grants. At the present time, physical sciences and research have become very fashionable and humanities, the social sciences, are perhaps somewhat at a discount. It may be that there are many people who feel that this disparity is not desirable and that, therefore, the Government of the day, if it so feels, may lay down that a particular grant to a particular Uni-

versity would have to be devoted to the prosecution of studies in sciences which may be at a discount today—let us say, astrology—but which nevertheless may have some aspect of study and therefore the Government of the day, if it so feels inclined, may ask you and if you accept the grant you will also have to carry out its terms. If you have alternative or independent sources of income then it is a different question. The great New York Universities, for instance, have enormous properties of their own and enormous income and they can therefore afford to say, "We do not want your grants and therefore we will go our own way independent of you". So much the better. But inasmuch as our Universities, almost everyone of them, go with the begging bowl in their hands, it is impossible of them to demand that they must have grants but they will not admit of any control or supervision from the authority which makes the grants.

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Member kindly enlighten the House whether there are any reasons why the University Grants Committee which is now proposed to be appointed, instead of the Committee mentioned in this clause 3, could not do that?

Prof. K. T. Shah: Yes, one of them is that the University Grants Committee idea is a proposal and I have not seen the form in which that proposal will materialise. I want it to be in a statutory form where we can see every word and see how far its constitution, its function and its *modus operandi* will be governed. But apart from that, it is possible that if the University Grants Committee, when and if it is started, is empowered to require these things, very likely the answer would be in the affirmative, that they will be in a position to say, "Carry on such-and-such a research and we will give you the money". So far as I can see, however, the financial condition of this country, it seems to me very unlikely the University Grants Committee or for the matter of that Government itself would have sufficient funds at its disposal to be able to indulge in what might be called luxury. However, that part of my argument relating to the Grants Committee is not that it is undesirable, not that I would not welcome it, not that I would even quarrel with the powers that it may have, but that it may not be—and as I see the proposal just now, it is not likely to be—a statutory body. It is likely to be merely a creature of the will of the Government for the time being in power and it may be entirely dependent upon the will of that body. If that body

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is to function efficiently, if that body is to function usefully, I think it is necessary that it should be given a statutory form and only when it is given a purely statutory form would I be prepared to say that the terms mentioned in the proposed section 5A may be dispensed with. Until then I should not like to dispense with the provisions of new section 5A in which I see no stigma. It is a matter of routine and a matter of routine which will have to happen once in five years, and which will therefore come about in the normal course without casting any aspersion on anybody. The inspection of the institutions will be in the normal manner: the teaching will be inspected, the general work done will be inspected and reported upon. It will be a formal, routine affair in which there is no risk, no kind of harm as seems to be implied by those who oppose the idea. The purpose of this inspection as I have viewed it, is not merely to provide funds, though it may be a very important objective and the Universities will find in that inspection, a very great help by obtaining funds, by making it known to the authorities concerned from such inspection that funds are necessary, that certain objects are starved of funds, that certain institutions are in a beggarly condition and that therefore Government must make up their minds, if those objectives are to be continued at all, to provide for necessary funds. Speaking from my own experience of established colleges affiliated to Universities, I have found that again and again the University authorities have themselves been very anxious to seek the help of Government authorities to persuade the college authorities to come forward with the funds which otherwise might not have been available. What the University Grants Committee could, or what an inspection committee of this kind would, be able to do is to bring pressure upon Government which the University authorities themselves may not be able to do. And therefore I feel that it is a very salutary addition that we have made and ought not to be lightly discarded as seems to be implied by the hon. Maulana's statement this morning. I do think that it is a thing in which there is the root of a great deal of benefit to the Universities if the Universities deserve it, rather than of any harm to the Universities. If harm should come it is because the Universities deserve it but not because it is the purpose of this provision to include any harm, disrespect or prejudice to the Universities of any sort whatsoever.

