

Fourth Series, No.42

Thursday, April 17, 1969
Chaitra 27, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 42-Thursday April 17, 1969|Chaitra 27, 1891 (SAKA)

	<i>Columns</i>
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1141 1142, 1146 and 1148:	1-30
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1144, 1145, 1147 and 1149to 1170.	31-58
* Unstarred Questions Nos. 6625 to 6652, 6654 to 6716 and 6718 to 6741.	58-157
Calling Attention to Matter or Urgent Public Importance Recent Incidents in Leh	157-69
Papers laid on the Table	169-70
Public Accounts Committee	
Sixty-ninth Report	170-71
Demands For Grants	171-352
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply	171-90
Shri B. R. Bhagat	172-88
Ministry of Education and Youth Services	190-352
Shri R. K. Amin	194-200
Shri Valmiki Choudhary	233-37
Shri Narain Swarup Sharma	237-47
Dr. A. G. Sonar	247-50
Shri Latafat Ali Khan	250-65
Shrimati Savitri Shyam	266-75
Shri Barrow	275-81
Shri Naval Kishore Sharma	282-86
Shri Satya Narain Singh	286-91
Shri P. Antony Reddy	292-97
Shri Dinkar Desai	297-301
Shri Jaipal Singh	301-04
Shri J. H. Patel	305-09
Shri G. C. Dixit	309-12
Shri Mohamed Imam	312-16
Shri A. T. Sarma	316-21
Shri Bhakt Darshan	322-26
Dr. Maitreyee Basu	326-28
Shrimati Tara Sapre	328-30
Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao	331-52
Re. Tornado havoc in East Pakistan.	266

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 17, 1969 [Chaitra 27,
1891 (Saka)]

* The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

* तेलगू समाचार पत्र को रूसी सहायता

+

*1141. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भानु :

डा० सुशीला नैयर :

श्री ए. श्रीधरण :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 14 दिसम्बर, 1968 के
"आर्गेनाइजर" में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच
है कि श्री राजगोपाल ने जो तेलगू में 'विशाल
आंध्र' नामक कम्युनिस्ट समाचार पत्र के 16
वर्ष तक सम्पादक रहे हैं, यह कहा है कि रूस
ने इस समाचार पत्र को एक भूठे नाम की
कृषि-औद्योगिक निगम के माध्यम से बेकार
तम्बाकू खरीदकर 7.50 लाख रुपये की सहायता
दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार विदेशी धन से भारतीय
प्रेस को प्रभावित करने के प्रयासों को रोकने के
सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPART-
MENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The attention of the
Government was drawn to the news item
appearing in the 'Organiser' dated the 14th
December, 1968. The press report was sub-
sequently repudiated by the present Editor of
the 'Vishal Andhra' in an article dated the
24th December, 1968. Beyond that the
Government have no information.

(b) and (c). The matter has been brought
to the notice of Ministry of Home Affairs
who are studying the role of foreign money in
the last General Elections and for other
purposes.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : इस सत्र में प्रश्न 765
पूछा गया था और उसकी तरफ मैं आपका
ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें पूछा गया
था कि लिंक, पैट्रियट तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य
अखबार जो हैं जिनको विदेशी सहायता अनेक
माध्यमों से मिलती है, उसके विषय में सी० बी०
आई० ने क्या जांच की थी और उसकी जो रिपोर्टें
है वह कब तक सरकार सभा के पटल पर रख
देगी ? इसके उत्तर में कहा गया था :

"The report of the Intelligence Bureau
on the use of foreign money in the last
General Elections and for other purposes
has been carefully considered. Govern-
ment will make a statement on the
subject in the current session of Parli-
ament."

आप मानेंगे कि यह मामला बहुत अहम है।
हमारे अखबारों में विदेशों को बिक रहे हैं। मैं
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि
पैट्रियट को पैसा देने के लिए अनेक लोगों को,
रूसी जासूसों ने और उनके फैंलो ट्रेवलर्स ने
शेयरहोल्डर बनाया और तुरन्त के तुरन्त उधर
शेयर बेचा और शेयर बेचते ही उनसे बेचा-

नामा लिखा लिया, वहां पर कोई नाम नहीं लिखा...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, it is the only one paper which represents the voice of the people correctly. It is not like *Organiser*. I am referring to *Patriot*.

AN HON. MEMBER : Russian *Patriot* ?

श्री रणजीत सिंह : करोड़ों रुपया इस प्रकार से अखबारों जैसे पैट्रियट हैं उनको मिला है। क्या उसके विषय में सरकार को जानकारी है ? अगर है तो क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और क्या उठाये जा रहे हैं ? यह जो हस्तक्षेप हमारे देश के मामलों में विशेषकर रूस से चल रहा है प्रेस के ऊपर, इसको आप कैसे रोकेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, the hon. Member has referred to an answer to the question given here by the Home Minister. If he had perused it further he would have also known that the Home Minister said that he was going to make an exhaustive statement on the subject in this session. This is an assurance given by the hon. Home Minister here in Parliament itself. The hon. Member has mixed up three Ministries in this. One statement has already been made here on 4th December, 1968 by the Finance Minister giving details of some shares and donations etc. to Indian *Patriot*. A similar statement has also been made by the Home Minister. I can only repeat it by saying that the Home Ministry, so far as I know, is making an exhaustive study of the subject and, as per the assurance given by the Home Minister, he will make a statement here during this session.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Sir, when we ask a question we expect that the answer is coming from the Government. The responsibility does not lie with a particular Ministry. Therefore, it was the hon. Minister's duty to make himself acquainted with the Home Minister's views and collect information about this. The two specific questions I have asked are: is it known to the Government that shares were sold to individuals through Russian agents or foreign agents for the

Patriot and such other papers—comrades or fellow-travellers as they are called in the Communist jargon—and these shares were then resold keeping the purchaser's name blank so that at the time of inquiry they could say that so and so are the persons who purchased, it ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : While I agree with the hon. Member that a question is addressed to the Government as a whole and reply is given, as far as possible, by the Government whenever any Ministry is addressed to.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : As far as possible ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I meant, as far as possible by the Ministry. Even then the hon. Member will have to concede one point that work here is allocated and divided. Therefore certain things are looked after by particular Ministries. About shares etc., the hon. Member would appreciate the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does not go into the shareholdings of any company. That is looked after by the Company Law Department, the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to address his question to them. I can assure the hon. Member that the information he has now given will be passed on by me to the Ministries concerned.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Sir, this question is only a month old but the problem is much older and known to the Government. Even then the answer is not forthcoming although the enquiry has been going on for a long time. This Session is going to last till the 15th May. God knows whether by the end of the Session they will come and say that the information will be given in the next Session. Is the hon. Minister going to make a statement on this particular question that I have asked, after due investigation, about the type of shares sold to the *Patriot*, the amount of money lying with them and the amount of money brought from foreign countries ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I have already answered it. The hon. Member is in a hurry to ask his question and not listen to the answer. I said that I will pass on the information given by him to the Ministries concerned.

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : हमारे देश की प्रेस को फारेन कंट्रीज के रूपये से इनफ्लुएंस किया जा रहा है। ज्यादातर व्यापार की चीजें जैसा कि इसमें आया है कि बेकार का तम्बाकू बगैरह साढ़े सात लाख रुपये का खरीदा गया और यह रुपया प्रेस को दे दिया गया।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई नियम बनायेंगे कि फारेन कंट्रीज के लोग व्यापार करें तो वे जो सामान खरीदना हो उसको एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा खरीदें ताकि इस तरीके का बंगलिंग न हो और इस रुपये को वे इस तरह से पास न कर सकें ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, so far as the general approach is concerned I am absolutely at one with the hon. Member that no foreign country, of whatever shade, should have any opportunity to influence our papers here or even our public life. So far as general trade is concerned I think if the hon. Member addresses it to the Ministry concerned, as to whether the export-import trade should be nationalised or not, that would be the correct thing.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : विदेशी पैसा चुनाव पर और हमारे देश के ऊपर अपना प्रभाव डालने के लिए कैसे-कैसे हथकंडे अपना रहा है, इसके विषय में आज नहीं बहुत बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। मुझे मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। उन्होंने कहा है कि विशाल आंध्र के जो वर्तमान सम्पादक हैं, प्रेजेंट एडिटर हैं उन्होंने इसको रिप्युडेट किया है। शासन को भी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इसके पहले वह सोलह साल लगातार "विशाल आंध्र" के सम्पादक रहे। कम्युनिस्टों में जब भगड़ा हुआ राइट और लैफ्ट में तो उनको बाहर जाना पड़ा। राजगोपाल को उस समय जाना पड़ा। उन्होंने बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ आरोप लगाया था। क्या शासन ने उनसे पूछा है कि श्री राजगोपाल ने कौन से आधार पर आरोप लगाया था ? क्या इसके बारे में उनसे शासन ने कोई जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की है।

जानकारी के पश्चात् जब आपको कुछ पता चला तो उसको रोकने के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाये या उठाने आप जा रहे हैं।

इसके पहले भी मलयलम पेपर को चीन से पैसा मिला था। यह विदेशी पैसा किसी एक देश से नहीं मिलता है। यह चीन से भी आता है, रूस से भी, अमरीका से भी, पाकिस्तान से भी। देश में प्रजातंत्र को स्वस्थ दिशा में ले जाने के लिए समाचारपत्रों का बड़ा भारी दायित्व होता है। वह देश का विचार बनाता है, देश की पब्लिक ओपिनियन को मोबिलाइज करता है। इसमें अखबार वालों का बड़ा भारी हाथ होता है। हमारे समाचारपत्र विदेशी पैसे के प्रभाव से दूर रहें, इससे वे स्वतंत्र रहें, इसके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं या उठाने का आप विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I have said in my reply to the main question that we brought the matter to the notice of the Home Ministry and they are looking into it. It will form part of the study undertaken by them or is being undertaken by them about foreign money being pressed in during the General Elections. So far as the general thing, that outside money should not be allowed to influence our newspapers, is concerned, I am in agreement with him.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने राजगोपाल के बारे में पूछा था। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister says that the new editor has contradicted it. But what about the old editor ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The old editor has made the allegation and the new editor has repudiated it. I have left it there; I have not given any judgment. The only thing is that we have referred the matter to the Home Ministry to examine everything. It has also been brought to the notice of the Andhra Government.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : तो फिर यह जवाब कैसे दिया कि "if it is brought to the notice of government"?

श्री ई० कु० गुजराल : आपने जवाब पढ़ा ही नहीं। मैं फिर पढ़े देता हूँ :

"(b) and (c). The matter has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs who are studying the role of foreign money in the last General Elections and for other purposes."

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बैनर्जी भाई ने यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में अखबार एक ही है पैट्रियट जो अच्छा अखबार है। मैं उसे रशियन पैट्रियट कहता हूँ, इंडियन पैट्रियट नहीं कह सकता हूँ।...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about *Hindustan Times* which is controlled by capitalists like Birlas ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then what about Biju Patnaik, who is one of the proprietors of *Link Publications* ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are concerned with the editorials of the paper, the cause which it represents.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगस्त के सेशन में मोरारजी भाई ने एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि पैट्रियट को 5 लाख 69 हजार 747 रुपया बतौर दान मिला। यह दान कहां से आया जरा मंत्री महोदय बताएं। लिंक के बारे में उन्होंने बताया कि था कि दो साल में 1964 और 65 में 2 लाख 90 हजार 500 रुपया लिंक को मिला। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह किस जरिए से मिला।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Another paper is *March of the Nation*.

