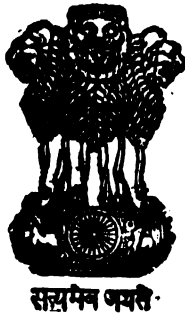


Tuesday 12th February, 1952



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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1952

(6th February to 5th March, 1952)

Fifth Session

of

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1952



CONTENTS

Volume I—From 6th February to 5th March, 1952

	<i>Columns</i>
Wednesday, 6th February, 1952—	
Members Sworn	5
Oral Answers to Questions	1—23
Written Answers to Questions	24
Friday, 8th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	25—46
Written Answers to Questions	46—52
Monday, 11th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	53—72
Written Answers to Questions	72
Tuesday, 12th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	73—100
Written Answers to Questions	100
Wednesday, 13th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	101—109
Written Answers to Questions	109—110
Thursday, 14th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	111—129
Written Answers to Questions	129—130
Friday, 15th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	131—144
Written Answers to Questions	144—146
Monday, 18th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	147—158
Written Answers to Questions	158—160
Tuesday, 19th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	161—186
Written Answers to Questions	186—188
Wednesday, 20th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	189—216
Written Answers to Questions	216—222
Thursday, 21st February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	223—244
Written Answers to Questions	244—246
Friday, 22nd February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	247—281
Written Answers to Questions	281—288
Monday, 25th February, 1952—	
Oral Answers to Questions	289—323
Written Answers to Questions	323—332

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

73

74

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 12th February, 1952

—
*The House met at Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ARTIFICIAL RAIN

*53. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some countries experiments have been carried out for bringing artificial rain with the aid of science; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to engage some officers to study the problem of artificial rain-making?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes; experiments are being conducted in some countries to induce rain from clouds by providing an artificial stimulus.

(b) The Indian Meteorological Department has been studying the problem for some time.

Shri Raj Kanwar: At the present pace of scientific development in the country, within what period is artificial rain likely to become a practical proposition?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In view of the fact that any significant results have not been achieved, it is impossible to forecast for the present.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Have any funds been set apart for the specific purpose ?80 P.S.D.

of scientific study and experimentation of artificial rain?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said just now, the point is under examination by our Meteorological department, and we are studying the results obtained in other countries from scientific research in this behalf.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Apart from the Meteorological Department, the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona has been specially asked to look into this matter, experiment and report, and in fact,—I have not read it—a fairly substantial pamphlet on the subject has also come for our study. So the matter is under full enquiry.

Shri Barrow: May I know whether the experts are studying the possible effects of artificial rain on snow formation on the Himalayas and the consequent effect on the volume of river water?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of it.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether there is any truth in the Press reports appearing in some quarters that in view of the fact that the seeding of clouds did not yield any desired results, the Government have given up the experiment?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of giving up the experiment. Scientific research and experiments will go on.

**CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION
(OPERATIONS)**

*54. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operations of corneal transplantation performed in India during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to obtain healthy human cornea for purposes of graft from dead bodies; and

(c) whether Government have drawn up any scheme of opening "eye banks" on the lines of "blood banks" in major hospitals?

The Minister of Health and Communications (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) 149.

(b) Steps taken by some of the State Governments to obtain cornea from dead bodies have not been successful owing to the public prejudice against such interference with the dead bodies.

(c) The Government of India have no scheme at the moment for the opening of "eye banks". There are however, "eye banks" at Madras and at the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh and some of the State Governments have under consideration schemes for opening such banks in major hospitals.

Shri Raj Kanwar: In view of the large number of cases necessitating corneal operations, do Government propose to open an Eye Hospital at a central, or other suitable place where facilities may be provided for corneal operations?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Governments of Hyderabad, West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Bombay have arrangements for corneal transplantation operation. But, the difficulties that I have already referred to in my answer as already given obtain in all these States. But, we are trying to persuade the people.

Suri Shiv Charan Lal: May I know what is the number of corneal transplantation operations in the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am afraid I could not give the number without notice of the question.

Shri Kamath: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, out of the 149 corneal transplantation operations mentioned by the hon. Minister, how many, as borne out by the reports available with the Government, have been successful, in so far as sight has been restored?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: So far as I remember having read the reports they have been largely successful.

Shri Kamath: No exact figures?

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the sources from which the cornea were obtained for transplantation in these 149 cases?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: From willing donors. For example, a donor came to me the other day from Karnal and offered his eye. But, it is difficult to get them from dead bodies. Some are obtained from dead bodies and some from willing donors.

Shri B. K. Das: Is any Hospital receiving Government aid for this purpose.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already mentioned the names of the Governments that have got arrangements for this particular operation.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the donation of cornea by a donor injures his eye sight in any respect?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: A willing donor can only be one who has completely lost his eye sight.

AIR ACCIDENTS

*56. **Shri Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many accidents have occurred in India in respect of air transport since last October;

(b) how many persons have died and how many injured; and

(c) what is the extent of the loss sustained as a result of such accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Four upto 31st January, 1952.

(b) Twenty-one died and one was injured.

(c) About Rs. 4,43,270 being the value of the aircraft involved.

Shri Iyyunni: May I know whether any enquiry has been conducted into the various accidents that have taken place during this period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: An enquiry is normally held. Enquiries have been conducted in these cases. In some cases it has been completed; in some other cases, it is still under progress.

Shri Iyyunni: What exactly are the causes for the accidents that have taken place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of the four cases I have just now mentioned, one pertained to Airways India, VT CKU Dakota and the reason for the accident was poor technique of pilot. In the second case pertaining to the Deccan Airways, VT AUC Dakota, the plane hit a tree near the air port during poor visibility. The third case was of a Kalinga Air Line Dakota and it is still under investigation. The fourth case pertains to the accident which the H.H. the late Raja of Jodhpur met in his private plane due to pilot error during low flight.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I ask the hon. Minister whether these enquiries are thrown open to the public at all stages?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not normally so.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I also ask the hon. Minister whether he has considered the desirability of following the normal British practice of throwing open to the public such enquiries at all stages?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That, I think is a matter that can be taken into consideration.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that a good number of service planes are beyond the second hand stage? What directives have been issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation that new planes may be taken over by the companies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of the planes being in the second hand stage. Periodically, they are overhauled and after overhauling, they are as good as new.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some devices like radio control apparatus installed in America, and may I ask the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to instal such devices?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Within our financial limitations, we try to provide as many of the latest devices for checking and preventing accidents as possible.

Shri Iyyunni: What are the steps that Government have taken to prevent or minimise the number of accidents that take place year after year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a continuous process, and steps are being taken. As scientific research helps us, we take more and more steps to avoid these accidents.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has stated that the reason for the second accident near Dum Dum air port was poor visibility. May I know whether the Government have devised any improvement to the conditions of the Dum Dum air port so that fog may not cause any such accident in the future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The report in this case has been submitted and it is under consideration. It is being examined and what steps we have to take in this behalf shall be devised later on.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, is it true that the aeroplane, when directed to divert itself to another aerodrome, could not do so because the petrol at its command was not sufficient for the journey?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now submitted that the whole report is under examination and we shall try to look into the recommendations when they are finalised.

JUTE (DUTIES)

*57. **Maulvi Wajed Ali:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the total quantity of Jute produced during 1950-51 and 1951-52 (first half), by the different Jute growing Indian States separately and the amounts of Jute Export and Excise Duties, realized from each of such States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Production of and amounts of export duty collected on raw jute during 1950-51 and 1951-52.

States	Production (lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)		Export duty (b) collected (Rs. '000)	
	1950-51*	1951-52**(a)	1950-51 (First half i. e. April 51 to Sep. 51)	1951-52
Assam	8.09	8.40		
Bihar	6.58	9.56		
Orissa	2.42	3.87		
U.P.	0.49	1.03		
West Bengal	14.96	23.30		
Tripura	0.47	0.61		
TOTAL	33.01	46.77	26	3

*Revised final estimate.

**Final estimate and therefore subject to revision.

- (a) Production figures relate to the entire year since figures for any half-year are not collected.
- (b) Export duty is collected through the ports which handle the export trade and not State-wise. Export trade of Jute is mainly handled by the port of Calcutta.

Maulvi Wajed Ali: May I know when India is expected to be self-sufficient in respect of the growth of jute?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Well, in 1950-51 the production was 33 lakh bales; and this year it will be 46.77 lakh bales. That is the increase in one year. We will have to increase it by at least 15 lakh bales more before we become self-sufficient.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know by how much the production this year has fallen short of the target fixed?

Shri K. M. Munshi: As a matter of fact, it is a little over the target.

Shri M. Naik: May I know to what extent this increased production of jute has brought about a reduction in the import of jute from outside?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I would require notice of this question. I have not got the figures here.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the fact that recently the working hours in the

jute mills have been increased, do Government think that the production this year will be sufficient for the needs of the mills?

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is not yet sufficient for the country. As I have already stated, 62 lakh bales would be required, and we are also importing some jute from Pakistan. So at the moment we are not self-sufficient and that is what I pointed out.

Shri B. K. Das: Will that quantity which we have been sufficient now in view of the fact that the working hours in the mills have been increased?

Shri K. M. Munshi: If the working hours are increased, our production, plus the imports from Pakistan would be sufficient to meet the demands.

Shri Kamath: Has this increased jute production been brought about by the diversion of the acreage normally under food crops, and if so, to what extent the production of food grains would be adversely affected thereby?

Shri K. M. Munshi: As a matter of fact, the diversion from food crop is comparatively very little, and also comparatively of much smaller value. The diversion at the highest, if the estimates are correct, is about 4 lakh acres, that is to say, an additional 4 lakh acres. And the diversion in point of tons of rice would be much less than even 100,000 tons.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know how far the jute cultivation in Travancore-Cochin has been successful and how much has the Centre paid that State Government as subsidy?

Shri K. M. Munshi: In Travancore it did not prove a success.

Shri R. Velayudhan: And what is the subsidy given?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I would require notice.

Pandit Kunzru: It was stated, I think, sometime ago in this House that on account of the increased production of jute and cotton, the production of food grains had been reduced by about 900,000 tons. How much of this is due to the increased acreage under cotton and how much is due to the increased acreage under jute?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I think the hon. Member is under an erroneous impression. Nine lakh tons of shortage in food grains would result if the diversion is equal to the target production in both cotton and jute. So far as the jute figures are concerned, I have given that the diversion has been at the highest, or rather the additional acreage has been about 5 lakh acres. Only part of it has been diverted from rice. I have not got the figures as regards cotton. I would request notice of the question.

Pandit Kunzru: Has the Agricultural Department circulated these figures to the hon. Members who were formerly supplied with the other figures?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I will certainly supply all the necessary information.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the increased production of jute in the Indian Union has caused a decrease in the market price of jute and that this decrease in the price has taken away the incentive from the growers to grow more jute?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am sorry I have not got the information here.

If the hon. Member is pleased to put down a question I will be able to give him the answer.

INTEGRATION OF SERVICES IN PART 'B' STATES

***58. Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1462 asked on the 3rd October, 1951 and state:

(a) whether the integration of the various departments taken over from Part 'B' States has since been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that nothing has so far been done with regard to the standardisation and categorisation of the staff of the Radio station, Trivandrum, now taken over by the Centre; and

(c) if so, when the Central scales of pay and allowances will be made applicable to this staff?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) The work is not yet complete, but considerable progress has been made.

(b) The proposals for integration of the staff are under the consideration of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) The Central Scales of pay and allowances will be applicable from 1st April 1951, to the integrated staff which opts for those scales.

Shri Alexander: With reference to part (b) of the answer, may I know the stage at which the process of integration of the staff of the Radio Station now stands?

Shri Gopalaswami: The Radio Station has been taken over by the Centre and proposals for the equation of posts held by the staff of the Trivandrum Radio Station with those of the Centre are now under examination at the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The proposals have been received.

Shri Alexander: Is it a fact that it is more than three years since the Radio Station was taken over and still the staff there draw a pay of Rs. 50 or so while their counterparts in the Centre receive Rs. 150 or more?

Shri Gopalaswami: There has been some delay; but the latest orders as to policy were issued, I think, only about nine or ten months back. It is in pursuance of that policy that this equation is taking place.

Shri Rudrappa: Have the pay and allowances of the railway officers of the Mysore Railway now taken over by the Centre been standardised in accordance with the scales of pay and allowances which are paid to the officers of the Central Railway Department?

Shri Gopaldaswami: The railway posts in the old ex-State Railway have been equated with the posts of the Indian Railways and the officers have been given the option either of retaining their own scales of pay in the State or come on to the Indian Railway scales of pay.

Shri Sarwate: Is the hon. Minister aware that the integration of the Accounts Department in Madhya Bharat has resulted in congestion due to which a number of cases of retired servants for pensions have been pending for a considerable time and this has resulted in causing much distress to many retired persons?

Shri Gopaldaswami: Well, I am not personally aware of this matter. It is a matter entirely for the State Government; but if the hon. Member wishes to have information I can ask them to send it.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is heart-burning and dissatisfaction among the Anchal and Telephone Department employees in Travancore-Cochin on account of the unequal treatment given to them?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I think it is a matter for the Communications Ministry. I find that the question of the absorption of the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is really being looked into by, I think, partly the Communications Ministry and partly by the Home Ministry, according to the information supplied to me here. But I do not know exactly what the grievances of the Travancore-Cochin Anchal employees are.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether the Government of India are following a uniform policy regarding the categorization of these employees in the Central Services?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I think so.

Shri Sarwate: May I know whether the Audit Department of the Government of India has not made any report regarding these pension cases to the Centre?

Shri Gopaldaswami: The work of integration so far as the Audit and Accounts Department is concerned is, perhaps a little behind hand; but according to the information I have here the absorption of the Audit staff except in the case of the Mysore Audit staff has been, more or less, completed.

Shri Alexander: Is it a fact that the categorisation order issued by the P. & T. Department has not been implemented by the local administration and if so, what is the reason?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I am afraid the States Ministry cannot own responsibility for that. If the question is to be put it must be put to my hon. friend to my right.

NAGROTA-JOGINDERNAGAR RAILWAY LINE

***59. Dr. Tek Chand:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reconstruction of the Nagrota-Jogindernagar Railway Line on the Kangra-Valley Railway, which had been dismantled during the War, but which had been included in the lines to be re-constructed, has been started; and

(b) if so, how far the work has proceeded and when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). Preliminary arrangements for starting the work have already been made and the restoration is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1953-54.

Dr. Tek Chand: When is the work likely to start?

Shri Santhanam: Preliminary arrangements have already been started. We have allotted two lakhs this year and we propose to allot 18 lakhs next year; i.e., 1952-53. The work will be finished in 1953-54.

Shri M. Naik: How many railway lines have been dismantled during the war and how many of them have been restored?

Shri Santhanam: The full details have been given during the budget debate and I have not got the details here. If a separate question is put, I shall supply the information.

बिहार को दिये गये ट्रैक्टर

*६०. श्री श्रीरांभ : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा बिहार राज्य को अब तक कितने ट्रैक्टर दिये जा चुके हैं;

(ख) इन ट्रैक्टरों का कुल मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) इन में से कितने ट्रैक्टर अभी तक काम के लायक हैं तथा कितने बेकार हो गये हैं;

(घ) इन ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा कितनी भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई जा चुकी है; तथा

(ङ) बिहार की कृष्यकरण योजना में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

TRACTORS SUPPLIED TO BIHAR

[*60. **Shri Oraon:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many tractors have so far been supplied to Bihar State by the Government of India;

(b) what is the total value of these tractors;

(c) how many of these tractors are still in a working condition and how many have become unusable;

(d) how much land has been reclaimed with the help of these tractors; and

(e) what is the progress of the land reclamation scheme in Bihar?]

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) The Government of India have not supplied any tractor to the Bihar Government under the former's land reclamation scheme.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Upto the 31st December, 1951, thirty tractors belonging to the State

Government have reclaimed a total area of 11,442 acres since January, 1950, while an area of 1,13,633 acres has been reclaimed by manual labour.

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या बिहार सरकार ने सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर आरगनाइजेशन से कुछ ट्रैक्टरों की मांग की थी ?

[**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know whether the Bihar Government had asked for some tractors from the Central Tractor Organisation?]

श्री के० एम० मुंशी : बिहार सरकार ने कोई नहीं मांगे। जो ट्रैक्टर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास हैं वे तो सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर आरगनाइजेशन के हैं जो मध्य भारत में, भोपाल में और मध्य प्रदेश में काम करते हैं।

[**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The Bihar Government did not ask for any tractors. The tractors of the Central Government belong to the Central Tractor Organisation and they are being used in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh.]

Shri M. Nalk: Is there any arrangement under the Government of India or under the State Governments by which individual cultivators are likely to be supplied with tractors?

Shri K. M. Munshi: No arrangements under the Government of India.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the tractors are supplied to the State Governments by the Central Government or they are purchased by the State Governments?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The tractors which are operated by the State Governments belong to them and are purchased by them. The tractors belonging to the Central Government form part of the Central Tractor Organisation and they are used for Kahn reclamation on a very elaborate scale in the three States mentioned by me.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is any subsidy given to the States for the purchase of these tractors?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I should like to have notice.

WHEAT FROM U.S.A.

*61. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat received so far from U.S.A. under the new loan agreement;

(b) the price of the quantity received; and

(c) the freight and other charges for transport?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) 13,28,000 tons of wheat were received from U.S.A. upto 31st January, 1952.

(b) Estimated as 56 crores of rupees approximately.

(c) Estimated as 15 crores of rupees approximately.

Shri B. K. Das: By what time is the rest of the wheat expected to be received?

Shri K. M. Munshi: By April of this year.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the total quantity so far received or which will hereafter be received has been allotted or will there be any carry over for 1952-53?

Shri K. M. Munshi: As a matter of fact the loan wheat which arrives is taken as part of the central stock which is supplied to the different States under the Basic Plan. So naturally the carry-over on the 1st January this year did include a part of it and what will come this year will naturally form part of the stock which is supplied to the States.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the new Bill which is going to be introduced by President Truman has been done at the instance of the Government of India or whether the Government of India expressed any desire regarding that matter?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not know what Bill the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri B. K. Das: I mean the Bill to the effect that the wheat loan is to be converted into a gift by U.S.A.

Shri K. M. Munshi: As a matter of fact the Government of India has not made any such request. It is only a private member of the U.S. Congress who has introduced the Bill and the Government of India have nothing to do with it whatever.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether any country other than the U.S.A., such as China offered wheat and the Government of India rejected the offer as appeared in the papers sometime ago?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have answered that question at least three or four times. No offer has been rejected unless it has been uneconomic from our point of view.

AGRICULTURISTS' DEBT RELIEF ACT

*62. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total amount of debt under the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act of Bombay as applied to Kutch redeemed or relief given under this legislation, the number of agriculturists who have been relieved up to the end of December, 1951, and on what terms?

(b) Was any condition prescribed, or assurance given, at the time when this legislation was brought into operation in Kutch about the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank, or any other similar institution, to facilitate the process of such debt redemption and if so, whether any such institution has been started and is at work in the State of Kutch?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be communicated to the hon. Member as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: In this connection I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the proper Parliamentary practice. It will be appreciated that the question tabled in the House is now the property of the House and therefore the information is not only to be communicated to the hon. Member who put the question but should also be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Gopalaswami: I shall place the information on the Table of the House also.

KANDLA PORT DEVELOPMENT

*63. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 3574 asked on the 27th April, 1951 and state:

(a) the revised estimated expenditure and the time required for the completion of the Kandla Port Scheme;

(b) whether any partial utilisation of the Port would be possible before the completion of the project and if so, when and to what extent; and

(c) how far the present scheme and estimated cost would vary from the recommendations of the West Coast Major Ports Development Committee?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The total cost of the Kandla Port Project is estimated at Rs. 12.95 crores. The project is expected to be completed by August, 1955.

(b) Yes; the Bunder and the oil berth are expected to be completed and be ready for use by August and November 1953 respectively. Besides, the existing jetty will continue to be used until the new major port starts functioning.

(c) The West Coast Major Port Development Committee did not make any estimate of the cost of the project. They visualised the construction of four deep water cargo berths, one oil berth and one quay for lighters and country craft and ancillary structures such as transit sheds, warehouses, offices and residential buildings. The project as finalised adheres in the main to these proposals. The Committee favoured the siting of the new berths at a place north of the existing pier and recommended both Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge railway lines, but in the final scheme the new port will be located 2 miles south of the existing jetty and for the present it is proposed to have only the Metre Gauge connection.

Shri A. C. Guha: It was stated on the last occasion, that is the 27th April last year that the scheme will consist of several parts. May I know whether this estimated cost is for the whole scheme or for only one part of it?

Shri Santhanam: This is the part which we propose to construct for the present. The future depends upon the development of the Port. There is plenty of scope for development. We are having the land and the development plans ready for further development. This expenditure is required to make the port useful for the present.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will that scheme make it a major port or only a minor port?

Shri Santhanam: This scheme will make it a major port.

Dr. Deshmukh: What is the revenue expected to be derived from the working of the port up to August, 1955?

Shri Santhanam: A port is not necessarily a money-earning proposition, but it is expected to be self-supporting in due course.

Dr. Deshmukh: My question was what is the estimated revenue up to August, 1955, because some of the things are going to be ready and I am sure some revenue will be coming in. Has any estimate been prepared of the revenue?

Shri Santhanam: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I get a break-up of the estimated cost: how much of it will be spent for offices and buildings and what portion of it will go to the actual construction of the port?

Shri Santhanam: I have got a detailed list of the estimates. If the hon. Member wants information on any particular thing I would give him the details.

Shri A. C. Guha: The statement may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Santhanam: I am quite willing to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri M. Nalk: Arising out of the answer to part (a), may I know how the revised estimates of expenditure compare with the original estimates?

Shri Santhanam: There is no question of original estimates because it was necessary to take a decision in principle before we could get experts and spend money to make detailed estimates. This is the first time when detailed estimates were made and this is the estimate which has been made and sanctioned.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what was the preliminary estimate?

Shri Santhanam: The major port Committee envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores on the actual harbour works, but it was a very rough estimate, it was not based on any calculation of the site or the measurements.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the development schemes which are being taken up now were included in the preliminary estimate?

Shri Santhanam: We had to take a decision on principle and then to put experts to make detailed plans and estimates and this is the result.

COMPOST PREPARATION AND UTILISATION SCHEME

*64. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the different States have carried out the Compost Preparation and Utilisation Scheme;

(b) whether the Government of India have suggested any uniform scheme for all States in this matter; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in the yield of crops per acre after the use of compost?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) There has been substantial increase in the production and utilisation of compost in the different States as will be seen from the statement of total production and utilisation for the last four years placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes. The Government of India have taken steps to introduce uniformly in all the States the Hot Fermentation Method, which is known as the Bangalore Process for the town compost. For the conversion of rural refuse material into compost the Pit System is advocated.

(c) Yes. The results show an increase of about one maund of food-grains for every ton of compost manure applied.

STATEMENT

Production and utilisation of compost manure in India during 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Year	Urban compost scheme		Rural compost scheme	
	Production	Utilisation	Production	Utilisation
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1947-48	4,86,080	3,80,527	12,58,986	}
1948-49	7,19,556	5,57,385	27,65,944	
1949-50	12,09,084	9,23,175	44,22,700	32,14,666
1950-51	14,03,761	10,63,913	83,60,135	62,43,939

*Separate figures of utilisation not compiled on the assumption that the quantity produced in the villages was almost utilised in those areas.

Shri A. C. Guha: In the statement I find that almost every year about 30 per cent. of the compost has not been used. May I know the reason why so much compost has not been utilised?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The reason is that the compost prepared in one calendar year is not consumed in that year but part of it is used in the succeeding year with the result that what is produced in the next year is partly used in the succeeding year.

Shri A. C. Guha: In that case the next year would show an increase,

but every year shows a deficit of about 30 per cent. in consumption. Therefore, it does not show that the previous year's balance has been used in the next year.

