

# THE BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

*The 4th September 1937.*

**Proceedings of the Bihar Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Patna, on Saturday, the 4th September, 1937, at 11 A.M., the Hon'ble the Speaker in the Chair.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CENTRES.

**\*47. Mr. BADRUL HASAN :** Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to start Cottage Industries Centres in each subdivision of the province in order to meet the unemployment problem ?

**Mr. SARANGDHAR SINHA :** Government are considering the question of starting some more institutions for training in cottage industries on the lines of the Cottage Industries Institute at Gulzarbagh. They also have in view the possibility of opening more technical schools in selected centres to meet the demands of the industries. The question of starting half-time vocational schools at suitable centres throughout the province is also under their consideration.

**Mr. HARIKISHORE PRASHAD :** Are Government aware that a committee has unanimously recommended the establishment of a technical school at Bhagalpur ?

**Mr. SARANGDHAR SINHA :** I ask for notice, Sir.

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### STATE PROTECTION TO KHADDAR-WEAVING INDUSTRY.

**\*48. Mr. BADRUL HASAN :** Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to give state protection to Khaddar-weaving industry ?

**Mr. SARANGDHAR SINHA :** Proposals for the development of the Khaddar-weaving industry are being considered by the provincial Government, but the question of protection is a matter in which the decision rests with the Government of India.

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*\*In the absence of the questioner, the answer was given at the request of Chaudhuri Sharafat Husain.*

दूसरी बात यह है कि हाउस के द्वारा जितनी कमेटियाँ बनायी जाती हैं, उनके मेम्बर एक ही पार्टी के हों या भिन्न २ सब पार्टियों के मेम्बर हों। खास कर इस मीके पर इस बात पर गौर करना चाहिये। ताकि दूसरी पार्टियों को भी कमेटियों में काम का मौका मिले। यह मैं majority party को नोटिस में ला देना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रिमियर साहब इस पर गौर करेंगे। ऐसे मसले पर हाउस को पूरा मौका देना चाहिये। अगर जरूरत होगी तो Monday को दो बजे वोट होगा।

### RESOLUTION.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEGREE COLLEGE AT RANCHI.

**Mr. DEVENDRA NATH SAMANTA :** Sir, I rise to move :

This Assembly recommends to Government that early steps be taken for establishing a Degree College at Ranchi.

Before I proceed further, I want to inform the House that I shall try my best to be as brief as possible. Now, Sir, the demand which has been made by this resolution is a very simple one. It asks that necessary steps should be taken for the establishment of a degree college at Ranchi. Now, Sir, as regards the necessity for a degree college at Ranchi it has been admitted not only once but on several occasions by the previous Government. Now, Sir, in 1921, an hon'ble member coming from Singhbhum tabled a resolution that a degree college should be established at Ranchi. Unfortunately that resolution could not come up for discussion at that time, but in the next session the very resolution was brought forward by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray, a member of the Ranchi district and that resolution was moved by him in this House. When that resolution was moved, Sir, the House had much sympathy for that resolution and the Hon'ble Minister of Education on behalf of Government assured the members that the demand was a justified one and that there was a great necessity for establishing such a college at Ranchi. But as fund was not sufficient to start a college, the matter was postponed and the hon'ble mover of the resolution was asked by Government to withdraw it. On an assurance given by Government to this effect, he withdrew the resolution. Then in 1931, the same resolution was brought by Mr. Nand Kumar Ghosh, a member of the Chota Nagpur urban constituency. The resolution was to the effect that a degree college should be started at Ranchi as early as possible after 1931. But again the question of funds came in the way of such a college being established at Ranchi. The necessity has already been admitted so many times that I do not think it is necessary for me to enumerate the occasions when it has been admitted by Government on the floor of this House. As regards the educational facilities, it is worse there than anywhere else in the province. It also cannot be denied that

that part of the province requires the earliest attention of Government to improve the educational condition. Now the hon'ble members will also agree, Sir, that there are several high schools in the Chota Nagpur division and a very large number of boys are passing their Matriculation examination every year and have to go outside Chota Nagpur to receive higher education. Many of them used to go to Cuttack and many of them used to come to Patna. Now, Sir, Orissa has been separated from Bihar and so there are difficulties of various sorts for residents of Chota Nagpur to go outside to receive their education. As for coming to Patna, there are difficulties for the guardians to send their wards and children to receive their education at Patna.

**Mr. HARIKISHORE PRASHAD :** What about the Hazaribagh College ?

**Mr. DEVENDRA NATH SAMANTA :** I will come to that later on. The difficulties of the guardians of boys from Chota Nagpur will not be realised by the guardians of boys from Bihar proper. Had they been in their position, they would have been able to realise their difficulties. But unfortunately they are not in that position, so it is much difficult for them to realise the difficulties of the people of Chota Nagpur. So, this is the real difficulty of the people of Chota Nagpur that they have to send out their wards to receive education outside Chota Nagpur. My hon'ble friends are suggesting that I am forgetting that there is a college at Hazaribagh but that college is a missionary one and is therefore not so well equipped as any Government College. Is it, therefore, desirable that Chota Nagpur should not share the educational facilities that are given to the other parts of the province? I do not think, Sir, and I hope that Government will not give too much importance to the college at Hazaribagh when the question of establishing a college at Ranchi is being considered.

Some of the hon'ble members may suggest that we should have primary education first and higher education afterwards. As to that I would submit that if higher education were ignored and free primary education was only to be given, in that case, there will not be much of patriotism about which we have heard so much lately on the floor of this House. So, Sir, even for patriotism sake, it is absolutely necessary that the people in that part of the province should also receive higher education; that they should also be given proper educational facilities and opportunity for receiving University education. The demand, Sir, is not an unreasonable one. We have been asking only for a thing what has already been done in other parts of the province. This is not the first time that it has been admitted that this demand of ours is a reasonable one. In fact, it has been coming up for the last 15 years. The necessity for starting a college at Ranchi was realised even before Bihar was separated from Bengal, when Bihar and Orissa formed part of Bengal. At that time the necessity for establishing a college was recognized and perhaps steps were taken to lay the foundation stone somewhere at Namkum; but there-  
after this province was separated from Bengal and this project was for various

reasons dropped. Government also realised the necessity of higher education. So, Sir, an I. A. class was started in the Ranchi Zila school in the year 1926 as an experiment for three years; and for the first time when the I. A. students of that college appeared at that University examination of 1928, in that very year they achieved very good results. Since then the University examination result of the Ranchi Zila school in the I. A. examination has been very good. The only question that has to be considered is perhaps whether there is sufficient fund to start a college at that place. As regards that, I would respectfully submit that by the resolution we do not demand that the college should be started at once. We simply want that this demand of ours should be accepted by Government and they should give favourable consideration so that whenever funds would be available, they should take steps to start a college as early as possible. I would not like to dilate on this point. With these words, Sir, I beg to move my resolution to the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. HARIKISHORE PRASHAD:** It is very unfortunate, Sir, that I have risen to dissociate myself from the proposition of my hon'ble friend. Sir, the present Government by the Karachi resolution are committed to make primary education free and compulsory in this province. Therefore, the first and the foremost thing to which the Congress Government should give attention to is the free and compulsory primary education. As regards my hon'ble friend's suggestion that the demand should be accepted, I am assuring him that the Congress Government is fully cognisant of the desirability of higher education, but the first and the foremost attention should be given to the free and compulsory primary education. This question has been looming large since 1910 when the late revered Mr. Gokhale brought a resolution for universal education in the Viceregal Council. Always, Sir, Government while associating themselves with and expressing sympathy on the aims and objects of such resolutions, had put forward the hackneyed plea of paucity of funds and since then this is happening in many Councils and legislatures, but no practical shape has been given to that. As I said, the first and the foremost duty of Government now is to give free and compulsory primary education; and if all these demands are accepted next day I have a demand for a technical school at Bhagalpur and if the money is spent on higher education, it would impede the spread of free and compulsory primary education. So I say the primary education should receive the first consideration at the hands of Government. I may also bring to your notice, Sir, the question of a large number of educated unemployed gentlemen. It is no good multiplying the number of these gentlemen. It is the duty of Government to give knowledge to those people who are farmers or agriculturists and who are being tyrannised by the landlord and the *mahajan*. Giving them knowledge of letters and primary and elementary education is most essential and it should be fulfilled first and the founding of a college at Ranchi may wait. If my hon'ble friend had waited so long he may very well afford to wait for a few years, so that in the meantime primary and compulsory education may be earnestly taken up.