MR. SPEAKER : All this may be addressed to the Home Minister.

श्री सूरज भान : और तीसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आर्गेनाइजर ने एक हेडिंग

दिया था कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इन्डिया को 50 लाख रुपया साल मिलता है। उसके माध्यम हैं चार। पहला माध्यम है कि पब्लिसिंग हाउस बनाया है, वहां यह छपाते कुछ नहीं हैं, रशिया से छपी छपाई किताबें आती हैं मुफ्त में और वह उसे यहाँ बेचते हैं। दूसरा माध्यम उन्होंने बनाया हुआ है न्यू एज प्रिंटिंग प्रेस। रशियन एम्बेसी अपना सारा काम उस प्रेस में प्रिन्ट कराती है और महंगे दाम उनको देती है जबकि आम बाजार में वह सस्ते छप सकते हैं। इस तरह उनको फायदा पहुंचाया जाता है। और तीसरा माध्यम है प्रेस को प्वायजन करने के लिए वह जानबूझकर ज्यादा ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट मैटिरियल उनको देते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारी घाघली को खतम करने के लिए सी० बी० आई० से कोई एन्वयरी कराएंगे और उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन से भेज पर रखेंगे ?

श्री स० मो० बंनर्जी : और इसकी भी इन्वयरी कराएंगे जो श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद के शादी करने के बारे में निकला है ? It has come in *observer*.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Regarding the reference made to *Link* and *Patriot*, I have already mentioned that the Deputy Prime Minister has made a statement here in reply to a question on 4.12.68 wherein all the details have been given. I would refer my hon. friend to that. If he looks at that statement I am sure he will find some of the details he has asked for. So far as the functioning of the papers and press is concerned, we have taken note of whatever the hon. Members have said and we will pass on this information to the Home Ministry.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Then why was this question accepted by this Ministry?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The Deputy Prime Minister announced in the House that *Patriot* and *Link* are getting Russian aid. Now the former editor of *Vishal Andhra*, Shri Rajagopala Rao, has

clearly stated that they were getting money from Russia all these years. What more evidence do the government want to take action against these people? The Government by their action are helping the Russians to give more money to these papers. I feel the Government are afraid of taking any action in this regard because they are afraid of the neo-Socialists in the Congress Party, or the so-called "progressive people" who are not at all progressive. What more evidence do the Government want to take action to stop this money going to these papers? Have they not seen the editorial which appear in *Patriot*, *Link* and *Vishal Andhra* who are getting Editorials prepared from the Russian Embassy. Naturally, they will follow their instructions. If this goes on, what will happen to our country? Are we going to stop Russia from doing this? Why is this government submitting to Russia like this?

May I ask the Minister if they are willing to cancel the agreement that they have reached with the Russian news agency?

The Minister has also said that they have sent a strong protest to the Russian radio, Radio Peace they call it, which announced something against our leaders. What action they have taken is not known; they have not received any reply.

Will the Government at least cancel their agreement with them and take action against the Russian Embassy people who pump out money to these papers?

MR. SPEAKER: It was too long a question. I do not know where it began and where it ended.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am grateful to you, Sir, for coming to my rescue because really I do not know which question to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: But the relevant portion was that the Congress was afraid of taking action because the Congress was supporting this.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would say strongly that all Congressmen, including my hon. friend here, are not afraid of anybody. I would also like to say that we

are second to none in our commitment to safeguarding the entity of this nation..... (Interruption) and in anything, whether it comes from this side or from that side, before the Government of India the interest of India is paramount; everything else is secondary. The policy of the Government is neither going to be pulled this side because my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, asserts his weight on this side nor to the other side.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Only to the Russian side.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would only say that if money is coming from any country to influence our papers, we are definitely concerned about it. That is why the Home Ministry has undertaken an inquiry into it and study of it. When the Home Minister makes a statement about it, I am sure, it will satisfy Members by and large.

SHRI RANGA: The kernel of the question of Shri N.P.C. Naidu is whether the Government would be willing to put an end to the agreement in regard to *Novosti*. No answer has come forward to that from my friend, although he waxed eloquent about the independence of the West and the East and so on. My hon. friend was talking with his tongue in his cheek.

In view of the fact that so many ministries are involved in this, including the Company Law Department, the Home Ministry, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry which poses to be very bold (Shri S. K. Tapuriah: But is uninformed.) in spite of their proved weakness to deal with this matter over all these years, will they try to form a committee of their secretaries and also of the concerned ministries in order to go into this particular matter of not only these journals getting money and companies and all those things which are involved in getting and helping the money to go into one sector of our politics for which evidently my hon. friend has a lurking sympathy, but also the money, companies and various kinds of things that are coming into the other sector which seems to weigh very much on his brain both sectors? We want the Government to go into this matter, not

merely the Home Minister and then the Home Minister saying, "I am doing it only on the basis of the information that is placed before me" but all the concerned ministries taken together including Food and Agriculture also in view of PL 480 which is their responsibility. Let them get together, form a committee, pool all the information, sort it out and place the information on the Table of the House. Will my hon. friend convey this also to the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister and his own Cabinet Minister who is sitting so mum just in front of him just because he is afraid of his junior ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): There is nothing to be afraid of. I think, many things which he has said are a matter of suggestion. We shall consider what he has said in order to find out what is the actual affair.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश की राजनीति में विचारों के जरिये, चुनावों के जरिये विदेशी घन के माध्यम से कुछ लोग हावी होना चाहते हैं—चाहे वे रशियन हों या अमेरिकन हों या पाकिस्तानी हों। यह एक अहम सवाल है और इन सबके सन्दर्भ में इस बात की जरूरत है कि ऐसे पत्र जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन पत्रों के रिसोर्सेज कहां से और किस तरह से प्राप्त होते हैं—इनके बारे में क्या सूचना मंत्रालय जांच करेगा और जांच करके ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का निश्चित निर्देश देगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have already replied to this and I can only assure my hon. friend that an exhaustive study has been undertaken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, before I ask my question, I want to make it clear that I am all for Indo-Soviet friendship. But I am opposed to any attempts at political indoctrination in our country by any country, whether it is Russia or China or America or U.K.

With this background, I want to draw the attention of the Government that I had put a Question to the Government asking for information about the number of periodicals published by U.S.A., U.K. and Russia in this country and also whether these publications are being printed by the printing presses owned by any political party. It took nearly one year to answer that Question. In that answer, it was stated that America publishes 6 periodicals, Britain publishes 3 periodicals and Russia publishes 41 periodicals in our country. About the total circulation of U.K. and U.S.A. periodicals, the Government could not furnish any information. About 41 Russian periodicals, only 1/5th of the circulation was given to me which is more than 2 lakhs. I also wanted to know which are the presses which published these periodicals. About U.K. and U.S.A., the Government could not furnish any information. About Russian publications, they only supplied a few names, *New Age*, *Vishal Andhra*, *Jana Shakti*, *Nava Yug* and a few others but could not give full information. I know in the Kalantar press owned by the C.P.I. in West Bengal all Bengali publications of Russia are printed there.

I want to know from the Government whether they have by now got full information, the figures of circulation of the periodicals published by U.K., and U.S.A. and in which printing presses these periodicals are published and, secondly, whether the Government has got full information about the names of the printing presses owned by the Communist Party of India where all the publications of the Russian Embassy are printed and also the total amount of income accruing from them.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That is entirely a different question. I am willing to give information later.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is not entirely a new question. Let him give some assurance as to by what time he will give the information.

MR. SPEAKER : He has been saying that he has referred the matter to the Home Ministry.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is not about the Home Ministry. This question pertains to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. We want to know by what time they will be able to supply the information.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : From the nature of the question, it will not be possible within 10 or 15 days. We shall try as early as possible to place the information on the Table of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I very rarely ask questions because I am used to getting the type of answers they have been giving. In Unstarred Question No. 6607 dated 16th April, 1969, I had asked for information. I have heard that East European countries are supplying the presses to India, to various importers here, and that they are being highly subsidised in the sense that the full value of the price is never paid.

The first instalment and the second instalment are paid and after that the matter is forgotten. For that reason I asked for the names of the importers and the dates of import, the prices at which they were imported and the payments, if any, so far remitted to the exporting countries, to which I get a reply which says that the names of the importers and the dates of import are not available. This Government which has been spending millions with its licences, with its control systems and with the delays that it takes in granting licences, surely can supply the names of licensees to whom they have actually given the licences and at what prices and to what extent the licences have been issued to them. On the basis of that I would also like to know from them whether any repayment has been made by the actual importer to the exporting country. This reply I get to my question 6607. I take this opportunity, of extracting another tooth of the Minister, particularly, now that he has assured us that there will be a major change in the Government's policy and that the Government of India henceforth will be working for the interests of this country !

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Whether my friend likes it or not, we always work in the interests of the country. Even when Mr. Ranga was on this side, even then we

were working, and even to-day working in the interests of the country. I would only like to say that I do not remember the question. He would rather address such questions about imports and exports to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and he will get better replies from them.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Appoint a commission of industry.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My friend is unfortunately in the habit of asking question from the wrong place. Why does he not put the question to the Ministry of Foreign Trade ? (*Interruptions*)

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विकास की योजनायें

*1142. श्री मोटालाल मीना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में, विशेषकर जयपुर तथा भरतपुर डिविजनों में, टेलीफोन उपकरणों के अभाव के कारण टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के विकास तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों को लगाने की पूर्वस्वीकृत अनेक योजनायें कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) अपेक्षित उपकरणों को कब तक उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH). (a) to (d). No, Sir. The approved schemes for development of telephone exchanges and opening of long distance public call offices are being executed progressively. After a scheme has been sanctioned, stores are procured and installation and construction are undertaken, the actual implementation

takes about 12 to 30 months depending on the size and magnitude of the work involved.

It is, however, true that there have been delays due to limitations on financial and material resources.

श्री मीठालाल मोना : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि घन के अभाव और सामान के अभाव में देरी हो गई है, क्या इस के लिये हम और जनता दोषी हैं? आप घन के मालिक हैं। आपको घन का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये था, सामान का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये था। आपके दिये हुए पिछले जवाब में कहा गया था कि चौथ-का-बरवाड़ा एक्सचेंज 1968 के शुरू सप्ताह में चालू हो जायेगा, लेकिन आज तक नहीं हुआ। कई पी० सी० ओज० जिनकी आपने स्वीकृति दी थी, उनके लिये कहा था कि 1968 में पूरे हो जायेंगे, लेकिन आज तक नहीं हुए। गंगपुर सिटी में सी० बी० नान-मल्टीपल 1968 जनवरी में पहुँच जायेंगे, आज तक नहीं पहुँचे। इस तरह से वहाँ पर सामान न पहुँचने के कारण बहुत से एक्सचेंजों का विकास ज्यों का त्यों रुका हुआ है। क्या सरकार गंगपुर सिटी में सी० बी० नान-मल्टीपल पहुँचाने और चौथ-का-बरवाड़ा एक्सचेंज के बारे में कुछ बता सकेगी?