It is true, I am against the Visitor being the President of the country. The President, in my opinion, is such sacrosanct personage, outside the normal worldly affairs, that he ought not to be involved in a thing like this as it may possibly lead to partisan feelings. I hold that the argument mentioned by the hon. Maulana this morning, that whereas this power was there in the old and is also in the new measure, the difference is that the former was a foreign Government and now we have our own Government, our own President, is untenable. I would use that very argument against it. Just because it was a foreign Government, it was thought to take a neutral position. But here is a case in which the President under the Constitution has no discretionary power of his own. He has always to go by the advice of his Ministers and his Ministers must be party men. If that is so, then it is undesirable to make the President the Visitor. Of course, this does not incline me to say that there shall be no emergency powers reserved for carrying out inspections and making enquiries in extraordinary cases. I personally feel that the Chancellor or someone at that level may be empowered to make emergency inspection and call upon the University to act in such a manner that the evils revealed may be remedied. For this purpose, it is necessary that some provision should be made in this Act or in the statutes to be made under this Act whereby the University should be able to provide its own court of appeal; its own tribunal; so that complaints that are frequently being made may be dealt with. I am aware that the Universities have certain abuses that have crept into them and it is possible that by democratising the University constitution we have left the door open for certain undesirable elements or forces. The way to keep those forces or elements under control is not by forcing the President of the country to make enquiries and issue orders. The better course would be for the University itself to take stock and put its house in order. The Chancellor is an integral part of the University and yet he is somebody above the ordinary running of the University and can be regarded as being impartial in the internal concerns of the University. If you are not satisfied with the Chancellor introduce some other similar authority, but for enquiring into the kind of complaints—grounded or groundless—that we are hearing frequently you require an authority on the spot and the University itself is, in my opinion, the proper authority. It should, therefore, be empowered by statute to have its own court of appeal

where all complaints, whether they be from students, their affiliated institutions or their professors or other officials of the University, may be investigated if there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence. I feel that you should exclude the President from any contact. At the same time, you should provide in such a manner that things that happen in between five years may be enquired into and remedied.

There is one other point that I would like to touch upon before I conclude and this is in regard to the tendency which is apparent even in the report of the Universities Commission that Universities should be made more or less of a standard, uniform type. I am against this idea of standardisation of the highest institutions of learning. I think that as much variety as there can be should be allowed and encouraged. We have at present two main types of Universities—residential and inter-Universities and territorial and affiliating Universities. We have also Universities which restrict their operations to examinations and Universities which also perform teaching functions, even though on an affiliated basis. I think that there should be rules for all types of Universities. I am not an advocate of discrimination or setting apart on grounds of sex. Even a Women's University such as the one that exists in Bombay may be a contribution, an enrichment, to our University organisation. Other forms can be thought of by which specialisation may be achieved not merely in subjects but in the very scope, nature, organisation, purpose and objectives of the Universities themselves. So long as Universities do their appointed work, there need be no apprehension that variety would not be conducive to the smooth working of the Universities. Variety is the essence of richness of cultural life and therefore any idea of patternisation or standardisation of Universities is not to be welcomed; rather it is to be deplored. It may be that necessities of a financial character may compel us to have some kind of uniformity up to a point, but I do not want that to be made into a fetish, so that we should have a dead level of equality and uniformity throughout the country. In a secular State, it is not at all impossible to have a 100 per cent. Hindu or a 100 per cent. Muslim or a 100 per cent. Sikh University. The more varied the type, character, organisation and functioning of the Universities are, the richer it would be for the country. Even if it is feasible, in my opinion, it is not desirable to have a uniform pattern or standard for the Universities.

Only one word more and I would have done. It is in connection with the name of these Universities. I am one of those who thought that it would be desirable if we could omit the sectarian name or adjective associated with the title of these Universities. I have since been persuaded to think that however desirable it may be it is not at this moment expedient to make that change. But if that is not expedient I do think there is one other change which might well be effected if we are only appreciative of past services. Speaking of the Benares Hindu University, it would be very desirable in my opinion if somehow the name of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya could be associated with it. I know that my experience in connection with the Visva-Bharati Bill is not very encouraging for carrying out any such suggestion, but at the risk of being a nuisance I would like to say that the name of the real founder, the soul and the spirit of the institution, being associated with the University is not injurious either to the Government or to the University. It would be only a recognition, even though posthumous. It would be only an appreciation on a national scale. This might be done in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University also. The name of the founder, the real spirit behind this great idea, should be associated so that we shall show the national gratitude to these great personages who conceived such grand ideas.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to inform hon. Members that if the House agrees, I would like to call upon the hon. Minister now. There are ample opportunities. The general debate will close now and on the clauses hon. Members are perfectly free to make their points. I am making this suggestion because today we have the half-an-hour discussion. If I call upon the Minister now, he will give his reply and then we may take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Dr. Deshmukh: It will lead to economy of time if hon. Members are allowed an opportunity at this stage, because it would save their speaking on the clauses. The summary of all the speeches is likely to be much shorter than the individual speeches on the different clauses. Therefore, I would urge that opportunity may be given now.