Therefore, while I have full sympathy with my hon'ble friend in his demand, it pains me at the same time to disassociate myself from his demand for a college at the present moment.

**Mr. CHANDRESHVAR PRASHAD NARAYAN SINHA :** Sir, I just rise to associate myself with the proposal underlying the resolution of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Devendra Nath Samanta. I want to tell the Government at once at the very outset that I am in full sympathy with the speaker who has preceded me that the primary education should receive the first attention; but at the same time, we cannot forget that arrangements for higher education have got to continue and as far as practicable should be within the reach of the various parties of this province. Chota Nagpur, Ranchi and the various districts of Chota Nagpur are at a very large distance, at a considerable distance from Patna, and it is not possible for students of Chota Nagpur to take the fullest advantage of the facilities that we afford for the higher education in this province. That is one of the main reasons why the people of Chota Nagpur have been agitating over this question for the last several years. I have my fullest sympathy with them and whatever experience I have got of Chota Nagpur, and specially of Ranchi when we have visited it on several occasions during the autumn sessions of the Council, we have been convinced that the necessity for a college in Chota Nagpur is so pressing that it cannot be postponed any longer. While you admit that the country is poor, you cannot at the same time expect that students of various parties would be in a position to spend a large amount of money in coming over to Patna and making arrangements for higher education here. Although every attempt should be made to give the first importance to primary education so long as arrangement in the secondary education does obtain in one part of the province, you cannot deny the facilities to the people of another part; and this will have to be admitted that it is difficult for the people of Chota Nagpur to come to Patna. Now, this is such an important aspect of the thing that I cannot miss to observe it, and I would ask the House to look at it from that point of view. After all, the establishment or the raising of the present second-grade college in Ranchi to a first-grade college will not be very enormous. While you are going to develop your activities in various branches, I am confident that the Education Department would feel better advised to do something for the people of Chota Nagpur by providing better facilities for higher education nearer their home. This is one aspect of the thing that I want to impress on Government and I think they should consider it sympathetically and should take immediate action.

**Mr. SHAIKH MUHAMMAD HUSAIN :**

جناب صدر — یہ سوال کوئی بڑا سوال نہیں ہے کہ اسمین اتنے  
 روکد کی ضرورت پڑے اور نہ یہ کوئی ہندو مسلمان کا سوال ہے یہ  
 صرف ایک سیدھا سادھا سوال ہے کہ چھوٹا ناگپور میں کوئی کالج نہیں  
 ہے ۔ کہا گیا ہے کہ ایک صرف ہزاری باغ میں ہے ۔ مگر وہ گورنمنٹ

کالج نہیں ہے۔ (رانچی میں ایک کالج کی بہت اشد ضرورت ہے۔ رانچی چھوٹا ناگپور کا ڈویژن یا صدر مقام ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نے وہاں اپنا سموسیت بنایا ہے وہاں ہر جگہ سے باسانی پہنچ سکتے ہیں اس لئے بھی وہاں کے لئے ایک کالج کی سخت ضرورت ہے۔ بہار کے ہر چھوٹے بڑے شہروں میں ایک ایک کالج ہے بلکہ بعض بعض جگہوں میں دو دو کالج ہیں۔ مگر ایک بھی کالج چھوٹا ناگپور میں نہیں ہے۔ نہیں معلوم وہاں کے لئے گورنمنٹ کیوں انہی بظالت برت رہی ہے۔ ہم یہ کہہینگے کہ یہ ملک کیلئے نہایت ضروری چیز ہے۔ ہاؤس کے ہر ایک ممبروں سے اور خصوصاً بہار کے کانگریس کی منستری سے عرض کرونگا کہ جس طرح اور دن پر نگاہ کر رکھا جاتا ہے اسی طرح اس طرف بھی خیال رکھنا چاہئے۔ اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس معمولی مانگ کو منظور کر کے چھوٹا ناگپور کے شکر یہ کام مستحق ہونگے بس مجھے اتنا ہی عرض کرنا ہے۔

**Mr. IGNES BECK :** Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon'ble friend. There are various reasons for demanding and for asking the House to give its full sympathetic consideration to this resolution. Every body is convinced, and I believe Government is also convinced, that there is a great necessity of a degree college at Ranchi. When, by our associations, by our representatives in the Council, several representations have been made, Government have given us the promise several time, if I am mistaken not, that this question will be considered favourably; but this has been going on with the hope that it will be considered favourably. Our reason for pressing this point and pressing for the kind consideration of the House is that Chota Nagpur, which is one of the most important divisions of the province and which is equal to Bihar, should receive such meagre consideration. We know, Sir, Chota Nagpur is an aboriginal country and we are called aborigines. Government whenever we make our demand for higher education say that they will consider our case favourably and the Hon'ble the Education Minister gave us positive assurance that he would give his first consideration to Chota Nagpur. When we come and ask for a favour to consider our case, a just demand, we are told that Chota Nagpur has no right for a degree college, I would like to ask the hon'ble member from Bhagalpur to stop the college there and give it on loan or substitute it in favour of Chota Nagpur. Whatever may be his reasons we have our own reasons. Sir, first of all Ranchi is the headquarters of Chota Nagpur, and so far as the state of affairs stand is the semi-capital of the province of Bihar. Secondly, Chota Nagpur is a more centrally situated part of the division. Thirdly, Chota Nagpur or Ranchi is the nest of aborigines. The aborigines it is known are poverty-stricken people. In the present circumstances in the absence of any higher education facilities they have to migrate or travel to Patna, to Cuttack or to Calcutta, wherever they can,

find facilities. They have often to sell their lands in order to prosecute their higher studies. If they are not obliged to sell their lands they are at any rate forced invariably to borrow to complete their higher studies in the hope that afterwards they shall pay their debtors back. But considering the state of unemployment at this stage one can imagine into what difficulty the student himself and his whole family are put.

I think all the points have been already stated ; but our reason for pressing our demand is that it is too far off for us either to go to Cuttack or come down to Patna and even then we are often told that there is no seat. Our special grievance then to put before the House is the difficulty of prosecuting our studies in a far off place due to our poverty. Almost every student has either to sell his landed property or borrow money in order to prosecute his studies and as we are poor and backward we should be given every facility. This is the biggest grievance which I place before the House and I hope it will be sympathetically considered by every section of the House. With these words, Sir, I support the resolution.

**BARA LAL KANDARP NATH SHAH DEO :** Sir, I beg to participate in this debate to support the resolution brought by my hon'ble friend Mr. Devendra Nath Samanta and say that it is urgently necessary to open a degree college at Ranchi. Ranchi is the divisional headquarters town of Chota Nagpur. Being the summer seat of Bihar Government and of good climate, it is growing day by day rapidly. Ranchi is one of the poorest districts and has the biggest area in India. Being poor, the students of this district are unable to go out for their higher education. The town itself has got 7 High English Schools including the Mission Girls' High English School. Besides these, all the subdivisions of the district have each got their own High English Schools and hundreds of students are passing out of these schools every year. The poor students are compelled to discontinue their studies because they cannot get out, as their parents are unable to pay for their higher education in far off places. Chota Nagpur being a backward area in education, it is essentially necessary to improve the condition of aboriginals and non-aboriginals of this area and, therefore, the establishment of a degree college at Ranchi is necessary. Though Hazaribagh has got a college which is quite close to Ranchi, it has not got sufficient seats for the growing number of students of Chota Nagpur. Moreover, it is a Missionary college and other boys do not get all the privileges that they ought to get. No doubt, as one of the hon'ble members has said, primary education is essentially necessary for Ranchi but the District Board there is taking necessary steps and we hope they may be quite sufficient to fulfil the needs of primary education. But regarding the college, there is none except the Government who can help us. Now as the Congress Ministry is in power, I think they will help us in the matter and a degree college will be established at Ranchi. The other divisions of this province namely Bhagalpur, Patna and Tirhut have got not only one, but sometimes two colleges each, while there is no college in Chota Nagpur except the one Missionary College at Hazaribagh. I think, my hon'ble friends have already said everything that is necessary to be said in this connection and I do not

want to repeat all the arguments before the House. I hope that Government will consider our case favourably. With these words, Sir, I support the resolution.