श्री शेर सिंह : आपने चौथ का बरवाड़ा के बारे में पूछा है, यह जयपुर में है और यहाँ पर एक्सचेंज खुल चुका है, 29-3-1969 से चालू है।...

श्री मीठालाल मोना : क्वेश्चन जनवरी में दिया गया था।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) : लेकिन सप्लीमेन्ट्री तो आज का है।

श्री शेर सिंह : आपने अपने प्रश्न में खास तौर से जयपुर और भरतपुर डिवीजन के लिये पूछा है—ये दोनों अलग-अलग डिवीजन नहीं हैं, एक ही डिवीजन हैं। इस डिवीजन में

पिछले साल में—1968-69 में—8 एक्सचेंज खुले हैं और 11 पी० सी० ओज० खुले हैं। इस साल के लिये हमारा कार्यक्रम जारी है।

श्री मीठालाल मोना : क्या जयपुर और भरतपुर डिवीजन एक ही हैं—ऐसा आप क्या सोच कर कह रहे हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : टेलीग्राफ डिवीजन अलग, अलग नहीं है।

श्री मीठालाल मोना : मैं टेलीफोन के लिये कह रहा हूँ।

श्री शेर सिंह : एक ही हैं।

श्री मीठालाल मोना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जयपुर और भरतपुर में जो आप नया एक्सचेंज खोल रहे हैं क्या वहाँ पर आज तक आपने ठीक करने के लिये औजार भेजे हैं? स्वचालित एक्सचेंज को ठीक करने के लिए क्या आपने औजार भेजे हैं? क्या आपके पास औजार हैं भी राजस्थान में?

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य किसी औजार का जिक्र करें कि वह नहीं पहुँचा।

श्री मीठालाल मोना : स्वचालित एक्सचेंज को ठीक करने के लिए एक भी औजार आपने भेजा है?

श्री शेर सिंह : एक्सचेंज बनाने के लिए जो औजार भेजे जाते हैं वे भेजे हैं।

श्री मीठालाल मोना : भरतपुर डिवीजन और जयपुर डिवीजन में आपने भेजे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : जो आलरेडी खुले हुए हैं एक्सचेंज वे बिना औजारों के कैसे खुल गए?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भीठालाल भीना : मन्त्री महोदय को शायद पता नहीं है। वहां पर बोर्ड बन रहे हैं लेकिन उनको ठीक करने के लिए आज तक औजार नहीं पहुँचे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्य भारायण सिंह : जहां नहीं पहुँचे हैं वहां पर पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The telephone service of Rajasthan is in a horrible state of affairs. The people are suffering terribly. They expect better communication from the Ministry from here particularly in a border State. I would like to know whether it is the policy of the Government to charge a minimum guarantee and to take it for a number of years when even public call offices are not being opened. I have a number of cases where minimum guarantee has been asked for. I would like to know whether it is Government's policy to ask for minimum guarantee, and if so, whether this is also being done in other States, besides Rajasthan ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : In backward areas in respect of these PCOs where there is deficit of Rs. 3000 per year we are making concessions in such backward areas. In Rajasthan on border areas like Barmer and others we have opened PCOs even when deficit was more than Rs. 2000 and it went up to Rs. 3000. We have started 9 PCOs there and in this year again we hope to start another 7 PCOs.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम वेतन

- 1146. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय न्यूनतम मजूरी समिति ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों तथा कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों

की न्यूनतम मजूरी के बारे में कोई सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Minimum Wages Committees set up by the Central Government in respect of scheduled employments falling within the Central sphere have made recommendations in regard to the minimum wages of unskilled workers in respect of some areas which include rural areas and the staff employed in offices.

(b) A statement indicating minimum rates of wages recommended by the Minimum Wages Committees in the scheduled employments in construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations etc, agriculture, gypsum, barytes, bauxite and manganese mines is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—784/6-9].

(c) The recommendations of these Committees are under consideration and necessary notifications will be issued shortly.

ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से नगरों के मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए सरकार उनके मकान, पानी और स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था का ध्यान रखती है, क्या उसी प्रकार से जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मजदूर हैं — उनके वेतन सम्बन्धी आंकड़े तो आपने बता दिये हैं और उनको क्रियात्मक रूप भी देंगे — लेकिन जो अन्य सुविधायें हैं जोकि नगरों के मजदूरों को आप देते हैं, वही सुविधायें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों को भी प्रदान करने का आपका विचार है क्या ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नगर और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के श्रमिकों के लिए अलग-अलग सुविधायें हैं। यह प्रश्न इस बात से संबंधित है कि हमने उनकी वेजेज, डेली वेजेज के लिए क्या किया। जैसा मैं ने बताया कि हमने इस सम्बन्ध में तीन कमेटीज बनाई, उन तीनों कमेटीज की रिपोर्ट आ गई। अब जैसा कि आप शेड्यूल से देखेंगे, उनके लिए हमने जो वेजेज निश्चित किए हैं, जैसे एग्रीकल्चर ले लीजिए, उसमें 6 रुपए 25 पैसे हैं — ये वेजेज उनकी सारी सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखकर ही निश्चित की जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इसमें सहमत होंगे कि ये वेजेज जो कमेटी ने रिक्मेंड की हैं और जिसको कि हम शार्टली मानने वाले हैं, वह बहुत ठीक है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने हमारे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। नगरीय क्षेत्र के मजदूरों के लिए आप मकान, पानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य सुविधायें देते हैं लेकिन जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मजदूर हैं उनके पास मकान भी नहीं है, पीने के पानी की भी सुविधा नहीं है तो क्या उनको भी ये सुविधायें देने की ओर आपका ध्यान गया है? अगर गया है तो इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जैसा मैं ने बताया कि इन सुविधाओं का ख्याल रखा जाता है। कोई भी श्रमिक चाहे वह नगर में काम करता हो या देहात में काम करता हो, उनकी बहुत सी आवश्यकतायें होती हैं। नगरों में जहां वे एक साथ रहते हैं वहां मकान की, पानी की सुविधायें रहती हैं लेकिन देहातों में इन सुविधाओं का ख्याल करके ही कोई वेतन-मान निश्चित किए जाते हैं। और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं समझता हूँ आप हम से सहमत होंगे कि इन तीन कमेटीज ने जो वेतनमान निश्चित किये हैं वे काफी सही हैं और उन सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखकर ही निश्चित किये गये हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मन्त्री महोदय ने आंकड़े दिये हैं और उनको स्वीकार भी किया

है लेकिन एक बात मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन वेतनमानों के अनुसार ही तनखाहें दी जायें उसकी गारन्टी के लिए और उसका निरीक्षण करने के लिए आपने कोई व्यवस्था की है या करने का विचार है ताकि उनको इन सिफारिशों के अनुसार ही तनखाहें मिल सकें? ऐसी कौन सी मशीनरी स्थापित करने का आपका विचार है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जब हम किसी सिफारिश को स्वीकार करते हैं तो यह आशा करते हैं कि वह कार्यान्वित हो। इसके लिए हमारे पास शासन व्यवस्था भी है जिसके जरिए से हम देखते हैं कि निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार मिल रहा है या नहीं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या व्यवस्था है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हमारा इंसपेक्टो-रेट है और आफिसर्स हैं। कुछ क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों का इन्तजाम है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में हमारा इन्तजाम है।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : जैसा कि अभी सवाल पूछा गया कि क्या इन्जाम किया गया है, मैं भी यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई कानून बनता है तो उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी होता है, जैसे आपने टिनैन्सी ऐक्ट बनाया था तो उसके लिए आपने कोर्ट्स भी स्थापित की थीं और उसके द्वारा लोगों ने अपने टिनैन्सी के हक स्थापित किये उसी प्रकार से आपने इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए कौन सी डाइरेक्ट मशीनरी स्थापित की है जिसके पास वे लोग, जिनको वह न मिलता हो, चले जायें और अपनी कम्प्लेंट रख सकें और उसका प्रबन्ध किया जा सके ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर हमारे पास केवल राज्य सरकार ही एक साधन के रूप में है जिनके द्वारा हम देखते हैं कि वह कार्यान्वित

हो रहा है या नहीं। उदाहरण के लिए अगर आप कृषि क्षेत्र को लें, उसका बहुत सीमित क्षेत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत है। तो जहाँ पर राज्य सरकारों का क्षेत्र है वहाँ पर उनका इंस्पेक्टोरेट है और जहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का है वहाँ विभिन्न जगहों पर हमारा इंस्पेक्टोरेट है, लेबर आफिसर्स हैं, उनके जरिए से हस्त देखते हैं कि वह कार्यान्वित हो रहा है या नहीं।

श्री बेबेन सेन : मुझे मन्त्री महोदय से यह कहना है कि जो रेट आपने रखे हैं उसके साथ साथ डीयरनेस एलाउन्स का भी सवाल पैदा होता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि ये रेट कितने दिन तक जारी रहेंगे क्योंकि जब कीमतें बढ़ जायेंगी तो उसमें भी संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ? तो ये रेट्स कितने समय के लिए होंगे।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : जैसा कि आप देखेंगे, ये मिनिमम वेजेज़ हैं यानी न्यूनतम हैं। इन तीन कमेटीज़ की जो सिफारिश है वह सिफारिश न्यूनतम वेज की है। इसलिए यह तो कम से कम है, इससे अधिक तो हो ही सकता है।

श्री बेबेराब पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनकी अवस्था इस शासन व्यवस्था में उसी प्रकार से है जैसे — घोवी का कुत्ता, न घर का न घाट का। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि वह स्टेट सज्जेंट है और स्टेट की तरफ जब जाते हैं तो लेबरर्स का सवाल सेंटर का है ऐसा कहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मिनिमम वेजेज़ की बात है उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहां तक कदम उठा सकती है और जब उन को साल भर मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है तो उन को साल भर मजदूरी मिलने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : एक बात मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध उन अंडरटॉकिंग्स से है जोकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के

