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Resolutions passed at the Twenty-Ninth Indian  
National Congress held at Madras, on the  
28th, 29th and 30th December 1914.

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Condolence to H.E. the Viceroy.

This Congress desires to express its heart-felt and respectful sympathy with H.E. Lord Hardinge in the bereavements he has sustained by the death of his wife and of his eldest son. All India mourns with His Excellency in his great sorrow.

II.- Condolence on the Death of Ganga Prasad Varma.

This Congress desires to place on record its sense of the profound sorrow and irreparable loss the country has sustained by the untimely death of Babu Ganga Prasad Varma who was a devoted worker in the cause of the Congress from its earliest days, and whose memory will be cherished with grateful affection by his friends and colleagues and by his countrymen at large for his many distinguished services.

III.- Condolence on the death of Mr. A.S. Desai and of Mr. B.B.P. Chatterjee.

This Congress desires to express its deep sorrow for the death of Mr. MM Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, and of Babu Bishnu Pada Chatterjee of Bengal, who were devoted and distinguished workers in the Congress cause, and who rendered to it valuable service.

IV.- Royal Message of Sympathy.

This Congress desires to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the people of England its profound devotion to the Throne, its unswerving allegiance to the British connection, and its firm resolve to stand by the Empire, at all hazards and at all costs.

This Congress places on record the deep sense of gratitude and the enthusiasm which, the Royal Message, addressed to the Princes and the People of India at the beginning of the war has evoked throughout the length and breadth of the country, and which strikingly illustrates His Majesty's solicitude and sympathy for them, and strengthens the bond which unites the Princes and People of India to His Royal House and the person of His Gracious Majesty.

V.- The Indian Expeditionary Force.

This Congress notes with gratitude and satisfaction the despatch of the Indian Expeditionary Force to the theatre of war, and begs to offer to His Excellency the Viceroy its most heartfelt thanks, for affording to the people of India an opportunity of showing that, as equal subjects of His Majesty, they are prepared to fight shoulder to shoulder, with the people of other parts of the Empire in defence of right and justice, and the cause of the Empire.

VI.- Military Training and Volunteers.

This Congress urges on the Government the necessity, wisdom, and justice of throwing open the higher offices in the Army, to Indians, and of establishing in the country Military Schools and Colleges, where they may be trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army. In recognition of the

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equal rights of citizenship of the people of India with the rest of the Empire, and in view of their proved loyalty so unmistakably and spontaneously manifested, and the strongly expressed desire of all classes and grades, to bear arms in the service of the Crown and of the Empire, this Congress urges upon the Government the necessity of re-organising the present system of volunteering, so as to enable the people of this country, without distinction of race or class, to enlist themselves as citizen-soldiers of the Empire.

#### VII.- The Arms Act.

In view of the hardship entailed by the Arms Act (XI of 1878) as at present administered, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, this Congress is of opinion that the said Act and the rules made thereunder should be so modified, that all restrictions as to the possession and bearing of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India; that all licenses issued under the rules shall be granted once for all, shall operate within the provincial jurisdiction within which they are issued, shall be revocable only on proof of misuse, and shall not require yearly or half-yearly renewals.

#### VIII.- Reciprocity.

This Congress begs to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the profound gratitude of the people of India, for the sympathetic manner in which he has handled the questions connected with the emigration of Indians abroad, and while welcoming His Excellency's suggestion of reciprocity, as the underlying basis of negotiations with the Colonies, this Congress desires to record its conviction that any policy of reciprocity, to be effective and acceptable to the people of India, must proceed on the basis that the Government of India should possess and exercise the same power of dealing with the Colonies as they possess and exercise in regard to India.

#### IX.- Protection of Industries.

In view of the present exceptional circumstances and in order to promote the material prosperity of the country this Congress urges that immediate measures be taken by Government to organise and develop Indian Industries.

