

officials have a stake in the concern they are working in, they will not work hard and show efficiency. Therefore, are Government thinking of issuing instructions to the Committee to ensure that these officials have some stake in the concern itself?

Shri Hathi: Is the hon. Member referring to the Commission or the Committee. If he is referring to the Commission, we are referring it to the Administrative Reforms Commission which will look into this.

Shri Kapur Singh: In the context of this talk of a separate Public Service Commission, I want to know where is the difficulty in having the public sector jobs being filled by the Union Public Service Commission. Are there complaints of nepotism and favouritism in the Union Public Service Commission?

Shri Hathi: The question whether these appointments should be made through the UPSC or a separate service commission should be set up for the purpose of recruitment had been considered and there were two views. One view was that the public sector undertakings being autonomous bodies, the power of recruitment should be left to them. There was also another view that if the power of recruitment is left to them, there are complaints that persons with qualifications and merit are not being appointed or that the appointments are being made under pressure or influence or that there is favouritism or nepotism. Therefore, the whole question was considered. Ultimately, we have referred this matter to the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The answers that have been given in reply to several questions on this simple issue have not cleared the atmosphere. The question is this. Since cases of nepotism and favouritism have been brought to the notice of Government what steps have been taken to eschew them from these undertakings? We have always found that in those public sector under-

takings which have got their head office in Delhi, even class III and class IV employees are recruited only in Delhi and they go over from here and establish themselves in Central India. The same thing happens at Bhopal and Indore. In answer to a question by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, just now the hon. Minister, Shri Nanda, said that the question of domicile will not come in. Now wholesale recruitment is being carried out either at Delhi or at Madras. At one place, in the Cement Corporation, I found all people had come from Hyderabad. Even Class III and Class IV employees were brought from Madras. Are steps being taken to suggest that so far as Class III and Class IV employees are concerned their recruitment must be restricted to the people who are in that place or at least in that area?

Shri Nanda: It is very normal that such posts, Class IV, etc. will be filled by people in the locality and it will be very wrong to bring people from all over. That will be a wrong tendency. It is a question of the method. The method will not permit any such thing because the Employment Exchanges function locally.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I tried to catch your eye but you did not look at me.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, you are right but I have not been able to call you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You never look at me.

Mr. Speaker: That is the complaint of so many Members, not only Prof. Sharma's.

Junior Agricultural Schools

***211. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 994 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the details regarding the

new scheme of Junior Agricultural Schools; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The entire scheme is to be reconsidered in the light of the observations made by the Education Commission in their Report.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तीय शिक्षा मंत्रालयों और कृषि मंत्रालयों से भी परामर्श किया है या करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: After the project was drawn up, we have consulted States and the replies received from them are not encouraging. Except Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra which are of the opinion that the scheme may be started as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance, other States are rather lukewarm and their replies have not been very encouraging.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The total cost is enormous. When the scheme was drawn up, the expenditure contemplated was Rs. 75.51 crores and the allocation made in the Fourth Plan was only Rs. 16 crores—Rs. 1 crore in the Central sector and Rs. 15 crores in the States sector.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Has the Education Ministry ever analysed that the composition of the junior agricultural schools which are proposed or the existing agricultural high schools or the entire agricultural training suffers from the basic infirmity that agriculturists

are far away removed from those schools and that they have no chances of being recruited thereto? Does the Ministry propose to see to it that the production of 7/12 extract for being a *bona fide* agriculturist would add to the basic academic requirement by a fixed percentage so that the composition changes in favour of agriculturists?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I see it, the basic problem of agricultural education is this. We want to train people to be farmers, to be on the land, to use better agricultural processes and all that. What happens is that the farmer sends his son to school and he goes to the city to look for a white-collar job. That is the basic problem we are trying to tackle, that the boys who study in schools which are specially oriented towards agriculture remain on the farm, improve agriculture and improve farming. That, in short, is the basic problem which we are trying to tackle and which the Education Commission is also considering.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question has not been answered. My question did not relate to what the farmer's son does after graduating or completing agricultural training. I wanted to know what the Education Ministry is doing to see that he secures admission in the agricultural training schools.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are trying to give all possible facility as far as primary and secondary education is concerned. There are a large number of schools. We are trying to have them oriented towards agriculture and we are giving them every assistance.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, भारत का 82 प्रतिशत भाग गावों में रहता है और 18 प्रतिशत शहरों में, लेकिन प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि इस प्रकार के जितने भी संगठन बनते हैं, वह सब शहरों में या शहरों के आस पास बनते हैं।

किसानों की उन्नति के लिये जो विद्यालय बनाने की योजना मंत्रालय ने बनाई है, क्या इस के लिये स्थान चुनते समय गांव को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If he goes through the scheme, he will find that the whole object is to give preference to villages; it is essentially meant for villages; the whole idea is to attract the children of the farmers.

