

A WORKABLE CONSTITUTION FOR A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INDIA.

1. This constitution promotes the chances of a coalition functioning in the centre.
2. It provides the adequate safeguards to every Indian however weak or backward he may be.
3. Grouping is made compulsory on equal footing.
4. Provincial autonomy is maintained.
5. The rights of Muslims and Sikhs have been safeguarded in the union Assembly and Punjab Assembly respectively.
6. The states rulers have been allowed to remain constitutional Heads and to represent their cause in the upper House, while the states people are given full freedom as in respect of British India people.

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CONSTITUTION.

1. The Head of the Country should be a President elected on wide Franchise just as the President of U.S.A.
2. There should be a union assembly of 450 members, each of them representing one million people and 50 seats should be kept reserved to represent minorities and organisations left unrepresented otherwise.
3. The President of the Country will select his ministers from among the elected members of the house in consultation with party leaders.
4. The union government shall deal only with Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications. Nothing is defined in the 'state paper' about the scope and functions of these three subjects.

The union government dealing with Defence shall have the power to advise the provincial or state governments to meet the situations in such a way as union government thinks fit in the grave situations in which the Defence and Integrity of the country and lives and properties of its people are threatened whether on account of internal disturbances or an outside attack.

Every provincial government and part of the union shall depute equal number of representatives to the Advisory Committee. The main function of this Committee will be to secure co-operation of every province and part of the country in adopting country wide food or other necessary programmes, to avert the famines.

5. Grouping should be made compulsory subject to the following conditions:-

(a) Every province shall send equal number of representatives to the Group assembly, it will encourage the provinces to join the groups as in this way they would have no fear of others' domination.

(b) The leader of the majority party in the Group assembly shall form his ministry dealing with all the subjects at present entrusted to the centre with the exceptions of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications.

(c) The Provincial Governments should retain Provincial Autonomy and the subjects at present held.

(d) Responsible governments should be set up in all states. The big states may have their rulers constitutional Heads of the states as King of England, if the people of respective states so desire. The small states should be grouped in order to bring them in a size of a province in all respects. The rulers of these states should be pensioned off and may be allowed to form an upper house as the House of Lords in England to represent their cause. The state should be free to join any provisional group or to form their own groups, subject to the rules and provisions laid down in respect of provinces.

The Muslims and Sikhs should be given the rights of veto on major communal issues in the Union Assembly and Punjab Assembly respectively, but the decision of the President of the country in the former's case and of Lahore High Court in latter's case should be

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considered as final on the point whether a major communal issue has been involved or not.

Before concluding I may request to leaders of the Major Political Parties and Princes of India to accept the scheme or to chalk out their own providing adequate safeguards to every son and daughter of this soil. I may add that they should not delay the Indian Freedom and exploit the poor people of whom they claim to be leaders in their personal interest or in interests of particular community, party or race. They must remember that thousands of their brothers are in jail and millions are passing their lives worse than prisoners even.

In the end I appeal to you to consider this plan in its aspects and not to neglect merely because it is suggested by an ordinary man.

KISHAN LAL JOSHI,

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Introduction:-



No one will disagree that the present Educational System is not only unsatisfactory but rather a wastage of time, energy and money. When this Educational System was formulated the then Government of India needed clerks and hence they set up three universities namely Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to produce clerks, other universities followed these and hence after that time the main business of these universities and Educational Departments has become to produce more and more clerks. Though the circumstances have altogether changed but the universities are still functioning on the same lines and in the same atmosphere. No doubt some of the universities have already taken steps to introduce medium of instruction in Hindustani instead of English. But only this step is not sufficient and may not bring any considerable change in the Indian national life.

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The need of the time is to completely overhaul the Educational System of India. The sooner this problem is settled the better it will be as these universities are producing lakhs of clerks every year and hence making the position of Government of India, Provincial Governments and States Governments more complicated in providing jobs to these clerical educated youngmen.

Before devising any programme it must be borne in mind that the highest standard of Education should be attained in the shortest possible time experiencing the least possible expenses.

- (1) Postal tuition should be recognised and the private candidates should be allowed to take the examination in the subjects for which no practical experience is required to encourage the people to develop the knowledge and Education which they easily can do.
- (2) Daily Exercise and Military training should be made compulsory in Primary and School Classes respectively.
- (3) Schools and Colleges should be shifted to the villages in order to keep the students quite out of touch with the environments of the cities.
- (4) There should be no distinction among the students of various communities without any regard to high or low families.
- (5) Communal schools, colleges and Universities should be discouraged.
- (6) Students must not be allowed to see the cinema pictures with the exception of those specially approved for them.
- (7) The use of 'Khaddar' and Village Industries should be encouraged in order to make the students self sufficient and provide them education at the cheapest possible rates.
- (8) ~~So~~ The poor students without any regard to their community must be granted necessary scholarships to continue their studies if they so desire.
- (9) No student should be deprived from joining any trade in which he is interested on account of communal representation.
- (10) The Books and Chapters of the ~~text~~ books which passionate the feeling of one community against the other should be removed at once.
- (11) Every effort should be made to make the students thorough gentlemen in the true sense and hence they must be acquainted with their duties towards their parents, relatives, fellow men and motherland.
- (12) Every possible effort should be made to equip the Indian Laboratories with the necessary instruments and machineries and to employ the professors and experts in the trades in which we are lacking in India from the foreign countries. Then it would be possible to train easily at least 1000 % more students than those who are sent and to be sent abroad.