Mr. Chairman: The point is that if the general discussion is not closed today, it will have to be put off to tomorrow. At the same time, hon. Members are anxious to disperse.

Dr. Deshmukh: But this is an important Bill.

Mr. Chairman: He was a member of the Select Committee. He can make his observations on the clauses. There is no time-limit also. Therefore, I would request him to wait.

Dr. Deshmukh: I would do it in half the time if I am given an opportunity now.

Mr. Chairman: I will put it to the House and if the House agrees, then the discussion will close.

Dr. Deshmukh: There is no motion made for closure and I do not think it is fair that the Chair should take upon itself the responsibility of doing it.

Mr. Chairman: I make this suggestion subject to the agreement of the House.

Dr. Deshmukh: We bow to your suggestion, but so long as there is no motion to that effect, I submit that the debate should proceed.

Shri Sidhva: The chair has a right to apply a closure.

Mr. Chairman: Anyhow, I appeal to the hon. Member and leave it to him.

Dr. Deshmukh: I shall be very brief.

I am grateful to you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity, not because I want to speak on some of the points that have been mentioned. I only want to draw the attention of the House and through this House of the whole country to the importance of University education. Very rarely do we have an opportunity of discussing that subject.

Mr. Chairman: May I make a further appeal. If the hon. Member could finish his speech within ten minutes, there will still be time for the hon. Minister to reply.

Pandit Malaviya: May I suggest that the half-an-hour discussion may be put off for tomorrow, so that we may finish this Bill today. I would also like to take two minutes of the House—not that I want to make a speech—just to say that I support the motion.

Mr. Chairman: Would hon. Members agree to finish their speeches by quarter to one, so that the hon. Minister may have half an hour to reply? I would put it to Mr. Sidhva as to whether he has any objection to

the half-an-hour discussion being postponed to tomorrow.

Shri Sidhva: I have no objection, but we are short of time.

Mr. Chairman: Then the position would be this. The debate will close by one o'clock and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. The half-an-hour discussion will begin at one o'clock today.

Dr. Deshmukh: I rise to support the Bill and I might make it quite clear at the very outset that I am in entire agreement with the ideas of the hon. Minister. Although this Bill affords us an opportunity of speaking and offering our comments on University education in the whole of India, for want of time, it would be impossible to go into that subject. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the provisions of this Bill.

I regard this as more or less a routine Bill, because the suggestions contained in it and the modifications proposed do not change in any essence the character of the University. The most important clause in the Bill is clause 4 by which certain constitutional difficulties are intended to be removed. An effort has been made to keep up the administration of the University as intact as possible and there is very little deviation. As a matter of fact, the only deviation that was proposed was confined to new section 5A, but now that the hon. Minister has agreed to omit it, I think even that deviation goes away.

The provisions of this Bill are based on the recommendations made by the Universities Commission. This House has had no opportunity of discussing the recommendations of this important Commission; not even in the course of the general discussion on the budget is there adequate opportunity to discuss the most important question of University education. I attach the highest importance to this education. Because, I regard University education as a main instrument for producing better individuals and the only apparatus of nation-building. From this point of view, apart from what the Government does and the Ministry does—and it is correct to say that our administration continues to be more bureaucratic than otherwise—it is very essential that they should know and the country should know what our educational ideals are. It is not possible by amending a certain Act of a certain University to bring in very radical changes. The pattern that is suggested is the pattern that obtains in the whole of India and it is nothing new. Therefore, the complaint of my hon.

friend Prof. K. T. Shah was quite correct that in this Bill we are going more or less on a recognized pattern and there is nothing new nor is any new experiment being tried in this. Yet it is necessary that we should in considering the importance and methods of University education give as much scope as possible to new experiments being performed and undertaken.