अन्तर्गत आती हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न उठाया उन मजदूरों का जो कृषि के क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं, विभिन्न राज्यों में काम करते हैं। कृषि के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से है। राज्य सरकारों ने समय समय पर उन के लिए बेतनमान निर्धारित किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के तहत कृषि के सम्बन्ध में बहुत छोटा सा प्रश्न है अर्थात् वह जो केन्द्र के कहीं-कहीं पर सेंट्रल फार्म्स हैं उनको लेकर वह सम्बन्धित है लेकिन आमतौर पर राज्यों में ग्रामीण मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी मिलती है या नहीं यह राज्य सरकारों का प्रश्न है और हम उस में इस से अधिक और कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI S. KUNDU: The minimum wage fixed for some agricultural and other workers, like those who are employed in breaking stones, is Rs. 2-40 per day. That means, taking a month to be 26 working days, it comes to about Rs. 63-64. What was the criterion on which this minimum wage fixed was based ? Did they take into account a minimum living condition for a family of two or three members, namely two square meals, a house to live in and some medical facilities? Was the concept of need taken into account in fixing this minimum wage?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The hon. member has quoted Rs.2.40 for unskilled workers. I would also give the other figures. For highly skilled labour it is Rs.6, for skilled and clerical people, those who are matriculates, it is Rs.4.80, for semi-skilled and unskilled supervisors it is Rs.3.20 and for unskilled it is Rs.2.40. These are the rates fixed by the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the concept of minimum needs like food, shelter etc. been taken into account—yes or no ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Committee has taken into consideration all these. But there is also the factor of workload, the work produced by the worker. It is also linked to that.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: So far as the central farms in different States are

concerned, what is the minimum area of work of inspectors recruited for the purpose ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: As I said, regarding agriculture, we are concerned only with farms which fall under the central sphere. About the larger agricultural sector in States, it is the State Government which are concerned with the inspectorate. We have get an inspectorate which look into what is feasible for inspectors.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: What is the area of an inspector ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The area is as large as can reasonably be looked after by an individual officer.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सरकार को खेतिहर मजदूरों की मजूरी को नियत करने का अधिकार है यदि है तो क्या सरकार को यह भी अधिकार नहीं है कि वकील लोग जोकि 1-1 घंटे का 2-2 हजार रुपया ले लेते हैं उन का भी मेहनताना वह कम कर सके या उसे नियत कर सके ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने वाकई एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है कि जहां एक वकील को एक घंटे में 2000 रुपये मेहनताना मिलता है वहां उस ग्रामीण श्रमिक को दिन भर में केवल 2 रुपये 40 पैसे मजदूरी जो मिलती है वह इतनी कम क्यों मिले। लेकिन मैं इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ संभवतः पालियामेंट इस बारे में कोई कानून पास करके करा सके तो करा सके।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह नीति निर्धारित की कि अनस्किल्ड मजदूर को ढाई रुपये मजदूरी मिले लेकिन उस का इम्प्लीमेंट करना राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी कानूनी शक्ति है कि जहां मजदूरों को ढाई रुपये मजदूरी न मिले वहां वह आवश्यक कार्यवाही

कर सकें और इम्प्लायर्स को उस की रू से डील कर सकें ? मेरा रूल ऐरिया है और मैं महिलाओं की बाबत विशेष रूप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 12-12 आने और 8-8 आने केवल मजदूरी मिल रही है तो मैं आनना चाहती हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति न्यूनतम मजदूरी के बारे में होते हुए भी यदि राज्य सरकारें आप की इस नीति को अमल में पूरा न करें तो केन्द्र के पास क्या कोई ऐसी शक्ति अथवा मशीनरी है जिससे कि आप उसे पूरा करा सकें ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : सदस्य महोदय ने इस प्रश्न को ठीक रूप में नहीं समझा है। इस का प्रश्न सेंट्रल कृषि फार्म्स से है। जहां तक आमतौर पर राज्यों में पुरुष या स्त्री मजदूरों के काम करने का प्रश्न है वह राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित है और हम उस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री एस. एम. जोशी : जो सवाल श्री तुलशी दास जाधव ने पूछा और अभी हमारी बहन ने पूछा उस को लेकर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस्पैक्टर्स वगैरह रखते हैं मगर यह जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उन का संगठन आज नहीं रहता है। ऐसी हालत में वह लोग कार्य नहीं करते हैं तो हम उसके लिए क्या रिड्रेस दे सकते हैं चाहे कानून रिड्रेस न भी दे सकें ? क्या शासन इस के लिए तैयार है कि वह हर साल यह देख ले कि कहां तक वह रेट्स उन ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को मिलते हैं और उस के लिए वह क्या कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर करने के लिए तैयार है जोकि इसकी देखभाल करे ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): Sir, so far as the larger question of agriculture is concerned, there, it is right that the workers are not organized and something will have to be done. But so far as this question is concerned, this is only limited to the farms run by the Central Government. There, there is no difficulty; we can look into it; we can have inspectors and we can see to the comp-

lains and we can get payments made. But the larger question is certainly a question which will have to be looked into.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि अभी थोड़ी देर पहले उन्होंने कहा है कि वेजेंज का वर्कलोड से भी सम्बन्ध रहता है तो क्या यह आपकी कोई नीति है जोकि सिर्फ एग्रीकलचरल वेजेंज के लिए है और वह भी आप के छोटे फार्म्स के लिए है या यह आप की जनरल नीति है जो कि और जगहों के लिए भी है और अगर और इंडस्ट्रीज में भी आपकी यही नीति है तो क्या आप वर्कलोड के लिए कोई मेजर रखने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं कि जहाँ जहाँ इस का सम्बन्ध हो जैसे उद्योगों आदि में वहाँ के लिए क्या आप कोई ऐसा मेजर रखने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह बड़ा स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ पर भी तनख्वाह, वेतनमान दिया जाता है उस का सम्बन्ध निश्चित रूप में उन के वर्कलोड से, काम से होता है। जितना आउटपुट होता है उस के हिसाब से वेतनमान दिया जाता है। हर जगह और हर इण्डस्ट्री में इसका लिहाज रखा जाता है। इसके बिना काम चल ही नहीं सकता है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : आफिसैज में भी है ?

SHRI RANGA: I am glad that the Minister of Food and Agriculture also is present here. It was while he was Labour Minister that we got that clause included in the Minimum Wages Act that it should be made applicable to agricultural labour also. I do not wish to go into the details in regard to this matter, but I would like to ask only this question: whether Government would see to it that whenever the Agricultural Prices Commission makes a recommendation and thereupon Government also comes to a decision as to what price should be paid for agricultural labour for the various produce such as wheat, rice and so on, they would also indicate, just as they indicate a fair price, a

fair wage, and a fair wage based upon that fair price that ought to be paid to agricultural labour, so that an atmosphere would be created in the country, whether labour is organised in some areas or not, that such and such thing is considered to be a fair wage and we can expect the Peasants as well as the workers to try and reach up to that fair wage at least and approximate themselves to what is considered to be fair in the country ?

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot have a joint conference during Question Hour. Mr. Kachwai.

SHRI RANGA: They can say it is a suggestion for action, It does not mean that my question is ruled out of order.

SHRI HATHI: I shall bring it to the notice of the Agriculture Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ आंकड़े दिये हैं कि 6 रु० 80 पैसे तक, 4 रु० तक और 2 रु० 40 पैसे तक रोजाना मजदूरी लोगों को मिलती है। क्या सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है कि यह आंकड़े उनके अफसरों के द्वारा दिये गये हैं जबकि वास्तव में वह पैसा मजदूरों को पूरा नहीं मिलता ? मैं बतला सकता हूँ कि मजदूरों से साइन करा लिया जाता है पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के लोगों के द्वारा कि 3 रु० 20 पैसा मिल गया लेकिन दिया जाता है कभी 2 रु०, कभी 1.50 रु०, 1.25 रु० और 1 रु०। इस प्रकार की काफी घांचली होती है रेलवे में काम करने वालों, गिट्टी डालने वालों कोयला खानों में काम करने वालों, मकान बनाने वालों और सड़कों पर काम करने वालों पर। जो मजदूर लोग होते हैं उन पर इस किस्म का अन्याय होता है और जो मजदूर सप्लाई करने वाली एजेन्सी होती है पैसा ऐंठती है जब कि वह मजदूरी के खाते में जाता है। गोरखपुर में कोयला मजदूर हैं। लाखों रुपया मजदूरों के नाम से इस तरह ऐंठा जाता है और एजेन्सियाँ कमाती हैं, मगर सरकार का इधर ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सर्वस्य ने जो यह कहा कि यह फिगर अफसरों ने दिये हैं, यह बात नहीं है। यह फिगर उन कमेटियों का तय किया हुआ है जो यह तय करने के लिए बैठी थीं कि क्या वेतन मान होना चाहिए, और वह भी न्यूनतम है। मिनिमम कितनी तन्स्वाह मिलनी चाहिये इन तीन जगहों में यानी माइन्स में, कन्स्ट्रक्शन में और ऐग्रीकल्चर में। यह उनकी सिफारिश है और हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं तथा जल्दी ही उस पर निर्णय करेंगे।

जहां तक उनके स्वीपिंग बात का सम्बन्ध है कि देश में जो कोयला खानें हैं या कृषि फार्म हैं अथवा जो फैक्ट्रियां हैं, उन तमाम जगहों में बहुत कम मिलता है, हम लोगों ने उसके लिये पूरे साधन किए हुए हैं। हमारा लेबर इन्स्पेक्-टोरेट है। हो सकता है कहीं कम मिलता हो। लेकिन इसके लिए उपाय यह है कि वह सिका-यत करें। इसकी जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये लेबर कोर्ट्स हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is fact that in this country the agricultural labourers constitute a majority. It is also a fact that these agricultural labourers are neglected both by the Centre and State Governments. They are not treated on a par with industrial labour working in factories, road construction etc. It is also a fact that Government has its own organ - the Labour Ministry - for looking after the interests of industrial labour throughout the country. But they are not looking after the interests of agricultural labour. I do not know whether the law is discriminatory, treating one class of labour in one way and another class in another way. May I know whether Government is considering amendment of the law to protect the interests of agricultural labour and bring them on par with labour working in factories, road construction, etc. ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true there is difference between the wages of agricultural labour and industrial labour. Agricultural labour definitely constitute the largest majority in this country. Their wages are being fixed from time to time by the State Governments. Whenever we find that

revision of their wages is long overdue, we draw the attention of the concerned State Government to it and tell them that it should be brought on par with other States as far as possible. That is what we are doing. So far as the central farms concerned, we will be trying to enforce the wages that have been recommended.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, arising out of the various answers given by the hon. Minister, I would like to ask one specific question. When the question of need-based minimum wage was being discussed with the representatives of Government employees, and there was some agitation and a country-wide strike also, we were told that the particular matter has been referred to the Gajendragadkar Commission known as the National Commission on Labour. I would like to know whether this problem of minimum wage for rural labourers and agricultural labourers has also been referred to that Commission and, if not, whether this question will also be referred to them so that there will be a need-based minimum wage for both agricultural and other industries ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is about minimum wage. The hon. Member has said something about need-based minimum wage. It is a fact that the National Commission is considering the question of need-based wage, what it should be and how it should be given. Only when their report is received we can consider the question.

Deep-Sea Fishing In Arabian Sea

*1148. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not been able to exploit even small fraction of the possibility of deep sea fishing in the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal;

(b) whether any measures have been taken to help to improve deep-sea fishing technique in India; and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is correct that only a beginning has been made so far in tapping the resources in deep sea areas, and although detailed surveys have not been made in these areas, the fish wealth in the Indian ocean has been estimated at several million tonnes.

