

5th August 1943

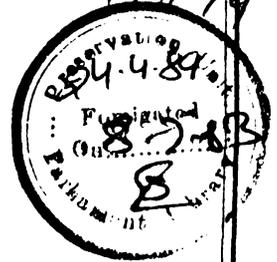
TO
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

Volume III, 1943

(26th July to 25th August, 1943)

EIGHTEENTH SESSION
OF THE
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1943



PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI
1943

Price Rs. 1 As. 6 or 2s.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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Deputy President:

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[From 27th July to 19th August, 1943.]

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Mr. K. C. NEOGY, M.L.A.

Mr. HOOSEINBOY A. LALLJEE, M.L.A.

Sir HENRY RICHARDSON, M.L.A.

[From 20th August, 1943.]

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Mr. N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 5th August 1943.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

OUTCOME OF THE "GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN.

198. *Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state, province by province, the areas of land in excess of the existing agricultural and horticultural lands which had been cultivated in 1942 and upto the 15th June, 1943, for growing more food? Is there any pasture land in India?

(b) What has been produced in different provinces on these extra cultivated lands and how much?

(c) What amount did the Government of India spend by payments to the agriculturists in different provinces for cultivation, and what return has been obtained by them? Have Government made payments to anybody else who are not agriculturists?

(d) What establishment and advertisement expenses have been incurred during 1942 and 1943 and what is the expense ratio in relation to the quantity and price of food grown?

(e) Has excess land been cultivated in all the provinces to grow rice, wheat, maize, millet, sugar-cane in excess of the normal yearly production? Will the Honourable Member be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement on excess lands and excess produce secured under the "Grow more food" Campaign?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a), (b) and (e). Specific information in respect of all excess lands brought under cultivation in each province as a result of the "Grow More Food" campaign is not readily available. A statement showing the increase in the area and yield in 1942-43 over 1941-42 in respect of principal food grains is laid on the table.

Certain grasslands, groves, shrub areas, etc., which serve as pasturelands, are included under "culturable but not cultivated" lands in the agricultural statistics of India.

(c) In the financial year 1942-43 Government of India sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 18.84 lakhs from the Cotton Fund to certain provinces and States to assist the cotton growers in diverting lands from short-staple cotton to food grains. These grants were made on condition that the benefit under them goes to the actual cultivator. No less than 53,39,000 acres were diverted from cotton to food crops in 1942. No grant has been sanctioned by the Government of India from this source for anybody other than agriculturists.

In the current financial year, the Government of India have so far sanctioned the following grants and loans in furtherance of the food production drive:—

(i) Rs. 47.70 lakhs in grants and Rs. 98.97 lakhs in loans to enable the provinces to finance measures calculated to contribute materially to increase food production in the near future.

(ii) Rs. 14.92 lakhs in grants from the Cotton Fund to enable the provinces and States to assist cotton grower in diverting lands from short-staple cotton to food grains during the current season.

(d) In the financial year 1942-43, Government of India incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 500 on account of establishment and Rs. 35,000 on account of advertisement through the National War Front. The ratio of expenditure to the value of food grown is negligible.

Increase in Area and Yield in 1942-43 over 1941-42.

(Figures are in thousands).

Province or State.	Kharif Food Grains.		Wheat.		Sugarcane.		Rice.	
	Acres.	Tons	Acres.	Tons.	(Raw sugar)		Acres.	Tons.
Ajmer-Merwara.	20	3	8	2	..	..	..	..
Assam	111	345	..	..	-3	-5	124	49
Bengal	-660	-2,608	9	14	-11	-45	-701	-2,905
Bihar	835	703	-20	96	19	26	406	505
Bombay	1,450	696	-219	-18	-6	2	146	300
C. P. & Berar	750	783	-311	120	-4	-3	42	974
Coorg	0	0	..	..	..	..	0	0
Delhi	41	10	5	1	0	0	..	..
Madras	743	-507	..	..	13	19	182	-360
N. W. F. P.	61	148	61	68	-7	-8	1	11
Orissa	219	100	0	0	1	0	70	-132
Punjab	751	235	387	279	-9	19	205	86
Sind	57	-76	164	61	0	1	-63	-121
United Provinces	1,652	2,267	-300	126	92	1,333	485	268
Total British Provinces	(a)	(a)						
	6,030	2,099	-216	749	85	1,339	897	-1,345
Baroda	Not known		12	0	0	2	92	32
Bombay States	Not known		-1	10	-2	-6	54	43
Bhopal (C. I. State)	Not known		105	-24	-2	-2	1	3
Eastern Agency States	Not known		-3	-1	..	..	-52	181
Gwalior	Not known		-1	-26	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Dn.	2,194	937	-160	4	-6	-7	332	270
Khairpur (Sind)	Not known		33	10	Not known	..	-1	0
Mysore	Not known		0	0	-4	-13	1	-2
Punjab States	Not known		152	135	..	..	..	..
Rajputana States	Not known		315	68	..	..	..	..
Rampur (U. P.)	Not known		23	8	4	8	17	11
Tripura (Bengal)	Not known		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indian States	(a)	(a)						
	2,194	937	475	185	-10	-18	444	538
Grand Total	(a)	(a)						
	8,224	3,036	259	934	75	1,321	1,341	-807
Kharif foodgrains excluding rice	6,978	3,843						

(a) Include rice figures.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member if the statement laid on the table contains a statement province by province?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Yes, and in respect of such States as have supplied statistics.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: Is there any pasture land in India?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Certain grasslands, groves, shrub areas, etc., which serve as pasture lands are included under "cultural but not cultivated" lands in the agricultural statistics of India.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Does the statement contain also the amount of grain which each province produces?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: It is a statement of areas and yields.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member had better look into the statement. Next question.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask a supplementary question on the last question?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The next question has been called.

EPIDEMIC OF FEVER, SMALL-POX AND TYPHOID IN DELHI.

199. *Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state if it is a fact that there has been an epidemic of fever, small-pox and typhoid in Delhi during April, May and June 1943 and that Phthisis is on the increase? If so, what is the reason for such an epidemic in the Capital? What steps did Government take to stop it, and how did they fail to prevent its taking the epidemic form? How may Phthisis be stopped?

(b) How many deaths occurred amongst (i) children; (ii) youths; and (iii) adults and in what quarters of Delhi were these diseases more fatal than in other quarters? What proportion of the population of New Delhi and Old Delhi suffered and died?

(c) Will he lay on the table a report of the Civil Surgeon, and of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, on the matter?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) and (c). It is a fact that there was an outbreak of small-pox in Delhi in the period April to June 1943. The measures taken to prevent its spreading included the isolation of patients, the disinfection of infected houses and intensive vaccination in affected areas. There were some cases of typhoid but the number of cases and deaths from this cause reported was less than in the corresponding period of the previous two years. The number of reported deaths from fevers during the period was not substantially higher than in previous years. On the basis of the reported cases of tuberculosis in the first six months of 1943 it appears that the 1943 total will be lower than the total for the previous year. The facts which are ascertainable do not indicate that the disease is on the increase. A report by the Chief Health Officer, Delhi Province, is laid on the table of the House.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

Part (b).

Statement.

Deaths during the period April to June, 1943.

	Delhi City			New Delhi		
	Children	Youths	Adults	Children	Youths	Adults
Smallpox	186	13	8	2	1	..
Typhoid	79	22	26	..	2	3
Phthisis	3	35	135	..	..	3
Fever	23	6	11	25	7	18

The smallpox mortality rate was higher in Delhi City than in New Delhi. The disease was not more fatal in any particular quarter of Delhi City, than in others, the mortality rates being more or less the same in the various wards in which the disease occurred. As regards the other three diseases also the mortality rates were more or less the same in the different wards.

Attacks and deaths per 1,000 population in Delhi City and in New Delhi.

	Delhi City		New Delhi	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Smallpox	2.07	1.5	1.6	0.1
Typhoid	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2
Phthisis	2.03	1.2	0.7	0.1
Fever . . . . .	..	0.07	..	0.5

Part (c).—Report by the Chief Health Officer, Delhi Province, (with which the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India concurs).

Statements showing (i) cases and deaths from fever, smallpox and typhoid during the period April to June in 1941, 1942 and 1943 and (ii) cases and deaths from Phthisis in 1941, 1942 and the first half of 1943 are enclosed herewith.

2. A study of the recorded figures shows that during the 3 months April, May and June, 1943, the incidence of typhoid was definitely less than during the corresponding period in 1941 and 1942. The extent to which the disease was present cannot be described as epidemic.

3. As regards 'fever' only figures for deaths are available. This is an undefined group in which various causes of deaths of which fever is a prominent symptom are included. It is therefore not possible to attach the same significance to any fluctuation in these figures as in the case of specific diseases like typhoid or tuberculosis. The registered deaths from fevers during the 3 months in 1943 show an increase over the corresponding figures in 1942 but are less than those in 1941. They are not regarded as constituting an epidemic.

4. There has been an increase in the incidence of smallpox during April, May and June 1943 as compared with the previous 2 years. Vaccination is the most important precautionary measure against smallpox. During 1943, 65,080 vaccinations were done as against 35,592 in 1942 and 34,962 in 1941. Other precautionary measures taken include isolation of patients in the Infectious Diseases Hospital and disinfection of every infected house. These preventive measures undoubtedly helped to control the outbreak especially when it is remembered that under the conditions arising out of the present emergency the movement of population into and out of Delhi Urban Area has been on an extensive scale and the consequent introduction of infection from outside much more frequent than under ordinary conditions.

5. As regards Phthisis the recorded figures show that in 1942 the incidence of the disease was greater than that in 1941. The increase is not considered to be due to any actual increase in the number of infections but rather to a more effective co-ordination between tuberculosis clinics and the tuberculosis Health Visitors and therefore to a larger number of cases being discovered. On the basis of the number of cases reported during the first half of 1943 it would appear that the incidence of the disease in 1943 will be less than that in 1942. It cannot therefore be said that Phthisis is on the increase.

6. The measures that may be taken for control of phthisis are an anti-tuberculosis campaign on a wide front including isolation and treatment of the open case, special measures to protect contacts specially children in the homes of tuberculosis patients and an effort to increase the general standard of living by providing better housing conditions and adequate nutrition. Recently the following measures have been adopted to supplement those already existing:—

(a) Establishment of a model tuberculosis clinic in New Delhi.

(b) Experimental scheme of organised home treatment which aims at modern scientific treatment in the houses of those who cannot get admission in hospitals.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Cases and deaths from small-pox, typhoid and fever during the period April to June 1941, 1942 and 1943.

Diseases	Small-pox				Typhoid				Fever									
	1941		1942		1943		1941		1942		1943							
Years	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths						
1. Delhi City	52	40	16	10	291	207	249	233	192	178	131	127	..	64	..	38	..	40
2. New Delhi	2	40	3	19	14	13	9	7	5	..	43	..	13	..	50

STATEMENT 2.

Cases and deaths from Phthisis in 1941, 1942 and in the 1st half of 1948.

Years	1941.		1942.		1943 (January to June)	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1. Delhi City	1,126	858	1,723	761	761	303
2. New Delhi	49	38	62	21	29	15

Kunwar Hajee Ismail Alikhan: May I know what is the percentage of deaths by typhoid?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I have not got the percentage here. I am afraid I must ask for notice.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: The Honourable Member referred to deaths from fever, but the question relates to an epidemic of fever. Is the Honourable Member in a position to say whether there was an epidemic of malaria last autumn and whether the epidemic still continues, and whether it is not a fact that a fresh epidemic of malaria has broken-out already?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The question does not relate to last autumn at all. It relates to April to June of this year.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: In connection with this matter, may I ask whether the Government have taken any steps to increase the output of quinine?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I think the Honourable Member has a question on that subject coming up on Tuesday next.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROCURING STAPLE FOOD FOR CIVILIAN POPULATION.

200. *Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Food be pleased to state what fresh arrangements have been made, province by province, for procuring staple food for the civilian population of India?

(b) What is the population, province by province, and what is the necessary staple food for them such as rice and wheat, *per capita*, and what is the total production in each province taking on average of five years? Do the provinces produce the quantity required for their population? If not, what is the deficiency in each province, and how may excess provinces supply the deficit provinces?

(c) Has India been consulted in the Hot Spring Food Conference? If so, who represented India?

The Honourable Sir M. Asirul Huque: (a) The Food Department have prepared a plan for the distribution of the surpluses of foodgrains declared by the surplus areas amongst the deficit areas in the light of their requirements and the available resources. The recipient and supplying administrations concerned have been asked to make arrangements for procuring and transporting these quantities in conformity with the plan.

(b) Statements are laid on the table.

(c) Yes. India was represented by:

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Agent General for India, Washington; Chairman of the Delegation.

Mr. P. M. Kharegat, Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Sir David Meek, Indian Government Trade Commissioner, London.

Mr. H. S. Malik, Indian Government Trade Commissioner, New York.

Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director of the Indian Institute of Nutrition Research, Coonoor.

Total population and 5 years' average production of Principal Foodgrains Province by Province

Name of Province.	Total Population (In '000).	Average production of 5 years (1937-38 to 1941-42). (In '000 tons).
Ajmer-Merwara	584	21
Assam	10,205	1,721
Bengal	60,314	8,252
Bihar	36,340	3,653
Bombay	20,858	2,881
Baluchistan	502	66*
C. P. & Berar	16,822	3,078
Coorg	169	58
Delhi	917	31
Madras	49,342	6,658
N. W. F. P.	3,038	530
Orissa	8,729	1,433
Punjab	28,419	4,721
Sind	4,537	1,000
U. P.	55,021	6,366
Total	295,797	40,469

*Estimated, actual not available.

Statement showing ideal requirements in respect of principal cereals.

Name of Province.	Total requirements at 1 lb. of cereal per adult unit per day (In '000 tons).
Ajmer-Merwara	76
Assam	1,330
Bengal	7,862
Bihar	4,738
Bombay	2,719
Baluchistan	66
C. P. & Berar	2,193
Coorg	22
Delhi	120
Madras	6,432
N.-W. F. P.	396
Orissa	1,138
Punjab	3,705
Sind	591
U. P.	7,172
Total	38,560

Statement showing population and the surplus and Deficit position of each province in respect of Principal cereals in 1943 as compared with the normal.

Name of Province.	Total Population.	Average total quantity of rice, millets, wheat and gram available within the trade block for human consumption and seed purposes.	Production of 1942-43.	Surplus.	Deficit	Net position surplus (+) or Deficit (-).
	(In '000)		(In '000)			
Ajmer-Merwara	584	76	18	..	58	..
Assam	10,206	1,808	1,688	..	120	..
Bengal	60,314	9,275	7,080	..	2,198	..
Bihar	36,340	4,157	4,323	166	..	..
Bombay	20,858	3,844	2,902	..	942	..
Baluchistan	502	66	66 (a)	..	..	..
C. P. & Berar	16,822	3,337	3,730	393	..	..
Coorg	189	56	60	4	..	..
Delhi	917	109	37	..	72	..
Madras	49,342	7,431	6,181	..	1,250	..
N.-W. F. P.	3,038	342	357	15	..	..
Orissa	8,729	1,362	1,259	..	103	..
Punjab	28,419	4,234	5,919	1,685	..	..
Sind	4,537	760	1,074	314	..	..
U. P.	55,021	7,049	7,698	649	..	..
Total	295,797	43,909	42,392	3,226	4,743	-1,517

* Three pre war years' production(+) or (-) not imports or exports.
(a) Estimated, actual not available.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether the Government will prepare a report and circulate it to the Members of the Legislature on this Hot Spring Food Conference?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: As soon as a report is received in full I will consider the matter.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, may I know to what extent these fresh arrangements have been successful in Calcutta?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: It is very difficult for us to estimate the success or otherwise of the modified basic scheme at this stage with reference to any particular area, but I can say this much that we are doing our best.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Member aware that, in spite of the arrangements which the Honourable Member suggests are being taken, people in Calcutta are dying every day, about 25 or 30, and people are living on carcasses?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I have seen a press report to that effect, but that has nothing to do with the scheme itself.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: In view of the fact that there is to be a discussion on this food question, may I ask the Honourable Member whether he will circulate to Members the statement which he has laid before the Assembly to-day? The proceedings of the Assembly are not likely to be available to other Members before the end of this Session. I would therefore suggest that this statement be circulated to Members before the discussion takes place.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: As far as my reply of to-day is concerned, if that is the desire of the House, I will certainly do it.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Did the Committee which is now sitting on food make any recommendation on this particular point?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: The recommendations are still being considered by the Committee. I am informed that they have finished their preliminary stage of discussion and the report is being drafted, but it has not yet come to us.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Will an interim report be available before we have a discussion on food?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am afraid, not.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: Should not the Food Committee appointed by this Assembly be called for consultation?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am asked to give my opinion. I can only give information in reply to questions.

TRADE AGREEMENTS *RE* POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

201. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce be pleased to state if any trade agreement between the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Dominions of Canada, and Australia, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and India is proposed to be reached in connection with the post-war reconstruction?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: No suggestion for a multilateral trade pact between the countries named has hitherto been made to the Government of India. The nature of the post-war trade relations between the countries named must await international discussion, which has not yet been initiated, and the Government of India are not now in a position to say what arrangements are most likely to commend themselves when the time comes.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that no negotiations regarding trade were being undertaken by this government with America? Is it a fact?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: There have been some discussions about it but nothing further has been done.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: What is the result of those discussions?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: It is still in the stage of discussion.

RISE IN FOOD AND TEXTILE PRICES.

202. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Is the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies aware of the fact that there has been 500 per cent. rise in food prices and 400 per cent rise in textile (cotton) which has created a serious situation in the country as a whole?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Since the introduction of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order there has been a very considerable reduction, and prices are now on an average about 250 per cent. above the pre-war level. Food prices in India vary from centre to centre but in general the rise has been about 300 per cent. over the pre-war level.

BLOOD BANKS IN INDIA.

203. *Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state the number of blood banks which have been established in India?

(b) How much blood is collected by them every month?

(c) Has it been brought to the notice of the Honourable Member that blood banks in India are not collecting blood in sufficient quantity?

(d) Do Government propose to adopt some measures to increase the quantity of blood in these banks?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) 21.

(b) Approximately 2,700 pints.