Shri K. M. Munshi: No, no. It has not been included here. Here in the statement only the utilisation is shown as against the production of that year.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether urban compost, that is compost which has been produced in the cities has been utilised in the cities or in the rural areas?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Most of it is taken to the rural areas because it is in the rural areas that compost is required and not in the towns.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the break-up Statewise of the compost produced and used every year?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I will place a statement on the Table of the House, but if the hon. Member wants them I will give him the figures now.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall be satisfied if they are placed on the Table.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Thank, you. I will do so.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: In view of the fact that cow-dung is a very important item for compost, what steps are Government taking to prevent the burning of cow-dung?

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is a very serious problem to which I have referred—if the hon. Member remembers—more than once in this House and outside. The only cure seems to be to have fuel forests in each village so that the villagers will be supplied with the necessary fuel for their daily consumption. All that is a very elaborate problem; the work has started, but I cannot say how far it has gone.

Shri Kamath: The statement, Sir, laid on the Table of the House shows that so far as the utilisation of rural compost is concerned, the figures for the latter two years, 1949—51, are given while the figures for the first two years, 1947—49 are not given. What are the grounds for assuming that in the first two years all the compost produced in the rural areas was utilised fully in those areas whereas the figures for the latter two years do not bear out such an assumption for the future?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Well, it is stated in the note to the statement that—

“Separate figures of utilisation not compiled on the assumption that the quantity produced in the villages was almost utilised in those areas”.

This is on the assumption that all the compost produced in the villages was almost utilised there.

Shri Kamath: Assumption only.

DELAY IN DELIVERY OF LETTERS IN NORTH KANARA

*65. **Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an air mail letter from Bombay to London reaches earlier than a letter from Bombay to Karwar;

(b) whether Government have inquired into the delay of delivery of letters and parcels etc., in North Kanara District of Bombay State; and

(c) whether Government have examined the proposals that time could be saved by creating a Postal Centre at Alnavar by which mails could be despatched from Alnavar to North Kanara District?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, because London is directly connected by air from Bombay whereas Karwar is not connected either by air or by rail.

(b) Government have not received so far any complaint of delay.

(c) Yes, the question of despatching the mails for Karwar District via Alnavar was examined last year but the proposal was dropped, as it was not found advantageous.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that if mail is collected from Alnavar about four hours' time will be saved?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir, because the mails would reach late in the evening and it will not be possible to effect delivery at that time.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that mails will be delivered the next day instead of the same evening?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even if we adopt this Alnavar route the result will be the same.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has Government examined the proposal of transmitting the mails through the Bombay-Belgaum air service, Belgaum being only 60 miles from Hubli whereas Dharwar is. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid he is making suggestions.

Shri Kamath: Is the Deputy Minister aware that the delay in delivery of mails seriously hampered the election campaign of my friend, Mr. Alva in North Kanara?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not borne out by the result, Sir.

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

*66. **Shrimati Jayashri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of foodgrains produced in India during the year, from January, 1951 to the end of December, 1951?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): 41.7 million tons for the agricultural year 1950-51.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether it is a fact that there was an increase in the rationed population during the year?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Yes, Sir. There has been an increase in the rationed population because on account of scarcity about 127 million people had to be put on rationing instead of 90 million in the previous year.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether it is a fact that the total quantity of foodgrains promised by Pakistan has not been received?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Some quantity has not been delivered but I do not remember the exact figures.

Shri B. K. Das: May I have separate figures for rice and wheat production?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Rice—20,389,000 tons; wheat—6,590,000 tons.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the names of the States which were not able to produce as much as was estimated they could be able to produce?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have not got the figures here. I require notice.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether the target date for food self-sufficiency previously fixed by Government is at all affected by the set-backs in production.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Evidently, the hon. Member has not kept himself in touch with the progress of the self-sufficiency programme. On account of the difficulties experienced in 1950 and 1951, we imported something like 500 million tons last year. If the hon. Member will be good enough to look up the Planning Commission Report, he will find that the Commission says that for another five years we shall have to import 3.5 million tons.

FREE MARKET SUGAR

*67. **Shrimati Jayashri:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 48 asked on the 8th August, 1951 and state whether it is a fact that the prices of sugar in the free market are on the increase?

(b) What steps have Government taken, or intend to take to stop hardship to the consumers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) Not now.

(b) The prices of sugar in the free market had temporarily risen during the last week of January but with the release of a further quantity of 14,000 tons of sugar on 2nd February, 1952 for free sale, these have again come down. Government's policy is to continue such releases as and when necessary so that free market prices of sugar rule at a reasonable level.

Shrimati Jayashri: Is it a fact that Government have allowed the free sale of the sugar produced above the quota?

Shri K. M. Munshi: As a matter of fact, Government have been releasing 5 per cent. of the excess production for free sale?

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: In view of the fact that the price of *gur* and *desi* sugar has fallen, are Government going to revise the price of controlled sugar?

Shri K. M. Munshi: That would be considered next year.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What is the difference between controlled sugar and the excess sugar which is released for free sale?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Controlled sugar is priced at about Rs. 33-8-0 or Rs. 33-12-0, while the free market sugar has varied in price from place to place and from period to period. If he wants the figure for any particular place or period, I can give it.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What is the highest and the lowest price?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Taking Delhi, the highest price of free market sugar was Rs. 55.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I am asking for the whole of India.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The average for the whole of India has not been prepared. I have only got figures according to individual stations. The price

varies from place to place. In Bombay, for instance, it varied from Rs. 60 to 62. But this was the highest. In no other market did it reach beyond Rs. 60.

Shri Jhunjunwala: What is the lowest price?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I think it has been Rs. 48.

Shri Jhunjunwala: Have Government tried to find out the reasons which led to the price shooting up to Rs. 62 in Bombay?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I made enquiries into the matter and I found that a rumour had been started that Government were not going to release the free market sugar. No sooner we heard it, the release was effected and the price came down.

Shri R. Velayudhan: What percentage of the sugar produced in the country is being allotted for free sale?

Shri K. M. Munshi: As he knows, the policy this year is to take 9 lakhs and 50 thousand tons out of the production for rationing and anything in excess of it is divided half for control and half for the free market.

Shri R. Velayudhan: What is the rate?

Shri K. M. Munshi: That depends upon the production.

श्रीमती दीक्षित : क्या यह सब नहीं है कि सौराष्ट्र में शक्कर की फ्री सेल में कीमत २१० रुपये मन हो गई थी।

[**Shrimati Dixit:** Is it not a fact that in Saurashtra the price of sugar in the free market had risen to 210 rupees per maund?]

श्री के० एम० मुन्शी : सौराष्ट्र में शक्कर की कीमत तो बढ़ गई थी, वहाँ पर उस की डिमांड बहुत हुई थी, लेकिन यह २१० परसेंट नहीं बढ़ी थी।

[**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The price of sugar did rise in Saurashtra; there was a great demand for sugar but it did not rise by 210 per cent.]

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if Government propose to fix a price limit for the sale of free sugar in order that the various States may not suffer?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The very fact that a certain quantity is given for free sale negatives the idea of there being any control.

Shri Rudrappa: May I know whether any of the mills have complained to the Central Government that there is too much stock with them and it is not being cleared?

Shri K. M. Munshi: There are complaints in certain parts on account of difficulty of transport. For instance, in the O. T. Railway there are not sufficient wagons. After all, a certain number of wagons are placed at the disposal of sugar transport and therefore some mills are not able to distribute their free market quota at a time when they think the prices are high. But this cannot be helped.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Have Government set up any machinery separately to keep themselves informed of the price of sugar in the free market?

Shri K. M. Munshi: As a matter of fact, the Government of India has got a machinery already for years for keeping itself informed.

TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS

*55. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of new telephone connections installed for candidates for election purposes in different States?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12.]

Shri S. N. Das: What is the income derived by Government and expenses incurred on this account?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I require notice.

Shri S. N. Das: What were the other facilities provided by the Departments to the candidates during the elections?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Apart from telephone facilities, postal facilities were provided and a booklet entitled "THIS IS HOW WE ARE GOING TO SERVE YOU" was issued in this behalf. The broad features of the facilities were the delivery of election literature handed over at the counter of a post office within two days in the case of urban areas and seven days in the case of rural areas. Secondly, facilities were provided for posting letters and other registered mails on postal holidays. Thirdly, we permitted the displaying of election posters in the premises of post offices.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister would be in a position to state to what extent these facilities were made use of by the candidates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As far as this particular question is concerned, as many as 2,460 applications for telephone connections were received and out of them, we met as many as 1,836.

Dr. Deshmukh: Would the hon. Minister be able to say what is the additional revenue derived from the telegrams of congratulations sent to successful candidates?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री भट्ट : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जो टेलीफोन दिये गये हैं, वह स्थायी रूप के हैं या अस्थायी रूप के हैं ?

[**Shri Bhatt:** Will the hon. Minister please state whether these telephone connections have been given permanently or temporarily?]

श्री राजबहादुर : वे अस्थायी रूप के हैं

[**Shri Raj Bahadur:** They are temporary.]

Shri Kamath: Have any complaints or reports been received from candidates in any of the States that there was undue delay in the installation of telephones they had asked for?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot reply to that question off-hand. In most cases, the connections were given. In the

few cases where they could not be given, it was due to technical reasons such as lack of equipment, cables etc. or the heavy expenditure involved.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION.

CULTIVABLE LAND IN KUTCH

5. Prof. K. T. Shah: (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total area of the State of Kutch, how much of it is cultivable, how much was actually under cultivation in the fiscal years 1950-51, and 1951-52, and how much is lying waste?

(b) How much of the waste land in Kutch is culturable, and what steps have been taken to bring such culturable waste land under the plough, since the State came under the direct administration of the Government of India, up-to-date?

(c) What is the area of culturable waste land in Kutch, which has been thrown out of cultivation after the departure of the old tenants or cultivators in those areas to Pakistan?

(d) Have any of those emigrants returned since the State came directly under the administration of the Government of India, and if so, what is their number?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible, the Hon'ble Member being informed when this is done.

Tuesday 12th February, 1952

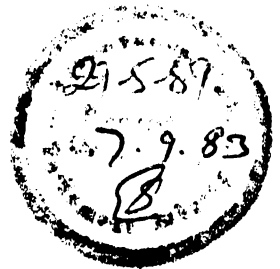


PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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(5th February, 1952 to 29th February, 1952)

Fifth Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1952

CONTENTS

Volume I—5th February to 29th February, 1952.

Columns

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

President's Address	1—16
-------------------------------	------

WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1952—

Deaths of Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Thakur Lal Singh, Durbar Gopaldas Desai and Shri Manik Lal Gupta	17—18
Motion for Adjournment—Release of detenues elected to Legislatures	19—20
Resignations of Members	20
Leave of absence from the House	20
President's Assent to Bills	21
Papers laid on the Table—	
Report of Indian Delegation to 13th Session of U.N.E. and S. Council	21 ✓
Summary of proceedings of Tenth Session of Indian Labour Conference	21 ✓
President's Acts <i>re</i> Punjab	21—22
Ordinances promulgated after Fourth Session.	22
Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Bill—Introduced	22
Indian Independence Pakistan Courts (Pending Proceedings) Bill—Introduced	22
Discussion on motion to consider—Postponed	25—28
Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	23
Delhi University (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	23
Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Bill—Introduced	23—24
Resolution <i>re</i> Continuance of President's Proclamation <i>re</i> Punjab—Adopted	24
Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Bill—Discussion on motion to consider not concluded	29—38
Death of King George VI	36

FRIDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1952—

Message of Condolence on death of King George VI	37
Papers laid on the Table—	
Notification under section 2C of Insurance Act	38
Review of Rehabilitation Finance Administration	38
Notification amending Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations	38
Order amending Punjab Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations	38—39
Amendments to Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules.	39
Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Bill—Extension of time for presentation of report of Select Committee.	39
Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Bill— Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	100
Go-Samvardhan Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	100—101
Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Bill—Referred to Select Committee	101—19
Part B States Marriages Validating Bill—Passed as amended	120—22
Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill—Passed	122—74

MONDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1952—

Resignations of Members	175
Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill—Introduced	175

MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1952—*contd.*

Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	176
Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill—Introduced	176
Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Bill—Introduced	176—77
Motion on Address by the President—Discussion not concluded	177—284

TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Motion on Address by the President—Adopted	280—321
Delhi University (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended	332—58
	364—78
Indian Explosives (Amendment) Bill—Passed	358—64

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Death of Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	379
Resignation of Shri Brijlal Biyani	379
Papers laid on the Table—	
(i) A nend nent to Regulation 6 of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Employees Provident Fund Regulations	379—80
(ii) Letters re Extension of period of Sterling Balances Agreement	547—50
Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Bill—Introduced	380
Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	380
Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	381
Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	381
Resolution re Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Amendment Act 1951—Withdrawn	381—516
Resolution re Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1951—Withdrawn	516—24
Resolution re Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1951—Withdrawn	525—29
Resolution re Punjab Cotton (Prevention of Adulteration) Act, 1952—Withdrawn	529—32
Resolution re Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1952—Withdrawn	532—43
Indian Independence Pakistan Courts (Pending Proceedings) Bill—Motion to consider—Not concluded	543—47

THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Message from the President	551
Inflammable Substances Bill—Introduced	551
Employees Provident Funds Bill—Introduced	552
Indian Independence Pakistan Courts (Pending proceedings) Bill—Passed as amended	552—72
Uttar Pradesh Cantouments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Bill—Passed as amended	572—74
Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Passed	574—78
Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill—Passed	579—99
Mines Bill—Consideration of clauses not concluded	600—26

FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Resignations of Members	627
Paper laid on the Table—	
Abstract Estimates for the Major Port at Kandla	627
Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	627—28
Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	628
Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	628
Go. Samvardhana Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	(2)
Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	629

FRIDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1952—*contd.*

Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	629
Presentation of the Punjab Budget for 1952-53	629—30
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52 (Punjab State—Not concluded)	630—39
	642—58.
Point of Order <i>re</i> appointment of two hon. Members as Lieut. Governors	640—42
Mines Bill—Passed, as amended	659—76
Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Bill—Passed	676—87
Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Passed	687
Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Passed	688
Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill—Referred to Select Committee	689—714
Coal Mines (Conservation and safety) Bill—Motion to consider—Adopted	714—24
Business of the House—Hours of sitting	724

MONDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Message from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother	725
Resignation of Moulavi Maanmmed Haneef	725
Papers laid on the Table—	
Declarations of Exemption issued under Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	726—27
Constitution (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. II (Fourth Amendment) order	728
Constitution (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. II (Fifth Amendment) order	728
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	728
Control of Shipping (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	728
Criminal Tribes Laws (Repeal) Bill—Introduced	728—29
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52—Punjab State	729—34
The Punjab Appropriation Bill—Introduced	734
The Punjab Budget—General Discussion	734—828
Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Bill—Concluded	828—42

TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Resignation of Members	843
Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	843
Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	844

THE PUNJAB BUDGET, 1952-53—

Demands for Grants on Account	844—952
---	---------

WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Resignation of Dr. Devi Singh	953
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52—Railways	953—67
Demand No. 4.—Ordinary Working Expenses Administration	964—66
Demand No. 5.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	963—57
Demand No. 6.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff	964—67
Demand No. 7.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	957—60
Demand No. 8.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	960—62
Demand No. 9A.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare	963—64
Demand No. 17.—Open Line Works—Replacements	965—67
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52	907—1026
Demand No. 1.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	986
Demand No. 3.—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	967—85
Demand No. 7.—Overseas Communications Service	987

WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1952—*contd.*Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52—Railways—*contd.*

Demand No. 10—Defence Services, Effective—Army	987
Demand No. 19—Tribal Areas	987
Demand No. 20—External Affairs	987✓
Demand No. 22—Customs	987
Demand No. 23—Union Excise Duties	987
Demand No. 26—Stamps	987—88
Demand No. 27—Payments to other Governments Departments, etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	988
Demand No. 29—Joint Stock Companies	988
Demand No. 30—Miscellaneous Departments	988
Demand No. 31—Currency	988
Demand No. 33—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	988
Demand No. 34—Miscellaneous	987—85
Demand No. 35—Grants-in-Aid to States	989
Demand No. 36—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments	989
Demand No. 42—Survey of India	989
Demand No. 43—Botanical Survey	989
Demand No. 46—Civil Veterinary Services	989
Demand No. 57—Ajmer	988, 992—1026
Demand No. 60—Broadcasting	989
Demand No. 64—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	989—90
Demand No. 74—Kutch	990
Demand No. 78—Vindhya Pradesh	990
Demand No. 79—Manipur	988—85
Demand No. 80—Tripura	990
Demand No. 81—Relations with States	990
Demand No. 84—Lighthouses and Lightships	990
Demand No. 88—Supplies	990
Demand No. 91—Stationery and Printing	991
Demand No. 91A—Stamp Cancelling and Printing Inks, Manufacturing Factory	991
Demand No. 98—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	991
Demand No. 101—Commuted Value of Pensions	991
Demand No. 103—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	991
Demand No. 103A—Transfer of the Sale Proceeds of American Loan wheat to the Special Development Fund	988—85
Demand No. 104—Capital Outlay on Development	988—85

THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1952—

Resignation of Members	1027
Papers laid on the Table—	
Constitution (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. IX	1027—28
Appropriation (Railway) Bill—Introduced	1028
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52	1028—72
Demand No. 18—Ministry of External Affairs	1028—71
External Publicity	1034—71
Demand No. 45—Agriculture	1028—71
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Works, Production and Supply	1028—72
Demand No. 96—Defence Capital Outlay	1028—72
Appropriation Bill—Introduced	1072
THE PUNJAB BUDGET—1952-53—	
Demands for Grants on Account	1072—84

	<i>Columns</i>
FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1952—	
Motion for Adjournment—	
Slump in cotton prices	1085
Presentation of Railway Budget, 1952-53	1086—95
Statement <i>re</i> Basic Plan—Conference of Food Ministers	1095—96
Appropriation (Railway) Bill—Passed	1096—97
Appropriation Bill—Passed	1097
The Punjab Budget, 1952-53—	
Demands for Grants on Account—Concluded	1098—1115
Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—	
Introduced	1115
Passed	1116—17
Punjab Appropriation Bill—Passed	1115—16
Employees' Provident Fund Bill—Discussion on Motion to consider—Not con- cluded	1118—24
SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1952—	
Resignation of Members	1125
Employees Provident Funds Bill—Passed as amended	1125—1230
MONDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1952—	
Papers laid on the Table—	
Notifications amending Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules	1231—32
Railway Budget—	
General discussion—Concluded	1232—80
TUESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1952—	
Papers laid on the Table—	
First and Second Reports of Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts 1948-49	1281
Notifications under Central Excises and Salt Act	1281—82
Railway Budget, 1952-53—	
Demands for Grants on Account	1282—1337
Appropriation (Railway) Vote on Account Bill—	
Introduced	1338
Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1338—68
Control of Shipping (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1369
Bombay Coasting—vessels (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1370—71
Inflammable Substances Bill—Passed	1372—80
WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1952—	
Paper laid on the Table—	
East Punjab University (Amendment) Act, 1952	1381
Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill—Passed	1381—93
Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill—Passed, as amended	1398—1448
Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1448—49
Criminal Tribes Laws (Repeal) Bill—Discussion on motion to consider—Not concluded	1449—53, 1459—66
Procedure <i>re</i> Finance Bill	1453—59
THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1952—	
Resignation of Members	1467
Business of the House	1467—70
Criminal Tribes Laws (Repeal) Bill—Passed, as amended	1470—88

THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1952—*contd.*

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1488—94
Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Bill—Passed as amended	1494—150 ³
Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1504
Contempt of Courts Bill—Passed	1504—10
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended	1510—42
Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider—Concluded	1542—48

FRIDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1952—

Resignation of Member	1549
Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1549—1608
	1613—33
Presentation of General Budget, 1952-53	1609—13
Finance Bill—Introduced	1613
Business of the House	1633—34

CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), Fifth Session, 1952

In Volume I,—

1. No. 2, dated the 6th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 23, line 33 for "to provide for" read "further to amend", and in line 2 from bottom for "further to amend" read "to provide for".

2. No. 5, dated the 12th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 309, for existing last line read "chancellories or in government, but"

(ii) Col. 362, line 31 for "Kamth" read "Kamath".

3. No. 6, dated the 13th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग ३९१, पंक्ति १५ में "एम जुनही" के स्थान पर "जुल्म नहीं" पढ़ें ।

(ii) भाग ३९२, पंक्ति २५ में "बतक" के स्थान पर "बक्त" पढ़ें ।

(iii) Col. 443, line 8 for "ony" read "only".

(iv) کالم ۳۷۲ آخری لائن کے شروع میں وہ ملی ہیں ان کے متعلق یہ پڑھیں —

(v) Col. 529, for existing last line read "excess of such moisture as may reasonably be expected, by watering the".

(vi) Col. 530, insert "both parties are protected. They pro—" as last line.

4. No. 8, dated the 15th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 648, after line 7, insert "this demand has come before the House today, that".

(ii) Col. 658, line 32 for "OUTLAY" read "OUTSIDE".

(iii) Col. 659, line 6 from bottom for "Jagivan Ram" read "Jagjivan Ram"

(iv) Col. 676, last line for "liament" read "Parliament".

(v) Col. 686, line 16 from bottom for "Gapalaswami" read "Gopalaswami".

5. No. 9, dated the 18th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग ८०३, नीचे से पंक्ति ४ में "जचित राम" के स्थान पर "अचित राम" पढ़ें ।

6. No. 11, dated the 20th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग १००७, पंक्ति ९ को "की जरूरत है" पढ़ें ।

7. No. 14, dated the 23rd February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 1184, line 8 for "Jagivan Ram" read "Jagjivan Ram".

(ii) Col. 1191, for existing line 4 read "Clause 6 —Contributions and matters".

(iii) भाग १२२७, पंक्ति १० में "यस्य" के स्थान पर "सत्तम" पढ़ें ।

8. No. 15, dated the 25th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग १२५४, पंक्ति २४ में "रती" के स्थान पर "तीर" पढ़ें ।

9. No. 19, dated the 29th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 1564, in the beginning of line 17 from bottom insert "voted".

(ii) Col. 1612, line 3 from bottom for "purpose" read "propose".

(iii) भाग १६२४, पंक्ति ५ में "सउन" के स्थान पर "उस ने" पढ़ें ।

**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

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

285

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 12th February, 1952.

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-35 A.M.

**MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—concl'd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion:

“That the Members of Parliament assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to the House.”

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras): Sir, I shall take only a few points from the Address and try to lay emphasis on them. The elections on the whole have been very peaceful and fair, notwithstanding certain observations which have been made by individual Members on the floor of the House. In my part of the country far from the Government being helped by any of the officers, unfortunately, Minister after Minister has been helped the other way. No nepotism can be shown or attributed to the Government or its officers. The defeat of some of the Ministers is proof positive that no such thing has been done in that part of the country. Universal adult suffrage has, on the whole, proved a success. It is true that some of the more indigent and ignorant people have been swayed away by considerations other than the proper candidates or the proper party that has to be returned to power. Communalism has been taken advantage of in some quarters. Rich men

393 P.S.D.

who entered the field have unloosened their purse in an enormous degree. Notwithstanding this, on the whole, the electorate has understood its job quite well and returned proper men wherever it was possible.

I would only appeal to the Government that in pursuance of the resolution that was passed some time back on the floor of this House communal parties, parties based on religion or race ought not to be allowed to enter the arena of politics or be recognised as political parties and allowed to function as such. But unfortunately the Hindu Mahasabha on the one hand and the Muslim League, on the other, were allowed to function as such. I request the hon. the Prime Minister to take steps as early as possible to see that such organisations are not allowed or are not recognised. The sooner they are done away with the better. They ought not to be allowed to enter the political field with their ticket. Communalism which we have all sought to avoid in all shapes will once again resurrect itself if we allow these organisations to function. I am appealing to the Prime Minister to find ways and means to ban a party or candidate which appeals to the electorate to vote for it because it belongs to a particular community or religion and to make it a penal offence.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): It is already a corrupt practice.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: I would like to make it a cognisable offence. We ought not to wait until the whole elections are over. Distribution of money or provision of conveyance are no doubt corrupt practices. But it is very difficult to prove them after a lapse of time. So an Inspector of Police should rush to the scene immediately a report is made and gather all the evidence.