(b) and (c): Several measures have been taken to extend fishing to deep sea areas. Orders for construction of forty trawlers have been placed on Indian ship building firms. Arrangements are being made for import of thirty trawlers. The Industrial Development Bank now supports loans by Banks for purchase of indigenously constructed trawlers. Training facilities for operatives of trawlers have been expanded.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Sir, the answer, as expected, has not been satisfactory. Somehow in the plans development of fisheries was not given that much importance or was given no importance at all. In view of the fact that here we have unutilised capacity to the extent of 90 per cent of the available capacity and in view of the great need for protein and all that, will the Government take up a plan for utilising the entire capacity? We need not have to import the Indian Ocean from anywhere. We have only to get the know-how and trawlers. 30 to 60 trawlers will be of no use to us when we require thousands of trawlers to utilise the idle capacity and earn a huge amount of foreign exchange while at the same time getting a large quantity of protein. May I know whether apart from certain directions and training plans the Government has any plan to utilise the entire unutilised capacity?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, it is for the first time we are entering in a big way in deep-sea fishing. The main bottle-neck so far was non-availability of foreign exchange. Now indigenous manufacturing capacity for big trawlers has been established. That is why I mentioned for the first time indigenously manufactured trawlers would be delivered to the parties who have placed orders. It is true that in deep-sea fishing there is considerable scope for development. The Government has a plan. During the Fourth Plan we

propose to introduce 300 big trawlers for deep-sea fishing.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: My second question is about the relative unpopularity of salt water fish. They are really very good. They contain iodine. They should be good for health also. In view of the protein shortage in the country may I know what steps are being taken to popularise salt water fish or sea-water fish in the country amongst those who are fish eaters and not among those who do not eat fish because then that will be a real disaster?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In certain areas people show a preference for inland fish but in a number of areas sea fish is getting popular.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Since fish is a very nourishing food and it intensifies the power of fecundity in human beings also, why is it that the deep-sea fishing trawlers that we have with us at present are allowed to rot and rust and they are not utilised in a serious manner in order to make available more fish in the market?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: At the moment trawlers are not used for investigation and not for commercial purposes which we are introducing for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: And you agree that fish is very tasty.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S DESHMUKH: I hope you will agree that the biggest obstacle that deep-sea fishing in the country has to undergo is the lack of sufficient time for the Minister incharge to fish out the paper or proposal from the sea of papers which are found in the Ministry. Will he kindly favour this House by taking up the proposal of the Maharashtra State Government for Japanese collaboration on deep-sea fishing and state or assure that he would not be drowned in the process of fishing it out?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Broad clearance has been given to the Maharashtra Government. So, it is for the Maharashtra Government to come up with the proposal.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आकाशवाणी के बम्बई केन्द्र से सिंधी भाषा के कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

*1144. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के बम्बई केन्द्र से सिंधी भाषा के कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रति सप्ताह कितना समय नियत किया गया है और यह कार्यक्रम कब से प्रसारित किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इस समय में कोई वृद्धि करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) अगस्त, 1957 से 30 मिनट प्रति सप्ताह। इसके अतिरिक्त पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह मिनट की अवधि के 2 समाचार बुलेटिन प्रतिदिन रिले किये जाते हैं।

(ख) निकट भविष्य में कोई वृद्धि करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) ट्रांसमिशन के समय समेत साधनों की कमी।

सीमावर्ती तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में संचार साधन

*1145. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा विभिन्न द्वीपों में पर्याप्त संचार साधनों की

व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण-पत्र लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—785/69]

Issue of New Milk Cards by Delhi Milk Scheme.

*1147. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme have decided to issue new milk cards numbering 12,000;

(b) if so, whether the procurement of milk has been improved;

(c) the number of applicants under essential and non-essential categories still left uncovered;

(d) whether new measures have been taken to rationalise the policy of issue of new cards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 60,000 new milk tokens/ cards have been issued by Delhi Milk Scheme from November, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of applications pending as on 28.2.69 was 6,626 for priority and 32,368 for non-priority categories.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. New milk tokens are now issued in favour of head of the family only after checking the ration card and after obtaining a certificate that the applicant is not already in possession of a D.M.S. milk token. The quantity of milk is issued according to the size of the family.

Production of Rice

*1149. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of the country for rice;

(b) the likely gap between the estimated production and the requirement for the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make up the deficiency and to create a buffer stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The demand for foodgrains like that for other commodities is elastic. One type of foodgrain can also be substituted by another to a certain extent. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the requirements and shortage of rice in the country at any particular point of time. The shortage of foodgrains, including rice, can be overcome only by increasing production. Introduction of high-yielding varieties of paddy over fairly large areas, Multiple Cropping Programme, introduction of improved agricultural practices and increased supply of fertilizers, better seeds, credit etc. are some of the concrete steps being taken under the new agricultural strategy for attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains by the end of 1970-71. Till then, efforts are being made to import as much rice from abroad as possible to meet the current requirements and to build up a buffer stock.

Export of fish from Gujarat

*1150. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total exports of fish from Gujarat fishing Harbours and foreign exchange earned by Government during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 20 per cent of the total catches on the Gujarat coast are collected by Gujarat fishermen due to primitive fishing boats and equipment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that tons of fish catch collected are converted into manure due to lack of preservation arrangements;

(d) whether any foreign collaboration agreement has been entered into for development of Fisheries in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The foreign exchange earned by the Government of India during the last 3 years by the export of fish and fishery products is as follows :—

Year	Foreign exchange earned (Rs. crores)
1966	13.12
1967	17.96
1968	20.20

Information regarding the quantum of export from ports in Gujarat is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Statistics of catches by individual boats are not available. However, Gujarat is one of the highly mechanised States in the country. Next to Maharashtra, it has the largest number of mechanised vessels, and modern fishing equipment such as Nylon twine, Cotton twine, Hemp twine and floats are being used by Gujarat fishermen.

(c) Preservation facilities are generally adequate and no report of conversion of fish into manure has been received. A report on the subject is however being called for and a precise statement of the position will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No collaboration project for fisheries has been set up in Gujarat.

(e) Does not arise.

National Seeds Corporation Ltd.

*1151. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much loss did the National Seeds Corporation suffer on account of (i) irregularities (ii) thefts (iii) stock shortages (iv) fire or any other such causes during the last three years; and

(b) whether these matters were looked into; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See, No. Lt—786/69]

Withholding of Telegrams sent by Teachers in U. P.

*1152. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, which has been in force since the British days so as to suit the democratic structure of the country, has been arrived at; and

(b) if so, the time by which this will be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration for amendment to Section (5) of the Act.

(b) After Govt. takes a final decision, the bill will be presented to Parliament.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सेवा

*1153. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की टेलीफोन सेवा में कोई सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार करने और अधिक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए सरकार नये उपकरण खरीदने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) सेवा में आगे और सुधार के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) दिल्ली टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में 1974 तक 61,200 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज और जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए नया उपस्कर खरीदा जायेगा।

कृषि-उद्योग निगम

1154. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कृषि उद्योग निगमों के विकास और उनकी स्थापना के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गये हैं; और

(ख) इन निगमों ने अब तक क्षेत्रवार क्या प्रगति की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में कृषि-उद्योग निगमों की स्थापना की व्यवस्था है। आन्ध्रप्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, हरियाणा, केरल, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र

मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, पश्चिमी बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में ऐसी निगमों पहले से ही स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। बाकी राज्य, अर्थात् जम्मू एवं काश्मीर, राजस्थान और गुजरात में ऐसी ही निगमों स्थापित करने के लिये उचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है। आशा है कि ये निगमों निकट भविष्य में स्थापित हो जायेंगी। इस समय नागालैण्ड में ऐसी निगम स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इन निगमों द्वारा की गई प्रगति का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

• कुछेक कृषि-उद्योग निगमों तीन साल से ज्यादा देर से कार्य कर रही हैं और बहुत सी एक साल से ऊपर से। वह विकास और कार्य-शीलता की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं। बिहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा की जैसी निगमों ने वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों में काफी प्रगति की है। अन्य निगमों अपने-आप को सुदृढ़ रूप से स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया में लगी हैं। केरल, पश्चिमी बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश में निगमों अभी प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्था में है और उन्हें अपना कार्य अभी ठीक ढंग से शुरू करना है। पहले से ही स्थापित निगमों को यह सुभाव दिया गया है कि वह शुरू-शुरू में किराया—खरीद शर्तों पर ट्रैक्टरों, शक्ति चालित हलों, पम्प-सैटों इत्यादि की सप्लाई पर बल और साथ ही कृषि—उद्योग कार्य की प्रगति से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों को भी हाथ में ले लें। ट्रैक्टरों में हो रही चोर बाजारी को रोकने और किसानों को निश्चित दरों पर आयातित ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई करने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि समस्त आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण का कार्य इन्हीं निगमों को सौंपा जायेगा जो कि बिक्री के बाद मरम्मत और देखभाल इत्यादि की उचित व्यवस्था भी करेंगी।

(क) ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण : 1968-69 के दौरान 15,000 ट्रैक्टर जिनमें जेटर—

• 2011, डी० टी०-14 बी, आर० ए०-09, रूसी बाइलारस, रूमानिया सुपर यू० टी० ओज भी शामिल हैं, विभिन्न कृषि-उद्योग निगमों तथा निगम विहीन राज्यों की राज्य सरकारों को वितरण के लिए नियतित किये गये हैं।

(ख) किराया—खरीद—अधिकांश निगमों ने ट्रैक्टरों, शक्ति-चालित हलों, पम्प-सैटों, इत्यादि की सप्लाई किराया-खरीद शर्तों पर शुरू कर दी है। कुछ निगमों ने इस सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त धनराशि लगा दी है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, किसानों को उचित दामों पर कृषि मशीनरी और यंत्र उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं।

(ग) उर्वरकों और कीट-नाशक औषधियों का वितरण : यह कार्य का एक अन्य मद है जिसको असम, महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर जैसी कति-पय निगमों ने शुरू किया है।

(घ) ट्रैक्टर किराये पर देने वाले केन्द्र : चौथी योजना के दौरान, विभिन्न कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा लगभग 30 किराये पर ट्रैक्टर देने वाले केन्द्रों, जहाँ प्रत्येक केन्द्र के नीचे 8 उप-केन्द्र होंगे, देश भर में स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इन किराया-केन्द्रों की स्थापना की योजनाएं प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं और उनका परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश और हरियाणा की कुछेक निगमों ने ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित कर दिये हैं।

(ङ) फल उपयोगीकरण एकक : असम कृषि-उद्योग निगम ने राज्य कृषि विभाग से 'सिलचार फल परीक्षण, फेक्टरी' को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने अपने दोनों फल-प्रोसेसिंग कारखानों को जो रामगढ़ और लखनऊ में हैं, उनका स्थानान्तरण निगम को कर दिया है। इस निगम का अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के विचार से इन कारखानों को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश निगम ने

राज्य सरकार से एक फल प्रोसेसिंग कारखाना अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय कर लिया है।