(c) It is a fact that the amount of blood collected at some places is inadequate.

(d) The Government of India are doing all that they can to assist Provincial Governments to establish and develop blood banks. They have provided technical advice to Provincial Governments and have appointed an officer on special duty who has toured throughout India and addressed meetings on the subject in many places. They have also arranged for publicity in co-operation with the National War Front, the Red Cross Society and the Department of Information and Broadcasting. The question of further measures to be adopted for enlisting the co-operation of the public is a matter for Provincial Governments.

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT WORK BY CATTLE BREEDING STATIONS AT KARNAL AND IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

204. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the object of the cattle breeding stations at Karnal and the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute?

(b) What work has been done by these stations for the improvement of the livestock of India?

(c) In what manner are the dairy products, like milk, cream or ghee disposed of?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) The object of the cattle breeding stations at Karnal and the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute is to conduct research in mixed farming with a view to improving the milking capacity of Sahiwal and Tharparkar breeds of cows.

(b) As a result of the research work being done at these stations the average yield of milk per cow per lactation has been raised from 5 lbs. a day to over 22 lbs. a day. For detailed information, the Honourable Member is referred to the Scientific Reports of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, for the years ending 30th June, 1937, and 30th June 1941, which are available in the library of the House.

(c) At the Institute, except in certain flush periods, the bulk of the supply of milk and milk products is sold to the staff and students of the Institute. The surplus, if any, is sold to outsiders. At Karnal, the surplus remaining after meeting the requirements of the small number of the Farm staff and certain local officials living near the Farm, is sold to a Contractor.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I know if milk is supplied at the same fixed rate to the low paid staff?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: It is supplied to all grades of the staff at the same fixed rate.

Sardar Sant Singh: Has any representation been made to the Honourable Member that the low paid staff should be supplied milk at cheaper rates?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I have not seen any such representation.

APPOINTMENTS OF SOUTH INDIANS IN THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

205. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state what steps he has taken to put a stop to the appointments of South Indians in the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, and to bring in more North Indians? If none, why?

(b) Is he aware that not less than half a dozen South Indians have again been appointed by the Director since the 1st of March, and how long is he to continue this policy?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statement laid on the table of the House on the 28th July, 1943, in reply to his starred question No. 86, which shows that Punjabis have obtained more appointments than South Indians in every class of service at the Institute. Government see no reason to take action on the lines suggested by the Honourable Member.

(b) Yes, out of 29 temporary posts in the subordinate service filled by the Director since the 1st March, 1943, only 6 have been filled by South Indians.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I know if the figures given by the Honourable Member include menial staff like chaukidars and jamadars in which class the Punjabis dominate?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: They refer to the subordinate servants but my reply makes it clear that in every category, class 1, class 2 and subordinate service the Punjabis have dominated.

Sardar Sant Singh: Do the figures include class 1 and class 2 also?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: They do.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government of India to allow a very large number of Punjabis in the public services? Is it the policy of the Government of India?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: So far as the Institute goes, our intention is to take the best man we can get, irrespective of province.

Rao Bahadur N. Siva Raj: May I ask whether the term North Indians means only the Punjabis?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The questioner referred to Punjabis in the previous question. He did not refer to North Indians: he referred to Punjabis and "South Indians".

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: What is the proportion of Biharis?

(No reply.)

HARDSHIPS TO STUDENTS UNDER THREE YEARS' DEGREE COURSE IN DELHI UNIVERSITY.

206. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the practical advantages for the three years' course in the Delhi University?

(b) What provisions have been made for those students who during their preparatory course wish to migrate to other institutions where such system is not in existence?

(c) Is he aware that after passing the preparatory class the students who wish to sit for any competitive examination like Rurkee Examination or Railway Examination, etc., must spend one year at the Polytechnic Institute to make them eligible for these lines or others?

(d) Is he aware of the hardships involved thereby on the students inasmuch as they would be required to change colleges unnecessarily in case one is not successful in seeking admission to any of the above colleges or lines?

(e) Does he propose to consider the desirability of permitting the non-medical students to prosecute their studies in the same colleges to which they are admitted in the first instance? If not, what are the difficulties?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) The institution of the three-year degree course is expected to raise the standard of University and High School education.

(b) The Preparatory Course will soon be replaced by a class XI in the reorganised Higher Secondary Schools of the Delhi Province. It is hoped that students who pass the Qualifying Examination held at the end of the Preparatory Course or the Higher Secondary Examination held at the end of class XI and wish to migrate to other Universities, will be able to obtain admission to the Senior Intermediate Class of those Universities. Those who have not yet passed either examination will be able to get admission to other Universities by virtue of their Matriculation or High School Certificate.

(c) Yes.

(d) The pre-Engineering Examination of the Delhi Polytechnic will be of the same standard as the Intermediate (Science) Examination of an Indian University and it is hoped that it will be recognised as such by all Universities in India. If any student fails to secure admission to an Engineering College or other professional course elsewhere, he may join a B.Sc., class if he desires to do so. The Academic Council of the Delhi University is empowered to exempt such students from the first year of the three-year degree course.

(e) The Honourable Member is apparently referring to students preparing for the Pre-engineering Course. As the number of such students will be small and as Colleges of the Delhi University will be preparing for the new three-year degree course, it will not be possible to provide for such students in each College. As I have already stated in reply to part (b) of the question, the Colleges will cease to provide a Preparatory Course before long and students desiring to take the pre-Engineering Course will proceed to the Polytechnic direct from the Higher Secondary Schools. The facilities available for such students at the Polytechnic are superior to any which could be provided at the Colleges of the University.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know what particular reformation has been introduced up to this time in the High Schools?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Over 20 High Schools have already introduced Class XI.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Is it intended to introduce pre-Engineering and pre-Medical courses in the University for the benefit of those who want to join the professional colleges?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: A pre-Medical course is being done by arrangement with the Hindu College and pre-Engineering course will be done at the Polytechnic.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if more competent Masters or Professors have been appointed for the higher secondary class?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Yes, special qualifications and special salaries have been provided for.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I ask if any special qualifications have been prescribed for the teachers of the Secondary Schools?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Yes, A Master's degree, as a general rule.

PAPERS PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR, IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE AS CHEMIST.

207. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state why the Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, as Chemist, could publish only 14 papers as compared with 150 by other sections since 1936?

(b) Is it a fact that his staff submits papers to him for publication, but he does not forward them?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) Apart from the fact that some scientific subjects, of which Agricultural Chemistry is not one, lend themselves to piecemeal publication more readily than others, the present Director has had to carry the administrative burden of the move of the Institute from Pusa to New Delhi and the greatly increased work of the Directorship during four years of war:

(b) The work being done in the Chemical Section of the Institute is reported and recorded in the annual Scientific Reports of the Institute for the information

of other workers. The papers and reports submitted by the staff are published when they make a definite contribution or when co-ordinated with other lines of work in progress.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I know if the Director is a scientist and is employed as such in the Research Institute?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: He is a scientist, but of late we have had to give him some relief in his own section at the Institute because his work as Director is so heavy.

Sardar Sant Singh: Is it not a fact that his post is meant primarily for the purpose of carrying on research work?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: He combines the two posts of head of the Chemical Section and Director of the Institute. It is impossible to say which is primary.

Sardar Sant Singh: Can he not be relieved of his work as a Director in order to do more work for which he is paid?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: He is paid both as Director and as Head of the Scientific Section. We have taken steps to relieve him on the scientific side so as to enable him to handle the increased work of the Directorship.

Sardar Sant Singh: Will it not be more appropriate if he is relieved of administrative work and given more scientific work?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: That is a matter of opinion.

DISPOSAL OF THE DAIRY PRODUCTS OF THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

208. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state if it is a fact that a South Indian Cattle Superintendent sold out the best cows as condemned to one of the biggest industrialists in India?

(b) In what way are the dairy products disposed of?

(c) Are there any discriminatory rules for the supply of milk to the officers, subordinates and the Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute?

(d) Is it a fact that the Director is outside the purview of rules in the matter of the milk supply?

(e) Is it a fact that members of his staff were at times refused the supply of ghee for the simple reason that the entire quantity had been taken away by the Director?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) No. The selection of cows for sale rests with the Imperial Agriculturist who obtains the sanction of the Director prior to effecting a sale. The cows referred to by the Honourable Member were not sold as "condemned" but because they were surplus to the requirements of the Institute.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to my reply to part (c) of question No. 204.

(c) and (d). There are no rules, discriminatory or otherwise, for the supply of milk to the staff of the Institute. As a result of complaints made to the Director, the quantities of milk purchased by the various members of the staff were recently scrutinized by him and certain daily maxima were prescribed which are now in force.

(e) No. Ghee manufacture is very intermittent and it may sometimes happen that if a previous order is booked either from the Director or from anyone else, later comers cannot be supplied.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I know if all the cows that were sold were purchased by one industrialist of Bombay?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I know that an industrialist, whether of Bombay or not, purchased a number of them.

Sardar Sant Singh: Did he purchase all of them?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I cannot say whether he purchased all of them.

Sardar Sant Singh: Was the price charged adequate?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Yes, Sir. The prices were from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per cow.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The answer to the next three questions of Sardar Sant Singh will be laid on the table as he exceeds his quota.

SIKHS IN HIGH SALARIED POSTS IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

†209. *Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state the number of posts carrying salaries of Rs. 400 *per mensem* or over in the Central Public Works Department and in Sections other than the Central Public Works Department? How many of these posts are held by Sikhs?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: There are 60 posts on salaries rising to Rs. 400 or more and 82 posts on salaries of Rs. 400 and upwards. Of the total of 142 posts, 6 are held by Sikhs.

It is not understood to which office the Member refers by the words 'Sections other than the Central Public Works Department.'

ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

†210. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member kindly state if it is a fact that a separate Branch to deal with establishment matters and to facilitate the work of a selection board in the office of the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, was set up recently?

(b) What is the total number of staff working in this Branch, and how many of them are Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs?

(c) Is it a fact that none of the members of the staff including the Superintendent has any experience of establishment matters?

(d) Why were not experienced people already working in the Establishment Branch considered suitable for employment in this Branch?

(e) Is it a fact that establishment matters of the Muslim personnel are dealt with quickly while those of other communities lie unattended to for an indefinite period?

(f) Do Government propose to investigate an enquiry into the communal work done by this Branch?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) Yes.

(b) Total No. of staff 12.

Hindus	5
Muslims	6
Sikhs	Nil
Indian Christian	1

(c) No; two assistants and three clerks were taken from the Establishment Branches.

(d) More staff could not be removed from the Establishment Branches without detriment to the work there.

(e) No.

(f) No.

REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST THE APPOINTMENT OF ONE BAKSHI MADAN SINGH IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

†211. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if it is a fact that one Bakshi Madan Singh was appointed as an Assistant in the Works Section, Central Public Works Department, against a vacancy reserved for "other minorities"?

(b) Was he asked at the time of recruitment to produce a certificate as to the *bona fides* of his being a Sikh in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Home Department? If not, why not?

(c) Are Government aware that Bakshi Madan Singh has been "Patit" 3 or 4 times before he joined service, and that he kept hair to deceive the Government to get a job reserved for the Sikh Community?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

(d) Is it a fact that a number of representations were made to the Additional Chief Engineer and the Administrative Officer by the local Sikh organisations and none of these has even been acknowledged so far?

(e) Do Government propose to replace this person by a *bona fide* Sikh?

The Honourable Dr. B. B. Ambedkar: (a) Yes.

(b) No. The Department had no doubts as to his *bona fides* at the time of his appointment.

(c) No. Government had no information to this effect.

(d) Yes. They are being acknowledged.

(e) Only, if it is established that he embraced Sikhism within a year of his application for employment, or being a Keshdhari had become *patit* before his employment.

SAFEGUARDING INDIAN INTERESTS IN BURMA AFTER ITS RECONQUEST.

212. ***Mr. K. C. Neogy:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Indians Overseas be pleased to state whether the question of safeguarding the interests of Indians in Burma after its reconquest has engaged the attention of the Government of India?

(b) With reference to the plans for re-construction which are stated to be under the active consideration of a Special Department of the Government of Burma at Simla and on whose committees officials and non-officials are reported to be working, is the Department of Indians Overseas in touch with these activities and fully informed about the bearing of these plans on the future position of Indians in Burma in every sphere?

(c) Have the Government of India obtained an assurance from the Government of Burma that the plans for "the future happiness of the Burmese people" (referred to by the Governor of Burma, while inaugurating the Reconstruction Department) will also provide for the future happiness of the Indians in Burma?

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question of the reconstruction of Burma is a complicated one and requires intensive study before preliminary views can be formulated. The Government of Burma are at present engaged in this study and have informed the Government of India that the activities of the Reconstruction Department on subjects likely to be of special interest to Burma Indians have so far been exploratory. They have assured the Government of India that it is their intention to take the opinion of Burma Indians and their representative associations freely into consideration on such matters. On subjects of interest not only to Burma Indians but also to the Government of India and the public in India they propose also to take account of Indian public opinion and to enter into full discussion and negotiation with the Government of India before submitting their final proposals to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Does the Government of India think this to be the opportune moment to come to some agreement with the Burma Government because they are in more difficult times now than they will be afterwards?

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: I have given a full answer and I have nothing to add to it.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: We can get better terms now than at any other time.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Next question.

INDIA'S POST WAR SHIPPING POLICY.

213. ***Mr. K. C. Neogy:** (a) Has the attention of the Honourable Member for Commerce been drawn to the report of the debate that took place in the House of Commons on the 14th July last on the British Government's post-war shipping policy?

(b) Have the Government of India kept in touch with the plans which are said to be maturing in this connection?

(c) Does the reference to "collaboration among the United Nations", occurring in Reuter's press report of the debate, with reference to this question, include any collaboration on the part of the Government of India?

(d) Does the Honourable Member propose to make a comprehensive statement on India's post-war shipping policy, indicating particularly its relation to the British Government's post-war shipping policy and to the scheme referred to in the said debate, "which distributed common shipping tasks fairly among all the United Nations"?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Government have seen Reuters' report which appeared in the press recently and are expecting shortly a full report of the debate from the Secretary of State for India. Pending receipt of this information I regret that it is not possible for me to make any statement.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know how many ships the Indian Government possesses at present?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I do not carry statistics in my head which probably my Honourable friend does.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Would it be correct to assume that India has no definite shipping policy of her own apart from one of subordination to any policy that Great Britain may have in this matter?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I think that is not correct.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Would the Honourable Member be pleased to indicate the general lines of any shipping policy which the Government of India may have?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: It is difficult for me to reply to a question of policy on a supplementary question. But if my Honourable friend will put a separate question on the subject, I will certainly answer it.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: The Honourable Member does not seem to have read part (d) of my question which runs thus:

"Does the Honourable Member propose to make a comprehensive statement of India's post-war shipping policy. . . ."

The question was there.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I have answered that question by saying that so far as the question of post-war shipping policy is concerned, it is a matter which will have to await decision a little later, but my friend was just now asking for the shipping policy generally.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: The present shipping policy I daresay will have some relation with the post-war shipping policy?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is directed to post-war shipping policy. Next question.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERING TARIFF QUESTIONS AND TRADE POLICIES.

214. ***Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state whether it is true that the Government of India have been invited to send representatives to participate in an International Conference which is to be held shortly to consider questions of tariffs and trade policies?

(b) Is it true that the Government of India intend to appoint a personnel consisting of Government officials only, to represent the country at the said Conference?

(c) In view of the fact that any decision taken at such a Conference would vitally affect the Indian industry, would the Government of India give an assurance that the representatives of trade and industry would be associated with the official representatives at the said Conference?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) No, Sir.

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

PURCHASES BY VESTED INTERESTS OF TEXTILE GOODS IN THE FALLING MARKET FOR EXPORT, ETC.

215. *Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the prices of cotton textiles have fallen consequent upon the Textile Control Order;

(b) whether it is true that some vested interests are purchasing textile goods, including piecegoods, taking advantage of the distress selling of textile stocks resulting from the Textile Control Order;

(c) whether it is true that a large part of these purchases by the vested interests in the falling market are intended for export, in view of the fact that no restrictions on the export of textile goods are imposed by the Government of India;

(d) whether it is true that non-Indian firms like the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation through their agents and others, who are interested in the export of such goods outside India, are also buying textile goods and piecegoods in this falling market; and

(e) if the Government of India propose to give an assurance that any such purchases by the vested interests or by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and other European firms would not be allowed, and that in no case, the export of textile goods acquired in the falling market would be allowed by Government?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) Honourable Members will appreciate that the extent of the fall in prices consequent upon the Control Order has varied from place to place and between one type of cloth and another. But I think it would be fair to say that the fall in prices has been of the order of 40 per cent. since the Control Order was promulgated.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: In view of the fact that the Honourable Member has given a negative answer to parts (b) and (d), may I know if the Honourable Member has had time to get the information called for?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I have certainly not only had time to look into it but look into details.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: May I know if in the event of complaints coming to him in the future he would assure the House that he would look after Indian interests in the matter?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I do not think that requires any answer. I believe it is the duty of every one of us to do so.

PROPOSED INTER-ALLIED TEXTILE CONFERENCE.

216. *Mr. K. C. Neogy: Will the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any official intimation in regard to the proposed Inter-Allied Textile Conference which, it is reported, is going to be held in the near future and preliminary negotiations in regard to which are going on in America;

(b) whether the Government of India have been invited to send their representatives to the said Conference;

(c) whether, in view of the repeated demands put forward by the Indian commercial and industrial bodies that their accredited representatives should be fully taken into confidence in regard to all such International Conferences, the Government of India propose to associate the representatives of trade and industry with the personnel which may be sent to represent India on the said Conference; and

(d) whether the Government of India are committed to any scheme which is likely to involve the export of textiles from India at present or in the near future?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such Conference being convened now or in the near future. They are, however, informed that the Combined Production and Resources Board in America have been making, in respect of textiles of all kinds, a survey of the production and requirements of the United Nations.

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

Mr. K. C. Neogy: May I point out to the Honourable Member that part (d) is an independent question? "Whether the Government of India are committed to any scheme which is likely to involve the export of textiles from India at present or in the near future".

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: We are not for the time being, as the answer has been given.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Am I to understand that the Government are not committed to any such thing yet?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: So far we are not committed.