My hon. friend Mr. Kamath made some allegations yesterday. If they

286

[Shri M. A. Ayyangar]

were true he should have had a different experience. He showed certain photographs which were with him. One of the posters specifically asked people to vote for the Congress, not for the bulls. Incidentally the bulls were given. I am sorry Mr. Kamath is under-rating the intelligence of the electorate. They may be illiterate. But I have not come across even the most illiterate who did not understand for what party they were voting. They knew definitely that they were voting for the Congress or against the Congress. They were not voting for the bulls; bulls were only an emblem. The bulls are under their control. They would never like to be drawn by the bulls; they would like to control the bulls. I myself was a Congress candidate. Some other candidate had a camel as an emblem. I said agriculturists must have bulls and not camels. In this country camels do not plough. (An Hon. Member: They do in Rajasthan.) That is the way in which one can appeal. It is not the bull that draws them; it is the Congress that draws them.

It is unfortunate that in my part of the country leaders began to quarrel among themselves. I am in this connection reminded of the story of Sundhoba Suntha—two brothers who drew out their swords each trying to cut the head of the other and in the end the heads of both were cut off. For the past four years in succession the monsoons failed in Madras. Some people began saying it is the Congress that is responsible. I say I am prepared to hold my hands if the other party could get rain from the sky. We made some experiments in artificial rain; but you can get artificial rain only if there are clouds in the sky; but there are no clouds even in the sky in the South. The opponents of the Congress took advantage of this. If only you go and appeal to them and tell them that there is absolutely nothing wrong with the Congress and that nature itself has been against us, they veer round.

The failure of the Congress in the South has been mostly due to want of contact with the masses. We have become bosses—big men. We never cared to go into the country; leaders began to fight among themselves for power—I am referring to the leaders in the South, or at least in my part of the country.

Now the third thing which is important, which I would ask the House to recognise before it is too late, is the acute food problem in the South. For four years we have had

no rains. In my place, for example, we do not depend upon protected water supply, but water from the wells, which are dug in the court-yards of our houses. For the past four months there has not been a drop of water in the well in the house in which I live. If a guest comes to my house I request him gently to go to bathe in some other well and come to me only for food. That is the unfortunate position in which we are. The hon. the Prime Minister has given rupees three lakhs for opening gruel centres in various parts of the country. I myself was invited to open some gruel centres. My district of Chittoor has been affected by famine in an unprecedented form. Therefore, I am appealing to him to extend his helping hand so that in every village gruel centres may be opened for a period of four months. This is for the old, indigent and disabled people. So far as able-bodied adults are concerned relief works must be started on a famine basis. We ought not to wait until famine has started.

Shri A. Joseph (Madras): Famine is already there.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: The outdated famine code requires that people must offer in numbers to work for six pies or ten pies per day before a famine work is started. If that is the test of famine, we will not have a single soul living there and relief works when opened will be absolutely useless. People are already dying of starvation. I am therefore appealing to the Prime Minister to instruct the Provincial Government to start relief work in every village.

The third thing that Government can do is to supply food at half the rate to the poorer sections. If a seer of wheat or rice sells normally for one rupee it must be available to the poorer section of the people at half a rupee, that is at half the price. That also must be considered. Government may after all lose five or six lakhs of rupees a month, but the twenty-five or twenty-six lakhs of rupees may be able to save the lives of about twenty-five million persons in that part of the country. That is my appeal to the Government. Government have been doing their best, but it is not enough having regard to the conditions there.

In regard to controls, I am not against controls. They are necessary as long as any particular article is in short supply. But there is a way of

doing it. There are essential commodities. Out of the twenty-six districts in Madras State five are surplus districts and twenty-one are deficit. It is in the surplus districts that Congress was defeated; in the deficit districts Congress succeeded. This is a travesty and, apparently an inconsistency. In the surplus districts what happens is that all the foodgrain that is produced is taken away and rationed in the towns. There has to be a little modification of the system. From persons holding land whatever food is necessary may be procured (these are all delta areas) but the balance must be available in the free market. If that is done there will not be any grouse. So far as deficit districts are concerned, compulsory rationing has been removed from rural areas, it being confined only to the towns. But the difficulty that the town-people feel is that they are not able to supplement what little they get by way of rations by purchase from outside, though within half a mile from their places in the rural areas of the district food is available in large quantity. I would therefore suggest to the Food Minister at the Centre to direct or advise the Food Ministers in the Provinces, particularly in my State, to open only relief shops or fair price shops in the towns for making food available to those people and also make it possible for them to supplement it by purchase from adjoining areas. If there is no restriction placed upon the people to whom food is rationed from supplementing their food by purchase from outside, it would to a large extent relieve the difficulties under which they are labouring. These are some of the suggestions which the Government might take into consideration.

Besides the agriculturists to whom a lot has been done there is the other section of the population which has not received a similar helping hand from Government. It is proper for me to refer at this stage to the handloom weavers in my part of the Province. In my district there are as many as twenty-two thousand handlooms. But not one of them has got work for more than three days in the month. Even then for a warp one has to have twenty-one knots of yarn. The handloom weaver is supplied with only three knots and he cannot have a warp. It becomes an inducement by the Government itself that he should sell it away to some others in the black market. Three units or knots of yarn can never make a warp: for a warp twenty-one units are necessary. If a man who has got a loom is given only three units what is the object?

He cannot use it. He has to wait for seven months before he can put up a warp. Therefore he has to sell it away in the black market. Somehow this has escaped attention of the authorities. They evidently think their only job is to distribute yarn however small the quantity. This kind of distribution is useless. They may as well do away with the controls and say: whoever wants to purchase, let him purchase. And there are bogus cards. There were only two lakhs of them in my part of the Province, and now these two lakhs of cards have developed into seven lakhs of cards. A barber has become a handloom weaver! Women have become handloom weavers. Not that they are actually weaving—it is all bogus cards. It is impossible to control it. Under these circumstances what I would urge is that so far as yarn distribution is concerned as early as possible the control may be removed. The real persons who are the weavers would come by their own and purchase. That is a matter which the Government might consider. But before that, if they are not inclined to remove the control on supply and distribution, I would urge upon their treating Madras Province in a different manner from the rest of the Provinces. Madras is in a peculiarly bad condition now. Agricultural operations have failed. There is no money to purchase food. These weavers and agriculturists have failed. Even weaving has failed. I have found skeletons there. People who are full of self-respect, who would not have stretched out their hand, who want to live by the occupation of weaving have come to gruel centres between twelve and one. You distribute a small quantity of gruel, mostly watery. It is not even thick. Such kind of gruel they hanker after and they traverse two to three miles to get even that morsel. That is their condition.

Therefore, if I may make a special appeal to this House and to the Government, they should kindly appreciate the position in which the people in my part of the country are today. The peculiar conditions of famine are there. Under these circumstances special efforts must be made to relieve unemployment and provide those people with employment for a small period. I therefore urge upon the Government to distribute a larger quantity of yarn to the handloom weavers there. As a matter of fact, Madras produces fifty per cent. of the yarn produced in the whole of India. But only twenty-five per cent. of the yarn is distributed to the hand-

[Shri M. A. Ayyangar]

loom weavers there. Madras contains the largest number of handlooms, next only to Assam. The condition of the handloom weavers is so pitiable that the Government might choose to give some more percentage—thirty-five or forty per cent.—of yarn to them. Or at any rate a larger percentage of the yarn, mostly produced in Madras, may be distributed to the handloom weavers in that part of the country so that each man may have at least fifteen days employment in a month. Let him not have a full meal—for a long time to come we do not have full meals; for some time we have to struggle as we have been struggling—but at any rate let him have half a meal.

Yarn may also be subsidised. Yarn may be distributed at cheaper rates. If in some places the wholesale merchants or the retail merchants are misbehaving and complaints of black-marketing and corruption are thrown at Government, it is for Government to devise steps to open shops departmentally. Let not the Government be afraid of the number of persons saying that Government have taken over charge of trading and all that. Why not? In peculiar circumstances controlled commodities must be sold in Government shops. What is the harm? It is the whole community that matters and not some benefit to a few 'haves' to the detriment of the 'have-nots'. We have tried the experiment. People cry against all kinds of nationalism or state enterprise in any shape or form, not themselves having the honesty or morality to distribute the commodity in a proper manner. Is not this country the one which produced a Karna? Have all these textile weavers produced that kind of cloth which can be easily worn by ordinary people? Why do they run after fine and superfine cloth, making all the other sisters and brothers in this country naked? Do they deserve the name of human beings? And it is they who quarrel with Government for undertaking state enterprise! We are not now pledged hand and foot to encourage only private enterprise. Private enterprise has failed. Private munificence has failed ignobly and irretrievably in this country. I would urge upon the Government to undertake the work directly and departmentally in respect of all controlled commodities. This cry about nepotism, corruption and black-marketing must disappear once for all. I would urge upon the Prime Minister to take courage in both his hands and set his foot down upon this cry that private

enterprise is superior to state enterprise. Private enterprise has ignobly failed. It has tried to exploit the weakness, poverty, hunger and starvation of the masses of this country. It will not be satisfied until all of us are reduced to carcases. It is a disgrace upon private enterprise.

That is all I have to submit. If I have spoken a little emotionally, it is on account of the extreme poverty, hunger and nakedness that is prevailing in my part of the country. I appeal to all Members from North India here. I appeal in the name of South India to all people in Uttar Pradesh and in the Punjab to give up eating rice for a period of four months. Can you not do so? Brothers and sisters in this part of the country, give up eating rice and send all the rice that you eat to South India. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to persuade our people to change their diet and eat wheat and other things. You only eat wheat in this part of the country. Wheat is being supplied to us. Take all that wheat and distribute it to North India. For heaven's sake give us all the rice that you are eating for some time. I am not asking you to give up rice all through the year, but only for four months. Be noble; be charitable; in the name of humanity, kindly stretch out your hands.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (West Bengal): The President's Address on this occasion, naturally, does not cover any major questions of policy. In fact, but for the peculiar provisions in the Constitution, this session of Parliament would not have been held and the new Parliament would have met to consider the situation that has now arisen in the country.

The major event that has taken place since we last met obviously relates to the General Elections. I would like to pay my tribute, generally speaking, to the manner in which the elections have been run in this country. Although I shall have to say something about a few aspects just now, yet, it is a matter on which not the Government alone, but all the political parties and the people generally may congratulate themselves. I believe never in the history of the world has an election taken place of the magnitude that has taken place in India. In fact, many of our foreign critics had expressed their opinion when the Constitution was passed that perhaps not even ten per cent. of India's population would

participate in the General Election on the basis of adult suffrage. But, we find that nearly about 50 per cent. of the persons whose names were entered on the electoral rolls, nearly 10 crores of India's population have participated in the elections. About 2,20,000 polling centres were opened in this wide country. There were reports of minor disturbances from only six such centres. This was a great achievement.

During the last few days serious allegations have been made about malpractices and irregularities. I have got certain materials before me. This is not the occasion when I can enter into these details. There will be people who will come to the next Parliament, who will be perhaps in a better position because they will all come as successful candidates and not as defeated candidates. Anything that is alleged on behalf of the latter is taken with a grain of salt: I admit that, Sir. I would like to look at this matter from this point of view whether we have won the elections or we have failed, there is glory in both. We fought the elections. An effort was made on behalf of the candidates to approach the electorate and to get their verdict. We must now accept the verdict which the electorate has given.

12 NOON

A most serious allegation which has been made, and that is a matter which I would ask the Government to examine not only with regard to what has happened, but with regard to the future, is the possibility of ballot boxes being opened without breaking the seals in any way. In fact, demonstrations have been given in many places before Presiding Officers and Returning Officers. It is amazing that ballot boxes can be tampered with in this manner. Naturally, it can be retorted that this by itself does not prove that advantage was taken of this possibility and ballot papers were actually transferred from the box of one candidate to another. It is difficult to prove that. But, there have been some amazing disclosures which indicate that something did happen in some places at any rate, which resulted in the transfer of ballot papers from the box of one candidate to another.

In a Punjab constituency, only a few days ago, where the result has been announced, an allegation was made on behalf of a candidate that a large number of ballot papers which were un-used were missing. The Returning Officer was requested to verify from the ballot papers which were used and also the ballot papers which were

unused whether this was true or not. In the *Tribune* of 10th February, the Returning Officer has himself issued a statement which is rather startling in character. He says that he tried to get hold of the serial numbers of the ballot papers which were used so that he could compare with the serial numbers of the un-used ballot papers. But, unfortunately, he could not do so. He says:

"An effort to locate the missing ballot papers in cases where serial numbers could be known was made and a few hundreds of them were finally traced in Shri Tek Chand's Simla ballot boxes. (Tek Chand was the successful Congress candidate). Beyond this factual statement it is not possible within the purview of a Returning Officer to place any construction or interpretation of this visible fact. Other missing ballot papers are still not traceable in spite of a thorough recount of all the Simla boxes relating to all the candidates."

This statement which has been issued by the Returning Officer himself, no less a person than the Commissioner of a Division, testifies to the fact that hundreds of unused ballot papers were found in the ballot box of the successful Congress candidate. This is something extremely serious in character. From other centres similar reports have come. In areas where it was clearly known that a particular candidate belonging to a particular party has secured a substantial number of votes, when the ballot boxes were opened, the number of papers inside the box was nil. I received a telephonic message last night from a constituency in Uttar Pradesh,—not our party candidate, but another party candidate—that startling things appeared when votes were being counted, and that in areas where this party was very strong and even if the votes of the relatives of the candidate, who are expected to have voted for him, are taken into account, there should have been found at least 50 or 60 ballot papers in the ballot box of that particular booth, the number of papers found was nil. I do not wish to dilate on this point further. But, it is of a serious nature. How far it has affected the election on a wide scale, it is very difficult for me to say.

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

But, it is clear that something has happened at least in some of the centres which has resulted in ballot papers being transferred from one ballot box to another. How to deal

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

with the situation? I do not know what the Prime Minister will say or what he can say, because, even the Prime Minister is bound by the laws. I approached the Election Commissioner. He quite rightly pointed out that the law as it stood did not provide for any remedy. Even if an election petition is filed, it is doubtful how far this matter can be rectified.

Now, there are two matters which I would like to mention in this connection. One is that some enquiry should be held, some enquiry of an independent character, so that the matter can be thoroughly investigated, even if it does not result in upsetting the elections already announced. Even then we must be able to know what exactly were the circumstances which, or failure of whose responsibility, led to such a serious state of affairs. I am quite prepared to pay my tribute, generally speaking, to the officers, hundreds and thousands of them, who have served in connection with the last General Elections. I have seen their work in many places and they were, generally speaking, impartial and fair. Where they failed or faltered, the fault did not lie with them; but it did lie with higher people, persons enjoying ministerial ranks or people who were trying to control the elections from the party point of view. In any case this matter requires thorough investigation.

I would also throw out a suggestion as regards the future. Now, if the counting can be made then and there, then all these irregularities can be avoided. Most of the complaints which have come have arisen after the polling had taken place. I am ignoring the manner in which the election propaganda went on, or of the help that individuals got from officers or from others. I am ignoring that for the time being. But the real trouble arose after the polling, when thousands and thousands of ballot boxes had to be carried and kept somewhere under police custody; and between that time and the time of counting, there was immense possibility of something happening which would not result in the fair and impartial conduct of the elections. How else can we explain ballot papers being found near urinals when Mr. Morarji Desai's votes were being recounted? One explanation would be that all these ballot papers were transferred by some interested person before the counting actually took place. Now, I see no reason why the counting should not be done as soon as the election is completed at the

polling booth, the polling booth being under the control of a responsible officer. The total number of votes polled at a centre will not be more than 5,000 or 7,000 and why should it not be possible for the officer to sit down there after the voting has been completed, and to go on even for the whole of the night, and count the votes for the respective candidates, give their declaration and have it countersigned by the representatives of the candidates and send these statements to the Returning Officers so that they could be collated together and the results announced on an appointed day?

An Hon. Member: Why not the next day?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: If not the next day, at least on the appointed day a week later. I do not wish to go into these details; but in any case this is a matter which in the interest of all parties requires immediate investigation and some way must be found to prevent the possibility of tampering with these ballot boxes.

What I am afraid of is this. These elections have shown that the people of India, peace loving as they are, are generally prepared to leave their political destiny to be decided through the ballot box. This is a great asset for the future development of this country. Generally speaking, people do not want to take the law into their own hands. They would like to adopt constitutional methods and leave the fate of their country to be decided through their accredited representatives. But if once the idea comes into the mind of the people that they are not being given a fair chance to give their verdict, then naturally the other alternative is something which we would not rather say. It will be something in the nature of a revolution. Then people will come and take the law into their own hands, and that has got to be prevented in the interest of all parties.

The Congress has won. The verdict of the country has been given, in most places, in favour of the Congress. Whether the credit goes to the Congress or to the President of the Congress, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, that is a matter which I shall not dwell upon now. In any case, the people have given their verdict and we who fought the Congress must accept this position in a sportsmanlike spirit, because the object of every party must after all be to use this forum, the Parliament

or the Provincial Legislative Chambers, for the purpose of securing the highest welfare of the country as a whole. Let us not distrust each other or attribute bad motives at each other. We have carried on an election campaign and when an election campaign is carried on there is some amount of mud throwing; but that mud should not be allowed to stick on anybody. The elections are over and we have got to think of the future now. And what is most needed in this country is that a healthy opposition must develop. There is no other way of preventing bad Government being carried on. That spirit of intolerance, of megalomania which we very often witness in some high personages where they think that unrestricted power has been concentrated into their hands has got to disappear. We have got to respect each other's viewpoints. And the Opposition also must play its part worthily as a vital portion of the Constitution itself. There cannot be any democratic Government functioning in this country without a fully alive Opposition. The Opposition also will have its responsibility. The Opposition that will come either to this Chamber or to the Provincial Legislatures will not be a consolidated Opposition and if it merely adopts obstructionist tactics, for the purpose of holding back the progress of the country, well, the people naturally will not bless them. Now we have to enter upon our duties with a heavy sense of responsibility. The President has referred in his Address to the economic position obtaining in the country. There is a sense of complacency in that one sentence where the President has stated that the index of wholesale prices has been reduced from 413 to 393. But actually the fact is not so. It may be that taking the figures of April, 1951 and December, 1951, into account, there has been this drop. But this drop has been in respect of food prices mainly. The country passed through very critical times with regard to its food situation, specially in Bihar, and I believe that all sections of this House will congratulate the Food Minister, Shri K. M. Munshi on the ability with which he conducted the affairs of his Ministry during this very difficult period. But we are not out of the woods yet and so far as the future is concerned, there is one dark spot which we cannot ignore. The Planning Commission whose recommendations have not yet been implemented has declared that about three million tons of food grains should be imported every year. But actually last year we imported nearly about 5 million tons, and this year also we

propose to import about 5 million tons. In other words, the total expenditure which we will have to incur will come to something near Rs. 300 crores a year. Now, that is certainly a very serious matter, for if we go on continually depending on foreign countries which I know many of us, including the Prime Minister, wish to avoid, then naturally, the country will become completely bankrupt very soon. I do not wish to go into these details; but so far as the index of prices goes, the latest Government figures published in the last issue of "Capital" indicate that taking the figures as they were on 20th January, 1951, and on 20th January, 1952, so far as food articles are concerned, the wholesale index price was 413 on 20th January, 1951 and it was 392 on 19th January, 1952, due mainly to these large quantities of foodgrains which were imported into this country. For industrial raw materials the price was 552 last year and it is 581 this year. For semi-manufactures the figure was 358 a year ago and it is 369 this year. The index for manufactured goods a year ago was 352 and it is 400 this year. The total wholesale price index was 414 in January, 1951 and it was 430 at the end of the year. So there should not be any undue complacency as has been indicated in the President's Address that the wholesale price index has come down and every thing seemed to be quite happy. The situation is still difficult and you have to tackle it. The future of this country will depend on the manner in which we are able to tackle the economic situation.

It was given to me to tour in many parts of the country during the last three months and it was a great experience. Though undoubtedly not as great as the Prime Minister's experience, still we came into contact in our own humble way with thousands and thousands of people in the villages and towns, people of all classes and distinctions, people of all communities and castes and I could see from their faces that although most of them were suffering from want, privation and degradation, yet in their hearts glowed a tremendous affection and also a tremendous hope for the future of their beloved country. They are anxious to work and they have only to be harnessed for the good of the country. No other country can be so proud as India can be of her immense raw materials and this tremendous man power. It now only depends on us who have been returned to State Assemblies and Parliament as accredited representatives to think not of

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

individual or party interests but of the interests of those millions of down-trodden people of India who have got to be raised to a proper standard, to which they are entitled as their birth right

The Communist party has succeeded in many areas. The Prime Minister spoke more about communalism than about Communism. If any occasion arises in the future we can discuss the matter at greater length. I am not afraid of the leftist forces as such. The country is moving very fast and naturally people who have been kept under are raising their heads as they are entitled to under our very Constitution. But the manner in which we would like to see this country develop must be in accordance with Indian ideals. We do not want that our country should be tied to any foreign ideology or country, be it of the American or the Russian brand. But that does not mean that we wish to quarrel with any country. We will be friends with all countries but India must develop according to India's own fashion and that is possible. It is possible to find out a solution for this very difficult and delicate problem which we hope will be to the good of the millions of India's people, so that they can raise their heads and consider themselves as real equals in the commonwealth that is ours. So these forces have raised their heads today and we have to deal with them not in a challenging mood but in a mood of accommodation. Different view points have raised their heads in the country and those view points will be there. If we are able to solve the economic question we will be able to do a lot to keep this country away from the hands of extremists who may take this country to foreign ideologies or under the influence of foreign countries.

Naturally the responsibility for taking that great decision will rest on the Government and it will be also for us who will remain in the Opposition to offer our responsive co-operation to Government; whenever they go in the right way we should be able to cooperate with them and where Government go in the wrong direction it will be our duty to point out their mistakes and resist wrong policies. I can only hope that there will be more tolerance and understanding on the part of those in whose hands power will be vested, so that we can work together for the lasting good of the country.

Lastly I wish to say just a few words about Kashmir before I close. We are perturbed about the future of Kashmir. The Government had declared that it had nothing to do with the Graham Mission a few months ago. In fact in some of the statements which the Prime Minister made he almost hinted that this Mission was not approved by us and was not going to solve any of the problems relating to Kashmir. He also hinted at a later stage when the Graham Mission was about to come to India that Dr. Graham would be given the usual hospitality and every opportunity to go round the country and see things for himself. We have now closed that chapter by ourselves, suggesting that the Graham Mission should be continued for sometime longer.

How do we propose to solve the Kashmir problem? On many occasions, I have put one question to the Prime Minister on the floor of this House and outside. One-third of the territory of Kashmir is now in the hands of Pakistan. Is it conceived that that territory will ever come back to Kashmir? Is it possible that Pakistan will ever agree to surrender that portion of Kashmir which Pakistan has now occupied? Is it possible that we will get it back through the good offices of the Security Council? These, I know, are difficult questions which the Prime Minister may be able to answer. But looking at things as they are, we are following a policy of drift and it may be that ultimately we will accept the *status quo* and this one-third of Kashmir may go out of our hands. If Pakistan does not agree to give up this portion, what are we going to do?

The Prime Minister has said very often that if Pakistan enters one inch into Kashmir territory he will deem it as an act of war, not between Kashmir and Pakistan but between India and Pakistan. What I ask him humbly is this: Why should you wait till Pakistan enters an inch into the existing territory of Kashmir? She has already entered into one-third of Kashmir and occupied it. What answer has he to give with regard to this unlawful occupation of Kashmir territory by Pakistan?