**Mr. SARANGDHAR SINHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as stated by the hon'ble the mover of the resolution, the question of establishing a degree college at Ranchi has been raised and discussed before. All would like very much to see a first grade college at Ranchi. There is a scheme for such a college. But the provision of a college depends on funds which have stood so far in the way of this proposal.

The difficulties, Sir, which have obstructed the fruition of this scheme are manifold. In the first place, Government have not been able to house even the intermediate classes properly. The arrangement for these classes at Ranchi cannot be considered to be ideal. We have tacked on two college classes to an existing High School. That is the best arrangement that was possible in the circumstances, but sooner or later, suitable accommodation for these classes will have to be found. The intermediate classes were originally sanctioned on an experimental basis for a period of three years. Since then the scheme has been extended from time to time, and an extension for a further period of two years with effect from the session 1937-38 has only recently been sanctioned. The scheme has not been made permanent because of lack of sufficient accommodation and it is financial stringency on account of which the scheme for the construction of suitable buildings for these intermediate classes has been held up. As a matter of fact, Sir, a site for a College was chosen and it was sufficiently large to admit of the buildings being later developed into a first grade college. But nothing further could be done because there was no money available. The House will see, Sir, that the first step should be to give the Intermediate classes a permanent home of their own. At present, however, there are no funds even for a separate Intermediate College.

Another difficulty that Government feel, Sir, is that there is very little use starting these advanced educational institutions unless we can guarantee that there will be employment for those who pass through them (*Hear, hear*). Arts Colleges, Sir, are the breeding grounds for unemployment and the addition of a first grade Arts college at Ranchi to the already existing number of Arts Colleges would probably be a great mistake. It would be far better to set up a poly-technic or industrial institute where boys could be trained in industrial chemistry, cottage industries and other small industries such as electro-plating, cutlery manufacture, vulcanizing of tyres, umbrella manufacture, etc.

There is a third difficulty and I should think, Sir, that it is much more formidable than the two others I have just been speaking about. We have to consider, Sir, whether we should increase our expenditure on University education before we have made further substantial progress in primary education. Although the goal of free and compulsory primary education was visualized fifteen years ago, very little progress has been made towards its achievement. The resources of the Government are



limited and I hope Sir, the House will readily agree with me that if there are any funds available, they should first be utilised to finance schemes for expansion of primary education for which the need is universally admitted to be urgent.

I do not suppose, Sir, that there is any lack of facilities for imparting higher education in the Chota Nagpur Division. We have at present a very well-equipped College at Hazaribagh only about 60 miles by very good road from Ranchi and I do not see any reason why students from Chota Nagpur should be obliged to travel all the way to Patna or Cuttack to receive higher education. In addition to that College there are two Intermediate classes at Ranchi also, Sir, and although I do not wish to lay too much stress on the point, the figures up to the year 1934 do not indicate the existence of a very large demand. The highest roll number in the year 1934 in the 1st year class was 36 and 43 in the second year class.

These are some of the difficulties of Government, and I am afraid, Sir, that we are not in a position to accept the resolution as it stands.

**Mr. BONIFACE LAKRA :** Sir, in supporting the resolution moved by the hon'ble member Mr. Devendra Nath Samanta I beg to submit that there is an urgent necessity for such education of the aborigines. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has already mentioned in his budget speech that there is a great need for special need of speeding up their education. If the statement was made seriously in connection with spreading our education, I cannot understand the attitude of the authorities at the present time. Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has pleaded lack of funds to be able to carry out his schemes in this connection. So, the position does not seem to be an improvement upon last year.

Sir, in view of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister regarding the constitution for a free India in which each man of every community, each section of the people of the province of Bihar will be given full liberty and scope for development according to their necessity. Does it then mean, Sir, that so long as these advanced brethren are on their post in Government we are to remain as of old hewers of wood and drawers of water? Does it mean that speeding up of the education of the aborigines should be confined only to their primary education? If the aborigines are to march hand in hand with the advanced people of the province in the programme of the advancement of the political and economic life of the country, I cannot understand how they can possibly do so if they never receive the higher University education. Sir, uptill the present time I thought the Congress Government is constituted for the upliftment of the poor, to remove their difficulties, to give them every facility for advancement, but this was, it seems, only a general proposition, and when we actually come to test it by particular instances, such as a degree College in Ranchi, we find that the sincerity of the Congress is not such as could be relied upon (Hear, hear). Sir, if there is a section of the people which is in need of higher education, if we are to remove this stigma of backward tribe

against our name, it is we who stand in the greatest need of higher education (*Hear, hear*).

Sir, I do not wish to take the precious time of the House to press my claim which has already been accepted even by the bureaucratic Government. But it is a regret that the present Government which is the national Government do not do so.

I am rather shocked to hear that this step-motherly treatment is being meted out once again to us when we are demanding a degree College at Ranchi. With these words, I strongly support the resolution.

### Mr. ABDUL JALIL:

جناب صدر صاحب — سر دست جو مسئلہ پیش ہے اس مسئلہ پر مجھے کو کچھ زیادہ عرض کرنا نہیں ہے اور میں اس مسئلہ پر کچھ بولتا بھی نہیں۔ اگر ہمارے درست لکڑا صاحب یہ نہ فرمائے ہوتے کہ اگر گورنمنٹ اس کالج کو نہیں بنوائیگی تو میں سمجھونگا کہ گورنمنٹ کہتی کچھ اور ہے اور کرتی کچھ اور ہے۔ میں صرف ایک بات عرض کر رہی۔ چاہتا ہوں کہ واقعی ضرورتیں انسان کو بہت سی چیزوں کی پڑتی ہیں مگر آیا وہ چیزیں مفید یا خراب ثابت ہونگی اس کا تجربہ بھی ہمیشہ نہیں ہوتا۔ چھوٹا ناگپور کے بھائیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس مسئلہ پر کہ ہم کو کالج چاہئے یا نہیں۔ دگری چاہئے یا نہیں چاہئے M. A's. - B. A's. اور دوسرے A's کے تمنع بچوں کی پیشانی پر ہونے چاہئے یا نہیں تجربہ حاصل کرنے کی غرض سے ہمارے ساتھ الہ آباد، شریف لیچلین یہ میرا ذاتی تجربہ ہے.....

**Mr. DEVENDRA NATH SAMANTA:** That is in Allahabad and not in Bihar.

### Mr. ABDUL JALIL:

اور اخباروں میں بھی دیکھا گیا ہے کہ محض ایک چہرہ کسی جگہ کے لئے ۹۳ درخواستیں پڑیں جس میں ۱۷ (سترہ) گریجویٹوں کی درخواستیں تھیں اور ۱۹ ام۔ اے۔ ۱۔ کی درخواستیں تھیں (ایک آواز — یہ الہ آباد نہیں ہے بہار ہے) ہمارے ایک انٹریبل ممبر فرماتے ہیں کہ الہ آباد نہیں ہے یہ بہار ہے میں بہار ہی کا تجربہ بتاؤں گا کہ بہار کی حالت اور بری ہے۔ ہمارے درہنگہ نے میونسپلٹی میں جس میں محدود چند نوکر ہیں ہماروں کے حال میں ایک probationer مقرر

