Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Yes; as far as adult education is concerned, in their seminars and in their annual conferences, the work already done is reviewed, and further programmes are evolved. But, as I pointed out, I must admit that our progress is not very satisfactory in regard to adult eduation. So, we had a common meeting to evolve further programmes. We are trying to have the minimum programme. Social education is a very huge thing, and we are finding it very difficult. So, we are now trying to have the minimum programme in regard to adult literacy and citizenship training, and we are going to take it up as quickly as possible through the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tyagi: Why not save money?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Conference of State Ministers

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*216. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri S. B. Das:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the State Ministers incharge of the welfare of the Backward Classes has been held;

(b) if so, the questions discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held in New Delhi on the 26th and 27th July, 1962.

(b) A statement showing the list of items discussed at the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 63].

(c) The Conference was mainly convened to have an exchange of views on the recommendations made by the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission and also to discuss other items included in the agenda. The record of proceedings and the recommendations of the Conference is being finalised.

Shri Subodh Hansda: One of the points discussed at that meeting was the shortfall in the financial target during the Second Plan period. May I know whether any stress was placed on achieving the maximum physical targets during the Third Plan period, and if so, the procedure adopted for that purpose?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, during the conference, the Home Minister stressed that the Chief Ministers should review the progress in the States and see that proper utilisation had been made of the money provided in the Second Plan and also to have better utilisation in the Third Plan.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether any amount has been set apart outside the Plan, and if so, what it is?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I think the hon. Member is referring to the sum of Rs. 260 crores that has been set apart by the Planning Commission outside the Plan outlay, and that is the amount that is going to be spent in the backward areas.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that one caste is classified as a backward class in one State, while in another State, the same caste having the same economic and social disabilities is not regarded as a backward class?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This might have been the case when caste was

the criterion for deciding backwardness. But now since we have adopted the economic criterion for the purpose, this will not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement, it is said that steps have been taken for adopting economic tests for determination of 'other backward classes'. What are those economic tests?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: People who draw more than Rs. 1,500 per year will be considered as not belonging to the backward classes.

Shri Sonavane: Members of Parliament were associated with such meetings when they were held on previous occasions. What are the reasons for the departure from this practice now?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The conference was held thrice before. This conference is a State Ministers' conference, entirely meant for the Ministers of the States dealing with backward classes to meet and discuss.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का परीक्षण किया जाता है ? आज तक बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में कौन-कौन जातियां आ गई इस बारे में हर एक स्टेट में निश्चय किया गया है । अभी स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी । उस में भी कुछ जातियां इनक्लूड की गई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को बैकवर्ड क्लासेज माना गया है और पुरानी लिस्टों में उन के नाम जोड़ दिये गये हैं और उन के नाम गजेट हो गये है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जी नहीं इस कान्फ्रेंस में हम ने सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स पर विचार किया । वह भी एक तरीके से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में आते हैं लेकिन उन को हम सब से बैकवर्ड मानते हैं और जो दूसरे बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कहलाते हैं उन की कोई चर्चा इस कान्फ्रेंस में नहीं हुई और न ही लिस्ट में उस सम्बन्ध में कोई तबदीली की ।

Shri Bade: He has not properly replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him another opportunity. Shri Swell.

Shri Swell: May I know whether the question of amending the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution was taken up at this conference? If not, why not, in view of the fact that this question has been hanging fire for the last ten years and the Prime Minister has given repeated assurances of such an amendment?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

श्री बड़े : मेरा सवाल वह था कि अभी तक जातीयता की दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज माने जाते हैं और उन के नाम हर एक स्टेट में गजेट में दिये हुए हैं । अब आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन का परीक्षण किया जायगा ऐसा नहीं लिखा हुआ है तो क्या हर एक स्टेट को यहां से आदेश दिया गया है कि अभी तक जो जातियां बैकवर्ड क्लासेज मानी जाती हैं वह निकाल दी जायें और केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो आयेंगी उन को ही यह सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाय ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the States have been communicated that henceforth the criterion would be economic and not on the basis of caste.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक प्रदेश सरकारों की बात है उन्हों ने अपनी लिस्ट बनाई हुई हैं । बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की हम ने कोई वैसे लिस्ट नहीं बनाई है । दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक स्टेट्स की बात है हम ने प्रदेश की सरकारों को यह एक राय दी है कि स्कालरशिप आदि देने में उन को मींस टैस्ट अर्थात् कितनी किस की योग्यता है उस हिसाब से उन को देखना चाहिये और केवल जाति के आधार पर नहीं देखना चाहिये । इस तरह की सलाह प्रदेश सरकारों को हम ने दी है और वे विचार कर के अपना निर्णय कर सकती हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bade: This is important because the States have decided to proceed on the basis of caste and not on economic considerations.

Mr. Speaker: I know that everything that comes from the hon. Member is important, but sometimes I cannot accommodate him.

Shri Sonavane: This is an important question regarding the backward classes....

Mr. Speaker: I know. Therefore, I have passed on to the next question.

Universities in Third Five Year Plan

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*217. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Daji:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Subbaraman:
Shri Maruthiah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri K. Pattnayak:
Shri Karjee:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many universities were proposed to be started during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total allocation therefor;

(c) how many of them have started;

(d) how many have been sanctioned; and

(e) how many are under consideration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 64].

(c) Five.

(d) and (e). It is for the State Governments concerned to establish new Universities within their jurisdiction.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी-कितनी युनिवरसिटियों की स्थापना के वास्ते आपसे प्रार्थना की है और उन्होंने कितना रुपया मांगा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जैसाकि मैं ने स्टेटमेंट में बताया यह पांच यूनिवरसिटियां तो स्थापित हो चुकी हैं—बिहार में एक, पंजाब में एक, राजस्थान में एक और वैस्ट बंगाल में दो । अभी हाल में मध्य प्रदेश की युनिवरसिटीज के लिये भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है । तीन युनिवरसिटियां वहां स्थापित होने का प्रस्ताव है—ग्वालियर, इंदौर और रायपुर में ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितने विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का निश्चय किया था इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि आगामी वर्ष में उन की संख्या बढ़ जायेगी तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ निश्चय किया है कि जितना निश्चय आरम्भ में किया था उतनी ही संख्या रहनी है या उस में कुछ वृद्धि की जायगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जब योजना बनी थी उस वक्त राज्य सरकारों से कुछ प्रस्ताव मांगे थे और उन्हीं के आधार पर यह सारा नकशा बनाया गया था । अब यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है कि वह और नई युनिवरसिटीज कितनी खोलना चाहते हैं क्योंकि जिम्मेदारी इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों की है । केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई आर्थिक सहायता नये विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये नहीं दी जाती है ।