PLANS FOR PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURISTS FROM SLUMP IN PRICES AFTER THE WAR.

217. *Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: With reference to the answer to my question No. 150, put on the 19th February, 1948, in connection with plans for protection of agriculturists from slump in prices after the war, will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

(a) the decision arrived at the first meeting of the Reconstruction Committee IV held in May, 1942; and

(b) the personnel of the Sub-Committee on Agriculture and the dates of its meetings, if any, held, and the conclusions arrived at by this Sub-Committee?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) and (b). In view of the fact that the then Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands had in contemplation the setting up of a Committee to consider the whole problem of agriculture in India, the sub-committee set up by the Reconstruction Committee (Trade, International Trade Policy and Agricultural Policy) at its meeting of the 22nd May, 1942 was restricted in its purview to "drawing up a programme of work in regard to the agricultural aspects of the immediate post-war situation" especially from the international trade point of view. The personnel of the Sub-Committee was: Dr. T. E. (now Sir Theodore) Gregory (Chairman); Mr. P. M. Kharegat, Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta and the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam, Members. The Sub-Committee held no meetings.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: And therefore arrived at no conclusions?

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Do the Government propose to put on this Agricultural Committee any representative of agricultural tenants and agricultural wage earners?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I ought to make it clear that since this meeting of 22nd May, the subject of agriculture has been taken away from the Reconstruction Committee (Trade, International Trade Policy), and there is now going to be an entirely separate Reconstruction Committee on agriculture, and that will have a very much wider personnel than the five or six gentlemen whose names I have given.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether, when the Government of India widen the personnel, they will take into consideration the claims of agricultural tenants and agricultural wage earners to be represented on this Committee?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Yes, Sir. The personnel has not been finally settled, but if my Honourable friend Mr. Joshi has any suggestion on these lines, they will be welcome.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Before the Reconstruction work was taken charge of by the Department of Education, Health and Lands, it was given out in the Press and on the floor of the House that the Member then from whom it has been taken up now would be expediting the work and that a special I.C.S. officer was to be put in charge to expedite this work?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I have no such recollection. It was not in our Department at that time.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

218. *Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: With reference to the answer to my question No. 149, put on the 19th February, 1943, in connection with Reconstruction Committees, will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether the personnel constituting the Reconstruction Committee No. IV has undergone any change;
- (b) the preliminary points which formed the subject matter of discussion, and the decisions reached thereon;
- (c) if Government are thinking of publishing any of the reports of any of the Reconstruction Committees; if not, why not; and
- (d) if any work was done by these Committees during the period after February 1943; if so, what the nature of it is?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Haque: (a) The original Committee has now been split up into the two following Committees, viz. "Trade and Industrial Policy Committee" and "Agricultural Policy Committee" and the question of membership of these Committees is under consideration.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply to part (c) of question No. 149 of 19th February, 1943 put by the Honourable Member. The position has not changed since then.

(d) The Policy Committees have not met after February, 1943.

Statement showing the preliminary points which formed the subject matter of discussion at the Reconstruction Committee No. IV, and the decisions reached thereon.

The preliminary points which formed the subject matter of discussion were (i) Consideration of the conditions to be attached to repayment of Government's share of Excess Profits Tax and (ii) Acquisition of capital goods for post-war reconstruction. The following decisions were reached:

Firstly it is desired that there should be a definite date after the termination of hostilities by which all these refunds will have been made, say 3 years.

Secondly, it is not considered that restrictive conditions in regard to the application of the money so refunded to prevent its use for the distribution of dividends or the issue of bonus shares are in the long run practicable. On the other hand, it is possible to give priority to claimants who have schemes to submit for approval and in those cases refunds should be made within a shorter period, say one year after the termination of hostilities, for use on approved schemes. As regards the nature of the schemes which should be approved by Government, this Committee should be consulted, although individual cases will naturally have to be dealt with by Government.

Thirdly, the decision of the Government on the recommendations of this Committee should be announced as soon as possible.

Fourthly, it should be made clear that these refunds will not be liable to Excess Profits Tax.

Fifthly, regarding the definition of "the termination of hostilities", it should be verified that the language used in the Act applies to the date when the fighting ceases and not to the later date when peace is declared.

Six Sub-Committees namely (1) A Committee on Metallurgical Industries; (2) A Committee on Ship-building; (3) A Committee on Engineering; (4) A Committee on Textiles; (5) A Committee on Chemicals, Dyes, etc., and lastly (6) A Committee on Mechanical Engineering Industries, were formed.

REPAIRS TO THE TAJ MAHAL, AGRA.

219. *Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands kindly state whether the Government of India is alive to the fact that it was announced in newspapers with reference to the Director General of Archaeology in India about the year 1937-38 that the Taj was in a dangerous condition, that the Director General of Archaeology had been taking a keen

interest in that famous monument, and that he had allotted a large sum of rupees for its repairs?

(b) Was any committee appointed to inspect the Taj, and to make a report on its condition?

(c) Was a scaffolding erected to make the required inspection on the monument? If so, does the Honourable Member propose to supply information on the following points:

(i) when was the scaffolding erected, and what was its cost;

(ii) does the scaffolding still stand, or has it been dismantled;

(iii) if it has been dismantled, has any report by the Committee been made, and the measures adopted for repairs to the Taj;

(iv) if the report has been made, may a copy of it be placed on the table of the House;

(v) in case the scaffolding still stands, are Government aware that it is very unsightly to that majestic and world famous monument, and that it has been depriving the visitors, some of whom make long journeys to see it, of the pleasure of enjoying the sight of the monument; and

(vi) are Government also aware that the delay in repairs to the Taj, if it is really occurring, is dangerous to the existence of the monument, that the public is anxious on that account, and that this procedure is casting a reflection on the Archaeological Department?

(d) Did Government sanction any amount for repairs to the Taj? If so, what was the amount, and was the whole of it utilised? In case it was not utilised, what was the reason for it, and how much of it was surrendered?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer to his starred question No. 1371 given on the 30th March, 1939.

(b) and (c)—(i) to (iv) and (vi). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my answer to starred question No. 70 on 28th July, 1943, and starred question No. 129 on 2nd August, 1943.

(c)—(v). The Government are aware that scaffolding obstructs a free view of the monument

(d) The amount sanctioned by Government in the current year for repairs to the Taj Mahal is Rs. 54,750 excluding contingencies and departmental charges. The whole of it will be utilised in the current year.

UNITED KINGDOM COMMERCIAL CORPORATION AND POST-WAR INDIAN TRADE.

220. *Mr. K. O. Neogy: With reference to the unstarred question No. 90, dated the 30th March, 1943, will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement in reply to clauses (b) and (c) thereof, explaining in detail the part, if any, that the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation is likely to play in post-war trade with India?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: The Government of India understand that His Majesty's Government are unable to give an undertaking that the activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation will cease immediately after the War, inasmuch as any such undertaking would preclude the use of the Corporation's machinery in the unpredictable and difficult conditions which may exist in the period following the War. This does not mean however that the Corporation will remain in India as a permanent organization after the War and act in competition with Indian interests.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Any probable period can be ascertained when this Corporation will not be in existence in this country after the War?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I do not think it is possible for anybody to visualise the period of time by which these activities would be over after the War.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: May I know whether the Honourable Member will ask the Corporation itself to say what time it will take to go away from this country? The Government ought to be able to calculate the precise time on the basis of their estimate.

(No answer.)

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghazi: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government of India to disorganise this Corporation soon after the war?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am afraid if I am to answer it, it might disorganise the proceedings of this House.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Were the Government of India consulted by His Majesty's Government before coming to the decision that the activities of this Corporation would be extended beyond the termination of the War?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I want notice of this question because that is a specific point which has to be answered. I think that does not arise out of the present question.

Mr. B. B. Gupta: Since the export of foodstuffs and cloth is not being taken up by this Corporation, what is the other business which this Corporation is carrying on or is intended to carry on?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I think if my Honourable friend who is connected with the various Chamber organizations of this country will see the reply of Government given in full extending over many pages and explaining in detail the functions and activities of U. K. C. C., he will find the reply that they are functioning under special circumstances.

COLLABORATION IN POST-WAR SHIPPING

221. ***Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

(a) whether his attention was drawn to the statement made by Mr. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, in the House of Commons on the 14th July, 1943, that the Governments of the United Nations have already committed themselves to the principle of collaboration in the matter of post-war shipping; and

(b) whether the Government of India have been consulted; if so, whether they have agreed to the policy of collaboration with the United Nations, and on what basis?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given by me to a question already put by Mr. K. C. Neogy on the same subject; i.e., 213.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: When an invitation eventuates from the Ministry of Shipping in the United Kingdom will the Government consult local shipping interests before deciding on a policy of collaboration?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: It is very difficult for me to answer a problematic question like this, but Government will certainly take every factor into consideration and will certainly consult all interests concerned, if that is necessary.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Does the Honourable Member's answer to my question cover the point whether the Government of India were consulted before that declaration was made by Mr. Noel Baker? What is the reply to that?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: So far as I am aware, no.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD CONFERENCE AT HOTSPRINGS

48. **Mr. K. C. Neogy:** Will the Honourable Member for Food be pleased to lay on the table:

(a) the full information as to the decisions that were taken at the International Food Conference recently held at Hot Springs; and

(b) the report submitted to the Government of India by one of their representatives, viz., Dr. D. R. Aykroyd, in regard to the said Conference?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) A copy of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture embodying the Resolutions and recommendations adopted at the Conference has been placed in the Library of the Legislature.

(b) No separate report has been submitted to the Government of India by Dr. Aykroyd.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD CONFERENCE AT HOTSPRINGS.

49. Mr. K. C. Neogy: Will the Honourable Member for Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Government of India at Hotsprings entered into any commitments as regards India's participation in the measures designed to give relief to the European countries in the post-war period, and whether the Government have decided to be a party to any scheme which may require India to export her foodstuffs for this purpose; and

(b) whether they have communicated detailed instructions in this regard to their delegates on the Food Commission which is at present engaged in the task of implementing the recommendations of the Food Conference?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Haque: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF INDIAN SPRING-WATERS.

50. Mr. K. C. Neogy: Will the Honourable Member for Labour be pleased to refer to the unstarred question No. 92, dated the 30th March, 1943, and make a statement:

(a) explaining whether the commercial aspects of the Indian spring-waters referred to therein have been examined, and whether the arrangements to bottle the waters for trial have been completed; and

(b) indicating the location of the different springs which have so far been tried and found satisfactory?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) The commercial aspects of Indian spring-waters are still under examination. The arrangements to bottle the waters for trial are complete.

(b) The springs occur on private land, and as negotiations are still in progress with the proprietor of the land, Government do not consider it desirable to disclose the location of the springs at this stage.

OUTCOME OF THE "GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN.

51. Mr. K. C. Neogy: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to refer to the unstarred question No. 12, dated the 11th February, 1943, regarding the "Grow More Food" Campaign, and lay on the table the revised and complete statistics of the increase in the acreage and output per acre of the principal food crops?

(b) Will the Honourable Member particularly refer to the unfavourable conditions, such as floods or drought as well as any mischief done by locusts, that may affect the prospects of the different crops in the different parts of the country?

(c) What are the agricultural or horticultural products of India, if any, that used to have an export market in Burma and other countries now in enemy occupation, and how have the trade prospects of these products suffered as a consequence of the loss of the said market? Was any step taken within the knowledge of the Government of India to inform the producers of these commodities of the loss of their market in proper time and to induce them to undertake the cultivation of substitutes, either as a part of the "Grow More Food" Campaign, or otherwise?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) A revised and up-to-date statement is laid on the table.

(b) Cyclonic conditions in Bengal and Orissa and shortage of rainfall in Madras and Bombay seriously affected the rice and *kharif* grains harvests in these regions. Fungus disease and insect pests are reported to have done some damage to the rice crop in Bengal. Damage by locusts was negligible.

(c) The following are the main agricultural or horticultural products exported to countries which are now enemy or enemy occupied countries, including Burma:

Oilseeds; cotton; jute; tobacco; fruits and vegetables; grain, pulse and flour; spices; coffee.

The disposal of exportable surpluses on account of the loss of foreign markets presented a problem of some magnitude only in regard to groundnuts and raw cotton of short and medium staple. The steps taken by the Government of India to deal with groundnut position in 1941 have been briefly explained in their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 86-C. W. (3)/41, dated the 6th September, 1941, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th September, 1941, but under present conditions the demand for groundnuts is much in excess of the production.

As regards short and medium staple cotton, the cultivators were warned to curtail the area under such cotton, and a "Fund for the benefit of Cotton Growers" has been created with the proceeds of an additional duty of one anna per pound on imports of raw cotton. With the help of this Fund, certain open market purchases of short staple cotton were undertaken by Government in 1942 with a view to steadying the market and all possible further steps have been taken with the co-operation of the Provincial and Indian States Governments concerned to induce the cultivator to undertake the cultivation of substitutes, particularly foodgrains.

STATEMENT.

Increase in Area and Yield in 1942-43 over 1941-42.

(Figures are in thousands).

Province or State.	Kharif Food Grains.		Wheat		Sugarcane.		Rice.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	(Raw sugar) Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Ajmer-Merwara	20	3	8	2	..	..	..	..
Assam	111	345	..	..	-3	-5	124	49
Bengal	-660	-2,608	9	14	-11	-45	-701	-2,905
Bihar	635	703	-20	96	19	26	406	505
Bombay	1,450	696	-219	-18	-6	2	146	300
C. P. & Berar	750	783	-311	120	-4	-3	42	974
Coorg	0	0	..	..	..	..	0	0
Delhi	41	10	5	1	0	0	..	..
Madras	743	-507	..	..	13	19	182	-380
N.-W. F. P.	61	148	61	68	-7	-8	1	11
Orissa	219	100	0	0	1	0	70	-132
Punjab	751	235	387	279	-9	19	205	86
Sind	57	-76	164	61	0	1	-63	-121
United Provinces	1,652	2,267	-300	126	92	1,333	485	263
Total British Provinces	(a) 6,030	(a) 2,099	-216	749	85	1,339	897	-1,345
Baroda	Not known	12	0	0	2	92	32	
Bombay States	Not known	-1	10	-2	-6	54	43	
Bhopal (C. I. State)	Not known	105	-24	-2	-2	1	3	
Easter Agency States	Not known	-3	-1	..	..	-52	181	
Gwalior	Not known	-1	-26	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Dn.	2,194	937	-160	4	-6	-7	332	270
Khairpur (Sind)	Not known	33	10	Not known	..	-1	0	
Mysore	Not known	0	0	-4	-13	1	-2	
Punjab States	Not known	152	135	..	..	..	..
Rajputana States	Not known	315	68	..	..	..	..
Rampur (U. P.)	Not known	23	8	4	8	17	11	
Tripura (Bengal)	Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indian States	(a) 2,194	(a) 937	475	185	-10	-18	444	538
Grand Total	(a) 8,224	(a) 3,036	259	934	75	1,321	1,341	-807
Kharif foodgrains excluding rice	6,978	3,843						

(a) Include rice figures

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

DEATHS DUE TO STARVATION AND FAMINE CONDITION IN BENGAL.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received notice from Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi that he wants to move the adjournment of the business of the House for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the critical situation that has arisen in Bengal leading to a large number of deaths from starvation and forcing people in different parts of the province to live on carcasses floating down the rivers, and selling their wives and children to be relieved of their burden, and the failure of Government to declare the prevalence of famine in the province, or take other prompt and adequate measures to cope with the situation.

Has this situation arisen out of the food shortage?

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi (Dacca *cum* Mymensingh, Muhammadan Rural): Yes, Sir; I will be able to prove that.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The next point is, whose duty is it to declare a state of famine in the province?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (Food Member): It is the duty of the Provincial Government, Sir.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: Sir, may I put the case before you?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot put the case any higher than in the notice. The question is whether it is in order. This motion anticipates the debate which has been fixed to take place on Monday next. Besides, with regard to the declaration of a state of famine in Bengal, it is a responsibility laid on the Government of Bengal and not on the Government of India. I therefore rule that the motion is out of order.

THE DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): Sir, yesterday I was submitting to the House that my Honourable friend Mr. Ghiasuddin did not take into consideration the financial aspect of the increase in the term of the Vice-Chancellor. It is a question not of a few hundreds but of Rs. 30,000 because the monthly salary being Rs. 2,500 one year's salary comes to Rs. 30,000. And besides if the Vice-Chancellor is efficient there would be hardly any one to oppose the extension of his term of service. It has been rightly pointed out that his term may be extended the next time. But if he goes against the interests of the University it will be very difficult for the authorities to remove him as there is no such provision for dispensing with his services. So we should be very cautious in giving more time than what is necessary and I think the period of three years is more than enough. Sir, I support the amendment.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I will only add a word or two with regard to this amendment. Cases of other universities have been pointed out where the Vice-Chancellor's term is three years, and I wish to make it consistent with the term of the Pro-Chancellor. Under section 10 of the Act—"The Pro-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor and shall hold office for three years."

I want to make the term of the Vice-Chancellor consistent with that. Why should Government insist upon a period of four years? We have not been told how, if one year more is not given to him the heavens will fall down. The term should be three years and I therefore support the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (a) of the proposed proviso for the word 'four' the word 'three' be substituted."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—26.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.
 Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
 Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
 Bhutto, Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh.
 Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.
 Choudhury, Mr. Abdur Rasheed.
 Choudhury, Mr. Muhammad Hussain.
 Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
 Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim.
 Ismail Khan, Hajee Chowdhury Muham-
 mad.
 Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee.
 Krishnamachari, Mr. T. T.
 Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.

Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muham-
 mad.
 Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
 Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
 Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik.
 Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
 Neogy, Mr. K. C.
 Parma Nand, Bhai.
 Sant Singh, Sardar.
 Siddique Ali Khan, Nawab.
 Umar Aly Shah, Mr.
 Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
 Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
 Zia Uddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.

NOES—40.

Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
 Aiyar, Mr. T. S. Sankara.
 Ambedkar, The Honourable Dr. B. R.
 Benthall, The Honourable Sir Edward.
 Bewoor, Sir Gurnath.
 Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
 Daga, Seth Sunder Lall.
 Dalal, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw.
 Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
 Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.
 Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.
 Haidar, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin.
 Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haidar.
 Ismaiel Alikhan, Kunwer Hajee.
 James, Sir F. E.
 Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar
 Sir.
 Joshi, Mr. D. S.
 Kamaluddin Ahmad, Shams-ul-Ulema.
 Khare, The Honourable Dr. N. B.
 Lawson, Mr. C. P.
 Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
 Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.