#### X.- Self-Government

"That, in view of the profound and avowed loyalty that the people of India have manifested in the present crisis, this Congress appeals to the Government to deepen and perpetuate it, and make it an enduring and valuable asset of the Empire, by removing all invidious distinctions, here and abroad, between His Majesty's Indian and other subjects, by redeeming the pledges of Provincial autonomy contained in the Despatch of 25th August 1911, and by taking such measures as may be necessary for the recognition of India as a component part of a federated Empire, in the full and free enjoyment of the rights belonging to that status."

#### XI.- India Council Reform.

This Congress records its opinion that the Council of the Secretary of State for India, should be abolished, and pending its abolition, makes the following suggestions for the amendment of its constitution:-

- (a) That the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the English estimates.
- (b) That, with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council,

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dence of the Council, it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected.

- (c) That the total number of Members of the Council should be not more than nine.
- (d) That the elected portion of the Council should consist of ~~not less than one-third of the total number of Members, who should be non-official Indians, chosen by a constituency consisting of the elected Members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils.~~
- (e) That the election of Indians to the Council should be direct and not of a panel of elected Members as proposed in Lord Crewe's Bill.
- (f) That not less than one-half of the nominated Members of the Council should consist of public men, unconnected with the Indian administration.
- (g) That the remaining portion of the nominated Members of the Council, should consist of officials, who have served in India for not less than 10 years, and have not been away from India for more than 2 years.
- (h) That no distinction whatever with regard to salary or allowance be made between the Indian Members and their colleagues in the Council.
- (i) That the character of the Council should be purely advisory as heretofore and that no change in the methods and procedure should be made which may convert or tend to convert in it in any manner whatsoever into an administrative body.

### XII.- Indians in South Africa.

This Congress begs to offer to His Excellency the Viceroy its respectful thanks, for the noble and courageous stand made by him in the cause of our people in South Africa and, while expressing its grateful appreciation of the efforts of the Government of India in obtaining relief in respect of some of the most pressing grievances of our Indian fellow subjects, and of the firm advocacy in the cause of India of Sir Benjamin Robertson, this Congress begs to place on record that no settlement can be wholly satisfactory, or be deemed final, which, does not secure equality of treatment, between His Majesty's Indian and other subjects in South Africa, and respectfully urges on the Government of India that steps may be taken as early as circumstances will permit to bring about such equality of treatment.

This Congress also places on record its warm appreciation of, and admiration for, the heroic endeavours of Mr. Gandhi and his followers, and their unparalleled sacrifice in their struggle for the maintenance of the self-respect of India and the redress of Indian grievances.

This Congress further expresses its gratitude to Messrs. Polak and Kallenbach for their voluntary sacrifice and suffering, in the cause of India, and to the Rev. Mr. Andrews for his help under circumstances of great difficulty.

And, lastly, this Congress records its appreciation of the invaluable services of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, throughout the struggle in bringing about the present settlement.

### XIII.- Abolition of Indentured Labour.

Owing to the scarcity of labour in India, and the grave consequences resulting from the system of indentured labour, which reduces the labourers, during the period of their indenture, practically to the position of slaves, this Congress strongly

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urges the total prohibition of recruitment of labour under indenture, either for work in India or elsewhere.

XIV.- Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

This Congress, concurring with the previous Congresses, urges the early separation of judicial from Executive functions in the best interests of the Empire, and prays that any scheme of separation that may be undertaken, to be really effective, must place all the Judiciary solely under the control of the highest Court in every Province.

XV.- The Swadeshi Movement.

This Congress accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement, and calls upon the People of India, to labour for its success, by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous Industries, by giving preference, wherever practicable, to Indian products over imported commodities, even at a sacrifice.

XVI.- The Press Act.

This Congress reiterates its protest against the continuation of the Indian Press Act on the Statute Book, and urges that the same be repealed, specially, in view of the decision of the Calcutta High Court, which declares that the safeguards provided by the Act are illusory and incapable of being enforced.