There ...

There should be no excuse in providing the funds for Education when millions can be found for war then million should also be spent on Education now.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.
Compulsory for All Infants.

Duration of Course = 4 years.

Subjects of study = (1) Arithmetic of Daily use
(2) Sufficient knowledge of Hindustani, to enable them to read and write
(3) Indian History in a story form
(4) Geography of the province
(5) First Medical Aid.

Those who wish to discontinue their studies after passing Elementary Exam shall undergo one year's training in the trade or business which an individual desires to join or set up.

(1) Agriculture (2) Nursery (3) poultry (4) Bakery
(5) Spining (6) Laundry (7) Weaving (8) Village Industry
(9) preparing of toilets (10) Book keeping (11) Nursing
(12) Cooking (13) Necessary knowledge about the family life and the bringing up of the children. Nos. 11, 12 & 13 (For girls only).

School Classes.

Duration of course = 4 years.

Compulsory subjects - Sound knowledge of Hindustani

(1) Indian History (3) Indian Geography (4) Sound knowledge of Arithmetic. Any two or three of the following.

- (1) Classical Language (2) Foreign Language
- (3) Indian Language (4) Algebra (5) Geometry
- (6) Physics (7) Chemistry (8) Drawing
- (9) Hygiene (10) Economics (11) Politics
- (12) Book keeping (13) Shorthand (14) type
- (15) Music (16) Cottage Industry (17) Agriculture
- (18) Silk Industry (19) Cutting and Tailoring
- (20) Cooking and the advanced knowledge of family life (for girls only) (21) Nursing.

The standard of the examination in these subjects should be corresponding to the school certificate examinations of foreign universities.

University Education.

Duration of Course 3 years for all trades except medical courses. which should be 4 years duration.

- (1) All Branches of Commerce such as Banking, Auditing etc.
- (2) All Branches of Engineering, Civil Radio etc.
- (3) All Branches of Industry
- (4) All Branches of Ancient Literature such as Vyakarn Veda.
- (5) All Branches of Modern Literature.
- (6) All kinds of medical treatments such as Allopathic, Homeo etc.
- (7) All branches of law.
- (8) Other trades not mentioned above.

After passing an advanced examination in any of the trade the student should be granted graduate's Degree in the trade in which he has qualified. Necessary ~~arrangements~~ arrangements should also be made to hold or award Doctorate's Exam or Degree in respect of those students who wish to go into further study of particular trades after passing graduate exam.

Adult Education. Subjects of study. Knowledge of / Hindustani...



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to enable them to read and write (2) Arithmetic of Daily Use.

Students of the schools and universities should be encouraged and forced to teach permanent staff employed to teach the adult only. In addition to the

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Necessary steps should be taken to encourage the adult education among women.

Medium of Instruction should be Hindustani in all stages and all exams.

In the end I appeal to the Educational Authorities to consider this plan in its aspects and not to neglect merely because it is suggested by an ordinary man. The scheme is laid down very briefly but I shall always be ready to explain the whole or any of the part of the scheme.

I shall be very glad to suggest the various methods and to join hands with you in the task of fulfilment of the programme if you so desire.


GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
BASAVANGUDI P.O. (BANGALORE CITY)

D. V. GUNDAPPA
Secretary

December 8, 1946.

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Dear Sir,



I am sending you by air-mail a copy of my Memorandum on the Constituent Assembly & the States, and shall thank you for kindly accepting it and sparing a few minutes for a sympathetic perusal.

The courses of action I have suggested in it are to be considered and adopted at the earliest stage, on the very first day of the Const. Assembly's first session. May I therefore take the liberty of asking you to give the Memorandum your earliest & most urgent attention?

I know Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar will be glad to help the People's cause. Also Dr. H.N. Kunzru. I have written to them and a few other friends.

I have requested a friend in Delhi to arrange for the distribution (free) of copies of the Memorandum among members of the Const. Assembly. If you think it is any good, and if you can find use for more copies, kindly ask Capt. R.L. Rau, 7 Pratap Buildings, Connaught Circus, KM New Delhi, for extra copies. Or please wire to me; I'll at once send copies from here.

How very long since I last had the pleasure of meeting you! It is truly quite an age! But the liveliness of the discussions we were having during the Spl. Congress days in Bombay (1918) and earlier in Madras and later on somewhere else (which place I now forget) is fresh in my memory!

With very deep & warm regards,

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayyagaru,
President, States' People's Conference,
New Delhi.

*Yours sincerely
D.V. Gundappa*
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ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ ಪೊಸಪ್ಪು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ೨೩)



Post Card

Dear Sir,

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has
devised me to acknowledge receipt
of your kind letter of December 6,
along with ^{the} copy of Memorandum on
the Constituent Assembly, which was
received early yesterday. The observations &
suggestions made by you are under
active consideration of Dr. Pattabhi.
Yours faithfully,
C. C. M.