کیا ہے جو B. A. honours ہے پڑھنے کی تہذیب اور ملتی ہے۔  
 اور ارسکی نوکری کی تخفیف کے موقع پر اس کے درست و رشتہ دار  
 اوسکو قائم رکھنے کی کوشش میں ہاتھ تک جوڑ چکے ہیں کہ بلا سے ۱۵ مہینے  
 دہلیہ سہی رہنے دیجئے۔ آپ کو اس کا تجربہ نہیں ہے اگر آپ کالج کے بدلے  
 Technical and Industrial schools مانگے ہوتے (Hear, hear) یا  
 کوئی ایسی چیز مانگے ہوتے جس سے آپ کے بچوں کو فائدہ واقعی ہوتا  
 تو یہ بات قابل سماعت تھی۔ آپ کے بچے عین ہمارے ہی بچے ہیں  
 میں ان کو اسی نظر سے دیکھتا ہوں آپ کو اس کا تجربہ نہیں ہے آپ دنیا  
 کے خیال پر جا رہے ہیں۔ محض ڈگریاں تو ہملوگوں کو ناس کر چکی ہیں۔  
 جناب کو بھی ناس کر دینگے۔ ڈگریاں آپ کے بچوں کو بھوکے مار ڈالینگے  
 آپ جس ڈگری کے لئے تیس رہے ہیں دس بیس برس کے بعد ان ڈگریوں  
 کو کوسنا پڑے گا۔ اس کالج کے بدلے آپ کو Technical Institute مانگنا  
 چاہئے تھا۔ آپ یہ نہ سمجھیں کہ میں مخالفت کر رہا ہوں۔ ہزاری باغ  
 کالج مرجعہ ہے۔ آپ کے بچوں کی رہاں تعلیم دی جائے۔ باضابطہ  
 یونیورسٹیوں کی ڈگریاں وہاں ان کو دلائیں۔ آپ لوگ ابھی خوش ہیں  
 چھوٹا ناگپور کو B. A. اور M. A. کے گھن سے ابھی تک پاکیزگی  
 ہے۔ میٹریکولیشن تک کی تعلیم اگر ہو تو اسپر بھی کچھ امید  
 رہ جاتی ہے کہ کم سے کم ہل بھی اپنے ہاتھ سے جوت سکیں گے  
 گتھر بھی اپنے ہاتھ لے چلیں گے۔ خدا نخواستہ اگر بد قسمتی سے  
 موجودہ زمانہ کے ایک B. A. نکل گئے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ آپ سے  
 کہیں گے کہ بابو جی یہ بڑا گتھر اٹھا کر امتیاز تک پہنچادیں میں تو  
 بی بی ۱۷ ہوں۔ گتھر کیسے لیجاؤں۔ آپ مرجعہ زمانہ کا کالج نہ مانگیئے۔  
 موجودہ کالج کے بدلے دوسری چیز مشورہ کرے مانگیئے۔ دوسرا ریزولوشن  
 پیش کریں جس سے زیادہ مفید تعلیم آپ کے بچے پا سکیں۔ جناب صدر  
 صاحب کی معرفت اپنے چھوٹا ناگپور کے بھائیوں کو مطلع کرنا چاہئے  
 ہوں کہ آجکل کے کالج کے تعلیم کے اصول سے ہملوگوں کے دماغ پھلتے پھلتے  
 نظر نہیں آتے۔ ان کالجوں کا اصول ہملوگوں کو غربت میں ڈال چکا ہے  
 اور زیادہ کنگال بنانیکا اندیشہ ہے کہ اس سلسلہ تعلیم میں اپلوگ اپنی ترقی  
 اور فائدہ ہر گز دیکھینگے۔ Technical and Industrial سلسلہ تعلیم  
 بہت امیدیں دلاتی ہیں۔ آپ اپنے خاندان کا انتظار کیجئے۔ آپ اپنے بچوں کو

کواپے حق کو گورنمنٹ کے سامنے ہمیشہ پیش کرتے جائے مگر خدا کیواسطے  
کالج میں مٹ مانگیٹے میں پھر یہی عرض کرونگا۔

**Mr. NIRAPADA MUKHARJI :** Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution with all the force that I can command. Sir, the time has come when one should cry "halt" to this so-called higher education, which is meant for slavery and slavery alone and which is responsible, not to a very small degree, for the question of middle-class unemployment in this country. Sir, we have educational institutions, higher educational institutions; the so-called higher education that is being imparted in those institutions, that is the result? Only slaves are manufactured in those institutions (*Hear, hear*), nothing but slaves. The so-called dispute amongst the different communities is nothing but a scramble for loaves and fishes of office; and I hang down my head in shame when I analyse this dispute amongst the different communities which is the result of the so-called higher education, direct result of this higher education (*Hear, hear-clapping*). Sir, if we analyse this dispute, it comes to this, that some community says to the Britisher, "Well, my Lord Liege, so long you have given an opportunity to such and such community to become your servants, why not give me the chance? The communities that were enjoying that privilege of slavery say kneeling down before the Lord Liege, "why this treatment towards us. We have been serving you so long faithfully. Why should you not allow us to continue to serve you?" This is the education that we are getting. This sort of scrambling is nowhere to be found in the whole world, save and except in India where designedly this sort of education was introduced. Sir, instead of this so-called higher education, we should organize our schools on the lines of the public schools of England to manufacture men, sturdy men, and not slaves. Sir, the country should have a net work of technical institutions by which the people of this country will learn to stand on their own legs and not come before the authorities with a beggar's bowl cringing before them and say, "Sir, give me this appointment and that appointment". Continually failing in their endeavours to get appointment, these educated men are thrown to the most noble, the honourable profession of law. We know, Sir, the condition of the legal profession in this province at least and I think the legal profession in other provinces does not differ very much from what it is here. Sir, in consideration of all these things, I strongly oppose this resolution claiming for a degree College, to secure stamps to enable them to have some office or enter the legal profession and nothing more. Let my friends not misunderstand me. It is not that I do not sympathise with their aspirations. Far from it, I have every sympathy with them, but higher education should be given to those students only who have a brilliant future before them. There is already a first grade college at Hazaribagh in the Chota Nagpur division. If more brilliant students who cannot be accommodated in that College be coming forward, then I believe the Government will have no hesitation in granting suitable stipends to them, so that they may

come to the educational centre here at Patna and obtain higher education. Therefore, this claim for a degree College does not stand to reason. Apart from that light should travel into the villages amongst the masses who live in cottages and that would take a good deal of the revenues of the Government. At this juncture to put forward a claim that a first grade degree College at Ranchi should be established is not very welcome. Sir, I believe my friends are again labouring under the impression that by indiscriminate higher education salvation will come, I had an occasion, Sir, to have talk with a very high official in the old bureaucratic Government who is no longer in service. He resigned with the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. He could not stand subordination to Indian Ministers, and he is in England now. He was a great scholar. He told me that the education that is being given here is only slave-making education; that we are allowed to read Milton; that we are allowed to read Wordsworth; that we are allowed to read Shakespeare only to forget them when we enter service or the noble profession of law. He further said "You are not taught how to administer your country; you are not taught how to become a man; you are not taught how to rear up your children, because the Britishers cannot afford to do so. If they do so they will have to go bag and baggage from this country." In view of all this, I therefore appeal to the House to reject the resolution that has been put forward without any justification I should say.

### Mr. DEOKINANDAN PRASHAD :

सभापति महोदय, मैं छोटा नागपुर के आनरेबुल मेम्बर के द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव रांची में डिग्री कालेज के लिये उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। छोटा नागपुर के गरीब आदिमानवासियों के लिये अभी डिग्री कालेज की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि उन लोगों के लिये सबसे पहले प्राइमरी शिक्षा की जरूरत है। परन्तु दुःख की बात है कि हमारे आनरेबुल मेम्बर ने प्राइमरी शिक्षा की मांग न कर डिग्री कालेज की मांग की है। हमारे भाई ने अभी बताया है कि डिग्री कालेज में पढ़ कर हमारे बच्चे बी०ए०, एम०ए० पास करेंगे। मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि बी०ए०, एम०ए० तक पढ़ने के बाद हमारे बच्चों की क्या हालत होगी? क्या वह इसका अन्दाज़ा करते हैं? अभी छोटा नागपुर की जनता में प्राइमरी शिक्षा नहीं के बराबर है। हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड द्वारा रांची में जो प्राइमरी शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड जो grant १८ हजार रुपये का शिक्षा के लिये रखा है उससे आम जनता की सुविधाजनक शिक्षा नहीं मिलती बल्कि उससे क्रिश्चियनटी प्रचार में सहायता मिलती है। उसकी grant directly स्कूलों में देना चाहिये। प्राइमरी