XVII.- Land-Settlement.

This Congress is strongly of opinion that a reasonable and definite limitation to the demand of the State on land and the introduction of a Permanent Settlement directly between Government and land-holders in ryotwari areas, or a Settlement for a period of not less than 60 years, in those provinces where shorter periodical settlements on revision prevail, will substantially help in ameliorating the present unsatisfactory condition of the Agricultural population.

XVIII.- Separate Electorates.

This Congress, while deprecating the creation of separate electorates in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils urges on the Government that the said system should not in any case be extended to the local bodies, as it will prove injurious to the development of national unity and the fostering of the national ideal.

XIX.- Indian Troops.

This Congress rejoices to place on record its deep sense of gratification and pride at the heroic conduct of the Indian troops whose deeds of valour and conspicuous humanity and chivalry in the Great War, are winning the respect of civilised mankind for the mother country, and resolves to send a message of hearty and affectionate greetings to them and their comrades in arms, with fervent prayers for their well-being and success.

The President be requested to cable the above resolution to the Indian troops through the proper channels.

XX.- Extension of H.E. Lord Hardinge's Term of Office.

This Congress begs to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered to India by His Excellency the Viceroy, and expresses the hope that his tenure of the office may be extended for such time as, after the cessation of the

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war, may be necessary for a proper settlement of the great and far-reaching issues, affecting the future position of India as a component and equal part of the Empire.

#### XXI.- Amendment of the Constitution.

That the following two amendments suggested for the consideration of the Subjects Committee of this Congress, be referred by the General Secretaries of the Congress to a Committee consisting of three members, to be nominated by each Provincial Congress Committee; with the General Secretaries as ex-officio members, the said Committee to meet at such time and place as may be fixed by them, in consultation with the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees, and to report to the All India Congress Committee in regard to the said amendments for such action, if any, as the All-India Congress Committee may deem fit to suggest to the next Congress.

The said two amendments are:-

At the end of Article XX of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation now in force, add the following words:-

"If such a meeting be not called, it shall be called, for the election of delegates, within one month of the Congress, in any town or district, on the requisition of not less than 20 house-holders over 21 years of age to the Provincial or District Congress Committee, in which the town of the requisitionists is situate".

2. In Article XX of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation now in force make the following alterations:-

- (i) at the end of clause (4) delete the word 'and';
- (ii) at the end of clause (5) for the stop, substitute comma;
- (iii) and add the following words:-

"and public meetings convened under the auspices of any association which has as one of its objects the attainment of Self-Government by India on Colonial lines within the British Empire by constitutional means".

#### XXII.- The British Congress Committee.

This Congress records its sense of high appreciation of the services of Sir William Wedderburn and other members of the British Committee, and resolves that the organisation of the British Committee and The India should be maintained.

#### XXIII.- Thanks to the Deputation

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur and Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu be appointed General Secretaries for the next year.

#### XXIV.- Thanks to the Deputation.

This Congress acknowledges with deep gratitude the services rendered at great personal sacrifice by the Deputation which went to England last summer on behalf of the Congress to place before the Secretary of State for India the views of the Congress on the India Council Bill of 1914 and other important questions.

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Resolutions passed at the Thirtieth Indian National Congress  
Held at Bombay on the 27th, 28th and 29th December 1915.

I

The Late Mr. G.K. Gokhale

This Congress desires to place on record its deep sense of the great loss the country has sustained by the death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who was prematurely cut off in the midst of a career of great public usefulness. He enjoyed in an equal measure the confidence of the Government and the love of the people. His great abilities, combined with a rare modesty of character, his self-less devotion to the cause of his country and his inestimable services to the people will enshrine his name in their grateful recollections and will be an unfailing source of inspiration to distant generations of his countrymen.

(Put from the Chair.)

II.

The Late Mr. Keir Hardie

This Congress desires to place on record India's great sorrow at the death of Keir Hardie, who, in and outside the House of Commons, rendered valuable services to this country which will be gratefully cherished by the people of India.

