# Special Safeguards For Minorities Urged

# FURTHER DISCUSSION ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, November 6.

URING today's discussion of the draft constitution in the Constituent Assembly a number of members argued that special safeguards ought to be provided for the minorities, both in the interests of the minorities themselves as well as of a secular democratic State.

had been offered safeguards said effort had been made to achieve that

"Thank you, we do not want them". end. In response to the wishes of the House, the Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Mukherjee, announced that an extra day, Monday had been allotted for general discussion to enable a larger as such though the change over may number of members to participate be slow and gradual. If a decision on

in the debate. The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Deputy Prime would soon turn into a demand for Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. both of whom attended this session of the Assembly for the first time

Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, who was the first speaker of the day, stated that on the economic side, the draft constitution was almost silent. He felt that the rights to means of livelihood, education, and leisure should have been effectively incorporated in the constitution.

Mr. Guha criticised Dr. Ambedkar's remarks on the Indian villages and recalled that Mahatma Gandhi's dream of the future constitution of India was a pyramidical structure, very broadbased. That base constituted the villages of India. He urged that the Assembly should even now make an effort to get this done. Mr. Guha recalled that in the Soviet Constitution, eight or nine major languages were permitted to be used. By sheer weight of numbers Russian predominated. Similarly in India too all the major languages should be allowed to be spoken in the House. By weight of numbers. of course, Hindi would predo-

Mr. T. Prakasam said. He had hoped that the constitution would be in accordance with the wishes of those who had fought the battles of freedom for 30 years and succeeded in securing freedom under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But to his utter disappointment he found that this was not so. He did not blame Dr. Ambedkar for this, for Dr. Ambedkar had not fought the battles of freedom as others had done. In fact, he was opposed to all Gandhian ideas and programme. That was why at one stroke he had condemned the village 'panchayats.'

The constitution must be amended as to make it useful for the millions of villagers, for whose sake freedom had been won. An attempt must be made to get rid of the capitalist system. Mahatma Gandhi had realised the need for this. That was why he had emabarked on his constructive programme which enjoined it on every man and woman to do his or her duty.

Dr. Alban D'Souza described the draft as an "excellent piece of work. He was particularly gratified with the provisions made for the safeguarding of the rights of minorities. He would, however, suggest in this connection that the special officers proposed to be appointed in the Constituent States to watch the interests of minorities should be made responsible to the Centre.

Dr D'Souza emphasised the need for a strong Centre. A weak Centre in the past had been responsible for the fall of many dynasties and Emmaintain the freedom won after centuries of foreign domination it was absolutely necessary that the centre should be strong.

Mr. K. Santanam complained that the Drafting Committee took upon itself the responsibility to change certain vital decisions taken by the For example, the Committee felt itself entitled to reject the report of a Committee appointed by the House to report on the Centrally Administered Areas.

## FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

merits of the Mr. Santanam asserted that flexibility was not always a virtue. A constitution was like a human frame which had both flexible and rigid parts. In the present context they should greater attention to the rigid parts of it. The constitution, Mr. Sanequal and secular citizenship which was sought to be protected by the fundamental rights, federation and responsible type of Cabinet Executive. They should scrutinise if these trimciples were properly embodied in the constitution. The fundamental rights provided for were subject to reserva-Like the American Supreme Court, the Indian Supreme Court might also have to modify them. If have the whole chapter omitted. He would, however, emphasise that in these days of emergency powers it was very essential that some at least of the civil liberties of the citizen should be preserved by the

constitution and it should not be easy for the legislature to take them away. in regard to adult franchise, Air. Santanam suggested that it should the the duty of the Central Government to maintain the roll of voters. By giving this, responsibility to the provinces there was the risk of Iccal linguistic and sectional interests not properly compiling these rolls.

#### RECOGNITION OF **PANCHAYATS** Statutory Provision Urged

in regard to duel polity Mr. Santanam suggested that they should restrat the concurrent list or at least define the scope or the Centre in regard to these subjects. It was an in- had been completed at the airport evitable tendency to make the con- when the Immigration Officer asked current list in due course a Federal him to surrender the passport, say-List and they must guard against this. ing that telephonic instructions had to precisely and definitely mark the Interior cancelling the passport. frontiers of responsibility. There Reuter. should be no ambiguity about it.