The Prime Minister has often said that in Kashmir there are movements

which are anti-national and which are going against the interest of Kashmir. I would beg of him to understand and appreciate the point of view of some people, who may not agree with the policy of Sheikh Abdullah in respect of one matter and that difference of opinion may be honest. It does not mean that those people are less loyal to Kashmir or that they are less devoted to the idea of India and Kashmir remaining together and working hand in hand. There are people in Kashmir who feel that Kashmir should come to India just as any other State has come in and that there should be complete integration. Kashmir is a part of Indian territory already and if it is not so, we would not be spending crores of rupees on the battle field of Kashmir. Why should not Kashmir be fully integrated with India? Now it has been decided that the integration will relate only to three subjects. There are many people in India and also in Kashmir who may feel that for the sake of Kashmir and for the sake of better understanding between India and Kashmir the integration should be complete, and it should be in relation to all subjects as has happened with regard to the other States which have merged with India. There may be honest difference of opinion. There may be difficulties and I am prepared to admit it. But if any section of people make this declaration they should not be dubbed as traitors or friends of Pakistan or anti-national. In the last few days troubles have broken out in Jammu and attempts are being made to give it a political turn. Yesterday I met certain representatives of Jammu who came to Delhi. There is one vital point which has been ignored. I am not holding any brief for the students, because I do not know how things have developed. Students are students and it may be that the students might have acted in some cases in a manner which we should not approve of. But the trouble arose because, apart from the Indian flag, another flag was flying there, which the students were not prepared to accept. That by itself is not wrong. Such a thing was attempted to be done in some of the other States and I remember the wrath and fury of the Prime Minister when he stood up in Parliament and sternly warned those States that no other flag can fly except one flag, the flag of the Union of India. Why should there be another State flag in Kashmir? Only one flag should be unfurled from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and that should be the flag that India has accepted as the one flag of all India. After all, Kashmir is part of Indian territory and we should

not encourage the adoption even in Kashmir of another national flag, because then that would lead to disintegration, that would lead to the disappearance of the unity between India and Kashmir which we should like to see established. That is how the trouble started. Here the root of the question has got to be gone into. Sheikh Abdullah is a reasonable man. We do not know exactly what has happened, but if these troubles started on account of the using of a political flag other than the Indian flag then some investigation should be made and we should try to adjust the differences so that the troubles which have arisen in Jammu may not be taken advantage of by our enemies and may not weaken our position. The other day the Foreign Ministry here in Delhi issued a Communique, or allowed a Communique to be issued,—only three or four days ago—which stated that in Pakistan films are being shown which have been blessed by important Ministers and Governors wherein an open campaign of *jihad* has been declared against India, that *Bharat* has to be finished, done away with, and it is stated the Government has sent a protest, not a simple protest, a strong protest, to Pakistan Government against the use of such films. Well, what reply the Pakistan Government has given I do not know. In the last General Elections openly the slogan "*Pakistan Zindabad*" was raised in many parts of this country—that is in the papers. In my Province of West Bengal several lakhs of Pakistanis came to West Bengal to record their votes and it appears directions were issued by the Pakistan Government to the Muslims that they must vote solidly for the Congress. These are symptoms which we shall be ignoring to our cost if we do not pay our attention to them in due time. I am not suggesting that we should endlessly take any action against anybody or any State, but we should realise who are our friends and who are our enemies; in an expansive mood we should not go about in a manner which may ultimately go against the real interest of our country. So far as the Kashmir problem is concerned, in my humble judgment you will never be able to recover any portion of that territory now with Pakistan through the good offices of the Security Council. The Security Council should have declared Pakistan an aggressor of Kashmir long ago and the Security Council has not done so. I have repeatedly said that we should withdraw our case from the Security Council. There is no question of that case being left in the hands of the Security Council now and that matter

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

should be settled if possible by negotiation amongst ourselves, if negotiations fail by the adoption of "other methods"—that expression which the Prime Minister had used on other occasions, whatever "other methods" may be. That is a point of view which I would like to place before the Prime Minister.

This is the last session of this Parliament. We have worked for the last five years amidst tremendous difficulties in this country. We have tried to act up to our own convictions, we have fought, we have worked together and whatever differences there might have existed amongst ourselves I am emboldened to think that there was none in this Parliament who was not actuated by the highest motives to serve his country during the most critical period of our existence. We need not pay congratulations to ourselves but if a future historian has an opportunity of recording the history of the work of this Parliament during the first five years of the gaining of independence of India, I am sure that we shall be prepared to accept the verdict of any impartial observer as having done our best during the formative period of Indian independence.

May I at the end pay my humble tribute to the Speaker and to you, Sir, the Deputy-Speaker, for the manner in which you conducted the deliberations of this Parliament during the last five years. It fell upon you to create conventions and traditions which you could worthily hand over to your successors and in that respect I am sure the verdict of all sections of the House will be that you have not failed in the great duty that fell upon you.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I have listened with attention and respect to a number of speeches delivered here on this motion and when I was not present unfortunately, owing to other pre-occupations, I took the trouble to read the report of the speeches delivered. Many kind words have been said by Members about the Address and about the work of Government, and many less kind words have also been said. The President's Address, coming from that high office, nevertheless, as the House well knows, is a statement on the part of the Government and represents in dignified and restrained language the general outlook and

policy of the Government in regard to the matters before the country.

As the President said in his Address, we have met under rather unusual circumstances, and this House itself in the course of this session is not likely to consider any matter of controversy. We have to carry on because Governments have to carry on whatever happens and so we have to cover this interregnum between this Parliament and the next, although this Parliament is in its last stages and the new one is in the process of birth. Naturally, at a moment like this, one is torn by two kinds of emotions: one is of reminiscence as one looks back at what has been done, and the other is to look forward and try to peep through the veil of the future.

It is natural I suppose for many Members to make special reference to the General Elections. Although, important as they are they do not touch the problems before the country, as the hon. Member who has just sat down said these General Elections have been a tremendous experience for all of us here and, if I may say so, for millions of our people. It may be easy to criticise many things that have happened during these elections but I think it is generally recognised in this country as well as abroad that this tremendous experiment has been a great success, and while we congratulate the organisation that worked these elections, as we should, I think, ultimately we should congratulate with all respect the people of India who carried them through. And though some of us may be pleased and some of us may be displeased with some aspects of these elections or the results, I think by and large we will be completely justified in saying that these elections represented, at the time those votes were given, the mind of India. We may not like parts of that mind here and there, there may have been irregularities as some Members had pointed out, but generally speaking they do represent the mind of India then. It may be that six months later the mind of India changes; it may be that people gave their votes under some particular stress, under some particular influence, if you like, or some particular desire to, shall I say, give expression to their displeasure or pleasure and they may change it later; but it is a fair indication of the mind of India and it is a fair indication of the various forces at work in India, forces which were covered up more or less and

which we could not see properly even though close observers might have guessed that those forces were growing and spreading. These elections bring many lessons for us and if we are wise we shall learn them and fashion ourselves accordingly.

I do not wish to say much about these elections, but reference has been made to certain irregularities, etc. I think many of us probably think that even the rules governing these elections, which this Parliament passed, are capable of improvement to simplify these elections somewhat and no doubt when the time comes this will be done.

Some particular points were mentioned by the Member who preceded me and I think they are worthy of notice and consideration. For instance, it is said—I am not personally aware of it—that in some places the ballot boxes could be opened. Obviously, if it is true, it is a matter worthy of enquiry. Personally, I entirely agree with him that as far as possible it should be arranged that counting should take place immediately after polling without any gap period. Of course, everybody would agree with that. Difficulties arise because of lack of persons for doing it and this was the first election. I have no doubt that on the next occasion many of these defects could be got over.

Another thing was brought to my notice—I do not think it was mentioned here—that it is not very difficult to remove the label, the symbol, from the box. Whatever the symbol of the candidate may be it is not difficult to remove it, put something else, so that the whole process.....

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: There is a symbol inside the box which cannot be changed.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): On some boxes the labels were altogether missing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not wish to say anything to the discredit of the election machinery. These are odd incidents. I know personally of a case where a clerk was seen removing one label and trying to put another. He was caught by his officer. If you do it once, it will not have that effect, but if you do it twice, you get the wrong voting in that box. All these things must necessarily be enquired into.

The speech of one hon. Member, Mr. Kamath, I read very carefully, because he did me the honour of mentioning me on several occasions. His speech, if I may say so, rather fell below the level of high debate in this House and hardly referred to any of the important matters. He was more concerned with his own particular election and with the misfortune that befell him there.

Shri Kamath: I did not speak of my misfortune; I spoke of my experience in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I am saying too.

His experience is no doubt of very great importance to him and I earnestly hope he will learn from that experience but perhaps it is not of any great importance to this House.

First of all, the hon. Member referred with great surprise in the course of a question as well as in his speech to the fact that whenever I have gone on tour, whatever the nature of that tour may be, information is sent to the various officers there. Well, I am sorry that Mr. Kamath is so unaware of the normal practice of Government. When a Minister goes anywhere—privately, publicly, secretly, furtively—information has to be sent to various authorities, because he has to keep in touch with his work. He may be required at any moment; papers may have to be sent to him; telegrams may have to be sent to him. So, it is a fixed rule that whenever a Minister goes on tour that information must be sent to a large number of persons concerned with Government work, because the work of Government is presumed to be carried on and if any emergency arises, he may be contacted immediately. That applies—if I may say so—far more to the Prime Minister than possibly to other Ministers.

Shri Kamath: On a point of information, when a Minister goes privately on tour, is his programme sent to the officers there, or only to headquarters here for forwarding his dak?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The programme is sent to everybody in a list of officials, so that he may, if necessary, be kept in touch. Secondly.....(Interruption). It might be easier if Mr. Kamath remains silent for a minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member has any questions to ask, after the Prime Minister concludes, he will answer them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is there going to be a question hour after this debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me make myself clear. It is open to the Prime Minister to answer any questions or not. I do not want his speech to be interrupted. After his speech, if Mr. Kamath has any questions to ask and if the Prime Minister is inclined to answer them, he may reply to them. But let there be no more interruptions or running commentary.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then the hon. Member said something about officials accompanying me during my tour of the country recently. I am not aware exactly to what he referred. I take it that the hon. Member realises that the Prime Minister does not gather prestige from petty officials who may be round about him. The fact of the matter is that, as perhaps many hon. Members know, wherever I went there was some kind of human upheaval. Millions—or at least half a million or a quarter million—of people came and this involved enormous problems of organisation, law and order and the rest. The officers did not come for my sake; I was not interested in them. They were concerned with their problems that arise when a whole city is flooded by a population probably three times the population of that city, or rural area. I hardly came in contact with the officers except occasionally. Sometimes it so happened that when I went to a place and I had some leisure, I discussed the affairs of that particular place: I never mentioned anything about the elections to them.

But the real thing was that this tour of mine has been an amazing experience for me and I think for large numbers of other people. When these vast gatherings take place the whole administration in that area is affected very greatly, and if they are not dealt with on the spot all kinds of difficulties might arise.

The hon. Mr. Kamath referred to what he called a special envoy I sent to his constituency. Well, to begin with, the Prime Minister sent no special envoys anywhere.

Shri Kamath: On a point of personal explanation; I did not say that the Prime Minister sent any special envoy, but that she was introduced there as his special envoy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As Prime Minister, I sent nobody anywhere. As the Congress President, I sent one hundred thousand people moving all over the country.

Shri Kamath: That is the unfortunate part of it: the two are one.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I regret to say that I did not think the hon. Member's constituency was so important for me to visit, although I visited many places in India.

Shri Kamath: I realise that. I know that very well. You had no time. So you sent an envoy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is so irrepressible that I believe he imagines things and I fear that many of the things he mentioned in his speech in regard to his own constituency may have been the echoes of his own fears.

Shri Kamath: I know it better. You were not there; I was there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot evidently deal with rumours, in regard to what a person said or did not say. I do not know anything about it but I have no doubt that in these vast elections—in fact I have referred to them elsewhere—many things have been said which were grossly improper, but I do not want to take up the time of the House in discussing these petty details of these elections. But I do agree with what the hon. Dr. Mookerjee said that we should look at the elections as a whole. I have myself had certain complaints and I sent them to the Election Commissioner, who had received them directly also, but on some occasions it was not possible for the Election Commissioner to deal with every complaint that was received. He told me that he did not have the staff for the purpose. I said that where possible we would help in supplying the staff. I believe, I am certain, that what could be done was done. We left it entirely in the hands of the Election Commissioner to do what he thought fit to prevent abuses. It would not have been proper for us to intervene in any other way. Whenever there is a serious complaint, I hope it will be examined, but what is more important is this, that the elections as a whole should be looked into to see what defects have been observed and could be remedied, because I entirely agree with the hon. Member that it is highly important to see that the process of democratic elections does not fail. If it fails, of course, democracy itself fails.

Now, I referred to the elections, but really what I should have liked to say to this House was about the bigger problems that face us. Even though this particular House may not deal with them, the country continuously faces them and we, in another capacity, many of us, will continue to deal with them. The President refers in his Address to foreign affairs—international relations. I should like to say a few words about them, because there are some people in this country who often criticise our foreign policy, though, I believe, that criticism grows less and less as it becomes more and more obvious that this foreign policy has justified itself. We have been told often enough that we have no friends in the world, but that has been a strange misreading of current events or happenings in the rest of the world. I do claim that we have not only friends but that we are friendly with every country in the world, and what is more, that those countries, big and small, whether they agree with us or disagree with us in a particular policy that we might adopt, look to us, if I may say so, with a certain respect, because one thing is recognised—that we decide for ourselves, sometimes perhaps not rightly in their opinion, but we do decide for ourselves and we try to pursue a line of policy which we consider right and not something which is imposed upon us from outside. That has come to be generally recognised, and therefore the respect for India is growing, and I think it would be worth while, if it was possible for hon. Members to take a tour of the world and then find out how India stands in the eyes of the world, in the eyes of the common people of the world.

I do say that they will discover in that voyage of discovery that the common people of the world hold India and India's policy in high respect, even though sometimes they do not like it or agree with it. Is that a small achievement for a country newly coming to the international field? We have passed through stormy weather, both internationally and nationally, and we have thrived to the best of our ability to keep on an even keel. We have not perhaps been dramatic about it. We have not behaved as some people believe we should behave in foreign affairs or in domestic policy as we ourselves have behaved when we were an agitational party or group, because what may be convenient for an agitational group in the market place may not be suitable or fitting in foot down upon this cry that private

I do not think that in any vital matter we have changed that policy or that outlook, though we have to adapt it to changing circumstances. When we speak or the President speaks in a restrained and dignified way, I have seen comments made that it is flat and stale, that there is no fire of the market place in it. Of course not. The Address of the President of the great Republic of India has to be in a dignified and restrained way. The Government of India speaks and I hope acts in a dignified way, in a restrained way, but we have to look not at the restrained way but at the contents of what is said or done. The President refers to the upheavals in the Middle East, in North Africa, in Western Asia, in a dignified and restrained way, saying what we feel about it, saying that we used to feel about it and what still influences us. We have not changed, but we have to deal with the situation in a different way, not by passing a resolution in the Ramlila Grounds in Delhi. Governments do not pass resolutions in that way. Yet sometimes some hon. Members and some gentlemen of the Press imagine that because our tone is somewhat different, therefore we have weakened about anything. I would beg the House to look round the world for a few moments—the problem of Korea, the whole Far East problem, the problem of the Middle East, Iran, Egypt, Tunisia, the problem of Central Europe and the rearmament of Germany. In all the arguments that have been going on in the United Nations, tremendous problems, difficult problems, in which great countries are involved, the force of circumstances has been such that those great countries have had to whittle down their policies, sometimes, if I may say so with all respect, to climb down from their perch. They have to. Let not hon. Members get into imagining that the Government of India should sit in a high perch and deliver homilies to the whole world, threatening the world, perhaps, with some consequences if they do not carry out India's behests. They do not say it in so many words, but the policy they advocate leads to it—that they should take charge of the world, whether it is Africa or Asia or anywhere else. That surely would not only be gross presumption on India's or any country's part but it would be completely out of keeping with the way responsible Governments function. In spite of these great problems in Asia and Africa and Europe it is no small achievement that we are friendly—and when I say 'friendly' I am not speaking in some formal language but in the real sense of the word, our relations are friendly with those great countries.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

who in another plane appear to be in conflict with each other. It is an astonishing achievement that we have their confidence and that we respect their confidence although we do not agree with this or that matter with which they are bound up.

The hon. Member, Dr. Mookerjee, referred to Kashmir. And I want to be perfectly frank with this House about it. The questions he put are certainly difficult questions, but that is no reason why we should not be frank with each other and frank with the country. Although we cannot of course shout out from the housetops every governmental activity—there are secrets of Government, not so much secrets of ours but secrets of others, of other countries, which we have to keep—I do believe that the right policy with our own people is a policy of absolute frankness with them. They respect that frankness. And in regard to this matter of Kashmir the question comes up again and again, and some hon. Members put it forward “Withdraw this case from the United Nations or the Security Council”, or, as the hon. Member said something about one-third of the territory there “If you cannot get it by this means, adopt other methods”. What does all this mean? Let us be clear about it. What does “withdrawal of the case” mean? How does one withdraw a case? Have hon. Members thought of that? Is it that we send a letter to the United Nations “We withdraw our case, we have had enough of you”? What exactly does that mean? It means that there is no method of withdrawal in that sense. It can only mean, ultimately, our breaking with the United Nations. It is not a question of just withdrawing, possibly, some resolution or some motion put before the House—“withdrawn by leave of the House”. First of all, where is the leave? It cannot be done. Of course, as an independent country we can tell them “We have nothing more to do with you”. It is open to us to do that and take the consequences of the same. But there is no question of withdrawal of anything that is seized. And suppose we did not go there, somebody else goes and we are pulled up. So it cannot be done. We are there not only because of, if I may say so, the obvious compulsion of events, but I say we are there through our voluntary choice also. We went there voluntarily. Nobody forced us to go there. And whether we went there or not, if I may say so, if we had not gone there, the question would have

gone there otherwise. Do not imagine that the question would have remained in mid-air.

1 P.M.

Now, having gone there and respecting the idea of a world organisation dealing with such matters, it is right that we should remain there even though sometimes things happen which we dislike. We have made it perfectly clear that something which is contrary to our honour, to our commitments to the people of Kashmir or to our own people we are not going to agree to, and nobody is going to impose that upon us. That is one thing. But short, of that we are going to pursue this to the end, however long it may take, because the way of peace is always the better and the shorter way, however long it may seem, and the way of war is not only the longer way but no way at all to solve a problem. And when the hon. Member, Dr. Mookerjee, tells me “Adopt other methods to do this” he talks of the way of war, because these are the only other methods that he is referring to. There is no other way. And does the hon. Member think that by adopting that method we are going to solve this problem of Kashmir? Does he think that by saying good-bye to the United Nations and adopting this method we shall be serving the cause of our own country or the cause of the people of Kashmir or the cause of the people in the world? I put it to the House. It is not so. We will solve no problem except that we will get into enormous difficulties everywhere and we may injure other people a lot, but we will injure ourselves in the process terribly and everything we have stood for will not only receive a shock but may possibly also suffer for a generation. It is not a small matter. We have to act and speak in a responsible way when we deal with these difficult situations.

In a military sense we are, compared to the great countries of the world, weak. We have—and I am proud of it—fine Defence Services, a fine Army, a fine Navy and a small, but fine Air Force. And I want to tell this House—and not formally but with intimate knowledge, because I meet our young men in our Army and Navy and Air Force—that they are a very fine lot of young men. Here may I remind the House of a recent accident, something that might have been a terrible disaster but which only a miracle averted from being so? It took place, in which that young man,

the Flight Commander who was in charge of that aircraft behaved with amazing calmness and courage. We have fine human material, but compared to the great countries we are not a military power, we are a weak country. But look at the great military powers today, the biggest. When they get entangled in war it is not easy to get out of it. They do not know what to do. See what is happening in Korea: interminable truce talks. Because the fact of the matter is that every country involved in it is tired of that war. And rightly so. They want peace. They do not think in terms of their great armed might and say "by other methods let us solve it". Because there is no solution that way. There is only an extension of trouble and conflict and disaster that way. So for us to talk loosely about these "other methods" is not a wise thing to do.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It was your language on another occasion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I used that language, the hon. Member will remember, when a grave crisis arose in East and West Bengal. Obviously, nobody here I presume, however peacefully inclined he may be, can rule out other methods when certain contingencies arise. It is obvious.

Shri Kamath: Even today?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I am referring to the present position in Kashmir when we find Kashmir—that part of it which is under the Kashmir Government today—making remarkable progress economically, socially, politically, all that is happening there. And for us to put an end to all this and rush ourselves into war would be a breach of our pledge to the United Nations, and no country likes to be held up before the wide world as a breaker of pledges.

Then, the hon. Member referred to certain incidents in Jammu recently where there was trouble, and said that their views should be respected. Certainly their views should be respected although it so happens that these views which are put forward in terms of closer union with India mean a break up of Kashmir completely. They know it; they have been told so. A fundamental axiom about Kashmir by which we have stood up is this: that the people of Jammu and Kashmir will decide their future. That is the basic thing. We are not going to decide by war or by any method of coercion. We will not allow any power to decide it by coercion or

war. If the people of Kashmir are going to decide it as a whole, the question is to give them an opportunity to do so. If a certain small group in Kashmir wants to compel and coerce others to decide it according to their wishes,—it is open to them peacefully and constitutionally to give expression to their wishes in the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir—if they want to do this in any other way, the only way to meet it for any Government is not to permit them to create trouble. I was surprised and amazed when the hon. Member referred to some people he met yesterday who had come from Jammu. I have not met them. But, I know something, perhaps a little more than the hon. Member, not as the Prime Minister, but in my other capacities, about the internal conditions in Kashmir and Jammu Provinces. I know about this particular movement rather thoroughly. I know of no movement in India which is so thoroughly misconceived and mischievous as this movement in Jammu which is so entirely opposed to the interests not only of Kashmir and Jammu, not only of India, but to every interest that we stand for. It amazes me that people, in the name of India, in the name of union with India, should work in a way to injure India, injure Kashmir and to give help and encourage the enemies of India. Surely, there must either be something wrong about their thinking apparatus, or what they say they do not mean. It is not a question of students at all.

Then, the hon. Member referred to the flags. I do not quite understand why he should refer to that with the warmth that he did. At every Union function, our flag is honoured in Kashmir. Undoubtedly it is honoured everywhere. But, Kashmir has got a flag of its own; or if you like, it has two flags at the present moment. There is the Maharaja's flag and there is the Kashmir Popular Movement's flag. There are two flags which they display on various occasions. When the Yuvaraja is there, his flag is displayed. The popular Movement displays its flag. You want us to go down and say, 'Put an end to all this'. Why should we? These things are left to various developments as things grow. And specially at the present moment, when the matter is being considered on the international plane, for us to do anything like that would immediately mean again pushing ourselves in, imposing our will, and that is wrong.

Then, coming finally to his question about one-third part of Kashmir, what we have said is this. One-third part of Kashmir in constitutional law is a

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

part of the Jammu State and therefore sovereignty abides in the present Government of Kashmir. But, we have said that, and we have said that so clearly, although we claim that and although ultimately it will be decided by the people of Kashmir, even in regard to that, we are not going to take to military measures to recover it. We have made that perfectly clear. Let there be no doubt about that. If others take military measures, we shall meet them whatever the consequences may be. Even though we claim that part, even though it rightly and legally belongs to the present Government, we do not propose to settle that issue by armed might but by peaceful methods. But, there is another aspect of this question, because these questions are not merely legal and constitutional. When the time comes for decision to be taken about that part as well as other parts, we do not propose, and I am sure the Kashmir Government would agree with us, in that, to impose any decision by the bayonet or gun. It is the people who will decide.

Another fact has to be borne in mind. In the course of the last three or four years since this Kashmir trouble arose, all kinds of inner changes have taken place partly due to certain migrations of population and partly due to other developments which make the question not quite so simple as it might appear to be. All that has to be considered. Personally I should like proper conditions for a plebiscite in Kashmir. Not because I have any doubt about that. I think the Constituent Assembly at the present moment is perfectly entitled to decide. In fact the very process of election has shown which way it looks. It does not contain any representative from that part of Kashmir State, naturally, which is in the hands of Pakistan. I should like a proper Constituent Assembly—this is a proper one; when I said proper, I meant addition of other people to it—to decide this. If there are difficulties in that, I want a plebiscite to be held as early as possible all over the State and let that plebiscite decide. I have no shadow of a doubt about what it will decide. I want to put an end to all these questions in a peaceful way, in a right way, so that it may not leave trails of bitterness behind, and feelings of revenge etc., of its being imposed and so on and so forth. Because the hon. Member put this question to me, about Kashmir, I have ventured to answer it.