(Put from the Chair)

III.

The Late Sir Henry Cotton

This Congress places on record its deep sense of loss on the death of Sir Henry Cotton, whose active sympathy for the people of India and life-long devotion to the cause of Indian progress and good government will ever be remembered with gratitude in this country. His courageous advocacy of the cause of the Assam coolie will remain a memorable example in his undaunted courage and greatness of heart. He served India as faithfully in Parliament as he had done as a member of the Civil Service and India will long cherish his memory as a great administrator and a true friend.

(Put from the Chair.)

IV.

The Late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta

This Congress desires to express its profound sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was one of its distinguished founders and staunchest supporters. His long and exceptional career in the Bombay Legislative Council, his remarkable work in the Imperial Legislative Council, and his other public activities, extending over a period of well nigh fifty years, were of the highest value to the country. His invaluable services in the cause of Local Self-Government, higher education and constitutional progress combined with a firm grasp of principles and broad outlook, made him one of the greatest and most brilliant of Indian leaders and will remain a splendid example and a rich heritage for the people of India whom he served with rare ability and disinterestedness, indomitable courage and sagacious statesmanship.

(Put from the Chair.)

V.

India's Loyalty

This Congress places on record its profound sense of

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relief and thankfulness at the recovery of His Majesty the King Emperor from his recent accident and respectfully begs to convey to His Majesty one behalf of the people of India, their deep loyalty and profound devotion to the Throne, their unswerving allegiance to the British connection and their firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards and all costs.

(Put from the Chair)

## VI.

### Success to Great Britain and her Allies in the present War

This Congress places on record its abiding sense of the righteousness of the cause espoused by Great Britain and her Allies in support of the principles of liberty, justice and humanity, and while expressing its gratification and pride at the splendid achievements of the British Navy in consonance with its glorious traditions and at the heroism displayed by the British Indian and Colonial soldiers, earnestly prays that the cause of the ~~XXXIX~~ ~~XXXIX~~ Allies may be crowned with success.

(Put from the Chair)

## VII.

### Extension of Lord Hardinge's Term of Office

This Congress begs to place on record its sense of gratitude to His Majesty's Government for extending the term of office of His Excellency Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India till March Next and prays that His Excellency's ~~XXX~~ tenure of office may be extended till after the present crisis is over.

(Put from the Chair.)

## VIII.

### Military and Naval Training and Volunteering

This Congress, while re-affirming its previous Resolutions on the subjects of Military training and Volunteering, urges on the Government

- (1) the justice and expediency of admitting Indians to Commissions in the Army and Navy and of throwing open to them the existing Military and Naval Schools and Colleges and of opening fresh ones in the country so that they may be trained for Military and Naval careers; and
- (2) the necessity of re-organizing the present system of volunteering with due regard to the right of the people of this country to enlist themselves as citizen-soldiers of the Empire without distinction of race, class or creed.

Proposed by Sir N.G. Chandavarker, Kt. (Bombay)  
Seconded by The Hon'ble Mr. M.V. Joshi (Amracti).  
Supported by Mr. R.C. Bonerjee (Calcutta);  
Lala M. Bahadur Chand (Lahore);  
Mr. Venkatareddi Nayudu (Madras); and  
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra (Lucknow).

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## IX.

### The Arms Act

In view of the hardship entailed by the Arms Act (XI of 1878) as at present administered and the rules made thereunder and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, this Congress is of opinion that the said Act and the rules made thereunder should be so modified that any restrictions which may be considered necessary as to the possession and bearing and use of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing

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in or visiting India, and that all licenses should be liberally issued, shall not require renewal, shall operate within the whole of the province concerned and shall be revocable only on proof of misuse.

(Put from the Chair.)

X.

India and the Colonies.