शिक्षा के लिये इस प्रकार से पंच वर्षीय स्कीम बनानी चाहिये जिसमें छोटा नागपुर के जंगलों आदिमियों की जो कि जानवर की तरह समझे जाते हैं आदमी बनाये जा सकें। ऐसी स्कीम बनानी चाहिये जिससे वहां के लोगों की प्राइमरी शिक्षा मिले। उन्हें जल्द से जल्द आदमी बनाये और उनकी सुयोग्य नागरिक बना सकें और उसके बाद अगर जरूरत हो तो Secondary Education यानी माध्यमिक शिक्षा दें। इतना होने के बाद डिग्री कालेज का सवाल उठता है। अभी तो प्राइमरी शिक्षा का नाम ही नहीं है और डिग्री कालेज खोलने का सवाल उठता है कि रांची में छोटा नागपुरियों के लिये डिग्री कालेज हो जब भागलपुर, मुज़फ्फरपुर डिविजनों में जहां की आबादी करीब करीब एक एक करोड़ या ज्यादा है और वहां एक २ कालेज से काम चलता है तो छोटा नागपुर का, जिसकी आबादी केवल ७० लाख है, एक कालेज से काम क्यों नहीं चलता है। हज़ारीबाग में सेन्ट कीलम्बस कालेज है जहां हमारे बच्चों की डिग्री की शिक्षा मिलती है और रांची में अभी Intermediate College है इसी कालेज के लिये तो काफी लड़के नहीं मिलते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं गवर्नमेन्ट से अपील करता हूं कि गवर्नमेन्ट छोटा नागपुर में प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये आधक रुपया दे और डिग्री कालेज पर फ़ुल खर्च न करे। वह रुपया भी अभी प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये खर्च करे छोटा नागपुर खास कर रांची ज़िला के गावों में यदि कोई सफ़ेद पोशाक वाले साहब जायें तो वहां के आदमी उनकी देख कर भाग जाते हैं। वे उन्हें देख कर समझते हैं कि हमारे लिये यह मौत कहां से आ पड़ी। शिक्षा की इतनी कमी है। जो लोग डिग्री तक पढ़ना चाहते वे तो बड़े बड़े लोग होते हैं। वे खर्च कर सकते हैं। वे अपने लड़कों को कलकत्ता या पटना भेज सकते हैं और भेजते हैं जहां उनको Higher Education मिलता है। डिग्री कालेज की आवश्यकता रांची में नहीं है। यदि रांचो में जरूरत है तो ग्राम कला-कौशल (village industries) की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है जिसकी शिक्षा पाकर हमारे रांचो जिले तथा समस्त छोटा नागपुर के सभी बच्चे रोज़गार

कर सकें और अपनी जिन्दगा स्वतंत्रता से गुज़ार सकें। अभी हर साल लाखों की संख्या में उन्हें कुलों बना कर आसाम भूटान में चाय बागीची में और दूसरी दूसरी जगहों में जाना पड़ता है। लाचार होकर पेट के लिये आदिमनिवासी भाइयों को भूटान आसाम जाना पड़ता है और वहां जो दुःख उन्हें भोगना पड़ता है वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। उनकी दुर्दशा का हाल हम उस रिपोर्ट से जान सकते हैं जो टी गार्डन (Tea Garden) में कुलियों के प्रति होने वाले अत्याचारों के विषय में कई बार पिछले सालों में निकल चुका है और अखबारों में भी काफी शोरगूल मच चुका है या खुद लौटे हुए स्त्री पुरुष से पुछने पर ज्ञात होना है। ऐसी दशा में वहां कोई Industrial Education का बन्दीवस्त होना चाहिये जो कि उनकी जीविका, निर्वाह में सहायक हो।

प्राथमरी शिक्षा के साथ साथ village welfare education तमाम जनता के लिये होना चाहिये हमारी माताओं के लिये दाइयों का इन्तजाम भी होना चाहिये। चमाइनों की कुछ maternity शिक्षा दे कर उनसे अच्छा काम लिया जा सकता है। वे इस काम की जल्दी सीख सकती हैं, क्योंकि उनमें ऐसा संस्कार मौजूद होता है। यदि ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाय तो लाखों बच्चे मरने से बच सकते हैं। सभापति जी, इसलिये मैं छोटा नागपुर के लिये अभी Primary, village welfare, Maternity Education की जरूरत के पश्चात मध्यमिक शिक्षा (Secondary education), की मांग पेश करते हुए इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

**Mr. SAIYID MOHIUDDIN AHMAD :** I did not intend, Sir, to take part in the present debate but in view of the pronouncement which has just been made on behalf of Government, I think I must put in a word or two. One thing, Sir, has taken my breath away and that is the opposition, the unexpected, the unnatural, opposition which has proceeded from a representative of the people of Ranchi. I am referring, Sir, to the opposition of Babu Deoki Nandan Prashad. He thinks probably that his voice shall be confined to the four walls of the present Chamber. He must know that his voice will travel beyond it and reach the people

who have put him in his present place. He is fully aware of the pressing urgency for the institution in question at Ranchi. He is familiar with the demand, the universal demand which people of all shades of opinion in Ranchi have made. Yet, Sir, he has got up today to offer opposition to the demand. I know, Sir, that party politics has its claims, but at the same time loyalty to one's constituency is imperative. I expected, Sir, that the spokesman on behalf of Government would meet the points which had been raised on this side. Deputy after deputy from Chota Nagpur got up and submitted to you, Sir, and to the Government that an urgent necessity existed for a degree College at Ranchi. Yet we find that the official spokesman gets up and makes a stereo-typed statement and side-tracks the points which were made and so strongly made by the persons who spoke in support of the resolution. He forgets the importance of Ranchi. He ought to know that Ranchi happens to be the metropolis of Chota Nagpur. It is the next biggest district in India. We have got a number of schools and those schools are turning out a host of students year after year. Those students do not find admission in the Colleges at Patna. I would, therefore, submit in all humility that the pronouncement which the Government have made on the present proposition is completely disappointing. I know that the previous Government were unimaginative, unsympathetic and mercenary, but may I know whether the present Government is a different pair of shoes? They seem to be a shade worse than the previous Governments. If we disregard the tall expressions which are constantly gushing from them, we would find that they are hardly an improvement upon their predecessors. Of course, I did not happen to be one of the members of the previous legislatures, but I think there are persons in our midst who were members of the previous legislatures. They must be turning in their seats and rubbing their eyes to see whether we have been really translated into a new world. We have been hearing the familiar and stock arguments from the present Government: "The coffers of the Government are empty. Of sympathy we have got plenty and we freely and fully give it to you. The existing arrangement is open to criticism in many respects but we have got to admit that it is useful in some respects. We must be cautious. We must be patient"—and so on and so forth. I think, Sir, I am not far from correct when I say that they are unintelligently keeping to the beaten path, they are moving in the old groove in the old rut. It is hardly a convincing argument to say that higher education may wait in favour of primary education. To persons who have got a superfluity of education at institutions in their midst, to persons who do not know what to do with so much of facility for higher education, it is a handy and facile argument, but it does not apply in cases of persons who find in their midst a famine of facilities for higher studies, who have fallen under the Statute under a stigma, whose status has been reduced and who have been thrown into the background. Perhaps you know, Sir, that one of the main arguments advanced against raising Chota Nagpur to full status is that they are educationally lumbering far behind. Now, Sir, I put it to my friends if they really want Chota Nagpur to rise to full status? If so, should



they not provide greater facilities for the advancement of education in Chota Nagpur? They miss the points which are obvious and waste their breath on issues which do not arise at all. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Samanta, has made a perfectly legitimate demand and he has backed up the demand with cogent reasons. He has recalled the previous agitation regarding a College at Ranchi, but my hon'ble friend, the official spokesman, did not heed him adequately. If they really want that Chota Nagpur should be freed from the stigma which has settled upon it, the first thing that they ought to do is to provide greater facilities for higher education. My hon'ble friend here who hails from Chota Nagpur has just suggested a point which is so vital. He points out that in all cases where appointments are made under the Government, the candidates are selected on the basis of their academic attainments. If the people in Chota Nagpur are not given better facilities for higher education, it will mean that they will never have a fair share in the public services of the province. Few, if any, posts will go to the people of Chota Nagpur. On those grounds, Sir, I think that the opposition to the demand is an unreasonable opposition. The demand is a perfectly legitimate demand. It has long remained unfulfilled. It must find a sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government.