Mr. Santanam disagreed with the views of Dr. Ambedkar on vinage polity. But for the villages, Mr. Santanam said, India would have been in der, commenting on the order of the chaos He wanted some statutory pro- South African Ministry of the Intevision for the recognition of village rior, said that the Rev. Mr. Scott panchayats. The artificial distinction not being a South African, might between States and provinces must be find difficulty in re-entering the

Mr. Ram Sahai said that the States people were in favour of having a strong Centre and would help in setting up one. He complained that the States had been neglected in the draft

constitution and had not been given been representing India at a 10-day the same rights and privileges as the He, however, appealed to the States and

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa was cheered by help in making the Centre strong. all sections of the House when he Mr. Jai Narayan Vyas supported the urged the minorities in the country idea that the States should be brought Chase Smith, Republican of Maine, is to emulate the example of the Parsi in line with the provinces. This was community, who even though they the intention of the Constituent Assembly but in the draft constitution no

> ADOPTION OF HINDI Referring to the question of having Hindi as the national language, Mr Vyas said that it should be recognised this is not taken immediately, he claimed, the demand for linguistic provinces

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa complained that the local bodies which even now were in a pitiable state, would continue to today were loudly cheered as they be so under the draft constitution. Un- the time he got up, the bag in which entered the hall. their resources and the extent of their power, no one could expect the villages and democracy to prosper.

Mr Mandloi said the draft constitu-tion fulfilled the pattern outlined in the objectives resolution which the House had passed at its inception. He, however pleaded for a more equitable distribution of finances to the provinces and said the provinces needed funds to deal with the country's chronic poverty

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma replying to the criticism that the draft constitution was bulky, stated that it was bound to be so because they were making a constitution for nearly one fifth of humanity. Referring to the criticism that no effort had been made to borrow anything from the Russian constitution, Mr. Balkrishna Sharma stated that for 18 years after the revolution of 1917 the Russian had established rigid single party rule. Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava criticis-

ing certain aspects of the draft urged that there should be an easy and simple provision whereby all those who had come from Pakistan would automatically become citizens of India. Pandit Bhargava wanted the delimitation of constituencies to be on a ter-

Lala Raj Kunwar supported the plea for the adoption of Hindi as the national language. The adoption of Hindi need not be to the disadvantage of Urdu. Urdu had certain special characteristics and they would do well to support it.

Mr. Yudhistir Misra complained that there was no provision for the economic independence of the country. The draft constitution did not give any guarantee of nationalisation of wealth within a reasonable time, nor did it say that every man and woman in his country would be provided with work.

#### "BAN SLAUGHTER OF COWS"

#### Mr. Saxena's Plea

Mr Sibbanial Saxena urged that the draft constitution must be amended so as to make provision for the creation of village panchayats or Republics. The sene could not be obtained at all and elections to the Upper Chamber must the shortage of cloth had compelled be made by these village liepublics. Provision should also be made to prevent the slaughter of cows throughout the country. This was necessary both to cater to the sentiments of the people as well as out of economic ne-

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, who returned to Delhi this morning, attended the Assembly in the afternoon. Pandit Nehru was loudly cheered as he entered the hall, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. D. Das who spoke next expressed surprise at Dr. Ambedkar's descrippires. To consolidate, unify and tion of the villages of India as sinks

of localism and ignorance. He paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi at whose behest the educated people had begun to go back to the villages. Mr. Das referred to the poor plight of tribal people in the States of Orissa and C. P which had merged with these provinces and urged that the Centre

must make special financial provisions for the uplift of these people. Mr. Ranbir Singh Chaudhry supported the motion and said that the question of national language should have been decided now so that the

people could start learning that landraft constitution was a monumental work but the Drafting Committee had gone far beyond its mandate and had reviewed, revised and recast the decisions of the Constitutent Assembly.

tanam explained, contained our funda- The House must not rush in the mental principles. They were single, matter of passing the new constitu-Regarding the question of a national language for India. Mr. Diwakar said that there was no doubt that they must have a state language, probably Hindi, but there was no point in emphasising that the constitution, should also be adopted

immediately in that language. Mr. Himatsinghka Mahashwari said that the draft constitution was a lawthat was so, he would prefer to yer's paradise. The way it was praised litigous and less truthful. He hoped that when the constitution would be considered clause by clause this blemish would be remedied,-A.P.I.

## PASSPORT OF REV. M. SCOTT CANCELLED

South African Decision

JOHANNESBURG, November 6: The South African Ministry of Interior today cancelled the passport of the Rev. Michael Scott as he was about to leave here by air for London on way to Paris.