Miller, Mr. C. C.
 Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muham-
 mad.
 Mudaliar, The Honourable Dewan Baha-
 dur Sir A. Ramaswami.
 Noon, The Honourable Malik Sir Feroz
 Khan.
 Pai, Mr. A. V.
 Piare Lall Kureel, Mr.
 Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
 Richardson, Sir Henry.
 Roy, The Honourable Sir Asoka Kumar.
 Sargent, Mr. J. P.
 Shahban, Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam
 Kadir Muhammad.
 Siva Raj, Rao Bahadur N.
 Spear, Dr. T. G. P.
 Spence, Sir George.
 Sultan Ahmed, The Honourable Sir.
 Thakur Singh, Major.
 Trivedi, Mr. C. M.
 Tyson, Mr. J. D.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya (Burdwan Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (b) of the proposed proviso for the words 'two thousand five hundred' the words 'one thousand five hundred' be substituted and after the word 'residence' the words 'and conveyance' be inserted."

Sir, it has always been an ideal in India that the dignity of a teacher is never assessed by the remuneration which he gets. We are going to have an officer for education and if the man is really fit to be the head of this University, salary should not be his only consideration. And may I say that Rs. 1,500 should not be taken as a very small amount for a paid Vice-Chancellor.

Sir, we have been accustomed to suffer under the top-heavy administra-
 tion everywhere and our efforts have failed all along. Today, placed as we are
 in this Assembly, I am afraid we shall be defeated if we pressed the motion
 to a division. I, therefore, place this amendment before this House on the
 ground that if an Indian is appointed as paid Vice-Chancellor, I think no Indian
 will refuse a remuneration of Rs. 1,500. But if the Government have in their
 mind any European gentleman, of course he will not accept it. So far as an
 Indian is concerned, any Indian gentleman will accept Rs. 1,500 with convey-
 ance and house allowance. And I believe an Indian gentleman will be
 appointed. I, therefore, move that this amendment should be accepted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (b) of the proposed proviso for the words 'two thousand five hundred' the words 'one thousand five hundred' be substituted and after the word 'residence' the words 'and conveyance' be inserted."

Mr. J. D. Tyson (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): Sir, I agree that the salary is a good salary. The reason is that if we are to have a whole-time and paid Vice-Chancellor, as I think we may sometimes have to have, he will be for the specific purpose of looking after the developments envisaged in this scheme and we shall want a really good man. That is the only reason for having a paid Vice-Chancellor. I do not know whether Honourable Members have looked up what the salaries are in the other universities that have paid Vice-Chancellors. At Aligarh it is, I think, Rs. 1,500 and a furnished residence; Madras Rs. 2,000; Allahabad Rs. 2,000 *plus* Rs. 200 in lieu of a residence; Annamalai Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500; and for Dacca it is rather interesting that the Saddler Committee in their recommendation for setting up this University thought that the Vice-Chancellor should be paid Rs. 4,000. That is not the pay that was finally decided. I think the Vice-Chancellor of Dacca gets Rs. 2,000 and a house. Well, I admit

12 Noon. that this figure of Rs. 2,500 is above all those except the highest that can be paid at Annamalai, but we considered in the Select Committee whether we should fix a ceiling and leave it to the Chancellor to fix the actual pay subject to that ceiling. It was the unanimous view of the Select Committee that we should fix the pay and that we should fix it at Rs. 2,500. I am anxious to keep to the view of the Select Committee, especially as it was a unanimous view, and I am afraid therefore that I cannot accept the amendment.

Sir Cowasjee Jahangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Why not have the maximum at Rs. 2,500?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): My Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, admits that except at the Annamalai University nowhere is such a high salary as Rs. 2,500 *plus* residence granted, and in Annamalai it is only the maximum that is fixed at Rs. 2,500. Now, Sir, the Delhi University is not a much bigger university than the Universities of Allahabad, Dacca and Lucknow. Therefore, Sir there is no necessity for providing a higher salary. Then again we should consider the fact that India is a poor country and we have always urged retrenchment in salaries of the higher officers. Sir, as regards the question whether good men will be available or not at a salary of Rs. 1,500 *plus* residence and conveyance allowances, I am certain that good men will be available. We want a man who will accept the post of the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University from a spirit of service not from a spirit of self-aggrandisement. We do not want a man who will care only for money and not for service. Therefore, Sir, looked at from all points of view, I think it is desirable to provide a smaller salary than has been provided in the Report of the Select Committee. I support this amendment.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: May I correct a mistake inadvertently made? It has been brought to my notice that the salary in Dacca is Rs. 2,500 *plus* residence.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (b) of the proposed proviso for the words 'two thousand five hundred' the words 'one thousand five hundred' be substituted and after the word 'residence' the words 'and conveyance' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (b) of the proposed proviso the words 'five hundred' be omitted."

The effect of that would be to reduce the salary of the Vice-Chancellor from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,000. From the figures which were quoted by my Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, in his speech on the last amendment, it appears that the ordinary scale of salary allowed to a Vice-Chancellor in the majority of the Universities of India is not over Rs. 2,000. Dacca may be an exception: so may be Annamalai.

My Honourable friend referred to the Aligarh Muslim University where the scale is Rs. 1,500 *plus* a furnished house. But if I may not be looked upon as giving out a secret, I may say that the present Vice-Chancellor, my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, is drawing only Rs. 500, and that too in

order to give the various entertainments which he, as Vice-Chancellor, is called upon to give on various occasions. So this responsible work, as my Honourable friend Dr. Banerji has said very aptly, should be undertaken by gentlemen of learning and experience, more out of a sense of duty than a desire to make money.

We, Sir, in our Party meeting considered that point and we designedly, instead of haggling for further reduction put it at Rs. 2,000 and decided to move for the deletion of the words "five hundred".

I may also submit, Sir, one little thing. It appears to me that my honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, considers the decisions of the Select Committee so sacrosanct that his conscience does not permit him to accept any amendment which may go against the decision of that great body. I think it is a matter of very ordinary procedure in this House that very often the recommendations of the Select Committee are upset in the House. So if that is the only thing which is troubling the mind of my Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, that in agreeing to the amendments he would be violating the sacred duty of faithfully following the recommendations of the Select Committee, then I think, Sir, matters will be hopeless. He had better get rid of that idea and consider with an open mind an amendment that is put forward in a reasonable spirit. Sir, yesterday during the course of the debates, it was given out that 65 per cent. of the expenditure on the Delhi University is contributed by Government. If that is so, it is quite obvious that the entire amount spent on the University is not contributed out of the revenues of the Delhi Province. So really the expenditure incurred on this University—which I may say by the way may be even more than 65 per cent if the interests of efficiency so require—is an all-India question, and as such the representatives of the ratepayers have every right to insist that we shall examine where we can economise without any detriment to the cause of education. I submit, Sir, that the amendment which I have moved is really a very reasonable one and I hope that Government will accept it. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (b) of the proposed proviso the words 'five hundred' be omitted."

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I am sorry, Sir, I can really add very little to what I said on the last amendment. We deliberately fixed a liberal scale of salary with the idea that if we did want a paid Vice-Chancellor we should be offering terms which would attract the best possible man. Neither the Select Committee nor, may I add, the Government, have any particular person in mind, European or Indian. We simply wanted to fix a pay which would enable the best man to come forward for the post. I would only say that I do not regard the decisions of the Select Committee as sacrosanct, but this was a matter that was thoroughly discussed in the Select Committee. A good many of the provisions of this Bill were discussed at considerable length in Select Committee. We arrived at a very high degree of unanimity, I think we can claim to have considered all the points that have been put forward so far and when, after considering those points, we were unanimously of a certain opinion and the same points are a mere reiteration here, there is no justification for changing our minds. I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: While supporting this amendment, I congratulate the Delhi University on being so near the centre of Government. It gets a larger grant than any other university, Government has shown greater favours to this university than to any other university in India, and now, when it comes to fixing the pay of the Vice-Chancellor it must be in keeping with the dignity of the Central Government. Well, Sir, in the case of the last two amendments, that is, this one and the last one, there cannot be a question of principle. When it came to asking by the opposition that the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed for three years for very good reasons, the amendment was defeated.

[Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.]

Now, when it comes to giving either Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 2,000, the Government are still adamant. Rs. 2,000 in this country with a free house and a free conveyance

Mr. J. D. Tyson: No conveyance.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: a free house is a good salary. What I would have suggested to Honourable Members would have been to have maximum of Rs. 2,500 if you like, but a maximum, and leave it to the discretion of the appointing authorities to give a pay suitable to the best applicant. It may happen that you will get a gentleman applying for this very honourable post who may be drawing Rs. 1,000 and would be too willing to come for Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000, but you will be bound to pay him Rs. 2,500. I think that is wrong. In a question of this sort a certain amount of discretion must be given to the authorities and not fix the pay at Rs. 2,500. You are raising the value of the educational market; that is what you are doing. And an educationist is not expected to draw as high a salary as is done in some other professions. He never expects to make Rs. 10,000 as some of my Honourable friends whose profession is the Bar. His ambition is never that. His ambition is to live like a gentleman, to behave like a gentleman and to teach his pupils to be gentlemen, and for that in England—my Honourable friend, Mr. Sargent, must know what salaries are paid—Rs. 2,500 a month converted into sterling would be a very handsome salary. I would still suggest to my Honourable friends that in a small matter like this there should be a compromise and there should be a maximum salary. Let it be Rs. 2,500 I have no objection. But let it be the maximum and if the man is worth it, give it, but let the discretion lie with the appointing authorities.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: In supporting this amendment I have very little to add to what I said in connection with the previous amendment, but I wish to observe that this amendment is a more modest one than the amendment moved by Mr. Chattopadhyaya, and as such it ought to be acceptable to the Government. It seems to me that the Government have adopted an adamant attitude with regard to all the amendments moved from this side of the House. That is not right. They should have an open mind on some questions and this is one of the questions on which I hope that Government will yield to the wishes of the Opposition.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): I had no intention to intervene in this debate but on account of some remarks from Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, I changed my mind. There is no doubt that the Delhi University on account of its vicinity to the Government of India is in a better position than the other universities maintained by the Government of India, who are not very close to them. If we take the expenditure per student you will find that the figure is much higher for Delhi University than it is either for Aligarh or for Benares. We got a grant about 20 years ago of three lakhs of rupees, and in spite of the fact that the number of students has trebled, in spite of the fact that we opened a medical college, in spite of the fact that we opened an engineering college, in spite of the fact that we have spent thousands of rupees in our war efforts, we have not received a single pie from the Government of India. They should tell us definitely, that we are relieved altogether from their bondage, and that we look after ourselves, or when they put their screw on every effort of the university it is their duty to look after their interests. Whatever amount they have got they must distribute it among all the children equitably and not give it to the eldest son and leave the others to starve.

An Honourable Member: Nearest son.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Yes, nearest and youngest. Coming to this amendment I would rather have liked to leave the matter of salary alone, as I suggested in my amendment. This should be decided on merits, according

to the person that may be available, because it is not fair to give a high salary to the Vice-Chancellor for in that case you raise the standard of living of all the teachers in the university. Teachers or professors will naturally demand higher salaries when they compare their own salaries with that of the Vice-Chancellor. That is a point which cannot be ignored. In some of the universities unfortunately we have adopted a very high standard of salaries, the professors spend a good deal of time over devising methods for spending the high salary that they have got. The person who has got modest salary will spend more time in learning, he will mix with the students in academic atmosphere. A person who draws very high salary, spends his time in upkeep of the car and other luxurious articles, he does not know how to spend his money. It is very desirable that we should relieve professors from the worldly anxiety so that they may concentrate their attention on educational work. But a salary which a politician needs or an advocate needs is not really required by university professors who really ought to be satisfied with a modest standard of living, but at the same time salary should not be so low that they are constantly troubled on account of family anxieties.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Leader of the House): After listening to the debate with great interest, I feel that perhaps we should accommodate the non-official Members of the Assembly, and if I have your permission, I would like to move that the Vice-Chancellor shall receive a salary at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem in addition to provision for his residence.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I take it that it will not inconvenience the House to allow this amendment to be moved.

Dr. P. N. Banerjea: Who will fix the actual salary? The Executive Council should fix.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: The question is about the salary only.

Dr. P. N. Banerjea: The Executive Council should fix. Let there be an understanding about this.

Pandit Nilakantha Das (Orissa Division : Non-Muhammadian) : There was difficulty at a certain stage of the discussion. This particular wording 'not exceeding' was deliberately avoided for good reasons. So, may I request the Honourable Member, the Leader of the House, to accept a fixed salary of Rs. 2,000 a month and not to create further complications by introducing 'not exceeding Rs. 2,500'? The question will arise as to who will fix the salary. Perhaps further amendments will be necessary. We have got experience of this. I may remind my Honourable friend that at some stage all these aspects of the question were discussed. So, I request him still to accept Rs. 2,000. It will not be very unreasonable. I would ask him not to put the maximum.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: If the House does not accept my amendment I am prepared to withdraw it. I thought it might be an offer that might be accepted. If Mr. Nilakantha Das does not agree and if that is the desire of the Assembly, I will not press it. I felt I was doing something which will be acceptable to the majority of the House.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan (Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions : Muhammadian Rural) : Is the Honourable Member's amendment before the House?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: I have not moved it.

Dr. P. N. Banerjea: Who will fix the salary? That should be made clear. Unless that is made clear, we cannot accept the amendment.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I shall be willing to accept it provided it was made clear as to who was to fix the salary. In this clause here, a fixed salary was prescribed and there was no question of who was going to fix the salary. Now, when you do not mention any definite figure, then it must be made clear as to who will be the authority responsible for fixing the salary and on that will depend whether we will accept the amendment or not.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: That will be the Chancellor.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: In that case, we will not accept.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I take it that my Honourable friend's amendment is not before the House?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: No.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: The amendment that has been moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Nairang is one which I should have thought would be acceptable to the Government. Every time my Honourable friend Mr. Tyson has got up he has stated that we want to fix the salary at this high rate because we want to attract the best man. I would ask him what sort of man he has got in his mind, that he proposes to attract him by means of offering a bigger bait. As far as we know, Sir, those who are really interested in education, who have really made education as the work of their life would be more than satisfied with the salary that has been suggested by my Honourable friend Mr. Nairang. I willingly accept the assurance of my Honourable friend Mr. Tyson that they have nobody in mind in particular. As a matter of fact, they have not even thought whether they will import a man from outside or whether he will be appointed from within this country but I can say that unless you have an intention, even though it may be very remote in your minds today, to import a man from England, the salary which has been suggested by my Honourable friend Mr. Nairang is a very good salary and I can assure you that it will attract the best Indian that you can get in this country. There are at present 18 other Universities functioning in this land—universities that have been in existence for many years, universities which have more complicated problems to solve than the University of Delhi and if those 18 universities had been able to find men, some honorary and some on low salaries, I do not see any reason why the University of Delhi will not be able to get a suitable man. Unless my Honourable friend the Education Secretary can satisfy this House and can point out the class of men that he has got in his mind for the Vice-Chancellorship of this University, I am afraid we will not be satisfied with the explanation that has been given and therefore I support this amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Nairang.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa: Muhammadan): I do not want to take much time of the House. I certainly must confess to a feeling of surprise at the attitude which the Government have adopted in such a small matter as this. They have no intention of accepting any amendment whatsoever moved from our Benches and in that case I do not know whether we should at all participate in this discussion. The Government knows only too well that they have a clear majority and can force any decision that they care to on any issue before the House but at the same time I believe there is a feeling of co-operation, at least among the Indian Members of the Treasury Benches, that there should be no antagonistic feeling between two sides of the House in matters which are of as much interest to the elected representatives as to the Government. I think the Government representative is working on wrong premises if he thinks that the dignity of this office of a Vice-Chancellor will be governed by the salary the post carries. As my Honourable friend the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party has pointed out, Rs. 2,000 per month would attract anybody who can be considered to be the best person for holding this office. The Government of India representative says that they have nobody in mind for this post. If that is the position and if we the taxpayers of this country are the people who are going to pay for the expenditure of all these items, then I should think we have a claim and a right to tell the Government that we will not spend more than a definite sum of Rs. 2,000. We cannot afford to spend more than this. I would like to point out that there is no country in the world whose Vice-Chancellor gets an amount equivalent to this amount, namely Rs. 2,000 per month, having regard to the *per capita* wealth of India as compared to the *per capita* wealth of other countries. The whole-issue

is this. If in England the *per capita* wealth is about Rs. 240 yearly, certainly the Vice-Chancellor of that country can get a bigger amount as compared to that of India, the *per capita* wealth of which country is not more than Rs. 37 or Rs. 38 per year. The unfortunate position in this country is that in all the educational institutions that the Government of India has established or has contributed towards their establishment, Government has always somehow or other spent more money on buildings and other paraphernalia than on the real thing, namely, the education of the country. I noticed a very miserable state of things in Patna this time. Many students there could not get admission in the 1st year science or in the arts classes after passing Matriculation because there were not enough seats, but the professors and principals there are getting the fat salaries of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, per month to impart education to a small number of students. We have got fed up with this system which the Government has been following and so far as we are concerned we cannot accept such programmes which the Government places over our heads by ignoring the entire views of the representatives in this House. I, therefore, support the amendment moved by my Honourable friend Syed Ghulam Bhiik Nairang to fix the salary of Vice-Chancellor at Rs. 2,000 only and request once again the members of the Treasury Benches to look into this matter more seriously and accept this amendment which is so innocent in its nature.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: With your permission, Sir, I should like to say that on re-consideration, because obviously the view of the House is that on Rs. 2,000 we can get a Vice-Chancellor, I am prepared to accept the amendment though with some misgiving. I must point out that we cannot then expect men who are now Vice-Chancellors in other universities, most of whom are drawing Rs. 2,000 and more, to come to Delhi. The House will realise that it rules out one field of recruitment. However, in deference to their wishes, I accept the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (b) of the proposed proviso the words 'five hundred' be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Syed Ghulam Bhiik Nairang: Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (c) of the proposed proviso after the word 'whom' the words 'one being a Muslim' be inserted."