This Congress regrets that the existing laws affecting Indians in South Africa and Canada have not, in spite of the liberal and imperialistic declarations of Colonial Statesmen, been justly and equitably administered and this Congress trusts that the Self-Governing Colonies will extend to the Indian emigrants equal rights with European emigrants and that the Imperial Government will use all possible means to secure the rights which have been hitherto unjustly withheld from them, thus causing widespread dissatisfaction and discontent.

Proposed by Mr. M.K. Gandhi (Ahmedabad)  
Seconded by Mr. G.A. Natesan (Madras)  
Supported by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit (Bombay) and  
Mr. Arikshan Sinha (Behar).

XI.

Imperial Conference

This Congress cordially thanks His Excellency the Viceroy for his statesmanlike support of the Resolution passed in the Imperial Legislative Council demanding on behalf of India, the right to be represented in the Imperial Conference. The Congress expresses the hope that the demand made by the unanimous voice of the Imperial Legislative Council on behalf of the people of India will meet with adequate response from the Dominions and the Imperial Government and urges that the persons selected to take part in the Conference on behalf of India should be two members at least to be elected by the elected members of the Imperial Council.

Proposed by Mr. B.G. Horniman (Bombay)  
Seconded by The Hon'ble Mr. A.S. Krishna Row (Madras).  
Supported by Mr. D.C. Ghose (Calcutta)

XII.

Executive Council for the United Provinces

This Congress enters its emphatic protest against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal for the establishment of an Executive Council in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and it strongly urges that the status of the United Provinces be raised to that of a Presidency under a Governor-in-Council with at least one Indian Member of the Council.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru  
(Allahabad)  
Seconded by The Hon'ble Mr. V.J. Patel (Bombay)  
Supported by Mr. K.B. Dutt (Calcutta) and  
Mr. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar (Madras)

XIII.

Abolition of Indentured Labour.

This Congress re-affirms its Resolution passed at its last session against the system of Indentured Labour and urges its abolition as early as possible, the system being a form of slavery which socially and politically debases the labourers and is seriously detrimental to the economic and moral interests

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of the country.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Mr. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri  
(Madras)  
Seconded by Mr. V.N. Tivari (Allahabad)  
Supported by Mr. M.K. Padhye (Nagpur, C.P.)

#### XIV.

#### Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions

This Congress concurring with previous Congresses urges the early separation of Judicial from Executive functions in the interests of justice and purity of administration and prays that any scheme of separation that may be undertaken, to be really effective, must place all the judiciary solely under the control of the highest Court in every province and further this Congress emphasises the necessity for the creation of a Judicial Service separate from and independent of the Indian Civil Service, to be recruited partly by competitive examination and partly from the legal profession.

(Put from the Chair.)

#### XV.

#### High Courts for the Punjab and other Provinces

This Congress re-affirms its resolution that it is desirable to invest the Chief Courts of the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces with the status and powers of Chartered High Courts and while praying that early steps may be taken by the Secretary of State for India for the introduction of this urgent reform, regrets that the recommendations of the Local Government and the Government of India in that behalf in regard to the Punjab have been rejected by the Secretary of State.

Proposed by Lala Nanak Chand (Lahore)  
Seconded by Rao Bhadur V.R. Pandit (Nagpur, C.P.).  
Supported by Dr. P.J. Mehta (Rangoon)

#### XVI.

#### The Swadeshi Movement

This Congress accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon the people of India to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous Industries by giving preference, wherever practicable, to Indian products over imported commodities even at a sacrifice.

Proposed by Mr. K.H. Vakil (Bombay)  
Seconded by Mr. Sachindra Prasad Basu (Calcutta).  
Supported by Mr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Masulipattam)  
and Seth Damodardas Rathi  
(Beavour, Ajmere-Merwara.)

#### XVII

#### The Press Act

This Congress reiterates its protest against the continuation of the Indian Press Act on the Statute Book and urges that the same be repealed.