Mr. Speaker: The location would be in villages?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Exactly; that is the scheme.

श्री यशमल सिंह : सरकार ने आज तक यह साफ नहीं किया कि जितने भी बी० एस० सी० और एम० एस० सी० एग्रीकल्चर के हैं न तो उन्होंने कृषि पंडित की उपाधि हासिल की, न प्रोडक्शन का रेकार्ड उन्होंने बढ़ा कर दिखाया न ही उन बेचारों को रोजगार मिला। आज तक जो भी प्रोडक्शन में काम कर के दिखाया है वह गांव के किसानों ने कर के दिखाया है लेकिन उस को किसी तरीके का प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा रहा है और बेकार के यह कृषि स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि किसानों के अन्दर जो जन्मजात प्रतिभा है उस का विकास किया जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I thought that was exactly what I said. We must develop, what my hon. friend calls, the talent of the farm or the farmers' children, so that at least the next generation will be able to apply scientific, modern methods to agriculture and farming.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्याक्ष महोदय, यह जो विद्यालय खोले जाते हैं उन में एग्रीकल्चर

पढ़ाने वाले और पढ़ने वाले 80 फीसदी अरबन ओरियंटेड होते हैं, विलैज ओरियंटेड न पढ़ाने वाले होते हैं न पढ़ने वाले होते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बना रही है कि गांव ओरियंटेड किसान ओरियंटेड कालिज हों जिनमें पढ़ाने वाले और पढ़ने वाले दोनों विलैज ओरियंटेड हों ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the response has not been satisfactory and in view of the Education Commission's recommendation, we have to give a new look to it. If my hon. friend goes through the scheme, he will find that the scheme is not only to have schools but also to train special teachers. It is village-oriented, as my friend calls it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ग्रामों तक जो कृषि कालिज देश में खुले हैं और उनसे जो विद्यार्थी निकलते हैं वह ग्राम तौर पर घरों में काम नहीं करते, नौकरियों की तलाश में फिरते हैं तो क्या सरकार की नई योजना में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिसने यह चंज रुक सके और लड़के इन कालिजों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद घरों में काम कर सकें ? इस के लिए क्या खास कोई व्यवस्था की जायगी

Shri M. C. Chagla: Agricultural colleges fortunately or unfortunately are not under my Ministry. My hon. friend must address that question to the Minister of Agriculture. We have rural institutes which are under our Ministry.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether it is a fact that some universities are discouraging agriculture course at degree level and consequently agricultural schools are being discouraged and they are getting setbacks?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of it. On the contrary, we are trying to encourage Agriculture as a subject in the universities to the extent it is possible. I have not heard of any university trying to

discourage Agriculture. If my hon. friend would let me know of any such case, I shall look into it.

श्री रामसैबक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस कटु सत्य की ओर गया है कि किसानों के बेटे नौकरियों की तलाश में इसलिए अधिक रहते हैं कि इस देश में श्रम और विशेष तौर से किसानों का आदर नहीं है, जगह जगह वह ठुकराये जाते हैं अधिकारियों के द्वारा इसलिए उनका ध्यान इधर नहीं जा रहा है और अगर यह सही है तो क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस समस्या पर ध्यान देते हुए कोई इस का उपाय खोजने पर विचार करेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with my hon. friend. In the past we did not attach dignity to labour; we did not work with hands. The whole transformation in education that we are trying to bring about is to attach more and more dignity to labour. That is why in our schools, whether they are agriculture schools or technical schools, we are making them production-oriented so that our boys and girls use their hands and create something.