अन्य गतिविधियाँ : इनके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न निगमों की कृषि-उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की विभिन्न योजनाएँ हैं। महाराष्ट्र निगम की गोरगांव में एक पशु-आहार मिश्रण फैक्टरी, पिम्परी में एक मुर्गी आहार मिश्रण फैक्टरी और पिम्परी में एक मक्की-दलन यंत्र की स्थापना की योजना है। इस निगम ने रस्सायानी स्थित सुपर-फास्फैट और एन० पी० के ग्रैनूलर उर्वरक बनाने वाले यंत्र को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है। बिहार निगम ने दो शीतागार और दो मुर्गी एककों को स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है। पटना में एक बेकरी यूनिट स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। हरियाणा निगम ने ऊन श्रेणीकरण और विपणन केन्द्र की स्थापना की योजना का भी अनुमोदन किया है। मैसूर और उड़ीसा निगमों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों में मक्की-दलन यंत्रों की स्थापना की भी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं।

कुछ कटनी के कर्मचारियों को सुविधाओं का दिया जाना

*1155. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा, पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डायस स्टोन लाइम कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड कलकत्ता, लाइम एन्ड रेफ्रेक्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई तथा इन्डियन डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कटनी के कर्मचारियों की मजूरी बोर्ड के पंचाट की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पूरी सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) :
(क) चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान उद्योग के मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशें मैसर्स डायस स्टोन लाइम कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड कटनी की तीन चूना पत्थर खानों और मैसर्स डायस स्टोन लाइम कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, सतना की एक चूना पत्थर खान में क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रबन्धकों ने इसका कारण वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ बताया है। मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशें कानूनन लागू नहीं होतीं। परन्तु मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को अनुनय और परामर्श द्वारा क्रियान्वित कराने के लिए सतत प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

Constitution of a Film Council

1156. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken recently by Government to play its role in the promotion and diffusion of the cinema more effectively;

(b) whether these steps would culminate in the constitution of a Film Council; and

(c) if so, the precise composition and functions of this Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. Government is considering the proposal to set up a Film Council for ensuring healthy development of the Film Industry. Government have further widened the scope of National Film Award Scheme and have given new concession on excise duty on Black and White prints for the production of art films.

(c) Details are being worked out. casualty in the country ?

Tractors Lying Idle for Want of Spare Parts

*1157. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of over 80,000 tractors in the country over 60,000 are lying idle because of lack of spare parts and repair service;

(b) how many of the total tractors are of Indian manufacture and reasons why these cannot be supplied with spare and repaired;

(c) the number of imported tractors countrywise and their total value;

(d) the number and value of tractors proposed to be imported in current year, typewise and country-wise; and

(e) the reasons why Government does not control the sale of tractors and spare parts to prevent black-marketing and organize zonal repair service considering that food is always the first necessity and often the first

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. However, a sizeable proportion of the tractors in the country would have outlived their life, the normal span of life being 8-10 years. The Government is following a policy of liberal import of spare parts to keep these tractors field-worthy to the extent possible.

(b) The present population of tractors is estimated to be 90,000. The indigenous production commenced from 1961 and since then 49,524 tractors have been manufactured. The balance tractors were mostly imported during the past ten years. Indigenous manufacturers arranged for supply of parts through their dealer net-work.

(c) During the past 10 years, 26,578 tractors valuing Rs. 15.81 crores were imported countrywise and makewise figures of imports are however, not available.

(d) It is proposed to import 15,000 wheeled tractors as indicated below :

<i>Model of tractor</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Quantity (Numbers)</i>	<i>Value (Rs.)</i>
Zetor-2011	Czechoslovakia	5,000	4,61,85,000 (FOB)
DT-14B	U.S.S.R.	6,000	3,63,00,000 (CIF)
Byelarus	U.S.S.R.	500	63,92,500 (CIF)
RS-09	G.D.R.	3,000	3,18,00,000 (C&F)
Super UTOS	Rumani	500	77,50,000 (C&F)
		15,000	12,84,27,500

(e) With a view to preventing black-marketing in the imported tractors, it has been decided to distribute them through the State Agro-Industries Corporations or the State Governments where such Corporations have not yet been established. Till these Corporations set up their own workshops to render after-sale service, they have made arrangements with the existing workshops and established importers of tractors to provide the required after-sale service and repairs to tractors;

The prices of agricultured wheeled tractors produced indigenously are already statutorily controlled. The number of spare parts being very large, it is not considered feasible to control the prices on a statutory basis.

Cultivation of Jute

*1158. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jute mills have represented that raw jute is in short supply and its prices are high;

(b) if so, how much is the estimated shortage;

(c) what steps have been taken during the past two years to (i) step up the cultivation of jute (ii) import late (iii) subsidize the jute mills price of raw jute to enable exports at competitive prices; and

(b) with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As estimates of area and production of jute crop for 1968-69 have not so far been finalised, it is not possible to give the extent of shortage.

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

(d) The position of supply of raw jute to the jute mills has somewhat improved on account of the various steps taken.

STATEMENT

With a view to help the State Governments in increasing jute production, the Government of India have sanctioned Centrally Sponsored Schemes on jute which are (i) Foliar Spray of urea on jute and mesta crop (ii) Subsidised distribution of Low Volume Power Sprayers for Foliar spray (iii) Provision of improved retting tanks facilities (iv) Special Package Programme on Jute (v) Subsidised sale of improved certified jute seeds (vi) Field Demonstration with jute and mesta in irrigated areas of Orissa (vii) Aerial Spraying of urea on jute and mesta crop.

The jute production during 1967-68 reached a record level and no imports were authorised in that season. In 1968-69 season, in view of a world shortage of fibre, all imports are being canalised through the

Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association. On the recommendation of the Jute Commissioner, imports of a total quantity of 6,24,020 bales of jute/mesta valued at Rs. 21.59 crores have been authorised.

Jute mills were allowed a subsidy, at the rate of Rs. 500 per tonne for long jute and Rs. 250 per tonne for Thai Mesta and jute cuttings for all imports from 13th June, 1966 up to 31st March, 1967. No subsidy is admissible on imports of jute and mesta now.

Compost Plant for Fertilisers

*1159. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to have compost plants for fertiliser in the country under the Fourth Plan in public sector;

(b) if so, the advantages in setting up these plants; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There is no Central/Centrally sponsored scheme for setting up of compost plants in the Fourth Plan. The Government has, however, been recommending that to start with, compost plants may be set up on pilot basis by interested Municipal Corporations/Committees. A few Municipal Corporations notably Delhi, Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Ahmedabad have shown their keenness in setting up of such plants. These Corporations have been advised to secure funds from commercial banks for the purpose. If a commercial bank could provide the funds for the project, the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation might be in a position to extend refinance facilities to such a bank. The Government of Mysore and Delhi Administration have also provided necessary funds in their Fourth Plans for giving financial assistance to the Corporations of Bangalore and Delhi for setting up of compost plants.

(b) Mechanical composting offers a solution to the various problems of disposal of wastes in big cities. It is particularly suited for cities in which population growth has taxed the capacity of existing sites for dumps or land-fill. It can be undertaken at a central location and in small compact areas thus avoiding long haulage and constant search for new land. Many sewage treatment plants have become over-loaded and disposal of sludge has become a problem. Mechanised compost plants can also convert sewage sludge into a safe valuable manure and eliminate to a great extent, the need for large an-aerobic digesters and sludge drying beds, thus effecting saving in the cost of disposal. If composting has to be encouraged in the larger cities the traditional method of composting will not be suitable; it is only the mechanised composting which may prove effective in not only serving as a means of hygienic disposal of the urban wastes but also of providing the country with larger quantities of high quality organic manure to supplement the supply of chemical fertilisers. The other advantages of mechanised composting are :—

- (i) Sanitary control with odour-proof devices;
- (ii) Working both in dry and wet seasons;
- (iii) Recovery of discarded materials like metal, glass, rags etc.
- (iv) High grade compost quality in a very short time.
- (c) Does not arise.

Decrease of Crop Area in Rajasthan

*1160. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under crop in Rajasthan has shrunk considerably ;

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been made of the shrinkage and the likely short-fall in the production;

(c) whether the State Government have urged the Centre to give adequate food aid to meet the conditions arising as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of area and production would become available after the close of agricultural year, *i. e.* sometime in July-August, 1969. According to preliminary estimates, the area under foodgrains in Rajasthan during 1968-69 is lower than that during 1967-68.

(c) and (d). A Statement showing the allotments of foodgrains asked by the State Government and the quantities allotted is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Rajasthan Government asked for allotment of 73.9 and 55.0 thousand tonnes of foodgrains for the months of January and February 1969 respectively. No demands specifying any quantity have been received for the months of March and April, 1969. The allotments of foodgrains made to Rajasthan since January 1969 are indicated below :

Quantities in '000' tonnes

	Wheat	Milo	Maize	Jowar	Total
January, 1969	22.2	10.0	—	10.0	42.2
February, 69	35.0	5.0	5.0	10.2	55.2
March, 69	35.0	—	—	10.0	45.0
April, 69	35.0	—	—	—	35.0

U.N. Development Programme for Fisheries in India

*1161. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. Development Programme have decided to

set up two projects in India for the development of Fisheries and Farms ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) when the projects are likely to be set up ; and

(d) the benefits to be derived out of the proposed projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has sanctioned in January, 1969 an allocation of funds to the extent of \$ 2,018,800 for Pelagic Fishery Investigation on the South-West Coast. The Plan of Operation is yet to be finalised. There is no project on Farms for UNDP assistance.

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

(c) The project will be taken up for implementation after a Plan of operation is finalised and signed.

STATEMENT

The Government of India invited a U.N.D.P. Fishery Mission in February, 1968 to study the possibilities of investigating the potentialities of pelagic fishery resources (Mackerel, Sardine, etc.). The landings of these fishes at present are about 30% of the total marine landings. The fishery zone is restricted to a narrow coastal belt between Cochin and Ratnagiri and the fishery is subjected to wide fluctuations. These fishes are caught in the in-shore area by traditional methods.

The Mission found that the existing knowledge of these resources was inadequate to help prepare a plan for the development of these resources and suggested that a survey should first be undertaken, and in case the survey indicated existence of sizeable stocks, further steps could be taken to develop a modern fishing and processing industry. The project envisages an outlay of

Rs. 21.43 million out of which the counterpart contribution by the Government of India would be about Rs. 7.92 million.

The survey will be restricted to the south-west coast of India and the contribution from U. N. D. P. will be of two vessels, equipment and experts, while the Indian contribution will be of counterpart personnel, land, buildings, running expenditure and local operating costs. The duration of the survey is five years. The Governing Council of the UNDP has at its meeting held in Jan., 1969, Sanctioned allocation of \$2018,800 for this project.

As a result of the proposed survey, precise information on the occurrence, extent and location of pelagic resources will be available. The improved methods evolved for catching these varieties of fish during the survey will be made available to the fishing industry. Besides location of fishing grounds and training of personnel both in modern methods of survey and fishing, successful operation of the scheme would pave the way for expansion of the deep sea fishing programme and development of the fish processing industry.

Since the Governing Council has sanctioned this project, the next step would be for the United Nations Development Programme to send to the Government of India a detailed draft plan of Operation indicating the terms and conditions governing the implementation of the project. The plan of Operation will be examined by the Government of India and its acceptability conveyed to the U. N. D. P. After the terms and conditions stipulated are mutually agreed to, the final Plan of Operation is signed and the implementation of the project is taken up.