The Rev. Scott was expected to approach the United Nations on behalf of South West Africa tribes. He said that the Customs formalities Mr. Santanam urged the necessity been received from the Ministry of

London: Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, the South African Indian Congress Leacone away with as quickly as pos- Union if he left without his papers. -Reuter.

Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan, Director-General of All-India Radio, who has conference on broadcasting held by the United Nations Educational, Social Organisation, left Cultural to retain like the provinces only a Paris on Saturday on his way back limited number of subjects and thus to India.

#### NEWLY ELECTED U.S. CONGRESS 9 Women Returned

WASHINGTON, November 6: Nine women have won the election to the Blst Congress of the United States. eight of whom will serve in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate. In addition, a number of won seats in various State Legislatures throughout the nation but final figures are not yet available. Five of the victors were Representatives who successfully sought re-election. These were: Mary Norton. Demoerat of New Jersey and Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican of Massachusetts. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat of

Ohio; and Katharine Saint George. Republican of New York. A sixth Representative, Margaret the only woman Senator elected. The two newcomers are Judge Reva Beck Bosone, Democrat of Salt Lake City. Utah: and Mrs. Cecil M. Harden. Republican of Covington, Indiana .-

California, former movie and stage actress: Frances Bolton, Republican of

#### Robbery In Ahmedabad

Sunday News" Staff Correspondent AHMEDABAD, November 6: A daring robbery was committed in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city yesterday. A man had withdrawn Rs. 12.000 from a bank and was buying some articles at a hosiery shop when he dropped some coins. He bent down to collect the dropped coins, and by

## MADRAS DEPUTY SHERIFF



Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla, prominent social worker who was recently appointed Deputy Sheriff of Madras, sat at the session of the Madras High Court last Friday. The Assistant Public Prosecutor welcomed her on behalf of the Bar.

## Hyderabad Relieved Of Acute **Shortage Of Essential Goods** SECOND PHASE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT BEGINS

"Sunday News" Special Correspondent

SECUNDERABAD, November 6

THE Military Government of Hyderabad, within six weeks of its advent, may be said to have entered the second phase in the administration of the State.

over, was to destroy predatory without precedent.

Complaints of partiality which were other, are fast vanishing and the people are getting relief from an acute shortage of essential supplies.

#### WHIRLWIND TOUR

These developments were witness- of the State. ed by the Military Governor, Major-General Chaudhuri, himself when he made a rapid tour yesterday and the day before of the western and southern regions of the State comprising the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, and Mahboobnagar.

These districts had earned for themselves in the past few months, a reputation for being areas where Razakar brigandage was the most intense and the people generally had been suffering from an acute, scarcity of commodities of daily

The huts in which the villagers dwelt in these regions were literally dark for many months because kerothe people to be either in rags or cover themselves with coarse homewoven blankets. Today supplies are being rushed by the Military Government to the rural parts of the State and Hindus and Muslims are mixing freely with one another.

## PEOPLE'S GRATITUDE

The gratitude of the people of Hyderabad to Major-General Chaudhuri and his administration was nowhere else more manifest then in these districts.

In one place, General Chaudhuri was likened unto God. Presenting an address, the Headman of the place said "In this anxious and critical period, the people were even doubting the existence of God. It is no exaggeration to say that your (General Chaudhuri's) appearance on the scene is regarded by us as an avatar.

POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION The Military Governor assured the villagers that the policy of the military administration was to restore normal conditions within the State so that the people of Hyderabad could decide for themselves their future. The military administration was neither communal nor partisan. It looked upon all people alike. Its friends were those who cooperated and its enemies were those wno were anti-social and tried to destroy what the military administration was trying to achieve.

"It is only about six weeks since the military administration came into being, and I am sure you will agree with me that within that time we have tried our best, and very largely succeeded. in achieving the task that I have just outlined to you. This has been made possible by the willing co-operation we have had from the people of the State" General Chaudhuri said.

TRIBUTE TO CIVIL SIDE He paid compliments to those were in charge of the civil side of the administration for the hard work and energy they have put into their work. It could be safely said that the Razakar menace was at an end.

During the days when he was last in Hyderabad, General Chaudhuri said. Hindus and Muslims were living together as brothers. There was no reason why in the future that brotherly feeling should not continue.