श्री क० ना० सिवारी : क्या यह सही है एग्रीकलचर ट्रेड बहुत से लोग अभी अनएम्प्लाइड हैं और उन को नौकरियां नहीं मिल रही हैं यदि यह बात सही है तो आगे इन और कालिजों को खोल कर और अधिक लोग तैयार करने से क्या फायदा होगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: One of the biggest problems which our country is facing is the problem of the educated unemployed. It is not peculiar to those who have studied in agricultural schools and institutions. It is true of those who have studied in all institutions. It is a massive and a tremendous problem which has got to be faced, but there it is.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ग्रामों में इन स्कूलों को खोलने के लिए वह आवश्यक कदम उठायेगें तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से उन की इमारतें भी बनायीं जायेंगी और जो उन में पढ़ाने वाले लोग हों वे निश्चित रूप से ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण को लिए होंगे और जो विद्यार्थी वहां से पढ़ कर निकलेंगे वह भी ग्रामों की खेती में भाग लेंगे और जो ग्राम सेवक बनाये जाते हैं वह भी उन्हीं में से लिये जायेंगे ऐसी कोई योजना होगी या जो प्रदेश सरकार ने बनावटी स्कूल रख छोड़े हैं वैसे ही करके रह जायेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I thought I had answered this question, but I shall answer it again. The whole scheme was that it should be in the villages, it should train the boys to learn farming and becoming good farmers . . .

Mr. Speaker: And it should train boys from the villages, the teachers should be villagers . . .

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The type of buildings particularly.

Mr. Speaker: The buildings also should be of the type found in the villages . . .

Shri M. C. Chagla: Everything should be rural . . .

Mr. Speaker: And the furniture also should be made there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने कृषि विद्यालय खोलने का उल्लेख किया है । हाल में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत कृषि विद्यालय खोलने की जो योजना थी उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी थी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसे सहायता देने से इंकार कर दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have said, the only two States which have given encouraging replies are Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. I am not aware of any request having been made by U.P.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। संसार के जितने उत्पादक हैं वे सब मकानों में बैठ कर उत्पादन करते हैं, जूते बनाने वाले से लेकर बड़े बड़े निर्माण कार्य तक। बरसात, गरमी और सरदी सब से बचने का साधन है। उन का सामान सुरक्षित है और वह भी सुरक्षित है केवल कृषक ही एक ऐसा आदमी है जो कि सरदी, गरमी और बरसात के दिनों में भी खुले मैदानों में काम करता है उस का सारा अनाज, सामान वगैरह भी खुला हुआ पड़ा रहता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था भी सरकार करने को तैयार है कि यह कृषि की शिक्षा ऐसे लोगों को दे जो कि मैदान में धूप, सरदी और बारिश में पढ़ें क्योंकि वह लोग ही आगे चल कर सचमुच कृषि को प्रोत्साहन दे सकेंगे और कृषकों को लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे और इस समस्या का समाधान संभव हो सकेगा ?

Shri Kapur Singh: That suggestion goes to the very roots of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: But the roots are too deep for me to fathom.

E.S.I. Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi

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*212. **Shri Bagri:**

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Bade:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the E.S.I. Scheme Dispensaries are ill-

equipped and no doctors have been provided in many dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the medicines are found to be out of stock in these dispensaries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the conditions of these dispensaries

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. The dispensaries have been provided with equipment as laid down by the E.S.I. Corporation on the recommendation of the Medical Benefit Council. 102 doctors out of 107 sanctioned for the dispensaries are in position.

(b) No. The dispensaries have adequate stocks of medicines included in the approved lists.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं कि यह कर्मचारियों के औषधालय और यह नीर्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू के औषधालय में दवाइयों और डाक्टरों के खर्च में कितना अन्तर है यदि अन्तर है तो यह मानव, मानव की जिदगी के वास्ते अन्तर क्यों रक्खा जाता है और इस अन्तर को कैसे मिटाया जायगा ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : माननीय सदस्य इस सवाल को कुछ कन्फ्यूज कर रहे हैं क्योंकि मौजदा सवाल ई० एस० आई० स्कीम की डिस्पेंसरीज की बाबत है जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्स वालों के लिए हैं जबकि नीर्थ और साउथ एवेन्यू की डिस्पेंसरीज एम० पीज० के लिए हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री जी एम० पीज० के सिवा और कुछ सोचते ही नहीं मालूम होते हैं। मैं तो उन औषधालयों की बात कर रहा