Sir, this amendment of mine may possibly be considered to tend to import into the affairs of the Delhi University that highly dreaded element which is sometimes conveniently called 'communalism'. But after giving the matter very anxious consideration, my Party came to the conclusion that at present the position of Muslims in the Delhi University is so insignificant as to be for all practical purposes equivalent to zero. They have no voice in most of the matters with which the University deals and therefore we were forced to come to the conclusion that we must make an attempt to secure some representation for the Muslims on the various Committees and bodies which will function in the administration of this University. This amendment I may say, at the risk of being considered a communalist, is the thin end of the wedge, being the first of the series of amendments which try to secure from Government a position for the Muslims in the University.

Sub-clause (c) reads thus:

"A committee of three persons, two of whom shall be persons not connected with the University or any College nominated by the Executive Council, and one a person nominated by the Chancellor, who shall also appoint one of the three as chairman of the Committee, shall select not less than three persons and shall report its selection to the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall make its recommendations on the three persons so selected to the Chancellor, who shall appoint one of such persons as Vice-Chancellor."

So, a committee of three is going, according to this provision to select a panel of not less than three persons. They may be four or more but they should not be less than three and with regard to this panel the Executive Council is to make recommendations as to their fitness for the office of the

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

Vice-Chancellor, and then the Chancellor has to decide as to who should be appointed. So, this is the first part of the machinery which the Bill has devised for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. If one of these three persons is a Muslim, we get a representation in the selection of the Vice-Chancellor in that shape and I think it will redound to the credit of the Delhi University and will be calculated to remove to a certain extent a feeling which the Muslims have had for a long time, ever since the inception of the Delhi University in 1922 by the present Act, that for all practical purposes, the Delhi University is another edition of the Benares Hindu University. Look at the various offices held and the composition of the Court and other bodies. I may be permitted to say that out of the officers of the University under the present Act there is no Muslim, there being 10 officers. Among Professors and Readers appointed, Readers 8, not a single Muslim; recognised Readers, Muslims 4 and non-Muslims 15. Lecturers one Muslim and two non-Muslims; so out of 25 Professors and Readers and Lecturers, there are five Muslims and 20 non-Muslims. In the Court out of a total membership of 128, Muslims are 24. Out of the Members of the Executive Council, three Muslims as against 21 non-Muslims. Among Members of the Academic Council, six Muslims as against 89 non-Muslims. I can give other figures, but I think it is not necessary. These figures are given by way of illustration. My contention is that the present position of the Muslims in this University is so insignificant as to be useless for all practical purposes Muslims being unable in any way to influence the administration of the University or its work or in any way to voice the needs and requirements of the Muslims, and therefore we have tabled a number of amendments, this being the first one of them, with due apologies to those who always consider that the raising of such questions is importing communalism into a body like a University which they say is a temple of learning, to which the devotees should go and worship without questioning who is a Muslim and who is a non-Muslim. Sir, this temple of learning, again with due apologies to those Honourable Members of this House who may hold strong views on temple entry, is a temple like the innumerable temples in India where only certain privileged classes are allowed to enter and worship and in order to enable others to enter these temples, Temple Entry Bills were tabled in this House which after quite a storm of opposition all over the country had to be withdrawn. So, really, Sir, if these depressed classes or Scheduled castes or untouchables were forbidden entry into these sacred temples, we are also practically refused entry into the sacred temple of learning under the present circumstances of the administration. As we are seeking to amend the law relating to this University, I hope that not only the Government but all fair minded Members of this House will treat this amendment and a few other amendments which we have tabled in the same spirit with indulgence and will give their consent to them.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (c) of the proposed proviso after the word 'whom' the words 'one being a Muslim' be inserted."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, the amendment moved does not propose any drastic change. Only a small change that a Muslim should be on the Committee of Selection. It does not say that any type of Muslim can be put. Here on page 10 of the Select Committee Report, it is said that: "The Committee of Selection shall consist of, etc." There it is mentioned the types of persons and their qualifications. We do not suggest that a Muslim shall not have any of these qualifications mentioned therein. This Committee of Selection is a very powerful body so far as the Delhi University is concerned. In Statute 17 relating to Committee of Selection it is said:

"No person shall be appointed or recognised as a teacher of the University except on the recommendation of a Committee of Selection constituted for the purpose."

No person of whatever qualification can be accepted as a University teacher without the recommendation of this Committee. Secondly this Committee has great powers regarding appointment or confirmation as given in sub-clause (3).

Dr. P. N. Banerjea: On a point of order, Sir. My Honourable friend Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani is misreading the two amendments. He is not speaking to the amendment now moved.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I am strictly confining myself to the present amendment.

Dr. P. N. Banerjea: No, he is referring to Committee of Selection.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I cannot hear what the Honourable Member Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani is saying. Unless he speaks loud, I cannot say whether he is in order or not.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I am quite in order, Sir. My Honourable friend the Learned Professor perhaps has not followed what I am saying. I am speaking on the Committee of Selection about which this amendment has been moved.

Dr. P. N. Banerjea: The Honourable Member is mistaken. This amendment relates to a different matter, the Committee for selection of a Vice-Chancellor, not a Committee of Selection for the selection of teachers.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Perhaps the Honourable Member is thinking of his own amendment.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: This amendment relates to clause 5, part (c), "A Committee of three persons".....

Dr. P. N. Banerjea: This is a Committee for the selection of a Vice-Chancellor. The Honourable Member is referring to the Committee for selection of Teachers, etc. The two are quite different.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Thank you. In that case, I have only to submit that the amendment moved is a modest one and I support it. This Committee of 3 persons to recommend names of persons for Vice-Chancellorship is also very influential.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment; not that I am in much hope of Government's strength in opposing such wretched proposals, but still I must make my protest against this attempt to communalise the temple of learning. We have had too much communalism in this country; at least in the educational sphere let us have pure education on merits and let us have in high offices, people, whether honorary or paid, who will be of first-class intellectual calibre and cultural advancement. No question of any caste or community should arise. I would not mind if all the three members of the committee to be selected belong to one community, and let that be the community of my Honourable friends of the Muslim League if they can produce men of calibre, but let them not ask for it because they are Muslims. My request to them is to live according to their religion and not live on their religion. This attempt to push themselves on the ground of race and religion is to exploit religion for personal advantages; it is unworthy of educated men, unworthy of legislators, unworthy of strong religious-minded men. That we should use our religion for getting us a job is a prostitution of religion, it is an insult to the temple of learning by which we call the Delhi University which is going to be reorganised by this Bill. As I said, we have had too much communalism in other directions in public life; let there be one, this educational institution of the highest type in the province of Delhi which should be free from all communalism; let it be a place where learning pure and simple will be fostered and encouraged for its own sake where men will meet because they are learned and because they are cultured, without reference to whether they wear a beard or a pigtail. That is my ambition in this country. In the sea of communalism all round let there be at least one island of cosmopolitanism, *i.e.*, this Delhi University; and that is the spirit in which I ask the House to approach this question, instead of stultifying this Bill and the whole debate thereon by the amendments which are tabled in the name of my Honourable friends of the Muslim League.

Mr. M. Ghiasuddin (Punjab: Landholders): What is the Honourable Member's answer to the figures read out by the Mover?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: They do not matter at all, they have nothing to do with the appointment of this Committee. I would have even asked that the Vice-Chancellor should not be a paid man, but that point I am not discussing; I shall discuss it when the whole clause is put. It is because there is some job going that people are becoming communal; and in justification of this amendment figures were given of jobs. I do not want to make any lengthy contribution to this very unhappy controversy except to stand out without qualification and without equivocation for keeping the temple of learning unaffected and unimpaired by the blasts of communal breezes.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): Unfortunately this temple of learning is the monopoly of my friend and others of his way of thinking.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Sir, this amendment to which I could have returned a particular reply has by the speech of my Honourable friend who moved it been made typical of a large number of amendments that are on the list to be moved. My Honourable friend was perfectly frank in adopting that attitude. Therefore, as it is expected of me, I will reply on the matter of principle that has been raised. As my Honourable friends opposite have realised, they have raised a very important matter. To adopt this amendment and still more the amendments which follow,—for this to some extent might have stood by itself,—would be to take a very serious step. I do not wish to go into the merits of that step on this occasion, but I must point out that, as is well known, there is no provision for communal representation in the Delhi University Act as it stands. We have had no request for it from the university. I have had the University Acts of India searched, and I am told that a provision of the kind exists only in one university, the University of Dacca. The case of that university was of course rather special. The Sadler Commission, which dealt with the proposal to have a university at Dacca when they were dealing with the Calcutta University, pointed to the "strong disposition which is now moving the Mussalmans of Bengal and specially those who live in the eastern part of the Presidency to avail themselves more fully than heretofore of the opportunities afforded by modern education." And I am sure my Honourable friend Dr. Sir Zia Uddin who was a member of that Commission will bear me out when I say that the Dacca College and the Jagannath College and possibly other institutions then existing in Dacca were raised to the level of the university very specially to meet this new spirit and this desire for higher education by the Mussalmans of Bengal. And the Commission themselves said that they and the Government of those days were very anxious to encourage this new movement of the Muslim community towards higher education; and it was for that reason that in the case of the Dacca University they recommended a wide range of communal representation for Muslims in that university, and I think the present Dacca University Act probably reflects to a very great extent the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. It was done in a special area and for a special purpose. The recommendations that they made for Calcutta for very much smaller representation, to have the Muslim point of view represented and allow it to be aired, have not, I believe, been accepted by the Calcutta University; and, as I said before, I do not think that this principle of communal representation has been accepted in any other university in India. It is clear that opinion even in the House here is very divided and I do not think we should be doing the right thing if we were to accept this and, as it were, thrust it upon the university without further very serious consideration. I am afraid, therefore, that I must oppose the amendment.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, it is a welcome change to listen to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking in restrained tones. He has opposed this amendment on the ground that he was against the introduction of communalism in the temple of learning. But I submit that a temple loses all

its sanctity when it becomes a stronghold of one particular community. It is a temple of learning as long as every one irrespective of religion and irrespective of caste is allowed free entry into it. Sir, I would like to point out to this House that this amendment has been brought forward—and there are a number of amendments on similar grounds—after an experience of not a few months,

not a few years, but after an experience of over twenty years. The Honourable Member, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, stated that wherever there was a question of jobs the Mussalmans—the Muslim League Party—came forward to demand a share in that.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I did not say that. You are putting a false argument in my mouth.

An Honourable Member in the Muslim League Party: Of course you said that.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I never said that. It requires understanding of the English language.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I agree English language is indeed difficult and I am not surprised if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has not been able to convey his meaning to the Honourable Members of this House. Sir, he did mention that here was a question of jobs, and the figures which were given by my Honourable friend were connected with jobs. Let me tell him that it is not a question of jobs here. As a matter of fact, this particular amendment does not refer to any committee, members of which, would get any remuneration. According to the new scheme under this proposed Bill this committee of selection for the Vice Chancellor is indeed the committee that will appoint the Vice Chancellor. The final choice does rest with the Chancellor, but this committee will play a very important part where the question of the recommendation of names is concerned. Therefore, Sir, what is it that this amendment desires? All that it desires is that the claims of a particular community will not be ignored, that a particular community will not be damned because it happens to profess a different religion. This committee, as I have pointed out, is not going to get any remuneration. We do not say that the Mussalmans should appoint members of this committee. According to this proposal, two of these members are to be elected by the Executive Council and the Executive Council is a body where the members of the other community are in a great majority. All that this amendment seeks to provide is that it will draw the attention of those members to this fact that there are such people who are deeply interested in university education in Delhi as Mussalmans. Mr. President, Delhi has a large Muslim population and I regret to have to say that their interests have been completely ignored by those who have been responsible for the management of the University of Delhi.

Sir, it is suggested that the introduction of communalism does not help where the advancement of education is concerned, but surely it is desirable where the advancement of education of a particular community is retarded. I could give instances, I could give concrete cases where the Mussalmans have not received a fair treatment at the hands of the University authorities and I will give you, Mr. President, one case: There is one Muslim college here. Unfortunately, the Mussalmans having no representation in the University, its voice is never given any heed to. Whenever we apply for recognition in certain subjects, our applications are kept pending for two years or three years and I know that there are still some applications pending for the last two years, whereas in the case of the colleges that are run by other communities the recognitions are given within a few months, and not only that, but I make bold to say that our staff and our library, which is a condition for giving recognition in certain subjects, is not inferior to a number of other colleges that have been given recognition in those subjects, and the reason is obvious: It is because the Mussalmans have no voice in the management and administration of this university. Had it not been on account of this bitter experience, had we not given a fair trial and had we not given an opportunity for a number of years to those who happen to be

[Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan.]

in a majority in the university affairs to safeguard our interests, I assure Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that I would have been the last person to come forward and support a motion of this kind. But he will surely agree with me that one community is completely ignored and when the doors are not only shut but bolted to this temple of learning against one particular community that community is entitled to come and appeal to the Honourable Members of this House to at least have that door opened and let some places be reserved for them so that they might worship in this temple of learning.

Sir, my Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, stated that he did not want to go into the merits of this question and he rested his case on the argument that in no other university, except Dacca, such a provision was in existence. To my mind, Sir, that is no argument. If you are satisfied or at least satisfy us that our complaints are unjustified,—that the Mussalmans of Delhi have not had a fair chance in the past, I do not see any reason why we should fight shy of facing this problem now. My Honourable friend, Mr. Nairang, quoted certain figures as to the composition of the Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of 24 members. 21 are non-Muslims and 3 are Muslims. And let me tell you how these three have got in, because I want this House to be in possession of all facts and figures before they decide one way or the other. These three Muslims,—who are in the Executive Council which is in fact the body that administers the affairs of the University and which is going to be even a more powerful body in the future than it has been in the past,—these three Muslims have got into it, one because he happens to be the Principal of the Anglo-Arabic College and all the Principals of the various colleges are *ex-officio* members. The other has got in not by election by those who consider that a university is a temple of learning, and no communalism should come in that; he has got in by nomination by the Chancellor, and there is only one who was elected by the members of the staff. So, Sir, I put it before this Honourable House: How can an Executive Council of 24 at the present moment with practically no Muslim representation do justice to the claims of the Mussalmans? I submit Mr. President . . .

Pandit Nilakantha Das: Will the Honourable Member say how many candidates were defeated in election?

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: My Honourable friend asks. How many candidates were defeated? I do not keep such a list. Otherwise I would have collected the figures and produced them. I am not fighting shy of production of any figures in this respect, but I can assure him that their number must have been large, and I can tell him that the number of students and the members of the staff, leaving aside the Muslim population in the city, is not negligible. Of course, they are not as many as the members belonging to other communities, and it cannot be stated, as the Honourable Member Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had tried to point out, that all these things are decided on merit. He, having contested elections to various bodies, should know that it is not always merit that counts. Wherever there is a question of election, there are so many considerations that weigh, and I make bold to say that probably at the time of the next elections Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will not count too much on merit.

My Honourable friend Mr. Tyson has stated that we have had no request from the university. This is a strange argument. How could he have any request from the university which is dominated by one particular community? What does he mean by university? Does he mean the Executive Council of the University? Well, I have given you the figures with regard to the composition of the Executive Council. Does he mean the Court of the University? Well, I shall give you figures with regard to the composition of the Court of the Delhi University. There are 123 members altogether.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: All educationists!

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: No, not all educationists. There are some Members of the Assembly also in that.

- Out of these, 24 are Muslims and 99 are non-Muslims. Out of these 24, again, let me point out to the Honourable House that 8 are nominated by the Chancellor. There are 25 members to be elected to this Court by the registered graduates, and let me tell the Honourable Members of this House that out of this number there is only one Muslim. In the same way I could give you more figures, but I do not want to waste the time of the House as my Honourable friend has already given you figures.

Now, Sir, my Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, has said that another important part of the University is the Academic Council. With regard to this Council, my Honourable friend Mr. Nairang has already given you figures. But they can stand repetition. Out of 45 members of the Academic Council there are only 6 Muslims. Now, I want to ask my Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, how could you possibly expect a university composed in this manner sending a recommendation to this Honourable House that we the members of the Court and the Executive Council and the Academic Council have treated the Muslims most shabbily in the past. Therefore we request the Government to make this amendment in the Bill which is before the House. This is an argument which I am afraid I do not follow.

I do appeal to the Honourable Members of this House to see that a particular university does not become the stronghold of a particular community: that every one who is entitled to receive benefit from that university has a share in the administration of that university.

Sir, I submit, that the case which I have placed before the Honourable Members of this House is one which cannot be refuted and I strongly support the amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Nairang.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee (one of the Panel of Chairman) in the Chair.

Pandit Nilakantha Das: I am afraid that my Honourable friend, Mr. Jannadas Mehta has not been appreciated in the plea that he has put forward. What he means is that a man only on account of his religion should not be allowed to have any place in any organisation of higher education like the University of Delhi. But my friends on those Benches of the Muslim League are rather persistent, for this is not the only amendment for having, a Muslim as one of these three of the Reference Committees. But amendments are coming one after another and there are so many and it appears that the idea is to divide the whole University so to say into communal compartments. There was an attempt very serious and persistent from those very Benches for killing the Bill by circulation and things like that. If consistency be at all a question to be considered, I ask how could they have obtained any communal proportion if the Bill had been killed. That was not the intention then. It appears that something else is behind the back of their minds. Now that the Bill has come they want after trying to kill it—they want to make it a diseased one.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Is the Honourable Member in order in attributing motives?

Mr. Chairman (Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee): I should like the Honourable Member not to attribute motives to other Honourable Members.

Pandit Nilakantha Das: I simply questioned the consistency. There may or may not be motives.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: On a matter of personal explanation, Sir, When moving my circulation motion I gave full reasons for it. Our position is not inconsistent, but consistent.