**MR. BINODANAND JHA :**

सभापति महोदय, आज के वादविवाद में भाग लेने का मेरी इच्छा नहीं थी, और शायद आवश्यकता भी नहीं थी। लेकिन मिस्टर मोहीउद्दीन अहमद का भाषण ऐसा दिलचस्प और आकर्षक होता है कि मैं तो ज़िन्दा इस बेंच पर बैठा हूँ, पर यदि कोई मुर्दा भी मेरी जगह पर बैठा होता, तो वह उठ बैठता (Hear, hear) आपने इस कालेज की मांग के सिलसिले में न जाने कितनी काल्पनिक और कितनी वास्तविक बातों का उल्लेख किया है।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :**

आसान लफ्ज़ों का इस्तेमाल कीजिये ।

**Mr. SAIYID ALI MANZAR :** May I know, Sir, if the hon'ble member is speaking in his personal capacity or in the capacity of representing Government?

**Mr. BINODANAND JHA :** My hon'ble friend must know that when a man speaks from the treasury benches, he is not necessarily speaking on behalf of Government though he may be speaking in support of Government and though he may not be speaking as a spokesman of the particular department to which the matter relates. There are instances of the last legislature.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** He is not objecting to the hon'ble member's speech. Mr. Manzar simply wanted to know whether the hon'ble member was speaking in his personal capacity or on behalf of Government.

**MR. BINODANAND JHA :**

यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि मैं जब बोलूंगा तो गवर्नमेंट के views ही बोलूंगा। यह तो हमेशा से होता आया है। इसलिये बोलने का मुझे भी आज़ादी और अधिकार है। मेरे भाई को यह समझना चाहिये।

ज़ोर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि मिस्र देवेन्द्रनाथ सामन्ता ने इस प्रस्ताव (resolution) में जो मांग पेश की है, मेरे दोस्त मिस्र मोहिउद्दीन अहमद इससे भी आगे बढ़ गये हैं। आपने फरमाया कि जब छोटा नागपुर के आदमी पढ़ लेंगे तो बिहार के बराबर ही नौकरी मांगेंगे और यदि कालेज नहीं रहेगा तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जायगा। उनका मतलब यह है कि कालेज खोल कर नौकर तैयार किये जायें। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या छोटा नागपुर बिहार से अलग है? क्या उसकी मांग बिहार की मांग से अलग है? क्या उसकी उमीद बिहार की उमीद से अलग है? क्या उसका दावा बिहार के दावे से अलग है? क्या उसका हक बिहार के हक से अलग है? हमारे भाई के दिमाग (point of thought) से इस प्रान्त को बड़ा जबरदस्त नुकसान पहुँच चुका है। छोटा नागपुर बिहार का integral part है। उसका एक हिस्सा है और उसका दृष्टिकोण भी बिहार के दृष्टिकोण के साथ है।

पर असल में आज position क्या है। पटना डिविज़न को छोड़ कर किसी भी डिविज़न में एक से ज्यादा कालेज नहीं हैं। (एक आवाज़— भागलपुर में दो हैं)। भागलपुर में भी एक ही कालेज है। लेकिन आज यदि हम कालेज की मांग का विरोध करते हैं तो इसलिये नहीं करते हैं कि हम की कालेज नहीं चाहिये। मगर हम पैसे के ख्याल से करते हैं। अगर काफी रुपये हो तो हर जिले में एक एक कालेज हो जाय। मुझे उससे बड़ी खुशी होगी। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट जब गृहस्थों की तरह खर्च

बादती हैं तो comparative importance का ख्याल रखती है, तो मैं इस सिलसिले में छोटा नागपुर के लिये प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा (Primary Education) की ज्यादा जरूरत समझता हूँ। Higher Education की वहाँ comparatively उतनी जरूरत नहीं है जितनी प्राथमरी शिक्षा की है। जब हम जानते हैं कि हमारे पास काफी पैसे नहीं हैं, तो जिस चीज़ की ज्यादा जरूरत होगी उसको पहले किया जायगा।

दूसरा सवाल है कि कितने लड़के मैट्रिक पास करके निकलते हैं। क्योंकि जब Matriculates काफी तादाद में होंगी तभी तो कालेज चलेगा। इसके लिये मैं figures देता हूँ। क्रिश्चियन अवोरिजिन्स १९३३ ई० में ३० नानक्रिश्चियन १९३३ ई० में २ और १९३४ ई० ५।

यदि आप कालेज खोलना चाहते हैं तो देखना होगा कि हाई स्कूल से अवोरिजिन्स लड़के कितने पास करते हैं। आपकी कालेज की जगहों की भरने के लिये काफी लड़के नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा हजारीबाग में कालेज है जहाँ आप के लड़कों के लिये काफी जगह है और गवर्नमेंट ने इसी लेहाज़ से grant देना तय किया है।

मैं इसी दृष्टिकोण से प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और इसलिये इस हाउस में कालेज खोलने का सवाल नहीं आता है। लेकिन यहाँ कुछ भाई हैं जो कहने लगते हैं कि एक हिस्से के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, एक साम्प्रदाय के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। हाउस में इस प्रकार का प्रश्न लाना अन्याय है। हाउस को proposal का merit देखना चाहिये। परन्तु मिस्टर अहमद तो merit के प्रश्न की खतम कर देते हैं।

आपने फरमाया कि इस गवर्नमेंट का रवैया वैसाही है जैसा पहली गवर्नमेंट का था। तो मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, .....

**Mr. SAIYID MOHIUDDIN AHMAD :** Sir, I never said that the ways of the present Government are identical with those of the past Government. I mentioned that the present Government is changing colour in the manner of a chameleon.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** I think you said that they were a shade worse.

**Mr. SAIYID MOHIUDDIN AHMAD :** Yes, Sir, in view of the fact that they are men of our own kidney, they do strike us as a shade worse.

**Mr. BINODANAND JHA :**

आप बिश्वास रखें ऐसा नहीं होगा कि गवर्नमेन्ट कुछ हिस्से का ख्याल रखेगी और कुछ को भूल जायगी। पर मेरे भाई तो जहां शान्ति रहती है, वहां मन्टो बजा देते हैं, लड़ाई का वाजा बजा देते हैं। जहां शान्ति के साथ सहस्र मुवाहिदा हो रही है वहां भी अपने शब्दों द्वारा सरगर्मी पैदा कर देते हैं।

इसलिये मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि गवर्नमेन्ट को सुधार करने के लिये कोई मिसाल ढूँढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। दरअसल यह एक समस्या है। यदि आप विचार कर के देखें, तो मालूम होगा, you are standing on a broken reed. मैं गवर्नमेन्ट की पालिसी इस सम्बन्ध में जाहिर कर देना चाहता हूँ और मुझे उसके कहने में शर्मा नहीं है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये यदि higher education हमें कुछ अंश में कम करना पड़े, तो हम इसकी करने में जरा भी हिचकिचायेंगे नहीं (*Hear, hear*)। इसके लिये गवर्नमेन्ट जरा भी नहीं शर्मायेंगी। हमें बिहार के कुछ हिस्से में भी यदि ऐसा करना पड़ा तो हम नहीं शर्मायेंगे; क्योंकि जिस प्रान्त में ८० फी सदी सुख हैं, वहां हम चार प्रैजुएंट लेकर क्या करेंगे।

**Mr. TAJAMUL HUSAIN :** May I know, Sir, whether I will have an opportunity of speaking on my resolution? I think I am most unfortunate. I have sent up about 20 resolutions and I have not got the opportunity of moving even one of them.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** The ballot is responsible for that, and you know the talking capacity of the House.