Supply of Jowar instead of Bajra in Famine Areas of Rajasthan

*1162. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the famine stricken areas of West Rajasthan are being supplied Jowar instead of Bajra;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the staple food in Rajasthan is Bajra and not Jowar; and

(c) if so, what special steps Government propose to take to enhance the allocation of Bajra in the famine areas of West Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). It is a fact that a large proportion of people in West Rajasthan are used to eating Bajra but they have been eating other foodgrains also. Whatever stocks of Bajra were available with the Central Government were allotted to Rajasthan in October, 1968. The Central Government is not procuring any Bajra but there is no ban on the movement of Bajra to Rajasthan from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and Bajra is available in the open market. Substantial quantities of other foodgrains have been allotted to the State Government. During drought and scarcity the effort of Government will have to provide as much foodgrains as possible and Government cannot agree to the position that the supply should be confined to the grain that the people of the area used to.

Investment of Employees' Provident Fund Money

* 1163. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 471 on the 2nd December, 1968 regarding investment of Provident Fund Money and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund regarding the future pattern of investment of Employees Provident Fund Money have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT

AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The Board of Trustees wanted that investment of Employees' Provident Fund accumulations of both the exempted and unexempted establishments for the year 1969-70 should be improved to conform to an investment of 50% in Central Government Securities including small savings and the remaining 50% in State Government securities and other guaranteed securities. The following pattern of investment has been prescribed for both exempted and unexempted establishments for the year 1969-70:-

- (i) In Central Government Securities Not less than 50%.
- (ii) the balance in securities created and issued by State Governments, Small Savings and other securities guaranteed by the Central or State Governments.

Sale of Grams in West Bengal

*1164. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India have incurred losses in West Bengal on the sale of grams, gram pulses ect. in the market during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the estimated losses on this account; and

(c) the causes for such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c): The trading results of the Corporation are compiled on all-India basis in respect of all transactions and not on a regional basis, since by the very nature of the operations of the Corporation, purchases and sale transactions are mostly inter-regional.

बीड़ी कर्मचारियों की मजूरी

*1165. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में बीड़ी कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली मजूरी में बहुत अन्तर है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में बीड़ी कर्मचारियों के लिए मजूरी की कितनी न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम दर निश्चित की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार समस्त देश में इन कर्मचारियों के लिए समान मजूरी निश्चित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मजूरी बोर्ड नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आबाद): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत 1,000 बीड़ी मोड़ने के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजूरी की दरें दी गई हैं, सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-787/69]

(ग) बीड़ी उद्योग के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजूरी दरों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1967 में हुई राज्य श्रम मंत्रियों की बैठक में विचार किया । बैठक में यह विचार व्यक्त किया कि सभी संबंधित राज्यों में मजूरी की दरें समान निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है; लेकिन फिर भी वर्तमान असमानताओं को धीरे-धीरे कम करने के प्रयास किये जाने चाहिए और संबंधित राज्यों के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों के बारे में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । यह भी निर्णय किया गया कि न्यूनतम मजूरी दरों में पाई जाने वाली

असमानताओं को कम करने के मामले में नीति के मार्गदर्शन की व्यवस्था करने और इस प्रकार की असमानता के कारण उद्योग के एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में ले जाने संबंधी शिकायत, यदि कोई हो, की जांच करने के लिए श्रम मंत्रियों की एक स्थायी समिति बनाई जाए । इस उद्देश्य को दृष्टि में रखकर राज्य श्रम मंत्रियों की दक्षिणी अंचलीय समिति की बैठक नवम्बर, 1968 में हुई । दक्षिणी अंचलीय समिति की और बैठक 3 मई, 1969 को बुलाने का विचार है । अन्य अंचलों की बैठकें बुलाने का भी विचार है ।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार यह समझती है कि इस उद्योग में मजूरी की समस्याएँ मजूरी बोर्ड के गठन की अपेक्षा ऊपर भाग (ग) में निर्दिष्ट प्रयासों द्वारा और अच्छी तरह निपटाई जा सकती हैं ।

Enquiry into the Affairs of Bharat Sewak Samaj

*1166 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the terms of reference of the Kapur Inquiry Commission into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj do not include the grants and loans given by the State Governments to the Bharat Sewak Samaj;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the adverse remarks made by the Public Accounts Committee of Bihar Assembly against the B.S.S.;

(c) the reasons for not including the assistance and loans given by the States; and

(d) whether Government propose to widen the terms of reference to cover State assistance and loans also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The terms of reference of the Kapur Inquiry Commission do not include

grants and loans given by the State Governments to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(b) The Bihar Government have not so far drawn Central Government's attention to any remarks of the Bihar Public Accounts Committee against the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(c) The Bharat Sevak Samaj have to render accounts to the State Governments, and not to the Central Government, for financial assistance received by them from the State Governments. It is, therefore, for the State Governments concerned to decide whether any enquiry should be held into such accounts.

(d) No, Sir.

Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour in Kerala

*1167 SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have forwarded an estimate for Rs.5.95 lakhs for the construction of a quay at Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour for administrative and technical approval;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have given the approval; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Several items of work for provision of landing and berthing facilities have been taken up at Mopla Bay and sanctions were issued in February/March, 1968 for an amount of Rs. 18.455 lakhs. No estimate of Rs. 5.95 lakhs for construction of a quay at Mopla Bay has been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) Does not arise.

Pilots Project in Drought-Affected Areas

*1168. SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government in consultation with the State Governments have taken up pilot projects in the drought-affected areas which pose a problem every year;

(b) if so, the details of the projects taken up so far; and

(c) the areas where these projects have been put into operation and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The question of the implementation of suitable programmes of lasting benefit in scarcity frequented areas with a view to preventing drought and to mitigate its ill effects to the minimum has been under the active consideration of the Government of India. This problem calls for a many sided approach. The first and the foremost task was to classify the chronically drought affected areas into 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories on the basis of whether almost a total failure of crops in the area had taken place once every three years, six years or ten years. Areas classified as 'A' are to be treated as the 'hard core' of such areas and are to be taken up for treatment first.

2. Due to paucity of funds, it was decided to make a beginning during 1968-69 by taking up pilot projects covering an area not larger than an average district, in the hard core of the chronically drought affected areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Under this approach it was proposed to take up investi-

gation of groundwater and mineral resources, minor irrigation schemes, soil and water conservation works, afforestation and development of pastures. States were to formulate concrete schemes in the light of the guidelines indicated and on the basis of an on-the-spot assessment of the needs by a small team of Central Experts.

3. Two schemes of minor irrigation and soil conservation costing Rs. 30.31 lakhs have been taken up in 11 talukas of hard core areas in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh during 1968-69 and Central assistance for these schemes has been sanctioned according

to the standard pattern. A statement showing details of these schemes is attached. The results of the implementation of the above schemes are not yet available as the financial year has closed only recently.

4. This scheme has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1-4-69 in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council Committee. However, 10% of the Central assistance to States will be available in the Fourth Plan period for special problems, such as chronically drought affected areas, etc.

Statement

SCHEMES SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR 1968-69, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONICALLY DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed for 1968-69
1	2
	(Rs. in lakhs)
I. MINOR IRRIGATION	
(i) <i>Restoration of tanks</i>	
1. Restoration of breached obulapuram tank, Kalyandurg Taluk.	
2. Forming a new tank, across Vanka, Rayadurg Taluk	
3. Excavation of supply channel from Hagri river to feed Doddagotta tank, Rayadurg Taluk.	
4. Restoration of breached Mamilla Cheruvu Gooty Taluk.	
5. Forming a new tank, Tadpatri Taluk. (Singanaguttapally Village)	12.21
6. Formation of new tank across Vanka, Rayadurg Taluk.	
7. Forming a new tank, Tadpatri Taluk. (Muchkota Village).	
8. Supply channel from Kondaplli and Venganoor Vankas to feed Venganoor tank. Tadpatri Taluk.	
(ii) Investment by State Government in the ordinary debentures of the A.P.C.C.L.M.B. for minor irrigation programmes.	10.00
II. SOIL CONSERVATION	
Establishment of two soil conservation Units.	8.10
	TOTAL 30.31
	or
	say Rs. 30 lakhs.

Import of Tractors

*1169 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The number, make, horse power and C.I.F. cost of different types of Agricultural Tractors, being imported in the current year;

(b) Whether these tractors were imported before and tested at Government Station; and;

(c) if reply to Part (b) in any case or cases is in the negative, the reason for allowing import without trials and tests of such tractors and the authority recommending the import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) The information is given below:-

Make of Tractor	Horse Power	Number	Cost per tractor Rs. (c.i.f.)
DT-14B	14	6,000	6,050
Byelarus MTZ-5MS	50	500	12,785*
Zetor-2011 (1st lot of 1000 tractors)	20	5,000	9,097 (f.o.b.)
(2nd lot of 4000 tractors)			9,272@
RS-09	20	3,000	10,600 (c.i-f)
Super UTOs	50	500	15,500

*The price is after taking into account a special discount of Rs. 600/-per tractor.

@ The variation in prices is due to Suez sur-charge and certain improvements effected in the tractor by the Suppliers.

(b) and (c). While Zetor-2011 and Rs.09 tractors have been tested at the Tractor Training & Testing Station, Budni DT. 14B, Byelarus MTZ and Super UTOs had been imported in the country over a period of time and their field performance has been found to be satisfactory.

Requirement of all Varieties of Cables for Telecommunications

*1170 SHRI K.N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the total requirement of all varieties of cables for telecommunication for the Fourth Five Year Plan period has been assessed; and

(b) If so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS. (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirement of various types of Telecommunication cables for the 4th Plan period has been assessed as under:-

- (i) Local Cables—53,000 LKMS (Linear Kilometers)
- (ii) Coaxial Cables—7,000 Kilometers.

आयोगों आदि के प्रतिवेदन

6625. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन ग्रुपों तथा उनके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित समितियों तथा अधीनस्थ संस्थानों और संगठनों द्वारा प्रस्तुत तथा प्रकाशित प्रतिवेदनों की उपलब्धता के सम्बन्ध में उनके नाम,

प्रकाशन तिथि, भाषा का नाम जिसमें प्रकाशित किया गया, मूल्य तथा स्थिति क्या है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-788/69]

Colourisation of Vanaspati

6626. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made by the Committee on Colourisation of Vanaspati;

(b) whether it is a fact that under the influence of Vanaspati manufacturers no colouring agent could be found with sufficient durability by the Food Scientists of the Government; and

(c) the procedure adopted by the Government to test all Vanaspati production by the Baudouin Test to determine the percentage of Sesame Oil which is supposed to lend it some colourisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) (1) The Committee examined a large number of colours including ratanjot and turmeric but found none of them suitable for the purpose, either because of their instability to heat or treatment with easily available chemicals (e.g. washing soda, bleaching earth etc.) or toxicity, or both.

(2) The general consensus of scientific opinion, both in this country and abroad, is against the use of additives to foodstuffs, except under the most compelling circumstances. In the case of vanaspati, an alternative means of enabling detection of adulteration is already available through the latent colourisation by sesame oil.