Pandit Nilakantha Das: The position of my Honourable friend, according to him, is consistent. But, as I understand it, if there was any intention of having any communal proportion from the Selection Committee for the Vice Chancellor

[Pandit Nilakantha Das.]

to the composition of the Court and the Academic Council and so on, in my opinion the Bill should have been supported from the very beginning. By killing the Bill no communal proportion or anything of that kind would come. It would remain the same as it is to-day, against which the complaint is that for these 20 years or more there was dissatisfaction so far as the Muslim community is concerned, with the working of the University. So I appeal to my Honourable friends to be consistent. If this Bill had not come, the present position would continue for another 20 years. So I am certain that originally this communal share was not the intention. There was really no grievance about the paucity of Muhammadan representation in the University. Then again I am simply surprised—I put a question to my Honourable friend, the Deputy Leader of the Party, when he was speaking, whether there were numbers of Muhammadan candidates and whether their qualifications being acceptable they were not elected. No reply was given. Again, I am afraid if there should not be some amendments in future or now to the effect that if there are half a dozen doctorates granted this year, say 3 or 2 of them should be Muhammadans, or if 300 pupils pass the B.A. 150 or 100 of them should be Muhammadans. I appeal to my friends not to carry these political ideas of communal proportion under which we have unfortunately got to work—not to carry these ideas of communal proportion too far, even into institutions like the universities, and particularly the University of Delhi which I expect will be a model university for the other universities in India. With these words I appeal to my friends to withdraw this as well as not to move other amendments like this.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall (Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas: Non-Muhammadan): I oppose this amendment on the ground that it introduces communalism in educational institutions and also on the ground that there is some impossibility of adjusting communal representation on such bodies. I will deal with both these points.

I will first deal with the impossibility. I find that there are two persons to be nominated by the Executive Council. This amendment says that one must be a Muslim. Supposing one is a Muslim, then there remains only one person to be nominated. There are the Sikhs, the Indian Christians, the Parsis and God knows how many other communities. I cannot think of all of them at the moment. They spring up like mushrooms whenever there is a division of spoils. Suppose a Sikh is nominated. There will be grievance on the part of Indian Christians and Parsis and the general mass of Hindus. If a Parsi is nominated, there will be similarly disaffection among the other communities. Then there is one seat to be nominated by the Chancellor. Now, who knows what the Chancellor will do, when he comes to choose from among these various communities? As he has to exercise his judgment in selecting a Vice Chancellor, so it is quite possible that even a European may be nominated. I do not see that there is any bar in nominating a European by the Chancellor. If the third nomination which is to be made by the Chancellor is left out, there remains only two to be nominated by the Executive Council and if one is a Muslim and if that is laid down in the statute, then only one seat will be left for so many other communities. I appeal to the reason and good sense of the Members not to introduce communalism of this kind in educational matters. So, my first point is the very nature of the impossibility that is involved in the acceptance of this amendment. Then suppose the nomination is of a Hindu, then what about the Indian Christians, Parsis, Sikhs and others because they may say that they want one seat. So there is an inherent defect in the amendment which amounts to an impossibility and when a body of three persons is to be constituted, the impossible nature of the proposal put forward should be taken into consideration.

do not want to say much about it. I do not claim to be an expert in educational matters and I was indifferent to this Act also because there are many friends of mine, who are experts and who are capable of piloting this Bill but so far as this matter is concerned, it concerns the well being of the nation and in this matter a man like even myself may take a hand. It is most deplorable that every affair in this country is saturated with the spirit of communalism and even educational institutions are not free. (*An Honourable Member* "Who is responsible?") I am not going to fasten responsibility on any particular community. On account of the follies of those who have guided the destinies of the nation, many things have happened but I am not going to allocate responsibility. But the fact is that the spirit of communalism is rampant at present and our whole life is saturated with the spirit of communalism and if we want to remedy this state of affairs, those who are sober minded and who can claim to be the guides of the nation they have to think over the problem and solve it in such a way that the life of the future generation is not spoiled. The young men who will come out of the university will have the control of the destiny of the nation in course of time and therefore we have to take care that educational institutions at least are free from such contamination. If you introduce the spirit of communalism, people have to ransack their brain in a communal way to find men for important posts like the Vice Chancellor. People will go about canvassing for votes and the whole thing will run on communal lines and it is certain that the life of the educational institutions will also be spoiled. As the matter stands today, it is known to us that even the Professors, Principals, the Vice Chancellors and others connected with the running of educational institutions are not free from such communal bias. I say that the elders in this House who have got to guide the future destiny of India ought to keep their heads cool in these crucial moments in the future interests of the nation. The future looks dark and even hopeless. I did not read this Act at all, to speak quite frankly but I have gone through some of the amendments which seek to introduce a spirit of communalism into this Bill. Even in the Bill as it was presented by the Government I find that there are provisions for award of scholarships on communal denominations. It is our duty in this House to put the nation on the right path and therefore we should see to it that such communal things are left out of legislation of this kind. I remember seeing even a hostel of students where all of them could not live together. I was a member of a committee and I saw a class of students who wanted to remain separate and some members suggested on communal grounds that there should be a separate boarding house for a certain class of people because they cannot live together. I set my face against such move and I carried the day for the time being but I was sure that the whole atmosphere was surcharged with the spirit of communalism and I could not carry things longer. This is the spirit prevailing here in the enactment of the Delhi University which is said to be the guiding Act for the whole of India. If that is the spirit of the Delhi University Act which is going to be the ideal Act for the rest of India, then I do not know how things will shape in the future. Here is a university where two sets of professors would not like to sit together and where two sets of students also would not like to sit together; they would not like to remain in the same hostel. Things may come to such a pass that one set of students may say that they are not going to hear the lectures from one set of professors. The Muslim students may say that they will not hear lectures from Hindu professors and the Hindu students may say that they will not hear lectures from Muslim professors. If things are allowed to go on like that, where shall we be? I am afraid this is the spirit prevailing in this House, which is expected to give a lead to the nation, in regard to a measure which is said to be an ideal measure not only for the present generation but also for the future generations.

I have heard some arguments given by my friend Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Sahab and he has given some figures also to show how the claims of his community have been neglected. It is surely deplorable if the claims of his community have been neglected. But the

[Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall.]

remedy does not lie in this way. There should be some measure of liberality also introduced while considering such questions. (*An Honourable Member*: "What is your remedy?") My remedy is quite broad and I have given vent to it in this House before and it will take too long to speak on it again. But I am going to suggest that instead of making an exhibition of communal feeling by introducing so clearly communal words and communal feelings in the very body of the Act, we may bring about some sort of consolation by such means which may not make such an exhibition. I was going to suggest that there may be some sort of a standing Instrument of Instructions which may not have the form of law but those who are to guide the affairs in such matters may be guided by it. Even the Parliament and the British Government had to issue an Instrument of Instructions with regard to the Government of India Act. It is not strange that those who are to guide the destiny of this measure and the future well-being of this measure and to educate the future citizens of this country may not be saturated with communalism. They should have this device so that things may be properly managed, justice may be done and the whole thing may be manoeuvred in such a way that no community may have any grievance that injustice has been done to it. Sometimes things are done in a purely communal spirit and they should not be tolerated by those who are in authority. The other day a question was asked about the things that are happening in the Agricultural Institute, the Director of which belongs to a particular community and to a particular province and he is making appointments of persons from his own province. If this thing is brought to the notice of the Government, they should see whether it is a fact that at once curb the tendency of such a corruption. Similarly, if a malpractice is brought to the notice of those who are in charge of the university that a particular man who is a Hindu or a Muhammadan or a Sikh or a Parsee is carrying on such a thing, then instead of thinking of the prestige of the Government, the Government should pounce upon the man and see that he is not allowed to have things in his own way. But whenever such things are brought to the notice of the Government, the question of prestige comes in and whether it is a monstrous thing or a good thing, the Government must support it because it has been done by it. This spirit should not work here where apparently some sort of monstrosity is practised. That is the only way to set things right and to give a good lead to the nation provided your mind works that way. If the authorities have not got their mind to set things right in that way, then God knows what will be the end of this country if even in the University Act we have got such communal provisions. Of course, there are institutions even today where there are such representations, but there should not be any hue and cry over that.

I do not know whether I will be within my rights to make a reference here to a thing which I have in my mind or whether it would look good, but I will tell you something which I saw in my dream. I dreamt a dream in which I saw that there was a Parliament for the future of India. In this Parliament, the Speaker of the House belonged to a particular community, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary also belonged to the same community and the Leader of the House also belonged to the same community. That Parliament was going on and there was no hue and cry over it. (*An Honourable Member*: "What about the Reporters?") They may also belong to the same community. So, one can understand that there may be things like that and we may have consolation on such occasions. It is only by way of accident that we have got such a combination just as I saw in my dream. Supposing in the committee of your university there are three persons and there is not a single Muslim in it.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: What is the point of the dream?

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: The point of the dream was that there is a Parliament of India in which the Speaker, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the Leader of the House belong to one particular community

Mr. Chairman (Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee): The Honourable Member should confine himself to the amendment before the House.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: I was simply referring to the Honourable Member who gave facts and figures about communal representation on a certain body. I was only saying that he should take consolation because of such coincidences as I saw in my dream. We should take consolation in such matters and we should keep our heads cool and think over such matters, so that we may not

in our heated moments, in our anxiety for achieving something good for Muslims do harm to the whole nation. It is for these reasons that I oppose this amendment. I do not oppose this from any communal point of view which is the prevailing view everywhere. I have already made the House aware of my own views about nationalism. It is from a broad point of view that I am opposing this amendment. I do not want that any communal feeling should be brought into this question. I think even the Government should see the impossibility of accepting this amendment, and also my Honourable friends and those who are supporting this amendment should also look to the reasonableness of my argument and drop this amendment.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Sir, as long as the Muslims remained silent without demanding their due share in the loaves and fishes, they were good boys, but the moment they ask for their proper share, the demon of communalism lifts its head and jumps up like the proverbial Jack in the Box and we are being twitted with being rank communalists and all that. It did one's heart good to see the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs voting together when certain amendments were pressed to division, all going in one way. But, Sir, that beautiful spectacle was only of short duration. My Honourable friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta set the poisonous ball rolling and he shouted communalism! communalism! with the lungs of a Stentor. Then those who are his henchmen took up the cry with greater vigour. My Honourable friend Pandit Nilakantha Das from Cuttack charged us with hatching a conspiracy to kill the Bill. Well, Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, our friends like Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Dr. Banerjea have joined us in killing this Bill when they voted with us on the question of salary for the Vice-Chancellor. Did they do not kill it then. Then you remained silent. But now when we are asking for one seat in the Committee of Selection which was our due share, then you begin to shout.

Pandit Nilakantha Das: I supported you in fixing the salary at Rs. 2,000.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Do you contend that the Muslims have no right to ask for their share on communal basis? This principle was enunciated and accepted when the communal award was given. Since then we have been telling the people in this country that there are two nations in this country, the Hindus and the Muslims. I assure you, Sir, that ten crores of Muslims cannot be silenced by any administration and by any shouts and by any slogans. They will have their rightful share. The Hindus will be stultifying themselves if they deny us our due share. I expected my Honourable friend Babu Kailash Bihari Lall to be just. He speaks of the Delhi University Bill but he forgets the Dacca University Bill. In the case of the Dacca University, it was the Hindus who wanted communal representation on the population basis. Then you were silent. Now when we ask for some share in the management of Delhi University, which is claimed to be a model university, an all-India University, on the plea that we are a nation and therefore have some claim upon it, then everybody gets up and says, no.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): You do not mention the Sikhs.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: If you want a seat there, you can have it. You are welcome. No other community has stated in such plain words that they want their separate communal share in the administration. Their rights have not been championed as Christians or Sikhs or Anglo-Indians. It is only in the case of Muslims, who are admittedly a separate nation in this country that the right of getting their due share in the administration of the country has been conceded. The right of demanding our shares according to our

[**Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.**]

population basis and according to what is just and due to us can no longer be denied.

Sir, I would like my Honourable friends to realise that India wants to be free, but she cannot be free as long as the educational institutions are not free. You speak of the temple of learning, but what does that expression signify? If a temple of learning signifies justice and acceptance of the rights of others to their proper share, then we also have a right to enter that temple. But when you do not allow six crores of Harijans to enter this temple, and have kept them out of it for many thousand years, how can you expect us not to join with them in forcing entry into this temple. That entry would be forced and you will have to realise one of these days that without your coming to an honourable settlement with us, we shall not be able to emancipate our country and shake the chains that lie heavily on our feet. India cannot get freedom, she cannot obtain the right of self determination so long as there is no settlement between us. But you do not want a settlement. You want everything for yourselves.

Sardar Sant Singh: Do not forget the Sikhs.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: We only want our due share in the management of educational affairs, let alone other Departments. But even here, you do not want to give us anything. Figures have been placed before the House, statistics have been laid before you that for 22 years past we have been suffering, and today refusing to be convinced that your case is absolutely hopeless, absolutely unjust, you want to deny us our rights.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. Hooseimbhoy A. Lalljee): Will the Honourable Member confine himself to the amendment before the House?

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: I am confining myself to the scope of the amendment and the Bill. I am telling my Honourable Hindu friends that for the past 22 years, we have been suffering under their domination and now seeing that we have no hope of getting justice and fairplay at their hands, as a last resort, we want to incorporate our rights in the Statute book. I therefore strongly support this amendment.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I heard with great interest the sermon of my Honourable friend Babu Kailash Behari Lall. I wish he may practise the sermon he was preaching. He is asking us to do one thing, he does another himself. The first thing he ought to do is to refuse to stand on behalf of any single community, the Hindus. He ought to resign his seat in the Assembly. He should say that he would come only from a joint constituency and never from a constituency comprising only of a single community. The second thing he ought to do is this. He should say, let the Government take the entire responsibility upon their shoulders, there should be no Hindu, no Muslim and no Sikh institutions. Let the Government run all the educational institutions themselves. If the Government shoulder the entire responsibility, then all this talk will disappear.

The second thing is that when we legislate in matters of education we should not do anything that is unacademic. But in this particular case I find that it is not unacademic. I have here the authority of no less a person than the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherji who is well-known in the academic world and who supported this particular view. On page 215 of Vol. V of the Report of the Sadler Commission we find:

"In every committee constituted for the appointment of university teachers there should be at least one Mussalman."

This particular sentence received the support of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji. When this point was discussed I supported the views of the Hindus and with regard to the selection committee of Calcutta we said, on page 208 of Vol. IV:

"On every such committee there should be at least one Hindu and one Mussalman member, and the Vice-Chancellor should be empowered to appoint an additional member or members for this purpose should it be necessary."

So that we both thought that it was very desirable to have at least one Muhammadan in every selection committee for teachers. Therefore the support of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji and four eminent educationists is in itself a proof that the proposal of the kind now before us is not unacademic.

The other point is this. If in the committee for selecting the Vice-Chancellor all the three members happen to be Englishmen, my friend Babu Kailash Bihari Lall will not sit quiet. Immediately there will be a protest from every corner, a protest in the press and adjournment motions in this House, and objections of every kind. When they are all Englishmen we will oppose it on the ground of nationalism. But when we say that this Indian nation should also include Muslims and they also should be included, immediately we are told that that is communalism. If without any question being raised about Englishmen or Indians it goes to the best men I can understand it; but whenever you press the claims of Indians on national grounds I do not see why Muslims as part of the Indian nation should not be included. If you refuse us that we will have no alternative but to go back to the extreme position to which we have been thrown by the Hindus themselves and say that as we have not been included in the Indian nation let it be a Hindu nation and a Muslim nation.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Sir, I shall not take up much time of the House and it is not my desire to introduce any heat into the debate like my friend Babu Kailash Bihari Lall, the last person I would expect to argue in the way he did. However, as for this amendment, we seek nothing more and nothing less than our just share as a separate nation. We want representation of one in a Committee of three and an opportunity to work in co-operation with the representatives of other nations of this country and probably that will bring future peace into this country earlier, as Sir Zia Uddin pointed out rather than if we are placed in water-tight compartments by such attitude as that of my friend Babu Kailash Bihari Lall. He referred to a certain dream, referring particularly to this House and making a reflection on the Chair and on the Leader of the House. That only shows bad taste. If that sort of dream can be mentioned we also can refer to other dreams and give him a fitting reply; but, as I said, I do not desire to introduce any heat. But it was surely in bad taste and the fact

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Sir, on a point of order, is the Honourable Member in order when he says that I made a reflection on the Chair when there was no such reflection?

Mr. Chairman (Mr. Hoeseinbhoy A. Lalljee): The Honourable Member made no reflection on the Chair.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I will say that the analogy of a fictitious dream was not befitting to this House and it did not show good taste. What we demand, Sir, is not any superiority or predominance at all but that the case of the Muslims should not go by default. If there had been a proposal that the Chairman or even a majority of that committee should be from a particular community there would be some justification for opposition from certain sections of the House. I do not want to make any personal remarks, particularly against my Honourable friend who comes from my part of the country. Certain instances were quoted by him and he himself has shown far worse taste in the matter of a peon who was a Muslim in the joint hostel of Bhagalpur to which he referred.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: I challenge that statement; it is a downright fabrication.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. Hoeseinbhoy A. Lalljee): Order, order. I wish Honourable Members will not impute motives or bring in something which is not within the scope of the amendment.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: My Honourable friend has lost his head.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I do not want to introduce any heat but truth is always bitter. I am trying to invoke a sense of appreciation in you by trying to tell you that what we demand is not something of which you should

[Mr. Muhammad Nauman.]

at all afraid. You have used an unparliamentary remark, but I will not do that and this is the difference.

Pandit Nilakantha Das: On a point of order. The Honourable Member is not addressing the Chair.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: In supporting the particular amendment, my objection would be that there is nothing in it on which any Member of this House should have any difference with us.

Sir, I do not want to recite the stories or the facts, which are on the records of this House and the other Houses of Legislature where the other nation had showed the mentality which compelled us to have some sort of reservations to voice our feelings and safeguard our interests. In this connection, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I may remind the House about the Aligarh University Bill of 1937 which only sought that the Muslim University of Aligarh should be given powers to affiliate Muslims colleges in other parts of India, and the public opinion which was expressed by our sister community the Hindus was that they did not approve of that idea, and the Bill was shelved for all times to come. That shows what has been the current running rough in this country, and however much we may dislike it, however much we may like to clear up the atmosphere, and however much we may lament the present state of affairs, the unfortunate fact is there and we have to face the facts. In seeking to make this amendment, we are not trespassing on anybody's rights. We will remain a minority; my representative will be in a minority in that committee of three, and for that reason I do not see what harm could there possibly be in this amendment being accepted by my honourable friends belonging to the Hindu community. I hope and trust that they in their heart of hearts feel that this should be done till such time as we are able to hold our own. Of course time may change. And then things may change automatically. In that case it will not be difficult for my Hindu friends to amend this section at any moment. Things would be different if both the nations work together in a better manner and with a better out-look than what is being done at present. With these few remarks I support the amendment of my Party.