One thing, lastly. He mentioned about Dr. Graham. When the Security

Council passed the resolution which, *inter alia* appointed Dr. Graham, we made it perfectly clear that we were not accepting that resolution and we were not bound by that resolution, because it contained many matters with which we totally disagreed. It contained many other matters to which we had no objection. But, still we said that we did not accept that resolution and we would not act up to it. But, we said this, and we repeated it, that we have not the slightest objection to Dr. Graham or any one else coming to India and that we would gladly not only treat him with courtesy, but discuss the subject of Kashmir with him, if he came to discuss it, if you like, as a mediator, but that we would not discuss or act up to the resolution of the Security Council. We have followed that course throughout. When Dr. Graham was here, if I may say so to the House, Dr. Graham did not once refer to the Security Council resolution: that is, as if it was not there. He did not mention it even. The question did not arise. We discussed other matters. Whether we agreed or not is another matter. He discussed the question as a Mediator, making suggestions; with some we agreed and with regard to others we pointed out our objections and there the matter ended. He went back and presented a report which was merely a factual report. Then other things happened and there were other discussions there and we sent our representatives. In the course of these discussions a certain plan which came to be known as the Dever's Plan was shown, rather informally, to our Military Advisers there, not by Dr. Graham, but by his Military Advisers. That plan represented some kind of an intermediate stage, and there was much in that plan to which we have no objection, and we were prepared to discuss and possibly vary it. But then it transpired that Dr. Graham himself did not press it forward and there was no further discussion and there the matter ended. Long afterwards a paper was published by the U.N. Secretariat containing the "Dever's Plan" which was something far more than what we had seen or which had been mentioned to us. And naturally we referred to this matter and we asked our representatives there whether they had seen it. They had not and so we asked our representative, Sir B. N. Rau, who happened to be in Delhi and he said, "I have never seen it", but he had seen that part of it which had been shown to us and which has been published as a U.N. document as an annex to Dr. Graham's Second report to the Security Council. That Sir B. N. Rau

had seen and there it is for anyone to see. But Sir B. N. Rau told us that he had never seen this other "plan". We sent for our Military Adviser who was there at the time, and who was back here—Gen. Thimayya—and he said he had never seen it. Therefore it was quite clear to us that the addendum to the Dever's Plan was not shown to us. And Dr. Graham not being a direct party to these talks did not himself know, and possibly he might have made a mistake. Anyhow, this is what happened.

And now the Security Council has again given a certain period to Dr. Graham to continue his conversations and to attempt to find out a solution. In pursuance of our policy with regard to a further attempt being made, we have no objection and.....

Shri Kamath: If the Prime Minister is likely to go on much longer, we might hear him after lunch.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If you would permit, I should like to finish soon.

And so if Dr. Graham comes here now we have no objection. He can come. We want to solve this problem. I can understand the irritation of hon. Members of this House at the prolongation of this business, just as they feel about the continuance of the Portuguese and French possessions in India; that these irritating little footholds should continue to come in our way. Nevertheless we decided to pursue, there too, the way of patience and of peace because we know they are bound to come to us. Why should we create trouble for ourselves and others by trying to expedite that process by other methods?

Now, I should have liked really to have talked to this House and drawn the attention of this House to certain constructive activities of the country, because I do feel that enough attention not only of this House, but of the country is not drawn to those activities. I remember, in other countries, when something of this kind is done, there is the tremendous propaganda machine which begins to work all over and everybody talks about it, saying that the country is going ahead, that it is progressing, that this thing has been built and that. But in this country, while something on a bigger scale—perhaps three or four times as big as what is done in the other country is done, the only occasion when it comes up before this House normally is when some criticism is made as to how much money has been spent on it. Of course, it is right that

303 P.S Deb.

this House should carefully check this kind of expenditure. That is perfectly right. But I should like this House also to consider that this country is going ahead with magnificent enterprises. We have been building up in this country those great river valley schemes about which the House knows, and also the great Sindri fertilizer factory. Now it is said that money was wasted and there was delay over this fertilizer factory. You can examine it and you can punish the man, cut off the head of the man. That is another matter.

Shri Kamath: Cut off his head?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly, if Mr. Kamath can manage it.

Shri Kamath: If you will let me do it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But what I want is to call the attention of the House to this building up of a new India which is taking place all over, and that too under the most tremendous difficulties and strains. Take the Chitaranjan Locomotive Works which have grown up and are producing locomotives. Take the Hindustan Aircraft factory and so many other things. There are those magnificent national laboratories which are producing very fine results apart from laying the foundation of our future progress. It is a long list and I would like the House and the country to know about these. But somehow our minds are concentrated on certain negative aspects and on finding out—as of course, we should—whether we have erred. We certainly should do that, but I think it is also right that we should think of the achievements that are taking place in the country.

Well, it is said that comparisons are bad and one should not compare—and certainly as Foreign Minister I do not like to compare my country with another country—but it would be interesting if this House and hon. Members sometimes compare the past three or four years in this country with what has happened in other countries, in Asia, Europe or America—barring none of them. You may compare the circumstances under which we have functioned, the context of things after independence and the partition and these migrations and all that, and see what has been achieved here, in the realm of foreign policy, in the realm of domestic policy, in the realm of building up a structure in this huge country, and compare it with any other country. I do not mean to say that we are superior to other countries. That kind of vain-glorious

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

approach is wrong. But I think when you compare these, you will find that we have done rather well, and we have done much better than most countries. We hear so much talk about corruption in this country. Let us meet this corruption and this black-marketing with the severest measures that we can devise. I agree to that. But compare all this with other countries. See the state of the world, the state of other countries, see some of them going down, some of the biggest and most powerful countries. And I think you will come to the conclusion that we as a Parliament, we as a Government, we as a people can hold up our heads high before the world.

Dr. Mookerjee referred to hundreds of thousands of people from Pakistan—I mean from East Pakistan—coming and voting and being urged by the Pakistan authorities to vote for the Congress. I really am astonished to hear this statement. I do not know what proof he has, but it so happened that we enquired from Dr. Roy about the border areas and he said it is true that some few people might have come across the border as the people there come and go. But this large-scale statement of hundreds of thousands of people coming and voting, I cannot understand. Of course only those can vote whose names are on the electoral rolls. They cannot suddenly come up, vote and go away. Maybe some on the rolls might have crossed over and come back again. Possibly that might have happened. And as regards the other statement that the Pakistan authorities sent them to vote for the Congress is one for which there can be no justification, it is sheer guess-work.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It is true.

Shri Kamath: Has reports reached the Prime Minister of some Muslim League candidates displaying Pakistan badges and raising slogans of "Pakistan Zindabad" in Madras?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, I have had no special report, but I read something in the papers. I entirely agree with the hon. Member in his thinking that it was highly objectionable. As a matter of fact, I have taken some action about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. Hon. Members will kindly indicate whether they propose to press their amendments.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Uttar Pradesh): I beg leave of the House to withdraw all the three amendments.

Amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri D. S. Seth (Uttar Pradesh): I thought I would have an opportunity to speak but as I have not had the same, then the only alternative is that I withdraw my amendment.

Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Bihar): I beg to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): I would like my amendments to be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

At the end of the motion add the following:

"but regret that many elected members to the Legislatures and Parliament are either detained, or under warrant of arrest or are imprisoned and that many political organisations including the Communists Party of India is banned in the States of Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

At the end of the motion add the following:

"but regret that the Government failed to solve the problems of food and clothing."

The motion was negatived.

Shri Kamath: I would like my amendment to be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

At the end of the motion add the following:

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the unsatisfactory manner in which the General Elections have been conducted."

The motion was negatived.

Dr. M. M. Das (West Bengal): I beg to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

At the end of the motion add the following:

"but regret the absence of any mention of any effective steps being taken against black market which is flourishing everywhere."

The motion was negatived.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): I would like my amendments to be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

At the end of the motion add the following:

"but regret that no reference has been made to the defects in the working of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as revealed by the recent General Elections."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

At the end of the motion add the following:

"but regret that, while speaking of the economic situation at home and the fall in the price index, no reference has been made to current talks in London regarding the rupee-sterling ratio, and the likely consequences on India's national economy of any change in the existing position forced by the departure of Britain, unilaterally, from the Sterling-Dollar Ratio as fixed in August, 1949."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Velayudhan's third amendment is the same as moved by Shri Kamath, which has already been negatived by the House. It is therefore barred.

Shri S. M. Ghose (West Bengal): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of Parliament assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to the House."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As regards the rest of the business I suppose the next item is the Resolution on Punjab.....

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): No, Sir, the Delhi University Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So the Delhi University Bill will be taken up this afternoon and then the first thing tomorrow will be the Resolution on the Punjab.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Three of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT)
BILL

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of order, may I submit for your consideration that the House was taken completely by surprise by the announcement of the Deputy-Speaker this morning that this Bill would be taken up first. Only last night we got a copy of the list of business and this Bill figures in the list of business for the 13th and 14th, and the earlier list of business given for the 11th and 12th mentions consideration of Bills entered in the revised list of business for the 8th February. But if you turn to the list of business for 8th February you will find that the Delhi University Bill is the last item in the list. It is the very last item.

Mr. Speaker: Any way there was a notice on the 8th also that the Bill would be taken up on the 8th, provided, of course, that we could finish the business.

Shri Kamath: Yes, Sir, but.....

Mr. Speaker: It is something like what happens in a court of law when a number of cases are placed on the board. You go by the list but sometimes some cases fall off and your case is taken up earlier.

Shri Kamath: But, Sir, it has been ruled in this House either by you or by the Deputy-Speaker that a comparison between a cause list in a court of law and the list of business here is not quite appropriate.

Mr. Speaker: I am not placing it on all fours. I quite see the point but the hon. Member's point of objecting to a Bill being taken out of the order,

[Mr. Speaker]

in which it had originally been placed, is that Members had not sufficient notice. That could be the only objection, and to that, the most proper and I believe effective reply is that Members had notice that the Bill would be taken up on any day after the 8th. I quite see that, so far as possible, we should stick to the programme, but sometimes an occasion arises when, either for the convenience of the House or for saving the time of the House or of the Minister or for various other reasons, items have to be taken out of the order. And in this case, I think the Deputy-Speaker had made an announcement in the House.

Hon. Members: Yes.

مولانا آزاد (مستتر آف ایجوکیشن):

جناب میں متحرک کرتا ہوں کہ جو بل اس غرض سے پیش کیا گیا ہے کہ دہلی یونیورسٹی ایکٹ سنہ ۱۹۲۲ء میں ترمیم کی جائے اس پر یہ ہاؤس فور کرے۔

یہ بات آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ پارلیمینٹ کی اس بیٹھک کا ایجنڈا (agenda) بتاتے وقت گورنمنٹ نے اس بات پر غور کیا تھا کہ اس بیٹھک کے سامنے صرف وہی چیزیں لائی جائیں جو کہ بہت ضروری ہوں۔ جن کو روکا نہیں جا سکتا۔ اور وہ اس طرح کی چیزیں ہوں جن میں کہ زیادہ بحث کی ضرورت نہ ہو۔ چنانچہ اس چیز کو سامنے رکھ کر ایجنڈا بنایا گیا اور اسی طرح کی چیزیں رکھی گئیں۔

دہلی یونیورسٹی کا یہ بل پانچ سال اسی وقت بنایا گیا تھا جب کہ بنارس ہندو یونیورسٹی کا بل پانچ سال اسی وقت بنایا گیا

تھا۔ تینوں ایک ہی طرح کے تھے۔ یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کمیشن (University Education Commission) نے تینوں کے متعلق جو سفارشات کی تھیں وہ تقریباً ایک ہی طرح کی تھیں۔ چنانچہ اسی وقت یہ تینوں بل تیار کئے تھے اور خیال یہ تھا کہ ایک کے بعد ایک ان تینوں بلوں کو ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھا جائے گا۔ لیکن آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ وقت کی اس وقت بہت کمی تھی اگرچہ بہت کوشش کی گئی کہ اس بل کے لئے بھی وقت نکالا جائے۔ مگر وقت نہ نکل سکا۔ بنارس اور علی گڑھ یونیورسٹیوں کے بل تو منظور ہو گئے لیکن یہ بل رہ گیا۔ اب اس وقت گورنمنٹ نے اس پر غور کیا۔

جہاں تک ان دو بلوں کا تعلق ہے۔ ضروری کارروائی ہو چکی تھی آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ وہ بل سلیکٹ کمیٹی (Select Committee) کے سامنے رکھا گیا اس نے پوری طرح اس پر غور کیا۔ بہت سی اس میں تبدیلیاں کیں۔ پھر یہ تبدیلیاں آپ کے سامنے آئیں۔ آپ نے ان پر غور کیا اور اس کے بعد وہ بل پاس کئے گئے۔ گورنمنٹ نے یہ کوشش کی کہ جس روپ میں وہ دنوں پہلے پاس ہوئے تھے اور جو جو تبدیلیاں ان میں کی گئی تھیں ان کو سامنے رکھ کر دہلی یونیورسٹی

کے اس بل کو بھی تھوک تھوک ویسا ہی کر دیا جائے - کوئی چھڑ اس میں ایسی نہ لائی جائے جس پر آپ پہلے بحث نہ کر چکے ہوں یا جو سلہکت کمیٹی کے سامنے نہ آچکی ہوں جب کہ انہوں نے بنارس اور علی گڑھ یونیورسٹیوں کے بلوں پر دھیان دیا تھا - تو اس میں کوئی ایسی چھڑ نہیں ہے جو کہ ان دونوں بلوں کی شکل میں آپکے سامنے نہ آئی ہوں اور جس پر آج سے چند مہینے پہلے آپ بحث نہ کر چکے ہوں - اس لئے اس میں کوئی ایسی چھڑ نہیں ہے جس پر آپ کو نئے سرے سے دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہو - صرف ایک چھڑ ہے - وہ چھڑ ایسی ہے جسکا سوال بنارس اور علی گڑھ یونیورسٹیوں کے لئے نہیں پیدا ہوا تھا - لیکن دہلی یونیورسٹی کے لئے وہ سوال پیدا ہوا - اور اسی لئے آپ اس بل میں دیکھتے ہیں کہ ایکٹ کا جو پریمبل (Preamble) تھا اس میں کچھ تبدیلی کی گئی ہے - جب یہ یونیورسٹی بنی تو اس وقت یہ بات سامنے رکھی گئی تھی کہ یہ یونیورسٹی ایک یونیٹری ٹیچنگ اور ریزیڈینشل یونیورسٹی (unitary teaching & residential university) ہو گئی چنانچہ اس یونیورسٹی کے متعلق جتنی کارروائی کی گئی وہ اس چھڑ کو سامنے رکھ کر کی گئی - لڑائی

سے پہلے یہ بات طے کر لی گئی تھی کہ جو کالج دہلی میں موجود ہیں ان سب کو دہلی یونیورسٹی کے احاطہ میں لایا جائے - تاکہ ایک ہی جگہ وہ تمام کالج ہوں اور اس یونیورسٹی کے وہ کانسٹیٹیوٹ کالج (constituent college) بن جائیں چنانچہ کچھ کالج وہاں لائے گئے تھے اتنے میں لڑائی شروع ہو گئی اور کام رک گیا لڑائی کے بعد پھر اب وہ کارروائی شروع کی گئی ہے اور آہستہ آہستہ کالجوں کو وہاں لے جانے کا کام ہو رہا ہے - لیکن آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ اسی اثنا میں دہلی کی حالت میں ایک اور بہت بڑی تبدیلی ہو گئی یعنی اچانک چند برسوں کے اندر دہلی کی آبادی بہت بڑھ گئی اور دور دور تک پھیل گئی - پارٹیشن (partition) کے بعد ایک بہت بڑی تعداد ویسٹرن پاکستان (Western Pakistan) سے یہاں آئی اور اسی سلسلہ میں ہم کو نئے نئے اور نئی بستیاں بنانی پڑیں - ان نئی بستوں کے لئے ہم کو تعلیمی سامان بھی کرنا پڑا - نئے انسٹیٹیوشن (institution) قائم کرنے پڑے نئے کالج بھی بن رہے ہیں - ایک کالج تر اس وقت موجود بھی ہے - ان تمام چیزوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے یہ سوال پیدا ہو گیا کہ کیا کیا جائے - اگر دہلی یونیورسٹی کا دائرہ محدود رکھا جاتا ہے کہ وہ ایک یونیٹری ٹیچنگ اور ریزیڈینشل یونیورسٹی رہے اور اپنے خاص

[مولانا آزاد]

احاطہ کے باہر اور کسی کالج کو ایفیلیٹڈ (affiliate) نہ کرے تو ان کالجوں کا کیا کہا جائے - گورنمنٹ کا یہ ارادہ نہیں تھا کہ دلی یونیورسٹی کے نیچر کو بدل دیا جائے - مگر جب یہ حالت پیدا ہو گئی تو مجبور ہو کر اس پر غور کرنا پڑا - اور غور کرنے کے بعد اس کے سوا اور کوئی راستہ نظر نہیں آیا کہ دلی یونیورسٹی کے احاطہ کو اس طرح بدل دیا جائے اور ایسا کر دیا جائے کہ وہ کانسٹیٹیوٹڈ کالجوں کے علاوہ اور کالجوں کو بھی ایفیلیٹڈ کر سکے - اس بارے میں ہم نے کافی بحث کی اور ابھی پرسیوں دلی یونیورسٹی کا ایک کمیٹیویشن (deputation) آیا تھا اس سے بھی اس بارے میں پوری طرح گفتگو کی گئی اور انہوں نے بھی اس سے اتفاق کیا کہ جو حالت دلی میں پیدا ہو گئی ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے اس کے سوا چارہ نہیں ہے کہ کوئی نہ کوئی قسم اتھایا جائے اور اس دائرہ کو پھیلایا جائے - لیکن دلی یونیورسٹی کی وہ جو بلہادی خصوصیت ہے اس کو بھی ہمیں قائم رکھنا ہے اور اس کے قائم رکھنے کی صورت یہ ہے کہ اس کے کالجوں میں دو قسمیں کر دی جائیں - ایک تو اس کے کانسٹیٹیوٹڈ کالج ہیں جو اس کے احاطہ میں ہیں - اور ایک وہ کالج ہیں جو ایفیلیٹڈ (affiliated) کالج ہیں - یہ

ایفیلیٹڈ کالج ہی - اے - تک تعلیم دے سکتے ہیں - بی - اے کے بعد آنرس کورس (honours course) سے انکا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہوگا - اور ہر طالب علم جو ان کالجوں میں تعلیم پاتا ہے - اگر وہ اپنی تعلیم کر آگے بڑھانا چاہتا ہے تو اس کے لئے یہ ضروری ہوگا کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کے کانسٹیٹیوٹڈ کالجوں کے ذریعہ سے وہ تعلیم حاصل کرے تو جہاں تک بی - اے سے آگے کا تعلق ہے دلی یونیورسٹی کی وہ حیثیت قائم رکھنی جہاں تک بی - اے - کا تعلق ہے اس کے لئے ہم یہ دروازہ کھولتے ہیں کہ جو نئی بستیاں بسائی گئی ہیں وہاں جو کالج ہیں ان کو ہم دلی سے جوڑ سکیں - تاکہ ان کالجوں کا جو سوال ہے وہ بھی حل ہو جائے - چنانچہ دلی یونیورسٹی کا جو کمیٹیویشن آیا تھا اس نے بھی اس سے اتفاق کیا - اور اب ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ بل جس روپ میں پیش کیا گیا ہے اس کو پاس کر دیا جائے - اس میں کسی طرح کی تبدیلی کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - پری-امبل (Pre-amble) میں جو تبدیلی کی گئی ہے وہ اسی طرح رکھنی لیکن جب یونیورسٹی کے اسٹیٹیوٹس (statutes) بدلنے تو ان میں یہ چیز بالکل صاف کر دی جاویگی کہ دلی یونیورسٹی کے کالج دو قسم کے ہونگے

ایک لائسنسی ٹیوایٹ کالج اور ایک اینڈیلہٹنگ کالج - اور ان کی صورت یہ ہوگی - یہ چیز اس طرح صاف کر دی جاویگی کہ اس بارے میں کسی طرح کا شبہ نہ رہے - اب میں آپ سے درخواست کرونگا کہ یہ جو بل آپ کے سامنے ہے اس میں کوئی چیز بھٹ کی نہیں ہے - جتنی بھٹ کی باتیں تھیں وہ سب علیگڑہ اور بلارس یونیورسٹی بلنس کے وقت کہی جا چکی ہیں اور ان پر اس وقت فور ہو چکا ہے جب کہ وہ بل چودہ روز تک سلیمت کمیٹی کے سامنے رہے تھے اور اس کے بعد وہ پھر آپ کے سامنے آئے اور ان پر فور ہوا تھا - یہاں جو جو رکھا گیا ہے وہ ٹھیک ٹھوک وہی ہے جو ان بلوں میں رکھا گیا ہے - جتنی تبدیلیاں اس وقت آپ کے سامنے آئی تھیں - وہ سب اس میں بھی کر دی گئی ہیں - یہ بل بالکل وہ ہی ہے جیسے کہ وہ بل تھے - اس لئے اس پر دوبارہ بھٹ کرنے کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے - یہ جو ایک تبدیلی کی گئی ہے - جس کی ضرورت علیگڑہ اور بلارس یونیورسٹیوں میں نہیں پھس آئی تھی - اس کے متعلق میں نے آپ کے سامنے بیان کر دیا ہے کہ وہ تبدیلی ہم کو دلی کے خاص حالات کی بنا پر کوئی پڑی ہے - لیکن یہ تبدیلی بھی اس طرح نہیں کی گئی ہے کہ دلی یونیورسٹی کے جو بلہادی حیثیت ہے وہ بدل دی جائے -

بلکہ ایک خاص حد تک اس میں تبدیلی کی گئی ہے نا، جو سچویشن (situation) پیدا ہو گئی ہے اس کے ساتھ اس کو چوزا جا سکے - اس لئے میں آپ سے درخواست کرونگا کہ آپ اس کو بلا بھٹ کے پاس کر دیں -

(English translation of the above speech)

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

While preparing the agenda for the present Session of Parliament the Government decided that only those items should be brought up which were very essential and which could not stand delay, and further which needed very little discussion. So the agenda was prepared in view of these considerations and only things of immediate importance were brought before the House.

This Bill which relates to the Delhi University was prepared last year side by side with the Benares Hindu University Bill and the Aligarh University Bill. All the three Bills were of the same nature. The recommendations of the University Education Commission too were of about the same nature. Anyhow all the three Bills were prepared at one and the same time and it was contemplated to place them before the House one after the other. But, as you know, time at our disposal was very short. In spite of our best efforts we could not find any time to place this Bill before the House then. The Benares and Aligarh University Bills were passed but this Bill remained pending and now the Government have taken it up.