**Mr. TAJAMUL HUSAIN :** That is why I say I am unfortunate.

**Mr. KARU DUSADH :**

सभापति महोदय, अभी बाबू देवको नन्दन प्रसाद की धमकी दी गई है कि उनकी आवाज इस असेम्बली के बाहर भी जायगी। मैं उन्हें बता देना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब का वोट लेकर गरीबों की मांग पेश करने के लिए हमलोग यहां आए हैं। हमलोग अमीरों का वोट लेकर नहीं आए हैं। रांची में जो कालेज की मांग की गई है वह ठीक नहीं है। रांची में चार हाई स्कूल हैं इसी तरह छोटा नागपुर के हर जिले में हाई स्कूल हैं। हजारीबाग में दो हाई स्कूल

हैं। डालटेनगंज में दो हाई स्कूल हैं। पुरुलिया जिले में छः हाई स्कूल हैं। सिंहभूम जिले में भी दो हाई स्कूल हैं यानी किसी जिले में दो हाई स्कूल से कम नहीं हैं। आज रांची के लिये कालेज मांगा जा रहा है, कल सिंहभूम के लिये मांगा जायगा। यानी इस तरह से हर जिले के लिये कालेज की मांग की जा सकती है। लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या होगा। जिस तरह से एक पिता के चार बेटे हैं, और दूसरे के एक ही बेटा हैं, तो यह मानो हुई बात है कि जिस पिता के एक ही लड़का है उसको ज्यादा सुविधा होगी। वह अपने लड़के को अच्छी तरह पढ़ा लिखा सकता है, परन्तु दूसरा उतना नहीं कर सकता है। उसी तरह जब इस तरह कालेजों की तादाद बढ़ जायगी तो नतीजा होगा कि एक भी कालेज अच्छी हालत में न रहेगा।

आज यहां कालेज की मांग पेश की जा रही है। मगर हमारे बच्चे जो गरीब हैं, भूखे हैं उनकी शिक्षित बनाने का कोई उपाय नहीं है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि रुपया उच्च (high) शिक्षा के लिये न दिया जाय, बल्कि हमारे बच्चों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये रुपया दिया जाय। मैं इतना कह कर इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं।

**Mr. RAMCHARITRA SINGH :** Sir, with the greatest reluctance I have to intervene in the late hour of this debate. I had no mind to speak on this resolution when the hon'ble mover placed it before the House for consideration. I thought, Sir, that the hon'ble mover of the resolution placed his resolution from the common people's view point; but as the debate continued and I heard the speeches for and against the resolution I decided to take part in the debate in order to disassociate myself from some arguments which have been advanced by those who are opposed to the resolution. I say, Sir, that I am against the resolution. I feel, Sir, that the mover of the resolution has not gone deeply into the whole question. Had he not gone far into the modern conception of education, had he been in touch with the modern literature on education, he would have been the first person not to have put forward a demand for a college at Ranchi, but instead he would have come forward for a college at a central place where a large number of students would have better facilities for higher education and would be able to march in level with the whole world. But he wants a college at Ranchi and he thinks that by having a college there the boys who cannot come here would be able to get education. I do not agree with that idea. I think it is the modern tendency of educational experts that you should send to universities only such boys who can go there and come up to the mark. It is no good for mediocres to go to universities, stay there for several years, spend money and energy over their studies and after

that come back without being fit. I do not want that. We want now that we should send to universities best brains, those students who have interest for higher education.

Now, Sir, I have been able to gather from the debate that some of our friends here attach too much importance to the free and primary education and from the train of their arguments and the reasons they have advanced it appears that they think that higher education is not of so much importance as the primary education. I disassociate myself with them (*Hear, hear*). I feel that in the interest of nation we should have higher education as well as primary education (*Hear, hear*). We must produce leaders of thought. If we lag behind, if our ambition is low, the result would be that we will have most ordinary men in our societies. We cannot have leaders who can give ideas and could help us in our march towards civilization. Sir, I am very much pained to hear the arguments of two of my hon'ble friends—one sitting just opposite me and another who comes from Monghyr. I have thought over their arguments and I find that they have decried higher education throughout their arguments, have talked of unemployment, of many young slaves who are out of employment because we have not given them employment so on and so forth. That is a wrong conception. It is not because that our boys have got higher education but because our boys in the school have not learnt the national spirit. The House, I emphasise, must not associate itself with those wrong ideas. Those ideas must be decried. Our boys coming from those colleges must be slaves because they have been trained like that because the foreign element, the foreign Government which has got full control over those institutions have been trying their best that our boys should not have such national spirit and higher ideas. It is because of this that they are slaves and not because that they have got higher ideas or higher education. I have heard, Sir, my hon'ble friends saying that by reading Milton we become slaves. It is wrong. They have not read Milton. Anyone who has read Milton becomes a man with the greatest ideas; he becomes brave and leads the nation to its goal. So, Sir, with these ideas I ask the House: "Never associate yourself with these views". These hon'ble members have taken a commonplace view; they have not gone deep into the matter and because there is unemployment in the country they are accusing higher education and making it responsible for that. With these words I oppose your resolution not on the ground that higher education should not be given but because you should see that your University should be the best University and you should ask Government to give scholarships for your best students, and I shall be the first person to help you in the matter. In this way send your best students to the University and do not press for a separate College at Ranchi.

Now, Sir, one word more. My hon'ble friend over there has challenged an hon'ble member who comes from Ranchi. He has said that he should think that what he has said would go beyond the four walls of this Chamber. That was a kind of threat which has been used against him. But I ask the hon'ble member that he must understand the true

nature of the representation here. He should know that we are here not as delegates of the people ; we are representatives of the people. If he reads the modern conception of politics he will realise that we are not delegates of the people but we represent them. We are to work for the entire nation and not for a particular community. We have got our conscience. So he must realise our responsibility and must not utter threats of that kind.

With these words, Sir, I ask the House to oppose this resolution.

**Mr. KRISHNA BALLABH SAHAY :** I shall be very brief, Sir. Coming as I do from Chota Nagpur, I think I shall be failing in my duty if I do not explain my views in this matter. With the intention of the mover of this resolution everyone of us has got the fullest sympathy. Nobody stands opposed to higher education. We know, Sir, that it is only through higher education that we can produce great men to lead the nation. That point is undisputed. But then the practical side of the thing should not be forgotten. Just only at a distance of 50 miles from Ranchi there is already a College at Hazaribagh. At times I happen to go to that College and even now on account of the establishment of the I. A. classes in Ranchi, I find that the College is practically deserted. The rooms are locked up and there is dearth of students there. Now, what should be our policy ? Do you want that we should have a College at Ranchi, incur additional expenditure, erect buildings and close the beautiful college that is there at Hazaribagh ? Will it be a wise policy ? Will it not be wasting money ? And if, Sir, people claim that a college should be there in the name of Chota Nagpur, I submit that Hazaribagh is also a part of Chota Nagpur, and nobody has any business to say that an institution which has been flourishing from a long time and which is being financed and maintained by missionary effort should be closed, and Government should unnecessarily incur additional expenditure by taking the entire responsibility of running a college. These are my submissions. I do not wish to reply to the point raised by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmad. The fear of constituency is greater than the fear of God, and my hon'ble friend is perfectly unjustified in lashing himself into fury and making flings at my hon'ble friend, Mr. Deoki Nandan Prasad. But that is not the test of the matter. It is that you have already got a college at Hazaribagh and until that college is full and there is want of accommodation, there is no justification for adding another college to Chota Nagpur by establishing one at Ranchi. Hazaribagh is also a part of Chota Nagpur.

**Mr. DEVENDRA NATH SAMANTA :** I was listening to the speeches which have been delivered by my hon'ble friends, and I was much surprised to find that my resolution has received great opposition in some quarters. Some of my hon'ble friends suggested that there is no necessity at all for higher education at present. As to that I would tell them, it is very easy to preach a thing but it is difficult to put that into practice. "Example is better than precept" is a very well-known proverb and I would ask the hon'ble members on the opposite side whether

they would have courage to advise their wards and children to go away from colleges and sit idle at home and to be content with primary education. I would also ask them whether they would have courage to advise their constituents to do so. Had there been any question of the abolition of a college in proper Bihar, the same gentlemen would have opposed such a proposal vehemently. But when there is a question of the establishment of a college at Ranchi, there is great opposition on the part of these gentlemen. Now, Sir, the proposal as regards the abolition of a college in Bihar to which I have made reference, I do not think will receive support from these gentlemen.