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, I have the most unpleasant duty of opposing this amendment. My reasons for doing it are that if communalism is to find a place on the Statute book of India

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: But it is there.

Sardar Sant Singh: . . . I am at one with my Honourable friends if they include me also with them. If the Honourable the mover of this amendment had chosen to say that as three members are to be appointed, one should be Hindu, another a Muslim and third a Sikh, he would have been perfectly justified and I would have supported the amendment.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: It was not considered necessary.

Sardar Sant Singh: I would not have heard this argument that they claim no seat there because if it is conceded to them Muslims will still be in a minority. Well, if they had included me I can assure my Honourable friends that there would have been no majority and no minority. I have been fighting for my rights, but unfortunately I haven't got big battalions behind me as my Honourable friend, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, has got behind him, although seven at least of the gentlemen sitting behind him have associations with me because they have the same appearance as myself

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Appearances are deceptive.

Sardar Sant Singh: . . . while on this side I only find one. Therefore, I will advise them that whenever they want communal representation on any body they should get a good share reserved for me, though I am not one who claims a separate nationality because I know that this phase of separate nationality is a temporary one with my Honourable friend and he will soon see that we and I will have the same form, the same shape, the same culture

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Not the same length of beard!

Sardar Sant Singh: Ask your friends who are sitting behind you.

Therefore, Sir, I submit that this amendment will not prove to be a thing of utility to Muslims. They must withdraw it and put a new amendment which I will support.

Mr. S. C. Chatterji (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, it is not without hesitation that I have ventured to stand up and make a few observations in the debate on this amendment. It is such a delicate ground, Sir, as angels may fear to tread. But I venture to come into the debate to make an appeal, if I may, to the Honourable Member who moved this amendment as well as to several other Honourable Members of the Muslim League Party, who have tabled similar amendments asking for reservation or special representation for Muslims on various bodies of the University. I entirely agree with the remarks made by several speakers already that it would be most regrettable if we in this country are driven so far as to ask for special representation on communal lines even on our educational bodies. Nevertheless, Sir, I think—and herein I differ both from Mr. Tyson as well as from several other Honourable Members who have already spoken—that one has to recognize that the Honourable Member who has moved this amendment and particularly Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan have made out a case, to my mind a most convincing case, for, at any rate, entering a protest against the record of the Delhi University for the manner in which some of their bodies have in the past been composed. I think, Sir, the argument of Mr. Tyson in so far as it had referred to the Delhi University has been successfully rebutted by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and cleverly used for his own purpose. The composition of some of the bodies of the University being what it is, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan is perfectly right in pointing out that it could not be expected of such bodies that they would condemn themselves in a matter like this. Sir, I belong to one of the smallest communities in the country, but I believe that this community has a peculiar feature, and to my mind a happy feature. It is a community which is composed of people who are drawn from all the principal and minor communities of India. It is perhaps possible for me, as it is not possible for a member of one of the major communities in a matter like this to appreciate the point of view of the other side. As I have said, if one would face facts, even facts which may appear to be discreditable to a temple of learning, one ought to face them and to recognise them. I do not, therefore, say, Sir, that there is no case for a demand such as this, unfortunate though I consider that demand to be, not in national interests but in the interests of education. The main purpose of university education is to liberalise the mind, and I appeal to my friends of the Muslim League Party to consider whether—though their grievances to my mind are genuine and their complaint of long standing—it would redound at all to the credit of this House and to our country if we were to make an act which would advertise the fact that even in a temple of learning we could not rise above communal prejudices.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division : Muhammadan Rural): Sir, on this point I think there ought not to have been two views, but the debate has taken a turn which, though we suspected it might take, we never expected that it would actually take this turn. I would have been very glad if my friend, Sardar Sant Singh, had also moved an amendment to safeguard his interests, but because he has failed to do this I do not know why he should think that we have done something wrong. His existence in this House is simply because the Sikh community had been given separate representation, and it is for the Sikhs to take up the matter wherever it concerns their community. It is a wonderful argument that because the Sikhs have failed to advocate their own cause or to safeguard their interests, therefore the Muslims should be penalised for that.

Sardar Sant Singh: No, no. May I offer a few words by way of personal explanation. I never said that. What I said was that if there are to be communal representations, nobody is justified to disregard other communities in India.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I never said this. Does our amendment say that we disregard the Sikh community? We only say give us one. Now it is for Sardar Sant Singh to say that the other two may be given to his community. Let him justify his case. But I feel that on two grounds it was absolutely unnecessary for him to do so. If he would look at the question which he tabled today he will find that in one question he is asking about the total number of staff working in a branch and how many of them are Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. Now, he has never been shy in advocating the cause of his own community. He wants to see that, not only in a big institution like the university but in every section of the Government, the Sikhs are adequately represented. I give him credit for this. But let him accept that we are also in the same boat as he is when he feels that if the Sikh is not in any particular branch his cause may be suffering. In the same manner the Muslims feel that if they are not represented properly in any institution then their cause may also be suffering. He has quoted the case of a fellow who was a Hindu but because he wanted a job he grew a beard and got a post as a Sikh. When it is so easy to obtain jobs, it surely requires great checking and Government cannot be in the know as to who is really a Sikh and who is not. If people can become Sikhs by a little barber's negligence and the next day embrace Sikhism, it is rather a very difficult question for the Government.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I inform the Honourable Member that the Government have issued circulars on that point. I am simply surprised at the ignorance, these circulars which were discussed in this House are to the effect that any person who gets a job and then cuts off his hair and becomes a Hindu, he loses his job. You need not be afraid of that.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I quite agree

Mr. Chairman (Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee): Order, order. The Honourable Member must confine himself to this amendment.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I am doing so. But why did not Sardar Sant Singh table his amendment? I think it was due to the fact that the Pro-Chancellor is a Sikh, that his community is very well represented there and that his interests were in safer hands.

Now, Sir, I do not want to be hard on the claims which had been made by my friend, Mr. Chatterji, and I think his speech on the whole was fair, and though he opposed our amendment that opposition showed, as was revealed by his speech, that the attempt was half-hearted and he thought that it was his duty that he must oppose us, otherwise I think that the trend of his speech was that he was going to support us. In his case, too, I sympathise with him that a man belonging to a Brahmin community, as his name shows, should cease to be such and that by the mere change of his religion he should get into a different community.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: He is a Christian.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: But a Brahmin can be a Christian.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: No, no.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: That is a fact. I sympathise with the Honourable Member that in spite of his belonging to the greatest community and the highest caste, a mere change of religion can change him from one community to another. Therefore, I do not want to go into that. Let us take it as a practical proposition. Let us not bring heat into this. Before 1905 we know what the condition was in the political institutions. We had joint electorates everywhere and it was felt by a man like Mr. Gokhale,—a man of the position of Mr. Gokhale was the first to advocate that the Mussalmans should have proper representation.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: That is not correct.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Yes. If the Honourable Member desires, I can give him his speeches in many places and they have been quoted by Mr. Jinnah in his presidential address. In 1905 the Muslim League was formed in order to safeguard the interests of the Muslims so that they may get their

places even in institutions like the municipal boards and the district boards. The League pressed their claims until in 1908 this principle was conceded in the Minto-Morley reforms, because facts and figures at that time were worse than what have been revealed to-day by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan. Therefore the principle was accepted, namely, that separate election was necessary in order to introduce members of the Muslim community.

Bhai Parma Nand (West Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : What were Mr. Jinnah's views in those days?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan : Till 1935 he was for joint electorates with reservation of seats. Now he finds it is hopeless to stick to those views. A man like Mr. Jinnah whose life was a challenge to his own community has now been converted and he finds that it is really hopeless.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Have you not misled him?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan : Have we misled him or your community has led him, by the actions and misdeeds of my friends who made him come to this side? Probably this debate will make him more staunch.

Bhai Parma Nand : And would have converted Mr. Gokhale also!

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan : I do not want to talk about Mr. Gokhale. He is dead and gone. He was a great soul, respected by every Indian at that time. Now, Sir, the very existence of many of Honourable Members here is simply due to their belonging to a particular community. Even my friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, would not have been in this House if he had not been so very popular with many sections in his own city. As we find our place in this House on account of representation given to different communities, it is not right for us to say that we do not adhere to that principle as long as that exists, but for practical purposes I will say one thing. Is it or is it not a fact that in the country there is a spirit where the members of one community do not want to give their votes for another community? Do you want to ignore this fact, or should we take into consideration facts as they are in this country? I am sure no Member in this House will deny that there is a great deal of communalism outside the House. Even when we are deliberating here, even the smallest suggestion from one side makes a dozen others on the other side to get up and oppose, and that reflects the condition in the country outside. Can you, in these circumstances, exclude the fact that Mussalmans have got no chance whatever of getting into this committee.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

A seat ought to be reserved for the Mussalmans. Is there any other way? The Government have recognised this principle; even their Executive Council is composed of members of different communities. Members of communities who are not represented in the Executive Council have been clamouring that they must have representation in the Executive Council where the decisions are taken sometimes jointly. If that is so, for the working of education of a big city like Delhi, if you want the people of Delhi to be educated, then all classes and all communities of Delhi must have a fair play in their education and anything which adversely affects those communities must be removed. Here when you have to elect a Vice Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor may not care at all for the Mussalman community. The population of the Delhi City is about 50 percent Muslim, but if the populations of Delhi and New Delhi are taken together, Muslims come to 40 per cent. Then is it unreasonable when we ask that out of three at least one should be a Muslim, and that also not by election? The Mussalman who may come may practically be under the thumb of the other community too or of the Government. Therefore, I do not think that there is any danger whatever in accepting this demand. If we had said that there shall be a proper electorate by which the Mussalman will be brought in here, that may have affected the question, but here how is this Mussalman

[Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

to come in? That is very well safeguarded to see that there is no communalism coming. The Mussalman will know how the Muslim education is suffering, if their education is neglected or if they want something more, he will represent this to the Vice Chancellor who will feel in his heart that he owes also something to the Mussalmans, and he will be fair and just to all the communities. That is the only safeguard. We do not say that the Vice Chancellor may be a Mussalman, or half the Vice Chancellor should be Mussalman and half should be Hindu. No such absurdity is there. We are making only a very meagre demand, that the Committee which will appoint this Vice Chancellor must have, at least one Muslim on it. The Mussalman may be an official, I do not know how he will come, but we want that at least one Mussalman must be there. That is the point.

How can the Government ignore or refuse to accept that principle which they have accepted from 1908 up to this time—the principle that the Mussalmans cannot come in without separate electorates and that wherever they cannot come in they must have separate representation. Of course, we would not have demanded it, if there had been fair play towards the Mussalmans. We are very sorry that there should be this condition of affairs but has this condition been brought about by us? The figures quoted by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan show how the claims of the Mussalmans have been ignored. Therefore, there is justification for this amendment. Whenever this demand comes up, it comes up because of suppression and oppression, or on account of negligence. The Hindi proverb says that Krishan will rise whenever there is a Kans and the Kans is the evil spirit of crushing another people and therefore the spirit of Krishanism must supersede the spirit of Kansism of trying to keep the Muslims away from power. Therefore this motion is not wrong and the more my friends will

oppose it the more the Mussalmans will be forced to see that their demand is met. As their demand is more and more suppressed, it will become more and more just, because in the words of a poet:

*"Islam ki fitrat men Qudrat ne lachuk di hai
U bhrenge hum utnahi jitna ke dabadenge."*

Nature has provided elasticity like that in a spring in Islam, we will rise as much as we will be pressed down.

With these words, I support the motion.

An Honourable Member: I move that the question be put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (c) of the proposed proviso after the word 'whom' the words 'one being a Muslim' be inserted."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—21.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad
Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Bhutto, Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh.
Choudhury, Mr. Abdur Rasheed.
Choudhury, Mr. Muhammad Hussain.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.
Kamaluddin Ahmad, Shams-ul-Ulema.
Lalljee, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A.
Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muham-
mad.

Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed,
Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik.
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Shahban, Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam
Kadir Muhammad.
Siddique Ali Khan, Nawab.
Umar Aly Shah, Mr.
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
Yusuf Abdool Haroon, Seth.
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
Zia Uddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.

NOES—37.

Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
 Aiyar, Mr. T. S. Sankara.
 Ambedkar, The Honourable Dr. B. R.
 Banerjea, Dr. P. N.
 Benthall, The Honourable Sir Edward.
 Bewoor, Sir Gurunath.
 Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
 Chatterji, Mr. S. C.
 Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.
 Daga, Seth Sunder Lall.
 Dalal, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw.
 Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
 Dam, Mr. Ananga Mohan.
 Das, Pandit Nilakantha.
 Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.
 Jawahar Singh Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir
 Joshi, Mr. D. S.
 Kailash Bihari Lall, Mr.
 Khare, The Honourable Dr. N. B.

Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
 Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
 Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
 Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.
 Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas M.
 Pai, Mr. A. V.
 Parma Nand, Bhai.
 Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
 Ray, Mrs. Renuka.
 Roy, The Honourable Sir Asoka Kumar.
 Sant Singh, Sardar.
 Sargent, Mr. J. P.
 Spear, Dr. T. G. P.
 Spence, Sir George.
 Sultan Ahmed, The Honourable Sir.
 Thakur Singh, Major.
 Trivedi, Mr. C. M.
 Tyson, Mr. J. D.

The motion was negatived.

Sir George Spence (Secretary, Legislative Department): Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in clause (c) of the proposed Proviso the word "three" where it occurs for the last time be omitted."

This amendment is designed to remove a flaw in this clause to which the Honourable Dr. Banerjea referred yesterday. It is, of course, a pure mistake. The first sentence of the clause provides that the Committee shall select not less than three persons. They may therefore select more than three persons and if they do, the Executive Council will make its recommendations on all the persons selected and not only on three of them. So we have got to get rid of the word "three" where it occurs in the second sentence. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in clause (c) of the proposed Proviso the word "three" where it occurs for the last time be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Sir, I move:

"That clause 6 of the Bill be omitted."

This clause, as the House will see from the Bill before it, is to this effect:

"In section 12 of the said Act, in sub-section (5), the words 'in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances' shall be omitted."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: May I, Sir, make a submission?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Is it a point of order?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Sir, I only heard you putting the amendment of Sir George Spence. Afterwards I did not hear you. It was not possible to hear. I did not hear that the whole amended clause 5 was put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Yes, I put it.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Then, it is my misfortune that I did not hear it.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must be more alert.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Now, Sir, the proposed amendment in the Bill seeks to amend sub-section (5) of section 12. That sub-section reads thus:

"The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to any order of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal or suspension of an officer or teacher of the University, or regarding the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of any such teacher, and shall exercise general control in the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances."

The amendment seeks to do away with the last words "in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances". It does not appear how the omission of these words from sub-section (5) of section 12 will improve matters. Apparently, the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor for the discipline of the

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

University in the absence of the restriction imposed by the words sought to be omitted will leave him an autocratic ruler, the master of all he surveys. Therefore, I submit that these words should not be deleted. They appear to be perfectly salutary and necessary and this clause of the Bill should, therefore, be omitted. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved: "That clause 6 of the Bill be omitted."

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Sir, the words which we seek in the amending Bill to remove from this section of the Act are, in our opinion, unnecessary, otiose and possibly mischievous. They require that the Vice-Chancellor shall be responsible for the discipline of the university "in accordance with this Act, the statutes and the ordinances". Now, Sir, it might be argued and, in fact, has been argued that in the matter of enforcing discipline the Vice-Chancellor cannot go outside what is written in the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances. For example, he could not send students down for drunkenness or some other misdemeanour because, as a matter of fact, neither in the Act nor in the statutes nor in the Ordinances is there any catalogue of the possible misdemeanours of students or of the punishments which he can apply. The danger which, I think, my Honourable friend opposite has in mind is that if we remove these words the Vice Chancellor will become, as he said just now, an autocrat and be enabled to act perhaps in defiance of the Act, Statutes and Ordinances. But in subsection (2) of the same section of the Act, it is laid down that "it shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, statutes and the ordinances are faithfully observed and he shall have all the powers necessary for this purpose". Even without that it is quite clear that the Vice-Chancellor cannot act contrary to the Act, statutes and ordinances, but the existence of this phrase which we are now seeking to delete may hamper the Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of a complete catalogue of the possible misdemeanours which may call forth his powers of discipline. There is no danger in removing this phrase and on the other hand, it is really necessary. I may add that in the Select Committee, in order to demarcate perfectly clearly what is the field of the Vice-Chancellor's responsibility in the matter of discipline and that of the Principals of the Colleges, we added some words to Statute 33, clause 5 (which will be found at page 16 of the printed Bill now before us) to make it clear that discipline in the Colleges is for the Principal to enforce and that the reference here is to discipline in the University. Sir, I cannot accept the amendment.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I am afraid the speech of my Honourable friend the Education Secretary is anything but convincing. He started by saying that the retention of these words might be mischievous, but he did not tell us as to how the retention of these words was mischievous.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I am sorry if I did not make myself plain. I said that it might prevent the Vice Chancellor from inflicting punishment because punishment is not provided in the Acts, statutes and ordinances.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: As my Honourable friend knows the ordinances can be framed by the University itself, and therefore in cases where punishment is necessary, the University authorities can frame the ordinances. Now, Sir, this Act has been in existence for over 20 years. The need for removing these words has never been felt till now. You always make an amendment in an Act if it is found by experience that it has hindered the work of the administration of a particular institution. I was expecting that the Honourable the Education Secretary would give us some instances where it has been found that the retention of these words in the Act has acted adversely in the interest of the university. He is only talking in problematical terms. So far there has never been felt any need either by the Government or the University authorities to remove these words. I think that a little check on the powers of the Vice-Chancellor is a very desirable thing. If the Vice-Chancellor feels that with these words in the Act, he is not able to

perform his duties to the best of his ability or to the satisfaction of all others, he has got the Executive Council and the Court there and they can certainly frame ordinances. Why are the Government anxious to remove any check on the Vice-Chancellor that may be provided in this Act? The Honourable Member referred to Part II of section 12 and he quoted that it shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that these Acts, statutes and ordinances are faithfully observed and that he shall have all the powers necessary for this purpose. Does he mean that he visualises a Vice-Chancellor where this might be on his conscience and he would like to have a more free hand to do as he pleases. Of course it is the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that all the laws and the statutes are observed. I therefore suggest that the Government have not made out any case whatsoever for the deletion of these words. On the contrary I consider that the retention of these words is wholesome.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I am sorry to hear since this morning mostly on all the amendments my Honourable Mr. Tyson is harping upon the fact that because the Select Committee has agreed with him, therefore it should be more or less final and should be accepted by the House without further question. If what the Select Committee says should be the final word, then what is the good of tabling all these amendments? Why should a Bill come back to the House after the Select Committee has reported? If the Government should come back and say that the Select Committee has done such and such a thing, therefore it is one of the final reasons on behalf of the Government, what is the good of the House then? After all the Select Committee is the daughter of this House. It is not the mother of this House. The Committee is selected by this House and when the Select Committee makes certain suggestions, the mother must enquire into them and see whether they are rightly done or not.