So far as those two Bills were concerned every necessary action was taken upon them. You may be remembering that those Bills were referred to a Select Committee, and the Committee discussed them fully. Many changes were made in them and then those changes came up before the House. The House considered them and after that those Bills were passed. The Government tried to amend this Delhi University Bill in the light of those changes, also keeping in view

[Maulana Azad]

their forms. They tried to see that nothing new was brought up in it which was not discussed by the House earlier, or which did not come up before the Select Committee when it discussed Benares and Aligarh University Bills. So there is nothing in it which has not come before the House earlier in the form of those two Bills and which was not debated some months ago. In a way there is nothing new in it which requires any fresh consideration. There is only one question which did not arise in case of the Benares and the Aligarh University Bills but which, of course, did arise in the case of the Delhi University Bill. That is why the House would find that some changes have been made in the preamble of this Act. This University was established with a view to make it a unitary teaching and residential University and everything related to it was done with that consideration. Before the World War II it was decided to bring all the colleges of Delhi within the jurisdiction of the Delhi University, in order that all the colleges would be at one place and as such would form the constituent units of this University. The result of this decision was that some of the colleges were shifted to that place. But the War intervened and this process was held over. When the War ended, this process was again set going and the work of shifting all the colleges to that place is gradually taking place. But, in the meantime, a major change took place in Delhi; its population increased all of a sudden and it spread far and wide. After the Partition a large number of people migrated from Western Pakistan to this place, and we had to build new towns and townships. We had to arrange for the educational facilities as well for those towns and townships. New colleges are being opened and there is also a new college already functioning at present. Keeping all these developments in view the question has arisen as to what should be done to meet this situation. If we keep the sphere of the Delhi University confined to a unitary teaching and residential university and do not allow it to affiliate colleges which are outside its premises, what would happen to all those new colleges which would be opened? The Government did not intend to change the nature of the Delhi University. But when this situation arose the position had to be reviewed. And after the position had been reviewed there seemed to be no other alternative but to change the jurisdiction of the Delhi University in such a manner as to enable it to

affiliate colleges other than its constituent colleges. We discussed a lot with regard to this problem. Only the day before yesterday we received a deputation from the Delhi University. We talked over things with them. They too agreed with us that a situation had arisen in Delhi which demanded some action and that for this reason the jurisdictional sphere of the University should be extended. But we have to keep intact the basic peculiarity of the University as well, and to keep it intact there is only one way and that is that its colleges should be divided into two categories. One category should be of its constituent colleges which exist within the premises of the University and the other category should be of those which are affiliated to it. These affiliated colleges can impart education up to the B.A. standard only. They would have nothing to do with the Honours Classes after the B.A. standard and any student who may have got his education through any of these colleges can pursue his post-graduate studies— if he at all wants to pursue them— through the constituent colleges of the University only. That position of the Delhi University would continue so far as studies beyond B.A. standard are concerned. With regard to education up to B.A. we have opened the door for the colleges which are located in the new townships to get themselves affiliated to the Delhi University, so that their problem too would be solved. The deputation from the Delhi University too agreed to this view. Now what we want is that the Bill be passed in the form in which it has been moved. No alterations are needed in it. The alterations in the preamble would remain as they are. And when the Statutes of the University come into existence it would be laid down in clear words that there would be two categories of the Delhi University colleges; one would be of the constituent colleges and the other affiliated colleges. That would be their position and this would be made clear so that there remains no ambiguity whatsoever. Sir, I submit that this Bill does not contain anything which is controversial. All the controversial issues were dealt with when the Benares and Aligarh University Bills were placed before the House. They were fully discussed for about fourteen days in the Select Committee. They came back to the House and were considered again. What this Bill contains is exactly what those two Bills contained. All those changes have been made here as well. The Bill is just like those Bills. Therefore it need

not be debated once again. The change which was made in this Bill but which was not required in the **Allgarh and the Banaras University Bills** was made on account of the special circumstances prevailing in Delhi. But this change was not made in a manner as would change the basic character of the Delhi University. But some change was made in order to meet a particular situation that arose in Delhi. With these words, I move that this Bill be passed without any further debate.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

I should like to know whether **Pandit Kunzru** wishes to move his amendment.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): My decision will depend upon the reply that my hon. friend the Education Minister gives to a question that I want to ask him. I have followed his speech very carefully and I understand that he is prepared to give effect to the wishes of the Executive Council of the Delhi University. But he wants to do so by making the necessary provision not in the Act but in the Statutes. I should like to know from him why it is not possible for him to change the Act in such a way as to provide separate definitions for a constituent college and an affiliated college. If this is done, I think the Delhi University people will get all the assurance that they need and we too will feel sure that the pressure of the increasing number of students who want to receive University education will not lead in future to the obliteration of that important distinction between these two kinds of colleges. I feel that there will be more security for the maintenance of the present standards of education in the Delhi University if the Act were changed in the manner I have suggested. The same purpose, I admit, can be gained by changing the Statutes, but the Statutes can be changed far more easily than the Act can be and there is therefore a danger that in course of time if the number of affiliated colleges increases the constituent colleges may be swamped by them and the whole character of the Delhi University may be changed. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister why he is against the introduction of the necessary provisions in the Act itself. If he can satisfy me on this point, it will not be necessary for me to move my motion which asks for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. I only hope that he will have

no serious objection to the course that I have ventured to suggest to him after a great deal of consideration.

Mr. Speaker: A similar motion has been tabled by Mr. Basanta Kumar Das.

Shri B. K. Das (West Bengal): I do not wish to move my motion, but I may say a few words about it afterwards.

مردنا آزاد : جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی کہا - جو اصل مقصد ہے اس سے تو گورنمنٹ کو بالکل اتفاق ہے - اب سوال صرف یہ ہے کہ اس مقصد کو کس طرح حاصل کیا جائے - بل جس شکل میں یہاں پیش کیا گیا ہے اس میں اس لئے تبدیلی کی ضرورت نہیں ہے کہ اگر اسٹیٹیوٹ (Statute) میں تبدیلی کی جاتی ہے تو بھی ٹھیک ٹھیک وہی مقصد حاصل ہو جاتا ہے - ان کالجوں کی ہم کر تعریف کر دیلی ہے - اب یہ ایک ذیلی چیز ہو جاتی ہے - نتیجے کی چیز ہو جاتی ہے - کہ ان کالجوں کی دو قسمیں ہونگی - ایک کانستٹیوٹ کالج (Constituent Colleges) ہوں گے اور ایک ایفیلیٹڈ کالج (Affiliated Colleges) - یہ چیز اپنی ٹھیک جگہ میں اسٹیٹیوٹ میں آئے گی - اور نتیجہ وہی نکلے گا جو ایکٹ کی تبدیلی سے ہو سکتا ہے - مہرے دوست نے یہ کہا ہے کہ اگر یہ چیز ایکٹ میں نہ رہی اور صرف اسٹیٹیوٹ میں ہی رہی تو اس کا اندیشہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس میں آسانی سے تبدیلی ہو سکے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایسا نہیں ہے -

[مولانا آزاد]

اس لئے کہ اسٹیٹیوٹ میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہو سکتی - جب تک کہ وہ تبدیلی ویزٹر (Visitor) کے سامنے نہ جاوے - جس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ جب تک کہ گورنمنٹ اس سے اتفاق نہ کرے - اور جیسا کہ میں نے آپ سے کہا ہے کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ گورنمنٹ اس بات کی خواہشمند ہو کہ دہلی یونیورسٹی کا جو یہ نیچر (nature) ہے خواہ مخواہ اس کو بدلا جائے - بہر حال میں کوئی خاصی ضرورت اس کی نہیں سمجھتا - لیکن چونکہ اس کے اصلی مقصد سے گورنمنٹ کو اتفاق ہے اس لئے اگر ہاؤس (House) متکسوس کرتا ہے کہ یہاں تبدیلی کر دی جائے اور کالج کی یہاں تعریف کرتے ہوئے دوسری قسم بڑھا دی جائے تو مجھے کوئی عذر نہیں ہوگا -

(English translation of the above speech)

Maulana Azad: As I said just now the Government are in complete agreement with the main objective of the Bill. Only the question is how that objective be achieved. I suppose it is not necessary to make any alterations in the form of the Bill in which it was introduced. If any alteration is made in the Statute, the objective achieved would be exactly the same. It becomes a consequential thing. It gives the definition of both the types of colleges. Now there would be two types of colleges i.e., the constituent colleges and the affiliated colleges. This thing would come up in the Statutes at its proper place, and the result would be exactly what we can possibly get by changing the Act. My friend apprehends that if this thing was kept in the Statutes only and not in the Act, it may not be easily changed. I suppose there would be no such difficulty because no alteration can be made in the Statutes unless it comes up before the Visitor, or, in

other words, unless the Government approve it. And as I stated there was no reason to believe that the Government wanted to change the fundamental aspect of the Delhi University for nothing. However I do not find there is any special need for it. But as the Government are in complete agreement with the main objective of the Bill, I would have no objection whatsoever to make the alteration here and add the other category of colleges, after giving a definition thereof, if the House feels any necessity of doing so.

Pandit Kunzru: In view of what has been said just now by the Education Minister I shall not ask for reference of the Bill to Select Committee, but I hope that at a later stage you will allow me to make a few observations with regard to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: He may do it now, if he likes.

Pandit Kunzru: It is true that, as the hon. the Education Minister has said, the principles underlying the Amendment Bill have already been considered in the case of two other Central Universities. He has at the same time pointed out the essential difference between the character of the Delhi University and that of the two other universities, namely the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University. I have not been able to look carefully into all the provisions of the Bill, but I am not in favour of changing the Statutes of the Delhi University in the way the Statutes of the Banaras and the Aligarh Universities have been changed. I hope that when the question of making changes in the Statutes is considered, the Education Minister will appoint a committee to consider them just as he did when the Statutes relating to the other two Central Universities were considered. I express this hope for this reason. As I have already said, the Delhi University is in some respects, in some important respects, different from the other two Universities. Apart from that it is working in a different manner also. Besides, I confess that though the changes made in the Statutes of the Banaras and Aligarh Universities were made with the approval of the majority of members, I feel that we have gone a little too far in order to prevent elections. The desirability of reducing the number of elections is accepted on all hands. But I think we should not allow elections to become a bug-bear to us and should not fight shy of them in all circumstances.

It is, I think, desirable, therefore, that the changes in the Statutes of the other two universities should not be blindly adopted in the case of the Delhi University. It is desirable and indeed necessary that another Committee should be appointed to consider the changes required in the Statutes of the Delhi University in order to bring them into line with the provisions of the Bill. That Committee may be supplied with the Statutes of the Banaras and Aligarh Universities and I have no doubt that where it differs from them, it will do so after mature consideration.

I do not know whether my hon. friend wants that the Bill should be passed immediately. I suppose it will take some time in order to introduce into the Act the definitions of a constituent college and an affiliated college.

مولانا آزاد : وہ تو ابھی پیش کیا جا سکتا ہے — دو لائن کی بات ہے - آپ پیش کر دیں -

[*Maulana Azad*: That can be done just now. This is a matter of two lines. You may do it.]

Pandit Kunzru: I confess I have not got the definition of an "affiliated college". The definition of a constituent college as given in the Act itself may be accepted, while the new definition about an affiliated college may be added.

مولانا آزاد : A constituent college means a college constituted under section 34.—

چونکہ یہ سیکشن ۳۴ میں موجود ہے - یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ کارروائی جاری رکھی جائے اور اس اثنا میں جو امتدات ہے اس کو ہم پیش کر دیں یا مہرے آنریبل دوست پیش کر دیں۔ کارروائی جاری رکھی جائے -

[*Maulana Azad*: A constituent college means a college constituted under section 34. As this is already there, in section 34 we can continue the proceedings and in the meantime can introduce the amendment as well; or my hon. friend may move it but the Bill may be proceeded with.]

Mr. Speaker: We need not take up the time of the House in searching for definitions. The motion for consideration, as suggested by the hon. Minister, may continue and in the meanwhile the hon. Minister will instruct his Ministry to look into the amendments necessary in the light of the agreed changes and I will allow those agreed amendments. Has the hon. Member to say anything more?

Pandit Kunzru: I do not want to say anything more except to point out that the definition of a college, as given in section 2 of the Delhi University Act, will suffice for a constituent college. All that has to be done is to say that "a constituent college means an institution maintained or recognised by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act in which instruction is provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes and in which provision is made for residence of students of the University". [Clause (a) of section 2 of the Delhi University Act]. Some further changes may be necessary in view of this amendment. I think that the Education Minister will have to ask his Ministry to draft the definitions so that there may be no inconsistency between them and the amendments that will be introduced.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (West Bengal): I am sorry that *Pandit Kunzru* did not move his motion for reference to Select Committee for that would have given us an opportunity to place certain matters before this House and get the decisions of the House thereon. I have not been able to appreciate the exact reason why the Hon. Minister of Education wants that the Bill should be hurriedly passed by this Parliament. In fact the President in his Address definitely assured the House that only urgent and non-controversial matters will be taken up at this last session of Parliament. The hon. Minister has tried to explain it away by saying that this Bill does not raise any new matter but only seeks to apply to the Delhi University certain provisions which have already been approved by the House in respect of Banaras and Aligarh. At the same time, in his speech he pointed out that there was one fundamental difference between the Delhi University on the one hand and Banaras and Aligarh Universities on the other and that was with regard to the character of the University. As you know, Sir, Aligarh and Banaras are unitary types of University, whereas Delhi is a federating type. In fact, this Bill seeks to change the very preamble of the existing Delhi University Act, and the hon. Minister tried to explain it by saying that there

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

are solid reasons why this should be done. I have no desire to join issue with him on this point. When Delhi University was started, it was rightly regarded as a University for teaching and research purposes only and it was to have a number of constituent colleges and also certain departments of its own catering for higher studies and research. Later on, new conditions have come into existence in this city. The population of Delhi has increased. Other institutions which cannot ever aspire to be constituent colleges have also come into being, which may be affiliated to the Punjab University or to any other University outside Delhi or they may be affiliated to Delhi University. Naturally, if the wishes of the local people are to be respected, they would prefer their children to be educated in institutions which will have direct contact with the University of the city. I have no quarrel with the Education Minister with regard to that point, but this changes the very character of the Delhi University. Pandit Kunzru meets it half-way by suggesting that the Act should include definitions of constituent colleges and affiliated colleges so that there may not be pressure brought to bear upon the authorities of Delhi University at a later stage by the representatives of the affiliated colleges to remodel the functioning of the University in such a way as to affect adversely its main purpose, viz. Honours or Post-Graduate teaching and higher research. But I ask, Sir, does it by itself meet the entire object we have in view? Why should there be this hurry to pass this Bill without reference to Select Committee? And that by this last session of this Parliament? Now, when we were discussing the amendments to the Banaras and Aligarh Universities Bills, it was pointed out that the duty of drawing up Statutes should not be left to the Central Government. The House will remember that there was opposition from many Members of this House indicating that it would be desirable to have the first Statutes passed by the House itself, and when the matter was discussed by the Select Committee, the hon. Minister of Education who was also impressed by the force of the above argument, admitted that a *via media* might be found out. I believe it was he who suggested that a Committee of the Members of the House might be appointed who would be asked to prepare or help the Government in preparing the first set of Statutes, which would also be done in consultation with the Universities concerned. Now this does not find any place in the Act itself. That was the verbal assurance

which was given by the hon. Minister of Education. I am not aware whether in framing these Statutes for the Aligarh and Benares Universities any such Committee was appointed by the hon. Minister of Education or whether any consultation took place with the Members of Parliament.

مولانا آزاد : کمیٹی بیٹھی تھی ۔

[Maulana Azad: The Committee did meet.]

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The Committee did meet. This is not a desirable state of affairs. It is not a question of informal consultation with some Members of Parliament. Then another important question arises: This Parliament would soon go out of existence. A new Parliament will come into being and that Parliament will include a large number of new Members. Is it the intention of Government to frame the first set of Statutes of the Delhi University before the new Parliament comes into existence? Is the Government going to anticipate the viewpoints of the new Parliament? That will hardly be fair to the new Parliament, unless there is anything which is really urgent that the Bill has to be passed at once. It would have been better if the Bill had been brought before the new House or at least an opportunity given to a Select Committee to consider the various points in the matter. The Banaras and Aligarh Universities stand on an entirely different footing. They were denominational institutions. They were institutions which were founded by private benefactions at the first stage, at the request of the representatives of the two great communities of India, Hindus and Muslims. Ultimately, Government came into the picture at a later stage and gave large benefactions, but they both had a history and traditions of their own. On the other hand, the Delhi University was created by the Government by its own volition, and it is now occupying a unique position in view of the fact that it is situated in the capital city of India. As has been pointed out by the Radhakrishnan Committee, there are various directions in which the Delhi University may be expected to develop in future, and it has also indicated the association which this University should have, with the institutions already existing in Delhi, not only in Delhi but also with men and institutions outside Delhi. A certain percentage of seats was to be reserved for persons coming from all parts of India, this being a

University which is situated in the capital city of India. For people belonging to the various Provinces who may be coming here either on business, or for service or for other reasons, there should be facilities made available, so that their children may receive their education here. Now, all these circumstances have to be considered and considered sympathetically. The sweet reply of the Education Minister is that he will consider all these matters and embody them in the Statutes which the Central Government will frame. Then, we need not take much time of the House and we can have just only one clause and say that there shall be a University in Delhi and that everything in connection with the Delhi University will be regulated by Statutes which will be framed by the Central Government in the first instance. I was one of the Members who protested on the last occasion that this habit of Government in taking away the right of the Parliament to embody their decisions in the body of the Act itself and to include them as Statutes should not be encouraged too much. It is dangerous for the executive to decide matters which really fall within the purview of Parliament. Now take for instance the composition of the various authorities of the University. They are to be determined by Statutes. At present they are determined by the Act. Take for instance the powers of the Vice-Chancellor and the method of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. These are matters in respect of which Parliament should have something to say and it should not simply say that these matters shall be laid down by Statutes, which means that it is left to the Central Government, to the executive, to determine these very important questions, on the proper determination of which depends the future existence of the University as a whole. I would therefore ask the hon. Minister if it is at all possible, unless there is something very urgent which needs the passing of this Bill during this session, that he need not press this Bill now. Though no doubt the House as at present composed did give Government the authority in respect of the Banaras and Aligarh Universities, you give a chance to the new Parliament to express its viewpoint on these important questions re. Delhi. At any rate the new Members should be able to advise the Central Government as to how the only federated University in India situated in the capital city of this country should function. For instance I would very much like to know on this occasion as to how the Delhi University has functioned in accordance with

the model on which it has been established, how it has kept a watch on the standards of teaching and research, how the different faculties which had recently been added to the University, including the Teaching Department etc. have functioned. We should have a debate on these very important questions relating to the existing working of the University. If it is afterwards the wish of the House that this very important change should be made in the entire structure of the University, namely a combination of teaching and research on the one hand and affiliating functions on the other, then the manner in which these dual functions will be discharged by the University should be generally outlined in the Act itself, instead of leaving everything vaguely to be determined by the Statutes. For, those of us who have been associated with Universities know very well that while a University has to maintain its proper standards in relation to its teaching and research activities it has also to see that the affiliating institutions which are associated with the University are encouraged to raise their standard in a proper way. Otherwise, what happens is not a case of levelling up as the hon. Minister stated but it usually becomes a case of levelling down, and the standards of these higher departments of the University, be they concerned with teaching or research activity will go down in order to keep pace with the standard adopted by the affiliating institutions. No doubt matters are left to the Court but the Court will include a large percentage of representatives who may not be quite interested in the keeping up of the standards of teaching and research activities of the University. The only body which can decide this matter is the Parliament, not the executive. I do not want the executive should take the responsibility, but matters of policy should be fully considered and decided by the House itself and then with regard to the framing of the Statutes for the purpose of implementing the questions of policy which may be laid down we may leave the matter to the Central Government. But now the proposal is to take away the powers which already vest in Parliament. We previously passed the Statutes. The Statutes form part of the Delhi University Act and now it is suggested, on the model of Aligarh and Banaras, that all these Statutes will be brushed aside and we will have some simple clauses included in the Delhi University Act and the rest will be left in the hands of the executive. I would therefore suggest that the hon. Minister may either have a Select Committee appointed so that

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

we can go into the details of each of these provisions or, preferably, unless there is anything very urgent, that he need not press this Bill during this session and leave it to the new House to decide how the Delhi University Act should be amended and how the Delhi University should be administered in future.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): Originally I thought that there was every reason for supporting the motion of the hon. Minister for taking the Bill into consideration, and I also still feel that the amendments suggested are more or less of the same pattern if not identical with those which the House has already approved of on two occasions. The hon. Member who has just sat down (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee) has, however, advanced very weighty arguments in support of two distinct propositions. The two propositions are that the Bill should be either deferred altogether or in the alternative referred to a Select Committee. Whether it would serve his purpose and whether it would satisfy him if the Bill is merely referred to a Select Committee or whether it would be still more preferable to defer the consideration of the Bill altogether till the new Parliament comes into existence it was not very easy to follow. On comparing the weight of the arguments advanced by him on these two propositions I am inclined to agree with him so far as the latter one is concerned, that is to defer the consideration of the Bill until the new Parliament comes into existence. But if at the same time we look at the character of the amendments I feel that reference to Select Committee is unnecessary, although there would not be a proper opportunity to discuss the work that has been done by this University and to know and understand what advantages we have secured as a result of the various measures and policies adopted by the Delhi University. It should also be possible to bring in more radical changes in the constitution of the Delhi University into force even at a later stage if we so desire. So by the mere reference of the Bill to a Select Committee the latter aim of my friend would not be served. But looking to the amendments that have been proposed I think the reference to Select Committee is not necessary in view especially of the fact that we have adopted not only the various amendments suggested here but even the wording that has been proposed. If it is possible for the hon. Minister, however, to accept the latter submission of his and if he is prepared to defer the Bill—which I think is

probably not possible—I would not be sorry. But so far as the suggestion of a reference to the Select Committee is concerned, I think the Select Committee would be able to do precious little in view of the fact that similar amendments have been made to the other two Acts and they follow identically the recommendations of the University Education Commission. It is, however, a fact that the House never had an opportunity of discussing adequately all the far-reaching recommendations made by the University Education Commission at any moment. On the last two occasions when we debated at some length the two Bills, the Aligarh and the Benares University Bills, we were in a terrific hurry and we were asked to shorten our speeches and we were also told, for want of time, that we should not delay the passing of these Bills. Those were the only two occasions when it was possible to put in some observations as to the state and condition of University Education in this country. There is this bulky volume produced by very learned and expert persons, and everybody understands what importance we should attach to higher education, and especially University education.

Again there is a complaint, and a justifiable complaint, that our University education has followed a particular pattern which is not of indigenous growth. It has been copied from foreign countries and the University Commission itself has more than once said that the present Universities have been brought up on certain fundamental considerations not altogether indigenous to this country but in many respects alien and foreign to the genius of our countrymen. That being so there is much to be said in favour of the proposition that there should be some occasion given to Parliament to have its full say not only on whether these recommendations should be accepted or not but to consider the whole structure of University education and to give guidance to the various Universities that are in existence as well as those which we hope will be coming into existence so that they will not be merely replicas of the present structure of the Universities but will be modelled on new lines. So far as this Bill is concerned, however, I feel that a mere reference to a Select Committee will not take us any farther than where we are. I do not think there is a possibility of any changes being made as a result of a reference to a Select Committee so far as this Bill is concerned; and if there are changes contemplated by my

hon. friend Dr. Mookerjee, they will be probably outside the scope of the Bill as it stands today. From that point of view, I feel that if it is possible for the hon. Minister to defer consideration altogether, that would be a desirable proposition to accept. But, if that is not possible, reference to a Select Committee will not be of any use.

However, I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words connected with University education and the policy of the Central Government so far as University education is concerned. I do agree with Dr. Mookerjee that the Delhi University enjoys a unique position among similar institutions in the whole country. It cannot be altogether compared with the other Universities, although we are going to base our amendments on the amendments which we have made in the Aligarh and Benares University Acts. This University stands by itself and quite apart from the rest not only because it is situated in the capital of the country, but because there are many features which are peculiar to this University. Secondly, it is the one institution to which I for one would look for redress of some of the grievances of some of the colleges. I refer particularly to the difficulties that we are likely to experience hereafter in regard to institutions having their own medium of instruction. I had gone to the extent of suggesting that the Benares Hindu University Act should be so amended that it should be able to affiliate any institution of a collegiate status having any medium of instruction whatsoever. That was not possible; that was not acceptable to Government. The only course, the only hope left before me is therefore to see if the character of the Delhi University could be altered in such a way as to permit it to have affiliated to it any institution in the whole country having a medium of instruction not acceptable to the University in the area of which University that institution is situated. Of course, this is a very high aim, a very big ideal which it is not possible to discuss fully on the occasion of this amending Bill. But that is, Sir, a problem which I would like particularly to bring to the notice of the Central Government and the hon. Minister, viz., whether the Delhi University will be able at some future date to carry out the aim that I have in my mind or whether it will be possible to organise some Federal University in the near future or at a later date by which this difficulty of the people who are congregating more and more from one Province to another, and people speaking one language going to stay as permanent

residents in another State could be removed. What is going to be the fate of these people? What is going to be the fate of those institutions? What arrangements are likely to be made to meet the difficulties which confront them at the present moment? I urge consideration of these pertinent questions.

Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Central Government and the hon. Minister on this occasion is whether at any time in the near future the Central Government is going to see that a minimum standard of financial resources and efficiency of administration is maintained by every University. I am quite happy and quite pleased that large grants are made available for those Universities which are centrally administered institutions, and which are constituted by Acts of the Central legislature. I do not mind their getting large grants. But, if we compare the finances of other Universities, we will find that they vary so much and that some of the institutions going by the name of Universities are hardly worth being called Universities. Their financial resources are confined to the income they derive from fees for examinations: nothing beyond that. The assistance that they get from the State Governments is so meagre that they cannot possibly have any of the facilities which a University in the modern age is expected to have. Under these circumstances, I would like very much to know whether it will be possible for the hon. Minister to press on the Central Government to allocate at any near period, say, within a year or so, a certain fund which could give assistance to those Universities so that a minimum standard of efficiency of administration and financial stability might be ensured.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): Let the Central Government take over all the Universities; they will have ample finances.

Dr. Deshmukh: My sister wishes that the Central Government should take over all the Universities. I think that is too far to hope.

Shrimati Durgabai: I say they will have ample finances.

Dr. Deshmukh: The other point that I would like to urge on the hon. Minister is this. After all, as a result of this amendment, we will be having more or less the same pattern of administration. We created the Vishva-Bharathi. I for one wish to offer my congratulations to the hon. Minister for the expedition with which he has given his support to the recommendations of the University Commission and has accepted the

[Dr. Deshmukh]

recommendations made by them in respect of the three Universities. He has also given us the Vishva-Bharathi as a University. For that, he not only deserves our congratulations, but also our thanks. If, however, we look at the structure of these four Universities, we find that their pattern and their structures are more or less the same. What the University Commission has repeatedly laid emphasis on is that University education, instead of following the beaten track, should undertake new experiments and that Universities should be organised with new ideals and new patterns. In the country people are not wanting who are trying to bring into existence Universities, not altogether of the same character as existing ones. But they suffer from financial difficulties. There are efforts being made to organise institutions more or less of an original nature. In accordance with the recommendations made by the University Commission, it will be possible for the Central Government and the hon. Minister to give these institutions and these experiments every chance and every support. That is a submission which is in conformity with the recommendations of the University Commission and I hope that my submission will be accepted by the hon. Minister, and that he will be pleased to see that wherever attempts are made to establish institutions, not on the lines of the existing Universities, but on the basis of different considerations, suited to the modern age and modern ideas, those efforts are encouraged and financial assistance in a liberal measure is given to them. These are essentially private efforts, and private efforts always do better than purely Government efforts. That is the experience of everyone in the field of education. For every rupee of contribution which the Government makes, the private institution finds two in order to meet the expenditure. Whenever we meet educational experts and other people, they always speak very sympathetically; but when the occasion comes for the translation of that sympathy into action, we find that the same sympathy is not forthcoming. I hope, so far as the new experiments are concerned, the hon. Minister will see that a more liberal assistance is given to them without loss of much time.

With these words, I support the motion made by the hon. Minister, namely that the Bill be taken into consideration immediately.

4 P.M.

Shri B. K. Das: The hon. Minister pointed out that this University has a

special feature and it is distinct from the two other Universities about which this House had occasion to debate and pass Bills: the Benares and Aligarh Universities. He wants to bring this Bill in order to bring the Delhi University Act in line with the other two Acts already amended. The Hindu University and the Aligarh University are unitary teaching Universities and the Delhi University is of a special character as it is a federative University. The hon. Minister wants and he has expressed this desire, to accept some amendment so as to retain the federative character of this University. He has in fact, pointed out, that he would be agreeable to accepting a definition of constituent colleges and affiliated colleges in the body of this Bill, and that would, in his opinion, be enough for the purpose of maintaining the special character of this University. But to me it seems that even after accepting such amendments to the Bill, the federative character of this University may not be very distinct. Therefore I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should, bearing in mind the special character of this University, suggest some other amendments so as to make the federative character of this University quite distinct so that in future, the fear that was expressed by Pandit Kunzru here may not come true. For instance, I may point out that in clause 2, it is suggested that in place of the words "unitary, teaching, residential University", the words "teaching and affiliating University" should be substituted. Here, of course, we are changing the residential character in view of the changed circumstances, and in view of the fact that there are many colleges which are coming into being due to the advent of refugee students and also as there are still several colleges to be affiliated to this Delhi University. Therefore for the words "residential University" the words "affiliating University" are to be substituted. I think that some such name as "a federative University" should be given to this university, so that it may always be a special characteristic of this University.

Moreover, from now a lot of power is to be given to the Court because the Court shall be the supreme authority and the Statutes, including the powers to determine the conditions of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, will depend upon the decision of the Court. I would very much like that in a University like this the powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor should be definitely laid down in the Act

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

itself. I would therefore suggest to the hon. Minister that when the first Statutes are being laid down, there should be a Committee to suggest what Statutes would be suitable. In short, my fear is that when there is a great number of colleges affiliated to this University, its special character may not be maintained and the constituent colleges, as Pandit Kunzru pointed out, might be swamped by the affiliated colleges. I hope the hon. Minister will take that also into consideration.

To sum up, I want the federative character of the University to be maintained and I would request the hon. Minister to suggest some amendment of the Bill to bring about this effect.

With these words, I support the motion.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): I also feel great hesitation in supporting this motion, for one thing because I cannot see the extreme urgency why in this session when we were assured that it would take up only non-controversial matters, this measure should be brought up and desired to be passed in such hurry. No suggestion is made, no indication is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which can justify the introduction of the measure, the desire to have it passed immediately. Reference is made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the recommendations of the University Commission, saying that the implementation of those recommendations is desirable. Each University having its own history, its own record, its own special place in the scheme of our national education will have to be treated separately. The recommendations of the University Commission are more in the nature of a guide than an absolute charter that we ought to follow in every place. Moreover, these recommendations themselves suggest the desirability of variation, of variety, in the form and structure and functions of Universities. The piece of legislation that is now before the House is similar to the two that were introduced last session and this recommendation of the Commission does not seem to have been fully accepted by the authorities concerned. In fact, there seems to be a tendency to patternise Universities and leave very little room for any kind of originality or specialisation or for developing on special lines that Universities might and should in this country. We find that the authorities tend more and more to centralise power and the fact that they are in a

308 P. A. D.

position to make grants is instrumental in making the Universities dependent more and more upon the Central Government. The essence as far as I can see of University education and the way to get the best results from them is to give them autonomy, the greatest possible measure of freedom, and this would be incompatible with their dependence on the Government for the grants that they receive. If the ideas, therefore, which are adumbrated in the University Education Commission's report are to be truly carried out in the spirit and in the sense in which those ideas have been propounded, then I submit it would be far more desirable to have some kind of general pattern worked out, leaving ample room for variety, for individuality in Universities not only in the different regions, but also for different faculties also perhaps, for different creeds or schools of thought, and in that way bring about a richness which patternization of the type adopted by these legislative measures does not encourage.

Speaking last time on the subject of the Benares University Act and its cognate Act the Aligarh University Act, I had to point out that the essence of university education, the fullness of it, would demand a much greater variety than we are tending to show in this country while organising and activating University education in the country. I think that in the University, as an hon. Member just now pointed out, the scope for the individual or what he called private enterprise, is very much neglected. Up till now we have thought of private enterprise in regard to Universities only in the shape of donations or charities that some well-inclined persons may come forward to make, to develop certain functions or to commemorate their own names. But private enterprise of the type that I am thinking of is conceived in the spirit of initiative by teachers and by individuals capable of very original and independent thought of their own and schemes of education which they would like to implement and which they would like to develop in their own way, provided certain facilities like recognition etc. are available to them. In the scheme of things as given here that is not and will not be easily available and therefore it seems to me that if you are to consider the recommendations of the University Commission as suggested in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in this Bill as a sort of guide to you, then you would have to overhaul the whole University system in this country and not taking them by bits and holding up these bits as so many precedents for you to copy. That is a fundamentally

[Prof. K. T. Shah]

objectionable policy and as such I would like to oppose a motion like this.

Another consideration which prompts me to register this opposition is in regard to the structure and functions of the various bodies in the University which are also brought under the Statute and not introduced in the main Act itself, so that changes may be made by the changing gusts of winds in the University or other considerations extraneous to the University, which would not be desirable in the interest of the University itself. If you are going to regulate University education by legislation, if you are going to provide for the activities of such eminent or exalted bodies as the Universities by specific Acts, then I think it would be just as well to provide for at least the essential matters, in the main Act and leave only the mechanical or application part to Statutes or Ordinances that may be framed thereafter.

My main point, however, is that the present proposition is by no means very urgent and that if you wish to alter the University, which has a special character of its own (and it is recognised that it has a special character), then it would be desirable and be in the fitness of things that the matter be postponed for the present and when the new House meets it should be given the proper opportunity to consider it in all its aspects and it should not be rushed through in the manner which is sought to be done here. There has been also evidence that the University authorities themselves are by no means happy over the proposed change. If you create in this country exalted bodies of eminent persons, each distinguished in their own field of learning and entrust them with the so-called autonomous organisation of a University, then it is but fair and proper that you should also consider their objections, if any, by giving full time and due consideration to their point of view as well. So far as I can judge from press reports it seems that the authorities of the University bodies are by no means in favour of this legislation as such I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw the motion or allow it to be considered in all its aspects if not by a Select Committee, then at least by the authorities primarily concerned, namely the Delhi University authorities and then at a later stage when the new House is formed to bring it up again so that they would not incur the reproach of hustling a legislation of a fundamental character through the fag end of a Parliament's life.

مولانا آر د : بعض دوستوں نے یہ خیال ظاہر کیا ہے کہ یہ بل اس طرح کیوں پھس گیا ہے اور اس کو پاس کرنے کی جلدی کیا ہے - اور کیوں نہ اسے نئی پارلیمنٹ پر چھوڑ دیا جائے - اس کی وجہ تو میں اپنی مختصر تقریر میں بتلا چکا تھا کہ دراصل یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کمیشن نے ان تہوں یونیورسٹیوں کے بارے میں - علی گڑھ یٹارس اور دہلی - ایک ہی طرح پر بحث کی تھی اور ایک ہی طرح کی تبدیلیاں پھس کی تھیں - چنانچہ ایک ہی طور پر یہ تہوں بل تیار کئے گئے تھے - وقت کر کسی کی وجہ سے دو بل تو پاس ہو سکے اور یہ بل پاس نہ ہو سکا اور اس وقت یہی سمجھا گیا تھا کہ اگر فروری میں موقع ملا تو ہم اس کو پیش کر دیں گے - اس لئے کوئی وجہ نہیں معلوم ہوتی کہ نئی پارلیمنٹ پر اس کو چھوڑ دیا جائے - یہ کوئی ایسا معاملہ نہیں ہے کہ نئی پارلیمنٹ آوے گی تو وہ اس کے بارے میں کوئی نئے خیالات لے کر آئے گی اور نئے بل کی ضرورت ہو گی - یہ یونیورسٹی کا معاملہ ہے جس میں تھوڑی تبدیلیاں کرنی ہیں - کچھ تو ان حالات کی بناء پر جو کانستٹیوشن (Consti-tution) کی وجہ سے پھس ہوئے ہیں یا بعض اصلاحات کی وجہ سے -

اس طرح کے دو بل ترمیم کے ہم منظور کر چکے ہیں اور ہر طرح کی تبدیلیاں کر چکے ہیں۔ اسی طرح کی تبدیلی اس میں ہے اور کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ اس معاملہ کو لٹکائے رکھیں۔ اس طرح سے اگر اس کو لٹکائے رکھا گیا تو بہت سی باتیں جو یونیورسٹی کے کرنے کی ہیں اور یونیورسٹی کے متعلق سوچنے کی ہیں وہ سب ادھوری رہ جائیں گی اور لٹکتی ہوئی رہیں گی اور صاف نہیں ہونگی۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس معاملہ کو ابھی چھوڑ دینا کسی طرح مناسب نہیں ہو گا۔

دوسرے یہ چہز کہ یہ سلہکت کمیٹی کو سپرد کیا جائے اس کی بھی میں ضرورت نہیں سمجھ سکتا۔ جو بھی معاملے ایسے ہو سکتے ہیں کہ جن پر سلہکت کمیٹی غور کرے ان تمام معاملوں پر آپ غور کر چکے ہیں اور جو سلہکت کمیٹی آپ نے بنا اس پر علیحدہ پر بلائی تھی وہ اس میں سے ایک ایک چہز پر غور کر چکی ہے۔ اس لئے کوئی ایسی نئی بات نہیں ہے کہ سلہکت کمیٹی اس پر بیٹھ کر غور کرے۔ صرف ایک تبدیلی جو اس میں کی گئی ہے اس کے متعلق بھی گورنمنٹ تیار ہے کہ اس تبدیلی کو ایسا روپ دے دیا جائے کہ جس کی وجہ سے جو مقصد دہلی یونیورسٹی کا ہے وہ پورا ہو جائے۔ خیال ہے کیا گیا تھا کہ یہاں بل میں تبدیلی کی ضرورت

نہیں ہے۔ اسٹیٹوٹ (Statute) میں وہ تبدیلی کی جائے گی۔ لیکن بہر حال گورنمنٹ اس پر کچھ کہیں (keen) نہیں ہے۔ یہ تبدیلی اس میں کی جا سکتی ہے۔

ایک اور سوال اٹھایا گیا ہے اسٹیٹوٹ کا کہ بنا اس اور علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے لئے یہ طریقہ تجویز کیا گیا تھا کہ ہاؤس کی ایک کمیٹی ہو اور اس کے مشورہ سے وہ انجام دیا جائے۔ چنانچہ وہ کمیٹی بتھائی گئی تھی اور اسی کی صلاح سے اسٹیٹوٹ بلانے گئے۔ ہم نے اس کی کوئی خاص ضرورت نہیں سمجھی تھی کہ دہلی یونیورسٹی کے لئے اس طرح کی کوئی کمیٹی بلانی جائے۔ لیکن بہر حال یہ محسوس کیا جاتا ہے کہ اس طرح کی کمیٹی بلانا بہتر ہوگا تو گورنمنٹ کو اس میں کوئی تامل نہیں ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نہایت خوشی سے اس طرح کی ہاؤس کی ایک کمیٹی بنادینگی اور اس کمیٹی کے سامنے جو تبدیلیاں اسٹیٹوٹ سے کرنی ہیں رکھ دیگی اور اس کے مشورہ سے ان تبدیلیوں کو کرے گی۔ یہ بھی کوئی ایسی چہز نہیں ہے کہ جس کی وجہ سے ہم اس بل پر غور کرنا ملتوی رکھیں۔

(English translation of the above speech)

Maulana Azad: Some of my hon. friends have questioned the wisdom of presenting the Bill at this juncture and not leaving it to the new Parliament. As I have already explained in

[Maulana Azad]

my short speech, the University Education Commission considered the problems of the Benares, the Aligarh and the Delhi Universities at a uniform level and recommended changes accordingly. Three similar Bills were drafted. Due to lack of sufficient time only two of them were passed but the one, now before the House, could not be introduced. At that time we intended to introduce it in February, if time permitted. In view of this there is no reason why it should be left to the new House. It is not an issue on which the new House is likely to feel differently and thus necessitate drafting a new Bill. The Bill concerns a university and certain changes have to be made, partly on account of our Constitution and partly on account of certain reforms. The House has already passed two amending Bills of a similar nature, and there is no reason why this one should be postponed. If we let it remain hanging in the balance, several matters about the university which have to be considered and straightened out, will remain as they are, incomplete and unclarified. Taking all this into account, I feel that it would be improper to postpone this Bill.

Secondly, I do not think it is necessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. All the questions which can be considered by a Select Committee, have already been examined by the Select Committee to which the Bills relating to Aligarh and Benares Universities were referred. There is nothing new in the Bill which may warrant its reference to a Select Committee. There is only one point of difference and the Government are ready to give it such a complexion as to fulfil the object of the Delhi University. It was thought that a modification in the Bill is not necessary. That modification will be carried out in the Statutes. But the Government are not in the least keen about it. The Bill can be modified.

It was suggested that a Committee should be appointed to advise on drafting Statutes for the Aligarh and the Benares Universities. A Committee was appointed and Statutes were drafted on the basis of their recommendations. We did not consider it necessary to appoint any such Committee with regard to the Statutes concerning the Delhi University. But if the House feels otherwise, the Government will have no objection. The Government will be pleased to appoint such a Committee of the House and will carry out the changes in the Statutes according to the advice of the

Committee. This also is no good reason why consideration of such an important Bill should be postponed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I see that there are no amendments.....

Pandit Kuzaru: There are certain amendments that are going to be put forward by the Education Minister himself and they will be moved after consultation between us.

مولانا آزاد : ہاں وہ تبدیلی جو
میں نے آپ سے کہی ہے اس کے لئے
تو میں تیار ہوں - لیکن مہرا یہ
خیال ہے کہ اس پر لا منسٹری
(Ministry of Law) سے کچھ مشورہ
کر لیا جاتا کہ اس کے وردنگ
(wording) کیا ہوں - لیکن وہ
امدعات میں خود پیھی کر دونا
اور اسے منظور کر لوں گا - تو آئے گی
کارروائی کو آپ جاری رکھیں اور جو
دوسرے سیکشن ہیں ان پر آپ غور
کریں - اتنے عرصہ میں ہم اس چیز
پر غور کر لینگے -

[Maulana Azad: I am prepared to accept the amendment, I have indicated. But I think it would be better to consult the Law Ministry about its wording. I shall myself move that amendment and accept it. The House may proceed with the consideration of other clauses of the Bill. Meanwhile we shall have finished with the consultations on this issue.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not able to follow. We are going through the clauses now and the amendments have to be moved immediately. I can get through the second reading now, clause by clause, and if there are any verbal alterations I can allow them at the third reading. But any alterations of substance must be done only now.

مولانا آزاد : جو ہم سیکشن ۳ میں کریں گے وہ سبستینشل (substantial) ہے لیکن چونکہ وقت تھوڑا ہے اس لئے وقت کو بچانے کے لئے مہری تجویز ہے کہ آپ سیکشن ۳ کو چھوڑ کر باقی کارروائی جاری رکھیں اور اتنے عرصے میں آدھ گھنٹے کے اندر ہم اس کو طے کر لیں گے۔

[Maulana Azad: The alteration we want to make in clause 3 is substantial. But because we are short of time, I suggest that the House should go on with the discussion leaving clause 3 aside. Within half an hour we shall take a decision with regard to that alteration.]

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker: अच्छा ठीक है।
(I agree)
I will put these clauses to the House.

Shri Kamath: I submit, Sir, that the clauses may be put to the House one after another. We may like to speak on individual clauses.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of long title and preamble, Act VIII of 1922)

Shri B. K. Das: May I suggest that the hon. Minister may kindly consider whether the word "federative" may not be used here? Clause 2 as it stands suggests that for the words "unitary teaching and residential University", the words "teaching and affiliating University" shall be substituted. I would suggest for my hon. friend's consideration the words "teaching and federative University".

مولانا آزاد : میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ ایفیلیٹیڈ (affiliated) لفظ کے بڑھانے سے کوئی خاص نتیجہ نکلے گا۔ اس لئے کہ جب ہم نے اس میں تبدیلی کر دی اور آگے چل کر یہ چھوڑ بھی صاف کر رہے ہیں کہ جو کالج ایفیلیٹیڈ کئے جائیں گے ان کی دو

قسمیں ہوں گی۔ ایک کانسٹی ٹیوٹنٹ کالج (constituent college) ہوں گے اور ایک ایفیلیٹیڈ اور ان کی تعلیم اسی درجے تک ہو گی۔ تو یونیورسٹی کا نہچر (nature) بالکل واضح ہو جاتا ہے چاہے یہ لفظ بڑھایا جاوے یا نہ بڑھایا جائے۔

[Maulana Azad: I do not think that the addition of the word "affiliated" will amount to anything. We have made the alteration and have also clarified that affiliated colleges would be of two types, namely, constituent colleges and affiliated colleges and that education imparted in them would be up to a certain standard. Thus the nature of the University becomes clear; it cannot be affected by the word "affiliated", it may be there or it may not be.]

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I would suggest that this Bill be adjourned for half an hour. We can take up the Explosives Bill in the meantime and after half an hour the hon. Minister will be ready to continue with this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it is desirable to postpone the clause-by-clause consideration of this Bill until the hon. Minister is ready with his amendment to clause 3.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that if the Explosives Bill does not go through then this will be taken up again, interrupting that Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: After finishing with the Explosives Bill we shall take up this Bill.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy-Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Bara-gohain): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, be taken into consideration."

The Indian Explosives Act was enacted in 1884 in order to empower the Central Government to make rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport and imports

[Shri Buragohain]

tion of explosives and to impose penalties for the contravention of those rules. As the Act is essentially of a technical and protective nature the penalty contemplated under its provisions is of fine and it is supposed to apply to persons normally engaged in the explosives industry and trade, and as the breaches were mostly technical no alternative punishment by way of imprisonment is provided. But on the whole there have been numerous instances to show that the breach of these rules has resulted in very serious accidents resulting in deaths of large numbers of persons including women and children. Very recently, on the 14th January, 1952, a very serious and unfortunate accident took place in District Quilon in Travancore-Cochin State. The preliminary report of the Inspector of Explosives, Southern Circle, Madras, who visited the place of occurrence on 21st January reveals a most undesirable state of affairs in regard to the storage and firing of gun-powder. The accident took place in the ancient and sacred temple of Ayyappan which on this particular day, that is the *Makara Shankranti* day, attracts a very large number of pilgrims. On this particular day it is said there were about two lakhs of pilgrims congregated at this temple. Firing of small pop guns is considered to be one of the items of religious ceremony observed by the pilgrims. A large number of pilgrims that collected there had also to cook their own food and they did so in improvised ovens and therefore the risk of fire was present everywhere in and around the temple premises. Suddenly on this particular day a fire broke out and a large number of pilgrims were caught in it and they received very serious burns. Up to the 23rd January twenty-eight were reported to have died and about an equal number still lying in hospital.

Similarly, several serious accidents have occurred, mostly in the South, and it is considered that the penalties provided by the provisions of the present law are quite inadequate as a deterrent. Therefore, it is now proposed in the present Bill to provide for increased fines and also, as an alternative, for imprisonment.

So far no amendments have been tabled by any hon. Member to this Bill and I hope this being a non-controversial measure will be accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, be taken into consideration."

Shri R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): I have to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward an amendment to this Explosives Act which I think is as old as a century. With reference to the incident in Quilon which was a tragic one, the figures of deaths given by the hon. Minister are not quite correct. It was reported in the local press that more than 60 or 70 persons met with tragic death at the Sabarimalai hill itself and more than 30 persons died at the hospital at Kottayam and at some other places.

