

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** This matter has been discussed in the House when the Amendment Bill was introduced that it was not possible for the Government to agree with the view that it should be declared as a minority institution.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** You have not allowed me once since 12th November.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will allow, but I will have to contradict you after getting information from the office later on. You are never satisfied.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** This House will recall that in tendentious hurry, the Bill was passed so much so that 84 amendments were brought by the minister himself on the floor of the House on the same day when this Bill was passed. At that time, Sir, you used a harsh word against me several times when I said that "you will have to come back to the House because you are doing it in a tendentious hurry and this is wrong. There is a vital change in the provision of the Act itself by using the word "statute". One can understand that there are certain provisions about rules-making body. But this is not the rule-making body. Certain statutes have been changed. I want to know the difference between statutes and rules and whether this vital change in the provision of the Act can be done by a statute promulgated or issued by the President. During his speech the minister used the expression "national and secular character of the university" a dozen times. But in changing the composition of the court, why has representation been given only to Muslim Culture & Learning and All India Muslim Education Conference and why not other learned bodies and conferences?

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** The A.M.U. Act has used the word "statute" in a specific sense. This has

been defined in Sec. 2, sub-section (5). The procedure for making a statute and the subjects it can deal with has also been defined in Section 27 and Section 28 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act and it is in accordance with this that the change has taken place.

In regard to the second part of the hon. Member's question, I would draw his kind attention to Section 5 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. Sub-clause 2(a) provides that the University will have the following powers, viz., to promote oriental and Islamic studies and give instructions in Muslim theology and religion, to impart moral and physical training, etc. In view of the fact that a special clause has been mentioned here which enjoys upon the University to provide for Islamic studies and Muslim theology....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** There is only one Department.

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** Therefore, if some Member who have specialised in Islamic learning become members of the court, it does not in any way vitiate from the secular character of the University.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question-hour is over now. I am sorry it is already two minutes beyond the time.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Acquisition of Tankers

\*102. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:**

**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to acquire tankers of its own; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). The Government of India does not acquire tankers of its own. Shipping companies both in the public and private sector, acquire ships including tankers. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., a public sector undertaking, has at present 8 tankers of 2.20 lakhs GRT in operation and 19 tankers of 8.94 lakhs GRT on order.

#### **Increase in Coastal Shipping Tonnage**

\*104. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coastal Shipping has been found to be the most economical mode of transport among the coastal towns for carrying bulk cargoes;

(b) if so, whether Government is thinking to go in a big way for Coastal Shipping tonnage; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof including tonnage obtained from Rumania since 1972?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Coastal Shipping is generally regarded as an economical mode of transport for bulk commodities;

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The tentative target for coastal dry cargo shipping in the Fifth Plan is 6 lakhs GRT. This will involve a substantial expansion from the current operative coastal dry cargo tonnage of 1.41 lakh GRT. Orders have been placed in Rumania for 10 ships of 18,000 DWT each. One has been delivered recently and the remaining 9 are expected to be delivered by January, 1976.

#### **Cases of Food and Drug Adulteration**

\*105. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases brought to the notice of Government regarding food and drug adulteration during the last six months, in the Union Territories, separately; and

(b) what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### *Statement*

##### *Prevention of Food Adulteration.*

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is implemented by and large by local bodies. In certain States the State Governments also implement the Act. The State Governments have, from time to time, been requested to check this menace. The following additional steps have been taken by the Government of India:—

(i) The Act was amended in 1964 whereby the penalty clause was made more deterrent and the Government of India was also given concurrent powers to appoint their food inspectors and public analysts for checking adulteration at inter-state level as well as at manufacturers, wholesalers or other levels wherever considered necessary.

(ii) A special squad has been established at the Directorate General of Health Services to investigate the