There are many important things which have to be taken into account. You may be aware, Madam, and you were the spokesman of a suggestion as to how women's education suffered because of the obstinacy of certain Universities not to allow them, in spite of the fact that there are so many handicaps in the way of their taking examinations properly. You had to go all the way to Benares to be qualified and to become a Graduate of a University. There are other difficulties, the question of the language. There are individuals who want to tyrannise, on the ground of language, other people who do not speak or have not as their mother tongue the same language. It was as a result of this tyranny of language, which some people intend to give effect to through Universities which they control, that I had brought forward an amendment to this Benares Hindu University Act so as to make it an affiliating University capable of affiliating any college anywhere in India, in spite of the fact that that college had a different medium from what was in effect in the Benares University. This was not acceptable to Government. But I would like to make the suggestion that when they try to change or modify the constitution of the Delhi University it should be made an all-India University which would be in a position to affiliate any institution teaching through any Indian language, all over the length and breadth of the country. That would really remove the difficulty from which the women of India are suffering. That would also remove the handicaps which many people suffer from in the whole of India. And this difficulty would be clearer and clearer as days go by. We would be having the regional languages and the State languages more and more being resorted to and the institution being confined to the media of those particular languages. The minorities who do not speak that language or who have different mother tongues will find it very difficult to ask the Universities to give recognitions and affiliations to their languages, with the result that there will be a certain amount of forcing of the languages of particular regions and States on all the people. It is for that reason that I

submit that when we take up the Delhi University Act for amendment this suggestion should be borne in mind, and if that is not acceptable, then a special University which will give recognition to individual colleges which satisfy the ordinary requirements should be available.

We know what the character of our University education at the present moment is. The Commission has said in more than one place that the position of University education is far from satisfactory. Whether you take it from the point of view of the staff and their salary, whether you take it from the point of view of the standards, or you take it from the point of view of discipline, everywhere they have very serious complaints to make and therefore they have suggested many remedies. Whether we go into all those details.....

Mr. Chairman: May I know from the hon. Member what he would suggest in order to get over the objections raised? If only affiliation is extended, then it will be an encroachment on the territorial jurisdiction of the other university.

Dr. Deshmukh: I quite agree that that is a difficulty but there is nothing that this Parliament cannot do—I am a firm believer in that—you could persuade the Select Committee to make this unitary and residential University give recognition to private students. I say this simply because the sex to which you belong suffers from many handicaps and I think it is not too much to expect that Parliament would support because this is a very desirable and important change that is needed and would be more and more in demand as time goes by.

My hon. friend, Dr. Zakir Husain welcomed the Bill, but I do not understand what he meant by saying that this was a first step. This Bill refers essentially to the administration and I do not think that there will be any future occasion when it would be necessary to change the administration of the University in any way. Even this change was necessitated by certain provisions in the Constitution. But for that, I do not think that anybody would have thought that the names of certain individuals should be altered. So, I was not able to follow what he meant by this 'first step'.

Of course, Prof. K. T. Shah is a person of radical thinking and goes to the length of saying that even domestic influence should be annulled and should

[Dr. Deshmukh]

be eliminated, because he thinks that if a child is born out of Hindu parents, he is likely to be in love with Hindu tenets and Hindu religion and even that influence should be removed. I do not think that anybody in the House would go to the extent of sharing his views.

According to him the inspection committees perform a wonderful function. I have no doubt that Prof. Shah is a very able man and a man with honest convictions and he probably does the inspections of the colleges in a very thorough and right manner, but so far as other inspection committees are concerned, I must say that my experience does not support that view. So far as the question of supervision is concerned, I take a middle course. On the one hand, I do not like this talk of autonomy and to be based merely on the ground that the British and American Universities have perfect autonomy. We are not living in either England or America and the situation here is entirely different. Here you will find that our miserable Universities subsist merely on examination fees and a certain pittance of grants that they get from the Government. The Government grants so far as the Central Universities are concerned are very substantial. Benares, after all, is one of the richest Universities and I am very glad that it does receive from the Central Government very substantial grants. If you compare the financial condition of the various Universities you will find that it is a tragic situation. The Utkal or the Nagpur University gets a very small grant from the Government and essentially they have to depend if they are to carry on their business only on the examination. So while on the one hand there are various Universities which do not get proper patronage from the Government, we find on the other hand other Universities which get a very substantial patronage. They have no endowments of their own and we cannot compare our Universities with the Universities in England and so I do not share the view that there should be no supervision or no inspection but at the same time, I think that in view of the fact that the University Grants Commission is going to be appointed, proposed section 5A ought to be omitted. I also know from my experience of inspection committees that it is likely that these periodical inspections may lead to more trouble than assistance. Prof. Shah was trying to suggest as if these inspection committees help the universities in getting funds. I have not known of any inspection committee which has gone