In the initial part of the tour, we had to traverse the same route along which General Chaudhuri had led his armoured column on its onward march tc Secunderabad in September.

American Methodist Missionaries in Homansbad said that the people of all communities in the town were now living in amity and that supplies were pouring in.

The distance between Gulbarga and Raichur was covered by train because no road exists between these two points. But the train was halted at all wayside stations where people cheered the Military Goversor's party. The Recd. R. E. A. Seamands, American Methodist Missionary at Yadgiri in Gulbarga District, told me that for several months commodities in the place were in short supply. 'Ve could get only ten annas for one rupee.' he said. that means one could get only ten annas worth of articles for every rupee spent. Now it was

The Methodist Missionary's son, the Rev. David Seamands, had the distinction of surrendering the town of Bidar to General. Chaudhuri. All officials, State troops and Razakars had fled as. our armoured column advanced and the Rev. David Seamands was the only person in the town commanding the respect of all. So he was deputed by the people to contact General Chaudhuri and announce the formal surrender of Bidar town to him. From Raichur, we proceeded by

about "fifteen annas."

road to Narayanpet and Mahaboobnagar, halting at innumerable places midway. Mahaboobnagar is named hurl here and at Narayanpet, accord- the fears of the people, he said.

The first phase, which is now | ing to old residents of the locality. was

bands who were terrorising the countryside. In the second, susmilitary administration from Hindus picion and fear engendered by as well as Muslims. Deputations from attacks by one community and the communities waited simultaneously on the Military Governor at Mahboobwere to him.

General Chaudhuri will proceed on tour of the northern region of Hyderabad State about the middle of this month. He has already visited the eastern, western and southern regions

#### GEN. CHAUDHURI'S TRANSFER

#### Report Denied

'Sunday News' Staff Correspondent SECUNDERABAD, November 6: Major-Gen. Chaudhuri, Military Governor of Hyderabad, in an interview today said that reports circulated by a news agency to the effect that he was shortly leaving Hyderabad State as a more important assignment was awaiting him elsewhere

were without foundation. Major-General Chaudhuri said further, the report circulated by the same news agency that the Military Governor was touring the varithe Nizam's white corridor train is incorrect.

A spokesman to the Military Governor said the representatives of the press who had accompanied Major-General Chaudhuri on his past tours and who were with him yesterday and the day before touring Bidar, Gulburga, Raichur and Mahboobnagar, had seen that he used an orgar, had seen that he used an or- of John Anthony, expired yesterday. dinary train for his railway journey. Funeral leaves for Sahar Church, to-

#### MOVE TO ACQUIRE GOA PORT

## Light On Hyderabad Deal

The report that the Hyderabad Government had paid £10,000 to the Portuguese Government before the entry of the Indian Army with a view to acquiring Goa port was confirmed by Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Agent-General in Hyderabad, while speaking at a



reception given in his honour by the Maha Gujerat Rajasthan Praja Sammelan, i n Bombay on Saturday. Mr. Munshi stated that first report about the trans-

action given to the Government of After adminis-

Mr. K. M. Munshi. tration of the State had been taken over by the Military Government, officials of the Government of India had traced the papers connected with the deal, he added.

Tributes were paid to Mr. Munshi for the services he had rendered in Hyderabad during the critical days there. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who presided, praised the statesmanship of Mr. Munshi and said every one could be proud of the part he had played. Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji. Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Sammelan, who also eulogised Mr. Munshi for his work, said that he should work for the formation of Maha Gujerat after he had completed his present mission. Sir Harishadbhai V. Divatia, Chief Justice of Saurashtra and Mr. Amritlal Sheth also spoke.

## SOCIAL BOYCOTT

Giving a detailed account of the conditions in Hyderabad State, before the entry of the Indian Army, Mr. Munshi said that he had to face a social boycott soon after he had reached there. It was with great difficulty that he could pass through it. It was with the grace of God that he could handle the delicate problem properly and Sardar Patel's complete faith in him also helped much, he added. The Nizam was rarely allowed to meet Mr. Munshi, he said. Hindus were also prevented from contacting him when he toured the districts. Officials of the State Government were diplomatic and polished in their talks and pleaded innocence of anything

Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Repubican delegate, told the U.N. in Paris that his country stopped dismidway. Mahaboobnagar is named arming "because a new fear now after the present Nizam's father and grips the free people." The defeat the reception given to General Chaud- of Germany and Japan did not end

brought to their notice, he added.