**Mr. HARIKISHORE PRASHAD:** That question does not arise, Sir.

**Mr. DEVENDRA NATH SAMANTA:** Then, Sir, I think many hon'ble members while criticising the budget suggested that retrenchment should be made, but I did not find even a single member suggesting retrenchment either as regards secondary education or college education. Although all of them were suggesting that the post of Commissioner should be abolished, no one suggested that a college in Bihar should be abolished because there was no further necessity of higher education. When the question of Chota Nagpur has come, they say that higher education is not necessary, and that for the people of that area only primary education is necessary. I could appreciate that primary education should be given to everyone but there is also the necessity for higher education. Without higher education higher ideas would not enter the minds of the people. Under the circumstances it is necessary that higher education should also be given and it should not be confined to any particular area and should be extended to every part of the province. My hon'ble friend suggested that there were several grounds one of which was that as our youngmen were not getting employment it was no good extending higher education. He would have been quite justified had he suggested that primary education was more necessary than secondary or college education but neither he nor any other speaker on the opposite side suggested it in that way. These hon'ble members want to do away with the University education as regards Chota Nagpur and that is the most pitiable thing about it.

My hon'ble friend also suggested, Sir, that it would have been better for me to have made a demand for an industrial school or medical school or similar things. At the opportune time that demand will also be made. It should not be understood that a member is entitled to bring forward resolutions only in respect of one particular thing. Chota Nagpur needs not only primary education but it is also in need of University education. Some of my friends suggested that I had not supported my demand by presenting statistics. In that connection I submit, Sir, that as the demand had been recognised on so many occasions, it appeared to me that it was unnecessary for me to take the time of the House by placing statistics before it. The necessity of a college at Ranchi was realised by the previous Government but it seems the present Government is not inclined even to admit the necessity. It has been stated on behalf of Government that owing to financial stringency this demand is not possible



for them to meet. As regards that I beg to submit, Sir, that when there is necessity for a particular thing, Government should arrange things in such a way as to make provision for taking it up. As they are undertaking several schemes, there is no reason why equally necessary schemes should be neglected. When there is necessity and when it is desirable, they should come forward and devise ways and means for undertaking these things. If it is not possible to do it at once, they may take up such schemes after some months or some years even. With these words, Sir, I submit that I would press my resolution.

**Mr. SARANGDHAR SINHA:** Sir, I wish to say only a few words. In the first place, except in the Patna Division we have in no other division of the province more than one Degree College. We have only one college in the Tirhut Division and one college in the Bhagalpur Division. In the Chota Nagpur Division also we have one Degree College and this college is situated at Hazaribagh. One thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that the number of students in the Hazaribagh College is not as much as it could be. The college is not full, there is plenty of accommodation available and students can still apply and obtain admission. So far, Sir, there has been no complaint with regard to admission having been refused on the ground of lack of accommodation. And I submit, Sir, that there is hardly any case for another college when the one college that we have at Hazaribagh seems to be sufficient for the present needs.

The second thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is in regard to the claim made on behalf of the aboriginals. I have no figures for the number of aboriginal students in the Ranchi I. A. classes but the total number of aboriginal students in all the colleges in the province was only 39 in 1935-36. Another thing I would like to mention, Sir, in this connection, is that provision has been made in the budget for granting special scholarships to them and in view of the fact that Government are prepared to give them these additional facilities so that they may receive higher education, the establishment of a Degree college at Ranchi does not appear to be necessary.

**Mr. MUNINDRA NATH MUKHARJI:** My hon'ble friend, has stated that provision has been made for aboriginals for scholarships. May I know whether it is for depressed classes and *harijans* and aboriginals or for aboriginals only?

**Mr. SARANGDHAR SINHA:** It is for both, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The question is:

That this Assembly recommends to Government that early steps be taken for establishing a Degree College at Ranchi.

**CHAUDHURI SHARAFAT HUSAIN:** (When the division was going on.) Sir, I am drawing your attention to the canvassing that is going on in the Chamber.

The Hon'ble the **SPEAKER**: Order, order. No canvassing is allowed in the Chamber.

The House then divided as follows :—

NOES—72.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha.	Mr. Rameshvar Prasad Sinha.
The Hon'ble Mr. Jaglal Chaudhuri.	Mr. Gorakh Prashad.
Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay.	Mr. Ganesh Prashad.
Mr. Jagat Narayan Lal.	Pandit Baidyanath Misra.
Mr. Sarangdhar Sinha.	Mr. Balgobind Bhagat.
Mr. Binodanand Jha.	Mr. Shivanandan Ram.
Mr. Shivanandan Prashad Mandal.	Mr. Mahesh Prashad Sinha.
Mr. Jimut, Bahan Sen.	Mr. Jamuna Prasad Sinha.
Mr. Jagjivan Ram.	Mr. Rajeshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha.
Mr. Sayeedul Haqq.	Mr. Nirapada Mukharji.
Mr. Shyam Narayan Singh.	Mr. Bramatha Bhattasali.
Srimati Saraswati Devi.	Mr. Rajendra Narayan Chaudhuri.
Srimati Kamakhya Devi.	Mr. Suryyanandan Thakur.
Dr. Haghunandan Prashad.	Mr. Brahmadeo Narayan Singh.
Mr. Jamuna Karjee.	Pandit Mewa Lal Jha.
Mr. Abdul Bari.	Mr. Shivedhari Sinha.
Mr. Birendra Bahadur Sinha.	Mr. Tika Ram Majhi.
Mr. Harikishore Prashad.	Mr. Rasika Ho.
Mr. Harihar Sinha.	Mr. Ahmad Ghafoor.
Mr. Prabhunath Sinha.	Mr. Harendra Bahadur Chandra.
Pandit Gupteshwar Pandey.	Mr. Sukhlal Singh.
Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee.	Mr. Karu Dusadh.
Mr. Bundi Ram.	Mr. Deoki Nandan Prashad.
Mr. Dip Narayan Sinha.	Mr. Ramdin Tiwari.
Mr. Ramcharitra Singh.	Mr. Kishori Lal Kundu.
Kumar Kalika Prashad Singh.	Mr. Bhagban Chandra Das.
Mr. Harivans Sahay.	Mr. Hopna Santal.
Mr. Vishwanath Singh.	Mr. Charan Murmu.
Thakur Ramnandan Sinha.	Mr. Ram Bhagat.
Mr. Ramashis Thakur.	Mr. Jadubans Sahay.
Mr. Biresh Dutta Sinha.	Mr. Ram Prasad.
Mr. Narayan Prashad Sinha.	Mr. Keshvar Ram.

NOES—72—concl'd.

Mr. Barsu Chamar.  
 Mr. Purna Chandra Mitra.  
 Mr. Khetra Nath Sen Gupta.  
 Mr. Jitu Ram.  
 Mr. Saiyid Rafiuddin Ahmad  
 Rizvi.

Mr. Abdul Jalil.  
 Mr. Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad  
 Sani.  
 Mr. Natha Ram.

AYES—26.

Mr. Shaikh Muhammad  
 Husain.  
 Mr. Muhammad Salim.  
 Khan Bahadur Saghirul Haqq.  
 Muhammad Abdul Majeed.  
 Mr. Shaikh Shafiqul Haqq.  
 Chaudhuri Sharafat Husain.  
 Mr. Shaikh Ziaur Rahman.  
 Mr. Muhammad Shafi.  
 Mr. Tajamul Husain.  
 Bara Lal Kandarp Nath Shah  
 Deo.  
 Maharaj Kumar Rajkishore  
 Nath Shah Deo.  
 Mr. Muhammad Tahir.  
 Mr. Gulu Dhopa.

Mr. Ignés Beck.  
 Mr. Boniface Lakra.  
 Mr. Kumar Ajit Prashad  
 Singh Deo.  
 Mr. Chandreshvar Prashad  
 Narayan Sinha.  
 Mr. Saiyid Ali Manzar.  
 Mr. S. Mohiuddin Ahmad.  
 Mr. Saiyid Najmul Hasan.  
 Mr. Devendra Nath Samanta.  
 Mr. Surya Mohan Thakur.  
 Mr. Shaikh Fazlur Rahman.  
 Mr. Zainuddin Hosain Meerza.  
 Mr. Shaikh Ramzan Ali.  
 Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari.

The motion was negatived.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The Assembly then adjourned till eleven O'clock on Monday, the 6th September 1937.