An Honourable Member: Those days are gone.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: They have gone outside in the outer atmosphere and not in this House. That should not deter us from giving our own opinion and press for the thing that the House wants.

Coming to this amendment, I am not able to understand why this change is going to be made in section 12. If once for all it were said that unlimited and unfettered powers are to be given to the Vice-Chancellor in respect of discipline, then that would be a different question. Here this is not going to be said. Here on the contrary it is being pleaded one way and the result is being asked the other way. It is said that the Vice-Chancellor has got to do his duties according to the Statutes, Acts and Ordinances. Clause (2) of section 12 has been pointed out by the Honourable Member himself. But then subsequently when similar words appear with respect to the discipline of the University and the power of the Vice-Chancellor, he says take away those powers, they will not be in accordance with the Act, Statutes and Ordinances. Then, it would mean this. If one were to read clause 2, then one would say that the Vice-Chancellor has got to do things according to Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. But then they will say if these words are taken away, similar words are there with regard to ordinances also. If the words are taken away, the consequence will be that it would be taken away with respect to discipline. Clause 2 does not apply at all. Then, it would be a blank cheque to be given to the Vice-Chancellor in respect of disciplinary powers which he will have to exercise. I think the difficulty that the Honourable Member pointed out is with respect to misdemeanour or misbehaviour of certain persons that he has disciplinary powers and he should be given discretionary powers, i.e., he should act in any manner he likes. I will not be a party to that and no such power should in fairness be given which may be abused, however honest and bona-fide his action may be. But there may be an error in that action and therefore a blank cheque should not be given. It has been said that if they want to check misdemeanour let an ordinance be made. Ordinances will be made by the university where the Vice-Chancellor will be the Chairman and the Executive Council will not be so

[Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.]

unreasonable as to oppose him when he is in the right. Therefore these words should remain, otherwise the whole thing will be misleading. It will mean that he is to act according to the Ordinances in certain matters and in the case of discipline he is himself the master. Sir, I support this amendment.

Mr. J. P. Sargent (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, I am not sufficiently conceited to hope for a moment that I can remove the apprehensions of my Honourable friend the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in regard to this particular matter. But this, I would ask him to believe, is really a question of practical administrative convenience. I remember an occasion on which this particular difficulty arose in the Executive Council of the university when I was present. Certain difficulties had arisen in the university with which the Vice-Chancellor had thought it was necessary to deal. There was not any difference, as far as I remember, in the Executive Council as to the rightness of the action which the Vice-Chancellor had taken. But the question was raised as a technical issue as to whether in view of these particular words and the absence of any statute or ordinance authorising the Vice-Chancellor to take action in a case of that kind his action was in fact in order or not. And it was then agreed that this point ought to be clarified when the next suitable occasion should arise for promoting legislation. And I remember an instruction being given to the Registrar accordingly, and no doubt that led to the appearance of this among the submissions from the university. I think people familiar with the difficulties which may confront university officers will realise the practical impossibility of framing a code of statutes or ordinances which will cover every possible emergency, still less every possible misdemeanour which the ingenuity of youth can devise. I do not know what the size of such a code would be; but on the other hand if there is any risk that the Vice-Chancellor is liable or that any Vice-Chancellor would be able to exceed his prerogative and act in an arbitrary manner, it is up to the appropriate bodies in the university to devise a statute or ordinance covering any particular disciplinary question or misdemeanour question. This will give a line to the Vice-Chancellor which he is just as much bound to follow as any other member of the university, once the thing is embodied in a statute or ordinance. It is much more convenient to limit the Vice-Chancellor's powers by definite statute in ways in which the university might think it was necessary rather than to attempt to devise a code which would cover all possible emergencies with which he might be called upon to deal. This matter was discussed at great length at that time and I think it is significant that none of the university bodies who were consulted have raised the slightest objection to the deletion of these words.

An Honourable Member: The question may now be put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 6 of the Bill be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Sir, I move:

"That after clause 6 of the Bill, the following be inserted and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

'Amendment of section 14, Act VIII of 1922.—In section 14 of the said Act, the proviso be omitted.'

This is only a question of convenience in accountancy. The proviso to section 14 says that in the case of any vacancy the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, direct the Registrar to act as Treasurer.

But the Registrar is the sanctioning officer and the Treasurer is the disbursement officer, and we always have two different persons, one for ordering payment and another for making the actual payment. The two things should not be done by the same person. Therefore in the interest of accounting convenience I suggest that in the absence of the Treasurer some person other than the Registrar should be appointed in his place. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That after clause 6 of the Bill, the following be inserted and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

"7. Amendment of section 14, Act VIII of 1922.—In section 14 of the said Act, the proviso be omitted."

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Sir, we have not regarded this as a serious flaw in the Act, if it is a flaw at all. I imagine that the kind of emergency which this proviso is intended to meet is the unexpected death or resignation of the Treasurer when a short acting vacancy occurs and the person on the spot to fill the vacancy is the Registrar. We have had such cases, the case of the late Sir Raghavendra Rau being the most recent one. The vacancy is short and a new Treasurer is appointed as soon as possible. I think it would be wrong, and of course it would really be impracticable for the Registrar with his own work to do to go on being Treasurer for a long time. I hope my Honourable friend will not press the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

"That after clause 6 of the Bill, the following be inserted and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

"7. Amendment of section 14, Act VIII of 1922.—In section 14 of the said Act, the proviso be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Sir, I move:

"That clause 7 of the Bill be omitted."

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 22 of the Act in certain respects; that is to say, a new clause (ff) is sought to be added after clause (f). It is to this effect:

"That the Executive Council shall have power, subject to the Statutes, to recognise or withdraw recognition from a College or Hall not maintained by the University."

There are other powers which are conferred on the Executive Council by Act 8 of 1922—of course they are specified in that section, and I need not read out that section in extenso. The clause which is proposed to be added as (ff) confers on the Executive Council the power to recognize a College or Hall, or to withdraw recognition from a College or Hall, and we submit, Sir, that that is giving too large an order to the Executive Council. The power of recognition or withdrawal of recognition should remain where it is today and there is no need to entrust larger and more drastic powers to the Executive Council. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That clause 7 of the Bill be omitted."

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Sir, as has been stated, at present the power to recognize and to withdraw recognition of Colleges and Halls lies with the Court. The Court is a very large body comprising, I think, more than 120 persons many of whom are not resident in Delhi. It meets once annually unless specially called. It cannot for a moment be claimed that it is in touch with the day-to-day position in the university, and in putting forward this amendment to the present Act we have felt that, in this matter of recognition, we were doing the right thing in recognising the Court as a legislative body and recognising and using the Executive Council as the principal executive body of the university. We feel that it is right that the Court should lay down the terms and conditions on which recognition should be accorded or for failure to comply with which recognition should be taken away, but that when it comes to the application of those rules the Executive Council is the appropriate body for the purpose. Merely from the practical point of view, I do not think it is likely that one would ever get a matter of this kind properly handled in a body

[Mr. J. D. Tyson.]

like the Court. It is not really a businesslike body and we have been twitted on this side of the House by my Honourable friend, the Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, whose attention I am afraid I have not been able to attract, for not taking a firm line with some of the Colleges which in his opinion have been misbehaving. So now I shall expect his support—though I shall not expect it very confidently—in this matter, when we are legislating to ensure that the university itself should be given the power to take a firm line. For I cannot believe that a body constituted as the Court is constituted is suited or was ever really intended to deal with such matters as the taking away of recognition. We attach great importance, I may say, on this side to the carrying of this amendment of the Act which we consider will be definitely for the good of the university in the matter of recognition and taking away recognition.

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): May I ask which body has the power to recognize or withdraw recognition in the case of the Dacca University which, I believe, is the latest university established by the Government? I do not know that; I simply want to know.

(No answer was given.)

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, this function of withdrawing recognition from a College or Hall cannot be denied to be a very serious matter, and I cannot understand why that power should be taken away from the Court, which is the highest authority. In regard to this function, it is safer that the power should be in the hands of the Court. After all, if any matter of withdrawal of recognition has to be adjudicated by the Court, it shall have to come up through the Executive Council who will no doubt express their views. I would always like to see that the powers and privileges of the Court are not lightly treated, and therefore I am submitting that the present system, which has been in use for a very long time and in the working of which there has been no difficulty, should not be discontinued.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, has said that there are many members on the Court and they may not be able to meet frequently and there may be difficulties on that score. I have seen about a hundred members of the Court assembling when any meeting has been called and I do not think there is any difficulty in respect of that. Therefore, I would submit that the present system should be allowed to continue.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Sir, I should like to know what is contemplated in practice. Will the recognition be given by the Executive Council or the Executive Council will only recommend to the bigger body? As regards the recognition, it is not a serious matter. If the Council recognizes, the matter ends there; I have no objection. But the question of withdrawal of recognition is a serious matter and this cannot be left to a smaller body alone. If my Honourable friend would consult the older Acts drafted and enacted during the regime of Lord Curzon, he will find that the power of recognition is not given to the Syndicate—a smaller body. It is always invested in the Senate, that is the bigger body, and the Senate has been replaced in these modern Universities by the Court. In no university the withdrawal of recognition can be left to the smaller body alone. They are the persons who should initiate and examine the whole thing, but the actual withdrawal question should go to the Senate and I think it would be quite right even if the opinion of the Court is not final. There should be a provision for appeal to the Chancellor. Its importance can be judged from the speeches that we had this afternoon. I think it is extremely important that the Executive Council should recommend to the Court about the withdrawal of recognitions, and the power for withdrawal should be in the hands of the Court which is a bigger body, but the Managing Committee of the Colleges whose recognition has been withdrawn should have a right to appeal to the Chancellor. So I think it will be a very weak point in the Act if you give this power of withdrawal of recognition to a smaller body like the Executive Council. In the case of recognition I do not seriously object because there is no harm in the case of the withdrawal of recognition we have to be very careful.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I support the amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Nairang. The Honourable the Education Secretary said that it was not advisable to place this power of withdrawal of recognition in the hands of the Court and it was more advisable to allow the Executive Council to have this power. I am afraid I have not been able to understand the logic of it. Is my Honourable friend afraid that in a meeting of the Court which is open to the public there is likely to be greater searchlight into the actions of its members than there will be in the action of the members of the Executive Council? Sir, if we take into consideration the constitution of the Executive Council as provided in this Bill, we would find that in actual practice we will be placing this power of withdrawal of recognition in the hands of one individual, and that individual, I submit, is the Vice-Chancellor. Sir, according to the provisions of the Act the members of the Executive Council are to be:

The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;

The Deans of the Faculties;

The Principals of recognised Colleges;

The Educational Adviser to the Government of India;

Five members of the Court elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number:

Two members of the Academic Council:

Two members to be appointed by the Professors of the University:

Four persons nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least two shall be women.

The composition of this Executive Council would show that it would be a body where the representatives will be either of the Government in the form of ex-officio members or employees of the University over whom the Vice-Chancellor will have great control. So, I submit, that it will be inadvisable to leave the power of withdrawal of recognition in the hands of a body like this. Sir, if you have this power given to the Court, there is always a check as to how the members of the Court behave because of public opinion. The proceedings of the Executive Council, I understand, are confidential, and therefore there is greater chance of misuse of power by a body like this than there would be in the case of a body like the Court, and as has been pointed out, I do not think—I stand to correction—that there is any university where the Executive Council enjoys absolute power of withdrawal of recognition. Therefore, I submit that the amendment which has been moved is necessary and it is in the interest of all those institutions in Delhi that are not lucky enough to have adequate representation on the Executive Council.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is:

“That clause 7 of the Bill be omitted.”

The motion was negatived.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Sir, I move:

“That in clause 7 of the Bill, to the proposed clause (ff) the words ‘and subject to confirmation by the Court’ be added at the end.”

I thought, Sir, that the amendment which has just been negatived, would be agreed to by Government, but that was not to be. In the interests of the considerations which have been sufficiently detailed in the debate on the last motion, it may serve my purpose, Sir, if the present amendment is agreed to, because, as has been pointed out, the action of the Executive Council in according recognition to a college may perhaps not be a matter of such great moment, but the withdrawal of such recognition may be a matter of life and death to that college and may harm very vital interests, and to leave the power of withdrawing of such recognition in the hands of a small body of persons composed mainly of officials with a one-sided mentality, of which we have had some exhibitions in the course of the debates so far about this Bill. I submit, Sir, would be very unsafe, and in order to inspire confidence in the machinery by which the University is sought to be administered under

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

the amended law, I think, Sir, it would be only wise on the part of Government to accept this amendment and to add to the powers which they seek to confer on the Executive Council the rider, "subject to confirmation by the Court". After all the Court is not only a statutory body created by the University Act but a body theoretically of the highest authority in the University. Why that body should be distrusted and power snatched from it and conferred on a body which, I may be pardoned for saying, will not inspire so much confidence as the larger body of the Court can, I cannot understand. The heavens will not fall. Nobody will be harmed. This condition which is a very simple one, but of very great importance, should be accepted by the Government and this amendment should be carried. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved:

"That in clause 7 of the Bill, to the proposed clause (ff) the words 'and subject to confirmation by the Court' be added at the end."

Mr. J. P. Sargent: Sir, I happen to be a member both of the Executive Council of the University and of the Court of the University, and therefore you will naturally expect me to speak with the utmost respect of both those bodies. It is merely a question in my mind of which is the best way of doing effective justice should any case of recognition or de-recognition arise. Now, my Honourable friend, the Secretary of Education, Health and Lands, said in connection with the last amendment that the question of the general principles which governs the grant or withdrawal of the grant is a matter which can be laid down by the legislative body, i.e., the Court. The question whether in any individual instance the behaviour, if I may use that word, of a college, or a prospective college, is such as to deserve recognition or has been such as to deserve withdrawal of recognition is a matter of practical administration, which, in my opinion, ought to be settled by people who are familiar with the day-to-day administration of the University. It is not a reflection of any kind on any individual, but as the members of the Court, as is well known I believe in this House, meet only once a year, are a large body and in many cases do not even live in Delhi, and I venture to say, in many cases are not and would not claim to be familiar with the day-to-day administration of the University, if I had to appear before a tribunal on a matter of considerable importance, I think, as a practical person, I would regard the Executive Council as a body much more likely to do essential justice in matters of this kind than the Court. I would remind Honourable Members that in another section which we shall subsequently be discussing a safeguard has been provided against what one might call capricious or hasty withdrawal of recognition from any college of the University.

An Honourable Member: What is the safeguard?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I dealt with this question yesterday in the course of my speech, and it was not my intention to intervene today in the debate on this subject, but the few words which fell from my Honourable friend, Mr. Sargent, have compelled me to say something on this matter. My Honourable friend says that affiliation and disaffiliation are matters of day-to-day administration. Is that correct? How many colleges are there under the Delhi University? There are only 7 or 8 colleges and recognition of these colleges and withdrawal of recognition from these colleges cannot be regarded as matters of day-to-day administration.

Mr. J. P. Sargent: Sir, on a matter of personal explanation, if my Honourable friend would permit me. I did not say that the granting and withdrawal of recognition in the case of colleges of the University was a matter of day-to-day administration. But I said that to do it properly and justly required a knowledge of the day-to-day administration of the University which I think is quite a different thing.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I stand corrected. But these matters are matters of an exceptional character,—affiliation and disaffiliation. How many instances can be cited where colleges have been disaffiliated? Very few. I am told not

one. In that case would it be very inconvenient for members of the Court to come and attend a meeting if such an important matter as disaffiliation of a college was being considered? I do not think that the members of the Court would find any difficulty. If they find any difficulty then they should cease to be members of the Court. Then it is to be considered whether the Senates of the different Universities have ever found it difficult to deal with questions of affiliation and disaffiliation. Has any difficulty arisen in Bombay? Has any difficulty arisen in Calcutta? Has any difficulty arisen in the Patna University? I have kept myself in touch with the decisions of the various universities in India and I know of no instance in which it can be said that the larger body has found it difficult to deal with questions of affiliation and disaffiliation. It is a matter of common knowledge that confidence is the crux of the whole problem in regard to affiliation and disaffiliation. And which body is likely to command greater confidence,—the Executive Council or the Court? On the Executive Council teachers of the University are represented in large numbers, the outside public is very meagrely represented there; whereas on the Court the public opinion of the country is well represented. Therefore, even if the initiative in the matter of affiliation and disaffiliation is taken by the executive body, the action of the executive body should be confirmed by the Court. That will give full satisfaction; otherwise there may be a sense of dissatisfaction.

Now, Sir, what does disaffiliation mean? Disaffiliation means the closing of a college. In India most of the colleges have been built up by the self-sacrificing efforts of individuals and by the generous donations which have been made by the public. It is true that in recent times Government has come forward with grants, but Government has been responsible for the establishment of only a few colleges. Therefore, to take away recognition from a college should be regarded as a very serious matter, and such a serious matter should not be entrusted to a small body of persons some of whom may be more or less under the control of the Government. Sir, I support the amendment.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As it is now one minute to five, the Honourable Member had better begin his speech to-morrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 6th August, 1948.