to inspect a college being of any use whatsoever so far as collection of funds is concerned, or the enhancement of the grants that it gets from the Government is concerned. Their function is really confined to the inspection of the administration of the college. Beyond that, they have not been able to go. So far as this inspection that we are providing for is concerned, I was afraid, a similar situation was likely to develop. So, I think that the declaration which the hon. Minister has made, namely to agree to the omission of new section 5A is very desirable. It is not going to be merely working in the vacuum by removing it and substituting nothing in its place, because he has given an assurance that there is going to be an University Grants Commission. It would be the duty and function of this Commission to do more or less what this inspection was going to do. From that point of view, I think that the Bill would be more acceptable than suffer from any defect.

Mr. Chairman: Has not the hon. Member promised to finish in 15 minutes?

Dr. Deshmukh: I am sorry. There is no time for me to say anything more. I was trying to draw the attention of the House and the country to the greatest need of improving our Universities and University education, and the need for taking steps not only so far as one University is concerned, but so far as the deterioration in all the other Universities is also concerned.

So far as education in religion is concerned, I thoroughly agree with what Dr. Zakir Husain has said, that there should be, even in a secular State, ample and fullest opportunity for anybody to study any particular religion and that was the view which was taken by the Committee. My hon. friend Dr. Singh was quite wrong in thinking that it was acceptable to some people and not acceptable to others. This suspicion was naturally unfounded. The Select Committee came to the unanimous decision that the Benares Hindu University may support and arrange for education in the Hindu religion and the Aligarh University would be at liberty to encourage oriental studies of the Muslims.

I support the Bill.

Shri Nandkishore Das (Orissa): I propose to confine my remarks to one and only one aspect of the Bill. After the Hindu Code Bill comes the Hindu University (Amendment) Bill. I am unable to understand what special charm the word "Hindu" possesses in the minds of our Government and why they are so enamoured of this parti-

cular qualifying word to be added to the nomenclature of their legislative proposals. Whatever might or might not have been the reason for the use of the word "Hindu" in the Code Bill that we were recently discussing, I see absolutely no justification for the retention of the word "Hindu" in the Benares University Bill or for the matter of that, the word "Muslim" in the Aligarh University Bill. A University is a sacred temple of learning and all seekers of truth and knowledge, irrespective of the caste, creed or community to which they may belong, flock to it and they are also welcome to it.

Mr. Chairman: What the hon. Member desires has been brought in the Bill and the simple retention of the name need not mislead him.

Shri Nandkishore Das: I am proposing not only the deletion of the word "Hindu" from the Benares University Bill and the word "Muslim" from the Aligarh University Bill, but also the substitution of the names of the illustrious founders of these two institutions. Etymologically, the word "University" means universality, or something which has the virtue of absorbing all. But for the sake of administrative convenience attempts may be made to circumscribe the territorial jurisdiction of our Universities. But there is no reason why we should seek to limit the scope, or seek to put any communal or denominational restrictions to their scope. As a matter of fact, leaving alone other Indian Universities, neither the Benares University nor the sister University of Aligarh has since their very inception sought to put any communal barrier in respect of the entry of students desirous of entering their portals.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. But may I request him to finish his speech just three minutes before one o'clock? At one o'clock we have the half-an-hour discussion and before we do that, there is some little business to be done. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member to finish his speech just three minutes before one o'clock. He will have, moreover, other opportunities of speaking on the Bill, when the clauses are being considered.

Shri Nandkishore Das: I will try to finish exactly at one o'clock, Madam.

Mr. Chairman: I would request him to finish at least two minutes before one o'clock.

