

(2)

(4). That the 90 per cent of the people of this Community are agriculturists and solely depend upon agricultural products.

(5). That in view of the fact that the Baisya Kapali community of Bengal is very backward in education the Samity demands that the said Community should be treated as the minority and backward community amongst the Caste Hindus and be allowed to enjoy special privileges in education and in matter of Govt. services and representation to the Legislature and other public bodies.

(6). That the Kapali community being the agriculturist demands that the agriculture of Bengal should be improved for the betterment and upliftment of the status of the Kapali community.

Under these circumstances I pray you would be so good as to place our just demands before the members of the Constituent Assembly for their favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. C. Bhakta.

Secretary,
BAISYA KAPALI JUBAK SAMITY.

Copy forwarded to :-

1. The Secretary to the Viceroy.
2. Sardar Ballavbhai Patel, Member, Interim Govt.
- ✓ 3. The President, A.I.C.C., Delhi.
4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member, Interim Govt.
5. P.R.Thakur, Esqr., M.G.A.
6. B.R.Ambedkar, Esqr., M.G.A.
7. The Secretary to the Governor of Bengal.
8. The President, B.P.C.C., 115A, Dharramtala St., Calcutta.
9. H.N.Mukherjee, Esq., M.G.A., New Delhi.
10. Sir. B.N.Rau Esqr. Constitutional Adviser,

From

File

K.C. BHAKTA,
Secretary,
BAISYA KAPALI JURAK SAMITI.

17/5, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA

The 24th April, 1947.

Concise

To

The President,
Constituent Assembly of India,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

I on behalf of the members of the Baisya Kapali Jubak Samity that represents the community as a whole lay before your kind notice the following facts for the due consideration and favourable decision of the members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

(1). That the Baisya Kapali Community consisting of two lgaces of people of Bengal are very backward educationally and culturally and can not keep pace with the other caste Hindus in any sphere whether political, economic and social.

(2). That before the India Act of 1935 was introduced the Baisya Kapali Community of Bengal was regarded as backward community and enjoyed special privileges in political sphere along with other backward communities of Bengal.

(3). That since the inauguration of the present new system of Government in Bengal the Baisya Kapali community has been included in the Caste Hindu category but the said community can not stand to compete with the advanced communities of the Caste Hindus in matter of appointment in the Government services or of election to the Legislature or any other public bodies due to the reason of their educationally backwardness.

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P.T.O.

31.1.1947.

Camp: 6, Jantar Mantar Road,
New Delhi.

Dear Sister,

I have your letter of 28th January. I should have been happy if you had been selected on the Advisory Committee. I have no doubt that you fully deserve a seat and more than those others who were clamouring for their names. I suggested that someone may retire in your favour but the respond was disappointing. Now the only way left is that the President should nominate you. You would therefore do well and approach him in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

DV

Mrs. D. Velayudhan,
Member, Constituent Assembly,

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Mrs.D.Velayudhan,
B.A.L.T., M.L.C.
Member, Constituent
Assembly.

New Delhi,
28th Jan'47.

Dear Sir,

I will be highly obliged if you kindly consider my claim when the remaining seats for the Advisory Committee would be filled up by nomination. Last time all the lady members of the Constituent Assembly met in Mrs. Hamsa Mehta's room in the Const. House and decided to recommend my name for the advisory committee when she herself presided over the meeting. I, therefore had no doubt of the inclusion of my name in the Advisory Committee when the list is formed. But unfortunately Mrs. Mehta was not present this time. In the party meeting my name was suggested by several members. I need hardly inform you that I am perhaps one of the few educated women in the community and that even among the Harijan members of the Constituent Assembly I stand a claim on that score.

I therefore, request you to nominate me in the advisory committee.

Yours sincerely,

D Velayudhan

To

Sri Acharya Krupalani,
President, Indian National
Congress,
NEW DELHI.

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C. 1947

A WORKABLE CONSTITUTION FOR 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. Crouping 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.

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

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,

39- Market Lane
near Power House
No. 4
New Delhi

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