Proposed by Mr. B.G. Horniman (Bombay)  
Seconded by Mr. I.B. Sen (Calcutta)-  
Supported by Mr. K.N. Aiya Iyer (Madras)

#### XVIII.

XVIII

Fiscal Freedom

That this Congress is of opinion that in the best interests of the people of India it is necessary that complete fiscal freedom in special reference to import, export and excise duties should now be conceded to the Government of India.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt.  
(Bombay)

Seconded by Prof. V.G. Kale (Poona)

Supported by Mr. A.P. Patro (Belrampore, Madras)

XIX

Self-Government

That this Congress is of opinion that the time has arrived to introduce further and substantial measures of reform towards the attainment of Self-Government as defined in Article 1 \* of its Constitution, namely, reforming and liberalising the system of Government in this country so as to secure to the people an effective control over it, amongst others, by

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(a) The introduction of Provincial autonomy including financial independence;  
(b) Expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils so as to make them truly and adequately representative of all sections of the people and to give them an effective control over the acts of the Executive Government;  
(c) The re-construction of the various existing Executive Councils and the establishment of similar Executive Councils in Provinces where they do not exist;  
(d) The reform or the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India;  
(e) Establishment of Legislative Councils in Provinces where they do not exist;  
(f) The readjustment of the relations between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India; and  
(g) A liberal measure of Local Self-Government.

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\* Article 1.

The Objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing Members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the right and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those Members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Mr. Surya Krishna Banerjee (Examiner)  
Seconded by Mr. Annie Besant (Madras and Mysore)

X

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ARCHIVES

That this Congress authorises the All-India Congress Committee to frame a scheme of reform and a programme of continuous work, educative and propagandist, having regard to the principles embodied in this Resolution and further authorises the said Committee to confer with the Committee that may be appointed by the All-India Moslem League for the same purpose and to take such further measures as may be necessary; the said Committee to submit its report on or before the 1st of September 1916 to the General Secretaries, <sup>xxx</sup> who shall circulate it to the different Provincial Congress Committees as early as possible.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea  
Seconded by Mrs. Annie Besant (Madras and U.P.)  
Supported by The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt.,  
Dewan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Aiyar  
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (Hyderabad, Deccan);  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R.N. Mudholkar  
(Amravati); and  
The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya  
(Allahabad)

## XX

### Land Settlement

This Congress is strongly of opinion that a reasonable and definite limit should be put to the demand of the State on land and that the permanent settlement should be introduced in all areas, Ryotwari or Zemindari, where that settlement is not in force, creating fixity of tenure for occupants, wherever possible, and that if the Government does not see its way to the introduction of such settlement, a settlement for a period of not less than 60 years should be introduced.

The Congress is further of opinion that effect should be given to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on <sup>gix</sup> Decentralization, that the general principles of land revenue assessment should be embodied in provincial legislation and that such legislation should state specifically the limit of enhancement of assessment, if any.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambarnatha Mudaliyar  
(Madras).  
Seconded by Rai Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing (Hyderabad, Sind)  
Supported by Rai Saheb Lakshmi Narayan (Kampti, C.P.).

## XXI.

### Industrial Development

This Congress, while expressing its appreciation of the action taken by Government for the industrial development of the country, is of opinion that the measures adopted hitherto are inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation and expresses its conviction that for removing the industrial backwardness of India it is necessary

(a) that far greater provision than exists at present should be made for industrial and technical education by the establishment of a technological faculty at the principal Indian Universities, by establishing institutes of research and attaching fellowships thereto, by the development of existing technical institutions and the opening of new ones and the gradual introduction of elementary technical instruction in primary and secondary schools;

(b) that fiscal autonomy should be granted to India in regard to the levying of duties both on imports and exports;

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(c) that industrial Advisory Committees should be appointed for each province to co-operate with the Department of Industry in that province, one of whose functions should be to direct the pioneering of new industries;