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Pandit Malaviya: Madam, I would like to have a few minutes, if possible.

Mr. Chairman: To speak on the clauses?

Pandit Malaviya: No. on the present motion. I do not want to take any time on the clauses.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is aware that there is no time-limit on the discussion on the clauses. Therefore, he can have as much time as he wants when dealing with the clauses.

Pandit Malaviya: I do not wish to take any time on the clauses, nor much time on this either. I only want a few minutes to speak on this motion.

Shri Nandkishore Das: The only stigma of communalism that existed in the provisions of these Universities by virtue of the disqualifications imposed by the two Acts, on non-Hindus in respect of the Benares University and on non-Muslims in respect of the Aligarh University being members of the University Court, has now been sought to be removed altogether. Our Education Minister deserves our sincerest thanks for having brought about this salutary change. My only request to him and to hon. Members of the House is that now that the communal virus has been in substance removed from the Bills, they will please see to it that the same is removed in form also from the two Bills.

It appears from the minute of dissent appended to the Report of the Select Committee by Shri Sidhva, that this aspect of the matter did engage the attention of the Members of the Select Committee and that although no formal decision was taken, the majority view was for the deletion of the words 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' from the respective titles of these two Bills. In these circumstances I hope the House will have no difficulty in accepting their deletion.

Before I close, I would like to refer to the amendments which I have tabled to clause 1 of the Bill. I have suggested that the Benares University should be named after its illustrious founder the late lamented Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. My reason for suggesting this is that the Benares University was started by its illustrious founder with certain definite aims and objects which have been incorporated in the provisions of the original Act which was enacted in 1915. It is needless for me to refer to those aims and objects. But there is no doubt that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya devoted the last more than 25 years of his life to the realisation of those noble ideals.

[Shri Nand Kishore Das]

aims and objects not only by means of his University activities but also in other ways.

Mr. Chairman: There will be proper occasion for the hon. Member to speak on this matter, when the appropriate clause comes up and there are so many amendments to that effect. He can deal with that point then.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Nandkishore Das: I have already stated that I want to confine myself to one point only and I am elucidating it. He was not only a great individual, an unique and saintly personality but he was an institution by himself. If we are keen to preserve the sanctity of the great temple of learning that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya erected by putting his whole life's energy into it, that purpose can be better served by naming the University as the Benares Madan Mohan Malaviya University than by giving it a narrow denominational name. And to perpetuate the memory of that great son of India nothing would be a more fitting memorial than to associate his very name with the nomenclature of the University to which he dedicated the closing years of his life.

I support the Bill.

Pandit Malaviya: Could I have a few minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At one o'clock the Prime Minister is to make a statement and there are only a few minutes more during which the Education Minister will speak. The hon. Member will have other opportunities on clauses.

Pandit Malaviya: In that case I will only say that I support the motion.

مولانا آزاد : چونکہ اب کافی وقت نہیں ہے ، اور ایک بجے دوسری ضروری کارروائی کرنی ہے ، اس لئے میں اپنی جوابی تقریر دل پر ملتوی کر دیتا ہوں ۔

[Maulana Azad: There is not much time and there is another important engagement at 1 P.M. I postpone my reply to the debate for tomorrow.]

Pandit Malaviya: In that case, if you will permit me, can I speak for a few minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can speak on the clauses.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Leader of the House (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I should like to inform the House of the state of business. The House has laboured hard during the last few weeks in this session and we have gone through a great deal of work. Nevertheless, a great deal of very important work still remains. A few days ago I read out some of the important Bills and other measures that have to be considered by the House. We have looked at them again and again and tried to strike out anything that might not be considered urgent enough to be attended to during this session. Yet, unfortunately, the list that remains is pretty long. I want to share my difficulties with the House as to how to get through it.

1 P.M.

I had previously mentioned that we would like the session to close on the 6th October, because after that commence the Dussehra or Puja holidays. Naturally, we cannot sit during those last few days after Dussehra, for a little later comes the Muharram and thereafter come other functions in the city in which many Members will be interested. So, there are these difficulties. At the same time, it seems quite essential that we must deal with some of these measures during this session. There is another difficulty. The Delimitation Orders for the Council constituencies were placed on the Table of the House a few days ago.....