## U. S. Arms For France Urged By Mr. Marshall

Lelegraph" and "Sunday

News' Correspondent. WASHINGTON, November 5: A proposal that France should be lent enough military equipment from American reserve stocks in Germany to repair deficiences in three French divisions was made by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall when he flew back to Washington on October 9

He discussed the matter with Mr. Truman, who approved and decided to make a public announcement as soon as the election was over. This move represents the first new departure in the U.S. foreign policy since the election, and should give an assurance to Western Europe that the U.S. will carry out its general pledge to give military support in a practical manner.

Under the existing legislation, the U.S. cannot supply France with the new equipment but large stocks have been left behind by the American army in Germany, including many tanks in Tank Park at Kassel, in the north-west American zone. Plans are also under consideration to bring French maintenance personnel to America for training. Before the end of the war the U.S. had re-equipped ten French divisions.

#### FRENCH UPPER HOUSE

First Election Today PARIS. November 6: France will elect a Council of the Republic (Upper House of Parliament) tomorrow for the first time since it was first chosen under the new constitution in December 1946.

The voting by 100,000 special electors chosen three weeks ago will, within limits, provide a test of the relative strengths of the Middle of the Road Parties and the Gaullists as compared with the Municipal elections 13 months ago when the Gaullists, going to the polls for the first time, captured between 35 and

40 per cent. of the total vote. Owing to changes in the method of election, the Communists are expected to suffer a heavy defeat. They are believed to be unlikely to win more than 15 or 20 seats, compared with 85 in the present Upper House.

The Socialists may more or less retaliation in some cases by the nagar and told him how greateful they hold their own while the popular Republicans are expected to lose ground. The Radicals and Independents, on the other hand, are consicared to have the best chance of improving their position.—Reuter.

#### Judges' Pensions Bill

LONDON. November 6: The Judges' Pensions (India and Burma) Bill introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, provides for the payment of proportionate pensions to judges who served in India and Burma whose interests have been affected by premature retirement.

It is not expected that the cost to the exchequer, will exceed £10,000 in a full-year and of £6,000 in the present financial year.—Reuter.

#### Maharaja Of Kolhapur

"Sunday News" Correspondent KOLHAPUR, November 6: There were reports current here that the Maharaja of Kolhapur who had left cus districts of Hyderabad State in this place, last week, would go to Delhi in response to a call from the States' Ministry but the Maharaja returned to Kolhapur on Thursday. It was revealed that he did not visit Delhi and was not called there. He is at present in Kollapur.

> CABRAL—Felix Pascoal, youngest son day, at 4-30 p.m.

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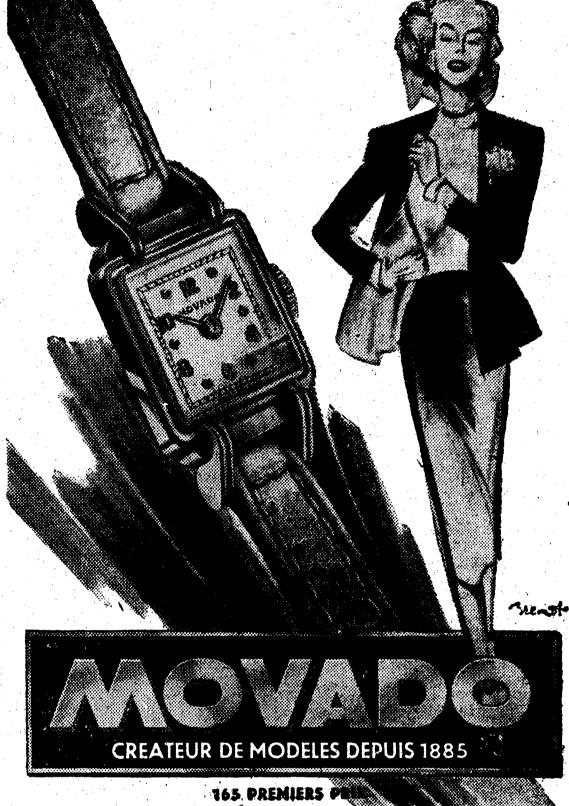
"Whatever the political and/or economic conception of a State corruption and favouritism in the administrative system thereof would react like a boomerang on the party in power for that would set a pernicious precedent for the other party or parties, ultimately resulting in chaotic conditions which would irretrievably retard the progress of that State".

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