(d) that artificial and unjust barriers like Excise duties on cotton goods and the ~~different~~ <sup>more</sup> differential rates for Railway consignment, which favour the foreign manufacturer at the expense of the indigenous manufacturer, should be removed.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R.N. Mudholkar (Amraoti)  
Seconded by The Hon'ble Sri K.R.V. Krishna Rao Bahadur (Madras)  
Supported by The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Dwarka Nath (Behar)

## XXII.

### Indian Students in the United Kingdom

This Congress while strongly disapproving of the existence of the Indian Students' Department in England, as it is at present constituted, and its methods of working, earnestly draws the attention of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for India to the growing discontent among Indian students in the United Kingdom caused by the increasing tendency on the part of the Educational institutions there to restrict the admission of the Indian students and by the unfair and differential treatment accorded to them after their admission to such institutions, and urges the Secretary of State for India to use his influence, authority and power towards securing equality of treatment and opportunity for them.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Principal R.P. Paranjpye (Poona).  
Seconded by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta (Bombay).  
Supported by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Bombay)

## XXIII.

### General Secretaries

That the Hon'ble Na'ab Syed Mahomed Bahadur and Mr. N. Subba Rao be appointed General Secretaries of the Congress for the year 1916.

(Put from the Chair)

## XXIV.

### The British Congress Committee

This Congress records its sense of high appreciation of the services of Sir William Wedderburn and other Members of the British Committee and resolves that the organization of the British Committee and "India" should be maintained.

(Put from the Chair)

## XXV.

### Amendments to the Constitution

Add the following at the end of Article XX :-

"(6.) Public meetings convened under the auspices of any association which is of not less than two years' standing on the 31st December 1915 and which has as one of its objects the attainment of Self-Government by India on Colonial lines within the British Empire by constitutional means;

Provided

(a) That the said Association by a special resolution



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accepts Article I of the Congress Constitution  
and notifies to that effect to the Provincial Con-  
gress Committee of the Province to which it belongs.

(b) That the said Association makes the acceptance of  
the said Article I a condition precedent to new  
membership.

(c) That the total number of the delegates to be elected  
by such public meeting shall not exceed 15 in number  
and no such Association shall be entitled to call  
more than one public meeting for the said purposes  
for any one session of the Congress.

But this ~~will~~ however will be subject to the right of  
All-India Congress Committee to disqualify any such political  
Association or Body at any time.

Explanation:- No person elected as a Delegate need be a  
member of any Congress Committee if he is otherwise qualified."

Art. III. (a) Substitute "place" for "town."

Art. VI. Omit the word "United" before the word "Bengal",  
and make the same alteration in other Articles  
wherever the Expression "United Bengal" occurs.

At the end of Article VI add the following :--

"For this purpose Coorg and the areas admi-  
nistered by the British Government in the Nizam's Dominions,  
Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, shall belong to Madras; similar  
areas in Baroda and Kathiawar and Southern Maratha States to  
Bombay; Assam to Bengal; Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, and the areas  
administered by the British Government in Rajputana to the United  
Provinces; British Baluchistan to the Punjab; areas administered  
by the British Government in Central India to the Central  
Provinces."

Art. XXIII (a) After "shall" insert the words "as far as  
possible," wherever the word "shall" occurs in the  
first sentence of the Article.

Art. XXXVIII. Omit the word "half" before the words "the  
amount of the fees."

Art. XXXIX. (a) Omit the word "previously" in the last but  
one line, and add "and be presented to the Congress."  
(Put from the Chair.)

## XXVI.

### Next Congress

That the next session of the Indian National Congress be  
held at Lucknow in December 1916.

Proposed by The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya  
(Allahabad)  
Seconded by Pandit Ikbal Narayan Masaldan (Lucknow).

## XXVII

### Vote of Thanks to the President

Proposed by Mr. H.A. Wadya (Bombay)

Seconded by Sir N.G. Chandavarkar, Kt. (Bombay)

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