✓ **Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar):** On the 20th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That means the period of twenty days expires round about the 10th. Apart from the Delimitation Orders which I have just mentioned, we have to consider the Planning Commission's report. That, of course, is a kind of subject which the House can consider for a day or for a week because it is a very important subject. Many Members have, no doubt, definite views about it; it covers a whole range of activities and it is very difficult to fix any time for it—it just depends on ourselves to decide how much time to give to it.

Among the various measures we have to pass is the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill which I do not think will take long—I am told it ought not to take more than two hours. The State Financial Corporations Bill, also two hours; two Bills dealing with displaced persons and evacuees which

are very important; and a small Bill which is called the Companies (Donations to National Funds) Bill.

An Hon. Member: It is a simple Bill.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a very simple Bill, it may not take long.

Then there are supplementary demands both of the Government of India and of the Punjab Government—possibly these will not take long either.

Then there are two important Bills: one is the Press Bill, the other is the Industries (Development and Control) Bill. Lastly, there are two Punjab Acts which have been placed on the Table of the House and which the House has a right to consider and to modify if necessary.

In fact, this is a fairly long list. Calculating the time—of course, it is impossible to calculate the time, but giving the least time to these—we arrive at, I think, ten to eleven days. Now, there are two or three ways of meeting this situation. One is to take less time than calculated, instead of more; the other is, although it will be very inconvenient to sit twice a day, to have an afternoon session also.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Where is the Hindu Code Bill in this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was just coming to that.

Now, that is in regard to sitting twice a day. In regard to the Hindu Code Bill the House knows our earnest desire to get it through. In order to save time and to suit the convenience of the House, and in order to pass something at least during this session, we decided to separate and concentrate on Parts I and II of that Bill, dealing with marriage and divorce. We have spent one week on these Parts and in the course of that week we have passed ultimately three clauses.....

✓ **Shri Syamaandan Sahaya:** Only two—clause 3 has not been put.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Only two clauses. Well, that rate of progress in the early stages is so remarkably slow that so far as this session is concerned, after very careful calculation it seemed to us obvious that we could not get through that during this session. Therefore, we are adjourning further consideration of that during this session. We want to concentrate on other Bills that I have mentioned. I think we can finish by the 6th possibly, provided of course there is full co-operation from the House, but we have

to sit if the House and you, Sir, agree on some occasions twice a day—morning and afternoon. Normally speaking, I would not suggest something which casts rather a heavy burden on Members, but I am told it is the desire of Members—many of them at any rate—to finish this session as early as possible. In fact, a fair number of Members have already departed for their homes and it may become increasingly difficult to carry on the session beyond that period. Therefore, in the balance, Members would perhaps like to work hard and sit twice a day, if necessary, and finish this important work by the 6th or thereabouts rather than be compelled by circumstances to sit much longer.

Pandit Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh): In view of the Prime Minister's statement, we must concentrate on finishing the business as early as possible, but we know by experience that legislation often takes more time than estimated and calculated. May I, therefore, suggest that we may straightway adopt the double sitting and sit this evening and finish this Bill as quickly as possible? I know it is very inconvenient and I do not like it myself and nobody will like it, but this is a suggestion. Another arrangement also is possible. If by the new process we are able to finish this session earlier than the 6th, that would enable us to disperse earlier also. If we do both, there is nothing like it.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): May I seek a clarification from the Prime Minister? He was pleased to say that the Hindu Code Bill is adjourned. Does adjournment mean adjournment till the next session of this Parliament or does it mean dropping the Bill? Rumours are current that the Bill is dropped. Therefore, I seek clarification.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not necessary for me to assure the House of the desire of Government to proceed with this measure, in so far as we can proceed with it within possibilities, and so far as we are concerned we consider this matter as adjourned till such time as the next opportunity—I hope it will be in this Parliament—offers itself.

As to what Pandit Malaviya said, there is very little chance of our finishing before the 6th. As a matter of fact, if we do get a day or two more we have got plenty of Bills which have not been included in this list, that is, Bills which have passed the Select Committee stage.

Shri Sondhi: We cannot adjourn before the 6th on account of Delimitation Orders.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Quite so. In any event, we cannot adjourn before the 6th. I do not know myself what the legal position in regard to it is—whether we can do it on the 6th or not.