There is a fundamental defect not only in the Act itself which I read some time ago but also in the operation of this Act in the Part B States. This latter defect was more responsible for this kind of tragic incidents in some of the Part B States, especially in my State. There the operation of this Act is now practically effected by the District Magistrate and the police and the officers of the Department of Explosives work only from Madras. Therefore there is no proper control as far as Part B States are concerned. Before the merger of these States the practice was that the States themselves controlled the whole thing and therefore there was no infringement of the laws. We had also separate laws regulating the handling of explosives in our own State. But now there is no proper control. Periodical inspections are quite essential and not only punishment. Therefore my request is that a subordinate office of the Explosives Department should be opened in the Part B States, or at least our officers—the District Magistrates or First Class Magistrates—should be empowered to take up this particular aspect of work in our own States. Otherwise, incidents like this will happen very often. Take for example what happened at the Sabarimalai temple. A huge stock of gun-powder was stored in the hills and this was responsible for the tragic incident. Not only did people die but a part of the temple was burnt down. Apart from Sabarimalai, similar incidents have happened in two other temples also and caused the death of five or six persons. Therefore, when you amend this law and give a severe punishment to the offenders, it is better to see that the law is given effect to by the local authorities, as otherwise there is no use of this law at all. I hope the hon. Minister will take these points into consideration.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): This Bill has not come a day too soon, because it is universally agreed that

we are passing through very difficult times, and not only in India but in many parts of the world an explosive situation is fast developing, and it is all the more necessary in the public interest that our very conscientious Ministers must see to it that at least in this respect, if not in others, they take care to see that unfortunate accidents do not occur damaging public property or life.

I would like to know firstly whether this incident was a solitary one in the south, or whether there have been similar tragic happenings which have made the Ministry sit up and take notice. If other accidents have occurred, then where have they occurred and how much has been the loss of public life and property? Secondly, I would like to know whether Government have taken any steps to see that the negligent officials are tracked down, and if no such action has been taken why did Government sit idle? In Delhi itself, there was a big fire a few months ago and the papers reported that there was quite a considerable loss of public property, if not of life. Did the Ministry enquire into this matter and if they did not, why did they not do so? How long has this deterioration as regards storage of explosives been going on, and what action have Government taken to tighten up the security measures? Lastly I may suggest, even at the risk of a little irrelevancy, that it is not uncommon or unusual for us to read about accidents to children and even grown-ups on account of explosives in the form of crackers during *Diwali* etc. I wonder if Government have taken any steps to impose restrictions or to inspect the manufacture of these explosives. Even though they are not highly explosive, they do result in damage to public life and property. If Government have not taken any steps, I would like to know why they have not done so. May I therefore ask the Deputy Minister to enlighten us if he can on these points? Or he may ask for time and the debate may be put off till tomorrow. I want information about storage of explosives in general, the machinery of inspection, the various explosions that have occurred so far, and the action taken against the officers responsible. I also want information as to the steps which Government propose to take to see that explosive crackers and other things manufactured in the country for children are quite harmless.

Shri Buragohain: I am obliged to my hon. friend Mr. Velayudhan for complimenting me on bringing this Bill. In this particular case, the

accident took place because the temple authorities permitted people to handle these explosives without any proper licence. The provisions of this Act have been extended to the Part B States since the 1st April, 1951. The matter is under enquiry and the District Magistrate is holding the enquiry. The Inspectorate of Explosives also will be represented in it and when the report is received, Government will consider what else can be done in this matter. It may be true that some more deaths have occurred in the meanwhile than I gave in my opening speech, because some of the injured persons in hospital were in a very precarious condition when the Inspector of Explosives visited that area.

Shri Kamath: I am afraid there is no quorum in the House. There should be thirty-two Members, whereas there are only twenty-nine present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Several Members have resigned and the quorum is now less than thirty-two. In any case, I see some three or four Members coming into the House. The discussion may continue.

Shri Kamth: The Deputy Minister cannot proceed unless there is quorum.

Shri Amolakh Chand (Uttar Pradesh): Several Members have resigned; so the number required to form the quorum will be less.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is there any control for the issue of gunpowder?

Shri Buragohain: Yes, it is certainly governed by the Act and also the rules framed thereunder. Nobody can use gunpowder without a licence.

Shri R. Velayudhan: For instance, in the accident to which I referred, a large quantity of gun-powder was found in a well.

Shri Buragohain: That is one of the matters which will be gone into during the course of the enquiry which is being held.

With regard to some of the points which have been raised by my hon. friend Mr. Kamath, I may tell him that this Bill was introduced in the last session of Parliament. For want of time it could not be proceeded with.

I have with me some figures relating to the accidents which took place since 1949. Most of these happened in the South.

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad (West Bengal): What is wrong with the South?

Shri Venkataraman (Madras): It is very explosive.

Shri Buragohain: In an accident in August, 1949 at Shanmuga Champion Fire Works Factory, Sivakasi, for instance, 23 persons, including 18 children, were killed and seven, including three children were injured, because no competent person experienced in handling explosives had been employed in the manufacturing shed.

In the year 1949, 96 accidents were reported in connection with explosives resulting in 83 persons being killed and 141 injured.

In 1950 the figures for the more serious accidents were 60 killed and 35 injured. According to the present provisions of the Act, in the event of loss of life, an enquiry has to be conducted by the District Magistrate himself. In any other case the enquiry can be held under the direction of the District Magistrate by a subordinate Magistrate. The result of the enquiry in either case has to be reported to the Central Government. That is how the Central Government comes to know of these accidents.

Shri Kamath: What about these accidents which the hon. Minister read out just now? What happened to the enquiries? Was anybody punished at all as a result of these enquiries?

Shri Buragohain: I have not got the details of these enquiries, but they must have been punished.

Shri Kamath: Unwarranted assumption.

Shri Buragohain: In some of the cases I have mentioned, they were holders of licences, but they employed incompetent persons. For instance they employed persons who did not have adequate knowledge of handling these explosives; in certain cases they employed children below 16 years of age.

Shri Kamath: Have their licences been cancelled?

Shri Buragohain: That is the least that has to be done, in the event of violation of a condition of the licence resulting in deaths and injury.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is it not a fact that in many cases the stores are near the working places? There is a rule under the Act that the store-house should be about 40 or 50 yards away from the working centre. This salutary provision is more often than not violated by the factory-owners.

Shri Buragohain: It is possible that accidents might have occurred due to defective storage. But these conditions are laid down in great detail in the licence itself and the rules cover all conceivable cases.

I do not think I can add anything more to what I have said. With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments tabled.

Clauses 1 to 3 were added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Buragohain: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT)
BILL—concl'd.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of long title and preamble, Act VIII of 1922)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 2; I shall, therefore, put it to the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Amendment of section 2, Act VIII of 1922)

Pandit Kunzru: I beg to move:

In page 1, for lines 18 and 19 substitute the following:

"(a) 'College' means an institution maintained or admitted to its privileges by the University, and includes an Affiliated College and a Constituent College.

Explanation I.—‘Affiliated College’ means an institution recognised by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes in which instruction is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes and Ordinances up to the Bachelor’s degree, but exclusive of Honours and post-graduate degrees;

Explanation II.—‘Constituent College’ means an institution recognised as such by the Executive Council in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes.”

This definition safeguards the position of the constituent colleges and lays down the limits within which the affiliated colleges will be able to provide instruction. This will, I think, meet the needs of the situation. I might, however, say that the solution embodied in this Bill has been brought forward by Government and in principle has been accepted by the Delhi University. I therefore raise no objection but left to myself, I should have preferred that new colleges started in the Delhi State which can teach up to the B.A. pass standard only should be allowed to be affiliated to the Punjab University. I am told that there might be some complications in that case. I do not know what the difficulties would have been but I think that solution would have been better than trying to make the University discharge two functions. However, in view of the fact that the Delhi University has accepted the additional responsibility that this Bill places on it, the new definition will provide both for the extension of higher education to meet the increase that has taken place in the population of Delhi during the last few years, and provide for the maintenance of a high standard of education by the University and the constituent colleges. I hope, therefore, that the House will accept that definition.

مولانا آزاد : مجھے منظور ہے۔

[Maulana Azad : I agree.]

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad: What is the definition? The difficulty is that no copies of the amendment are supplied to us, and so it is impossible for us to follow what is proposed and what is accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 1, for lines 18 and 19 substitute the following:

“(a) ‘College’ means an institution maintained or admitted to its

privileges by the University, and includes an Affiliated College and a Constituent College.

Explanation I.—‘Affiliated College’ means an institution recognised by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes in which instruction is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes and Ordinances up to the Bachelor’s degree but exclusive of Honours and post-graduate degrees;

Explanation II.—‘Constituent College’ means an institution recognised as such by the Executive Council in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless hon. Members would like me to put one clause after another, I would like to put all the clauses together. What is the good of taking up the time of the House?

Shri Kamath: Except clause 6.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6.—(*Amendment of section 6, Act VIII of 1922*)

Shri Kamath: Clause 6 of the Bill raises a question of great importance and that is about religious instruction in Universities. It is a pity that when the Aligarh University Bill and the Benares University Bill were taken up in this House and passed, I could not be present owing to illness. Otherwise I had intended at that time to have my say in the matter, but this Bill gives me an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is in accordance with the Constitution.

Shri Kamath: I will just point out the contents of that article as compared with what obtains in this particular section. Before I do so may I submit in all humility that the hon. Minister is or rather was not quite sure in his own mind about this particular matter when this came up in an indirect manner in connection with the Visva-Bharati Bill. The House will recall the very keen debate that followed on an

[Shri Kamath]

amendment moved by me and by Mr. Jhunjhunwala seeking to re-incorporate the words "Shantam, Sivam, Advaitam" in the text which was mutilated by Government in so far as the introduction thereof in the Bill was concerned. The Government, did succeed in mutilating that text, and I recollect that the Minister said on that occasion that though he did not differ from the description of the Supreme Being in those words, yet he found no reason why the text should be in its original form. In other words, the impression that we got was that the idea at the back of his mind was that that might conflict to a certain extent with what is commonly regarded as the secular character of the State; if I am mistaken in that impression, the Minister will correct me later on, if not just now. But I was happy to see that after he left this Parliament Chamber, after he left New Delhi and made a pilgrimage to Belur, to Santiniketan and participated in the ceremony a few months ago, subsequent to the passage of that Bill,—I was happy to read in the papers that the Minister made amends for his fault—I would not say offence—that he committed during the passage of that Bill. The papers reported—I am only quoting from memory—"that according to the Minister's speech on that occasion, Government had no ulterior motive or that the Government's intention was not in any way bad in seeking to delete those words of *Gurudeva*" in the name of the Supreme Being "Shantam, Sivam, Advaitam". The Minister, if the press reports are correct, went so far as to say that if anybody's feelings had been hurt, he was sorry. I welcome the 'amende honourable' that the Minister made for the fault that he committed and which he did not recognize at that time in the House. And the Government's cussedness in this matter went so far as to insist upon a division of the House.

5 P.M.

مولانا آزاد : میں یہ پوچھتا
چاہتا ہوں کہ دفعہ (۶) سے اس کا
کھا تعلق ہے -

[Maulana Azad: I want to know what it has to do with clause 6.]

श्री कामत : मैं अभी उस का कुलासा
करूंगा। रिलीजस इंस्ट्रक्शन (religious
instruction) के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना

चाहता हूँ। यदि मिनिस्टर साहब सत्र करेंगे
तो सारा मामला स्पष्ट हो जायगा।

[Shri Kamath: I shall explain just now. I want to say something about religious instruction. If the hon. Minister keeps patience, everything will become crystal clear.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The connection seems to be very remote.

Shri Kamath: Well, Sir, the connection may be very remote. But the very fact that you said that the connection is remote shows that there is some connection, though it may be remote. Whether remote connections are to be taboed in the House and only near connections are to be allowed is for you to decide. Whether the connection is remote or far or near or close, I submit it must be allowed in the House, so long as it is relevant. And in so far as there is some connection, whether far or near or distant or close I submit it is relevant in a discussion on this matter. So I submit that the Minister will be a little more patient to listen to the debate that will ensue on this particular clause.

Now taking article 28 of the Constitution which has a direct bearing on this subject, it refers to religious instruction—not merely that, but also religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto. This is provided in sub-clause (3) of article 28 of our Constitution.

श्री भट्ट : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह
लम्बा भाषण होने वाला है तो कल लिया
जाय।

[Shri Bhatt (Bombay): Sir, if this is going to be a lengthy speech, it may be delivered tomorrow.]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जल्दी खत्म हो
जायगा।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not take long.]

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : जल्दी खत्म
नहीं होगा। धर्म की बात है।

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): It will not. It concerns religion.]

Shri Lakshmanan (Travancore-Cochin): May I draw your attention that it is now past five o'clock?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will sit for half an hour more.

Pandit Kunzru: Is there any urgency about this Bill? Must it be passed today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought that it may not take time. There is one other point that hon. Members may kindly remember. We have set apart tomorrow for discussion relating to Punjab. There are a number of resolutions, and that is the only day. They have to be disposed of tomorrow. Therefore, whatever time is taken up tomorrow on this matter will to that extent take away the time of the discussion on those resolutions. I do not think, except for this particular clause, the hon. Member has got any observations to make with respect to the other clauses. There are also no amendments tabled.

An Hon. Member: How much time will it take?

Shri Kamath: It depends on the House. I am not the only Member of the House. There are other Members too who may like to speak, if not on this clause, perhaps on the other clauses.

Now, Sir, it was unfortunate, as I said at the outset, that this Bill has been sprung as a surprise upon us. I at any rate did not expect that the Bill would be taken up this afternoon, because the list of business showed otherwise. If it were not so, I would have given notice of amendments to various clauses. And this clause was one of them about which I had made up my mind to table an amendment. Unfortunately, due to circumstances beyond my control, due to the arrangement of business in a manner that I may submit is not quite fair to the House, we have been taken by surprise and there has been no time to give notice of amendments.

Anyway I would make an oral suggestion to the Minister. As it is not a formal amendment I am afraid that you too might come in the way, and say that the amendment cannot be moved. And that is the handicap that I am labouring under. I would have welcomed the acceptance of Pandit Kunzru's suggestion that there is no particular urgency about the matter so that Members might be given time to table amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The notice was circulated as early as on the 7th February.

Shri Kamath: That put the Bill at the bottom of the list. And then last night we got a revised list of business and this Bill was put for tomorrow. Anyway, if that cannot be helped now and if we have to go on, I submit that so far as this particular clause is concerned I would have liked to include therein the words which occur in sub-clause (3) of article 28 of our Constitution, and that is, besides religious instruction add the words "attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it fit in here?

Shri Kamath: In the proviso. In the original clause the words are.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the one case it is positive and in the other it is negative.

Shri Kamath: We can make the whole clause positive. Where there is a will there is a way. A negative can be turned into positive and *vice versa*. There is no difficulty about that. I have got the original Act here. Even in the Constitution it is negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid there is some misunderstanding. Sub-clause (3) of article 28 of the Constitution definitely requires consent. It says "No person attending any educational institution..... shall be required..... unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto". Consent is a positive thing. In the Act as it stands the wording in the proviso is "not unwilling to receive it by persons..... etc.". That is negative. It is not unwillingness. He is in the first instance obliged to attend, and then he may say 'I am not going to attend'. But as a matter of fact that is opposed to the Constitution, to article 28. Therefore he must positively consent. Otherwise he is not bound to go and sit there. This has been carried out by the amendment.

Shri Kamath: My point is different. The first is whether consent should be given in writing. "Not unwilling" means he has given consent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a lot of difference between not being unwilling and actively consenting.

- مولانا آزاد : دونوں میں فرق ہے -

[Maulana Azad: There is a difference between the two.]

श्री कामत : लेकिन क्या इतना काफी नहीं है कि not unwilling रखा जाय ?

[Shri Kamath: Is it not enough to retain the words "not unwilling"?.]

مولانا آزاد : لیکن اتنا کافی ہو
سکتا ہے ۔

[Maulana Azad: Yes, it may suffice.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only carrying out the provisions of the article in the Constitution. I do not know what objection the hon. Member has.

Shri Kamath: Inclusion of the words in the Constitution as regards religious worship is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where does it occur in this Act?

Shri Kamath: The Act was passed in 1922 long before the passage of the Constitution. I would have tabled an amendment.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But is it not going beyond the scope of the amending Bill? An amending Bill, as the hon. Member knows can be interfered with only in so far as it seeks to amend a particular section in the original Act. It is not as if the whole Act is under consideration by Parliament. Only particular sections are touched and any amendment to that particular portion of the section can be taken up, but not the rest of the sections, or even the rest of the section.

Shri Kamath: May I submit that in so far as the new amendment does not militate against the spirit of a particular clause, I feel that the House is competent to have such an amendment passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid it enlarges the scope of the Bill.

Shri Kamath: If it was contrary to the clause, that is a different matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Worship and other things do not occur in the section.

Shri Kamath: Religious instruction and worship go together. There again, the point raised by me in the beginning comes in. Who is to draw the line between religious instruction and religious worship? What exactly is worship and what exactly is instruction? May I raise this fundamental issue, which I think, should be

decided by the House as to what constitutes religious instruction and what constitutes religious worship, whether worship itself includes or necessitates external forms and ceremonies or the burning of frankincense, myrrh and all that, or whether worship can be as simple as mere instruction. Suppose a teacher summons the students to his class room and asks them to silently pray to the one Supreme Being who is Shantam, Shivam and Advaitam. Will the hon. Minister, who held a different view some months ago, and who changed that in Shantiniketan.....

Dr. Deshmukh: It is not instruction; it is asking to worship.

Shri Kamath: Will the Government say that the teacher has asked the students to worship, when actually, in the strict sense of the word, that will be only instruction. After all, what is instruction? If you go to the root of the matter regarding the word 'Instruction', it is instruction of the mind and spirit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will cut short the discussion. The point raised by Mr. Kamath is this. Sub-clause (iii) of clause 6 of the Amending Bill seeks to make the consent of the pupil or his guardian necessary in accordance with sub-clause (3) of article 28 of the Constitution. He wants to convert the negative into a positive act. Mr. Kamath wants to add the words 'religious worship' after the words 'religious instruction' in the original Act. The proviso to section 6 in the original Act refers only to religious instruction. It runs as follows:

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed....."

The addition of the words 'religious worship' will mean that it is unnecessarily added to the categories envisaged by the Act itself. They may not contemplate any religious worship. Therefore, no prohibition is necessary. I say that no religious worship is contemplated by the Delhi University Act. This prohibition is not necessary. The original Act does not contemplate religious worship in any form going on there, except instruction. The Constitution itself makes a difference between religious instruction and religious worship. Religious instruction alone is provided for here. With respect to that, it has a negative approach. It has been made positive in accordance with sub-clause (3) of article 28 of the Constitution. I therefore rule that any reference to religious worship is irrelevant.

There is no amendment now before the House. No amendment has been tabled. Apart from that, even any argument on that footing is quite irrelevant.

Shri Kamath: May I take it that religious worship, if the University has it now, will be allowed in future?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. It would not be. Under the Act, there is no provision for religious worship. Religious instruction alone is possible and even that too with the consent of the pupil or the guardian. Religious worship is not allowed; only religious instruction is allowed. The hon. Member evidently thinks that because religious worship is not taboo specifically here, it is possible to introduce religious worship in the Delhi University. It is not. The wording of the section, on the other hand is this:

"The University shall be open to all persons of either sex....."

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed....."

It does not contemplate religious worship at all.

Shri Kamath: The point that I was making was that those students who have given their consent or whose guardians have given their consent may be allowed to attend religious worship which is conducted in the University.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is religious worship here? It is not here. The original Act does not contemplate any religious worship. The amending Bill touches only one portion relating to religious instruction. Therefore it is foreign to the scope of the Bill.

Shri Kamath: Does this amendment or the amended Act bar the introduction of religious worship? Will it debar religious worship for ever?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not competent to say that.

مولانا آزاد : وہاں ورشپ (worship) کا کوئی سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

[Maulana Azad: The question of worship does not arise there.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not appear in the original Act. If the hon. Member feels that under the existing Act, it is possible to introduce religious worship and therefore wants to bring

an amendment preventing religious worship or allowing religious worship under particular conditions and circumstances, that is foreign to the scope of the Bill. That is an independent proposition.

Shri Kamath: Then, will the hon. Minister take the trouble to define what exactly is religious instruction and what exactly is not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is understood.

مولانا آزاد : کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ انسٹرکشن کو ساری دنیا سمجھتی ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: It is not necessary. Everybody understands what is instruction.]

سری کامات : سمجھنا بڑا مشکل ہے !

[Shri Kamath: It is very difficult to understand.]

Maulana Azad: Instruction is instruction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Religious instruction is already defined in the Constitution. It is there in the original Act. Therefore, it need not be defined here again. This is only an amending Bill. If there is any lacuna in the original Act and if the sponsor of the amending Bill has not chosen to bring an amendment for that here, no Member is competent to introduce it. This is only an amending Bill.

مولانا آزاد : تو اب ۶ پر ووٹنگ ہو جائے۔

[Maulana Azad: Let clause 6 be put to vote now.]

Shri Kamath: Is there any distinction between religious instruction and spiritual instruction?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question of distinction does not arise. Religious instruction may be different from spiritual instruction. Religious instruction may relate to certain sections whereas spiritual instruction may be common to all creeds generally. The hon. Member knows that too well. All this is academic and the question does not arise out of clause 6. That is all.

Shri Kamath: The ideas of Members of Government are somewhat hazy on the subject: there is a lot of confusion

[Shri Kamath]

in the public mind and also in the mind of the Government because of the so-called secular State and all that. It is therefore necessary to clarify what exactly is religious instruction and what exactly is not.

مولانا آزاد : کوئی اس بارے میں کٹھنوں (confusion) نہیں ہے -

[Maulana Azad: There is no confusion about this.]

श्री कामत : हे, आप ही ने वहां पर तक़रीर की थी ।

[Shri Kamath: There is. It was you who spoke on it there.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have allowed sufficient time to the hon. Member even just to stray out to see how far it will be relevant. Anyhow, he wants to introduce the words 'religious worship'. That is not proper. This is an amending Bill. It confines itself to religious instruction. As I read it, there is no need to amplify it by way of any definition. It is there in the Constitution. It is there in the original Act. Spiritual instruction is far away. There are no such words here. Therefore, the attitude of the Government, the secularity of the State and other things are not relevant. The hon. Member has nothing more to say. I will put clause 6 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad: Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see. Why there are 30 in the House.

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad: But the quorum is 31.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The thirty-first is the Deputy-Speaker himself.

Clauses 7 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

مولانا آزاد : میرے دوست نے اس وقت جو پچھلی ٹھانی دھرائی اس کی اس موقع پر کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے - یہ بالکل صحیح نہیں ہے کہ جو رائے شانتی نکھن کے بل پر بحث کرتے ہوئے گورنمنٹ نے قائم کی تھی وہاں جانے کے بعد میں نے وہ رائے بدل دی - جو بات یہاں پر کہی گئی تھی وہ یہ تھی کہ یہ جملہ اپنی جگہ پر بہت خوبصورت اور اچھا جملہ ہے اور جو جگہ اس کی ہے وہ تھوک جگہ ہے - لیکن ایکٹ میں لانے کی ضرورت ہے یا نہیں کابینہٹ (Cabinet) نے اس بارے میں فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - وہ فیصلہ اپنی جگہ پر قائم رہا - جو چیز میں نے وہاں پر کہی تھی وہ یہ کہی تھی کہ اگرچہ گورنمنٹ نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ اس جملہ کو ایکٹ میں لانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے تھوک ہے - لیکن آپ نے جس جگہ اپنے یونیورسٹی کے کافڈات میں رکھا ہے اس کو نہیں بدلیتے گا کیونکہ وہ اس جگہ تھوک ہے اور صحیح جملہ ہے - یہی رائے میں نے اس وقت پارلیمنٹ میں بھی ظاہر کی تھی اور اب بھی ظاہر کرتا ہوں -

بہر حال اب میں تصدیق کرتا ہوں کہ اس کو پاس کیا جائے -

(English translation of the above speech)

Maulana Azad: My hon. friend has unnecessarily repeated the old story. It is not correct to say that I changed

the opinion which had been formed by the Government during the discussion on the Visva-Bharati Bill, after I paid a visit to Santiniketan. What was said here was that this phrase fitted beautifully in its place. The Cabinet had decided that it was not necessary to give it a place in the Act. That decision still holds good. What I said there was that though the Government had decided not to accord a place to this phrase in the Act, it should occupy the same place it did in the papers of the University, because it fitted there admirably. This was the opinion I expressed in the House at that time and do so even now.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on: Wednesday, the 13th February, 1952.