Shri Shiva Rao (Madras): May I ask whether the programme as announced by the Prime Minister will be followed in the order in which he mentioned it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): In the list of business that is proposed to be completed during this session the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Bill has not been included. It is a very important Bill and has been there for more than a year. The fate of about 2000 displaced persons hangs on it. It will not take a very long and by common understanding it may be finished within an hour or so. I respectfully submit it should be included.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am perfectly prepared to include that as well as one or two other Bills. But it is a question of priority. The more you can get through the better.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The list of business that has been placed before the House by the hon. the Leader of the House is quite a modest one. I am sure that we must get through it. I shall watch the proceedings from day to day and whenever I find that a Bill which is taken up in the morning can conclude in the evening, we shall sit some time in the evening and finish it off.

So far as the order of precedence is concerned, I may make a suggestion. In the case of Delimitation Orders the period of twenty days has been cut down by the holidays which fall on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of October. Therefore, those four days are taken away. Motions have to be made before twenty days; the decision can be taken at any other time. The general desire of hon. Members is that this session must come to a close on the 6th October. Therefore, both the motions and the decisions must be made before then. Inasmuch as twenty days are given for making the motion and the last four days cannot be counted, the motions must be allowed to be made till 1-15 P.M. on the 6th October. In arranging the order of business, the 5th and 6th October may be set apart for this business, so that all these motions can

be discussed and after 1-15 P.M. on the 6th, I shall put motion after motion to the vote of the House. That will cure all defects. Or, if necessary, we can meet in the evening that day and dispose of that business. Hon. Members must, therefore, send in notices of motions, if there are any, as quickly as possible. There is no time to lose.

So far as the motions regarding the Punjab Acts are concerned, the Acts were placed on the Table of the House on the 21st September. The seven days period will expire by the 28th. Therefore, motions relating to the Punjab Acts must be included in the agenda for tomorrow. It should be kept in mind. The other work may be arranged according to the convenience of Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As you have said, Sir, we have to take up the motions regarding the Delimitation Orders last thing. Our plan is to take up before that the Industries Bill—I do not know how long it will take. We propose to take it up on the 3rd October. We hope that the Minister in charge of it will be back from London by then too. So, practically speaking after the 3rd we have to take up that Bill and the Delimitation Orders. If there is time, of course, we can take up any other measure. The rest will have to be fitted in accordingly.

I would submit, Sir, that it would be better for us to have a double sitting from tomorrow onwards rather than wait till the end and then try to squeeze things in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would then suggest—taking my own personal convenience into account—that we shall meet at 9, in the morning, carry on till 1-15, meet at about 3 or 3-30 in the afternoon and carry on as long as we can conveniently sit. In the morning the sun rises a little late these days. Therefore, I think we may meet from tomorrow at 9 o'clock in the morning, carry on till 1-15 P.M., meet again at 3 or 3-30 in the afternoon and carry on till 6 or 6-30 P.M. So we will have three more hours in the afternoon.

So from tomorrow onwards we shall meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, carry on till 1-15, meet at 3 or 3-30 and sit till 6 or 6-30 P.M.

Pandit Malaviya: Sir, why do we not revert to the old timings and continue to sit beyond five, say till seven o'clock?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now sitting as long as both the sittings put together under the previous arrangement. We are now trying to add

some substantial time. Therefore, it would not make any difference.

Shri Sivan Pillay (Travancore-Cochin): May I know whether it will be legal and proper to take up the Delimitation Orders on the 6th itself?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be legal and proper. I have considered that matter. We are not sitting on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. Therefore, the motions must be made on or before the 6th. And when once the motions are made, it does not matter when we dispose of them. Only, we should not dispose of them before the 6th.

Now, as regards the half-an-hour discussion I find that we have already spent away the time. It is now 1-15

and if we take that up it will take us till 1-45 which will be rather inconvenient.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Not necessarily till 1-45. We can finish it even earlier. If the hon. Minister can make a statement....

Hon. Members: No. Tomorrow.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): May I suggest, Sir, that we could have it tomorrow evening?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, we can take it up tomorrow evening.

The House then adjourned till Nine of the Clock on Thursday, the 27th September, 1951.