(3) In view of (1) and (2), the Committee has come to the conclusion that colourisation of vanaspati is neither practicable nor

desirable and that alternative methods of preventing, or at least minimising, adulteration of ghee with vanaspati should be explored. To this end, the following recommendations have been made :—

- (i) The work of inspection and checking of vanaspati both at the manufacturer's and market stages, for presence of the prescribed content of sesame oil should be intensified, so as to ensure that all vanaspati marketed in the country responds to the Baudouin Test.
- (ii) Steps should be taken for large-scale sampling of ghee sold in the market and checking its freedom from adulteration of vanaspati as reflected by a negative Baudouin Test.
- (iii) Anti-adulteration laws should be enforced more vigorously.
- (iv) Ghee should be preferably marketed in small containers under AGMARK seal.
- (b) This is not correct.

(c) Government Inspectors pay surprise visits to the factories periodically and draw samples of vanaspati held in stock by them, which are then analysed for checking conformity with prescribed quality standards including the Baudouin Test.

Adulteration in Agmark Ghee

6627. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of adulteration legally permitted in AGMARK ghee and names of components used for adulteration; and

(b) the number of ghee samples tested and the number of prosecutions launched during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Nil.

(b) The number of samples of ghee tested in the grading and Regional Agmark Laboratories of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection during the year 1968 was 10,059 out of which 2137 were check samples of ghee and the balance of 7,922 was melt samples of ghee. Prosecutions are launched under two provisions: (i) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, and (ii) the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937. Figures regarding number of prosecutions launched under prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 are being collected. No. prosecutions were made under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 last year.

Television Project for Agricultural Produce

6628. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) short summary of the study made by the Department of Adult Education of the National Institute of Education on the pilot television project for increasing agricultural produce through televised training;

(b) the location where this televised training was tried and the number of farmers who took advantage of it and what practical benefit they got besides fun and entertainment;

(c) the scope of training farmers in modern methods of agriculture through

rural television and whether any programme has been formulated to achieve this;

(d) if so, its salient features and the targets aimed at; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An Agricultural Television Programme, called by the All-India Radio KRISHI DARSHAN PROGRAMME, was initiated on January 26, 67 by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. This project is a joint venture of four Government Agencies—Department of Atomic Energy, which has provided the T.V. sets; All-India Radio which produces the telcasts; the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, which provides the technical knowledge and the experts to prepare the programmes; and the Delhi Administration which is responsible for the organisation of the tele-clubs. TV sets have been installed in 80 villages around Delhi within a 23 mile range of the Delhi TV Transmitter. Sets have been located in all the five development blocks of Delhi. A detailed study of the effectiveness of this programme was undertaken in 1968 by the National Institute of Education. A short summary thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 789/69]. In this particular study the following was the frequency of adopters of improved practices :

Number of Adopters of Improved Practices

Topic of programme	Experimental Group		Control Group		Value
	A	NA	A	NA	
1. Chemical control of weeds.	42	58	11	89	24.6*
2. Chemical fertilisers.	99	1	92	8	3.0
3. High yielding varieties of wheat.	82	18	55	45	16.9*
4. Foliar application of fertilisers.	16	84	2	98	11.9*

Note : A : Adopters of practices.

NA : Non-adopters of the practice.

*Significant at 1% level.

Except for the programme on chemical fertilisers, the number of adopters in the experimental group is significantly more compared to the number in the control group for the rest of the practices.

A similar study was conducted by the Division of Extension of I.A.R.I. which also showed that television is a powerful tool in communicating the new technology to farmers and also for carrying messages to rural women.

(b) The project is located in the Union Territory of Delhi. TV sets were installed in 80 out of a total of 300 or so Villages of Delhi having electricity. In each of these 80 villages, a "teleclub", with about 40-50 members, was organised. Thus a total number of 3200 farmers actively view the telecasts and discuss them. The V.L.Ws (Village Level Workers) who are the Conveners of the Clubs, participate in these discussions. The telecasts are made every Wednesday and Friday. The practical benefit derived by the farmers from these TV programmes has been a distinct increase in their knowledge of modern agricultural technology; improved varieties of seeds; more efficient use of fertilisers; acceptance of multiple cropping; and increased use of pesticides and weedicides. The findings summarized under Part (a) above clearly indicate that a much larger number of farmers from the experimental group, *i.e.*, the farmers of these teleclubs, adopted the improved agricultural practices than those of the control group, *i.e.* farmers outside these teleclubs. This difference between the two groups was particularly well marked in the case of areas of comparatively recent and more sophisticated agricultural technology, *e.g.*, chemical weed control, high yielding wheat varieties and foliar application of fertilisers. On the other hand, the difference was not significant in the case of an area like the use of chemical fertilisers as they are already generally widely used by farmers.

(c) The answer to the preceding part (Part b of the question) clearly shows that rural television is a potent tool in the attempt to disseminate knowledge of modern agricultural technology among farmers. The Pilot Project on Rural TV for Delhi villages has established the great usefulness of TV in rural development and indicated the need for

initiating similar Rural TV Projects in the rest of the country. As stated earlier, under Part (b), the Rural TV Programmes are telecast every Wednesday and Friday. A Programme Committee, comprising specialists from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, prepares the programme of these telecasts well in advance.

(d) The Krishi Darshan programme aims at demonstrating to the farmers various techniques to increase agricultural production. Increased agricultural production does not depend merely on the adoption of such well established and commonly adopted practices like the use of improved seeds, and chemical fertilisers, but also on other, and not so widely known and more sophisticated, ones like the timing of irrigation, chemical weed control and some subtle changes in the timing and manner of fertiliser application. On the TV, the farmer can actually see what is to be done, how it is done and also see the results. Since the "Krishi Darshan" Rural TV Programme is of a continuing nature, there are no fixed targets. The programmes of the telecasts are drawn up by experts keeping in view the needs of information transfer in the field of advancing agricultural technology.

(e) Does not arise.

Theft of Foodgrains

6629. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of foodgrains involved in thefts by officials of Government from godowns during the last three years with names of stations where thefts took place;

(b) the names and designations and monthly salaries of officials who were caught and prosecuted and result in each case; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such thefts in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when it is received.

Payment of Bonus to Workers in Madhya Pradesh

6630. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of factories including the Cotton Mills in Madhya Pradesh which have paid bonus according to the agreement arrived at between the workers and the management since 1960;

(b) the names of the factories which have violated the agreement and have not paid the bonus;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against these factories;

(d) if so, the nature of action taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). The matter falls in the State sphere. The Central Government have no information on the subject.

Badli Workers System in Madhya Pradesh

6631. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Badli Workers System is prevalent in the Cotton Mills in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Badli Workers are getting same facilities as permanent workers:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make them permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The matter falls within the State sphere.

Retrenchment of Workers in Madhya Pradesh

6632. SHRI G. D. DIXIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers retrenched during the last three years in Cotton Mills of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of retrenched workers, mill-wise and the names of firms who are managing the mills;

(c) the reasons for such large scale retrenchment; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent retrenchment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The matter falls in the State sphere,

Warehouses at Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)

6633. SHRI D. B. RAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount for the warehouse/godowns at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh owned by the Central Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) how far these godowns are from the Railway Station;

(c) the quantum of stocks at present in these godowns; and

(d) the monthly expenditure on these godowns for their maintenance and the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Government or the Food Corporation of India do not own any godown at Rajahmundry. The Central Warehousing Corporation have a warehouse of 20,000 tonnes capacity at that place. An expenditure of Rs. 25.93 lakhs has been incurred upto June, 1968 towards the cost of land, construction of godowns and ancillary buildings. Final cost will be known only after the accounts are finalised.

(b) About 5½ kms.

(c) 13,507 tonnes as on 31st March, 1969.

(d) The average monthly expenditure during 1968-69 has been Rs. 1186/20 on maintenance and repairs and Rs. 6355/25 on establishment and contingencies.

High Yielding Varieties Programme for Madhya Pradesh During Fourth Plan

6634. **SHRI D. V. SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, be pleased to state the details of the programme for the cultivation of highyielding varieties of foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh under the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Details of the programme of cultivation of high yielding varieties of foodgrains for Madhya Pradesh will be known after the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalized.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Tripura

6635. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether East Pakistan refugees continue to cross the borders into Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees who entered that State in the year 1968 and

in the first two months of the year 1969 and whether the influx has increased during these months following unrest in East Pakistan and if so, how far;

(c) the total number of East Pakistan refugees in Tripura at present;

(d) the number of refugees settled so far in Tripura; and the number of them who still remain to be settled in that State; and

(e) the plans for their rehabilitation and the amount allocated therefor for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Month-wise figures of migration during 1968 and in January and February, 1969, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-790/69*] It will be seen from the statement that there is no rise in influx in the months of January and February, 1969, as compared to the figures of March, September and December, 1968.

(c) Till the end of February, 1969, the number of refugee families registered in Tripura was about 1, 13, 350 consisting of 5, 10, 100 persons. Of these, about 4375 new migrant families have been taken out of Tripura for resettlement in Dandakaranya and other Projects. Some of the other families may also have left Tripura voluntarily and settled elsewhere.

(d) About 74,700 families have been given rehabilitation assistance in Tripura. 120 families are now in relief camps or reception centre awaiting removal to places outside Tripura where they will be re-settled. In addition 494 P.L. families are in camps in Tripura. A. P. L. Home is being set up in Tripura in order to provide for institutional care and training facilities for 300 of these families; the rest will be accommodated elsewhere.

(e) It is not intended to settle any more migrant families in Tripura; the families

which are already in the camps in Tripura, and which will enter Tripura afresh, will all be moved to other States and Projects such as Dandakaranya or Chanda in Maharashtra for resettlement either on land or in any other suitable manner.

Allocation of funds for rehabilitation are made project-wise and necessary provision for the resettlement of these families along with others has been made therein.

Per Capita Agricultural Production in Tripura

6636. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita agricultural production at the end of the first, second and third Five Year Plans in Tripura and the increase in it over the three annual Plans for 1966-67 to 1968-69;

(b) how these figures compare with the corresponding all-India figures;

(c) the average rate of agricultural growth achieved in Tripura over the said plan periods;

(d) the envisaged rate of agricultural growth in Tripura under the Fourth Five Year Plan and the increase in per capita agricultural production contemplated thereunder; and

(e) how far Tripura is likely to come upto the level of All-India average in this respect by the end of the Fourth Plan and how far the stage of self-sufficiency in this respect is likely to be reached in that State by that time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement showing per capita production of foodgrains in Tripura and country as a whole at the end of the first, second and third Five Year Plans and 1966-67 and 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—791/69] Similar data for 1968-69 are not yet available.

(c) A statement showing the average rate of growth of foodgrains production achieved in Tripura over the different Plan periods is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—791/69]

(d) and (e). The Fourth Five Year Plan is in an advanced stage of preparation and is expected to be finalised after the next meeting of the National Development Council. The details about the envisaged rate of agricultural growth will be known after the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised.

Recruitment of Porters in R. M. S., Delhi

6637. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40 candidates deputed by the Kamla Market Employment Exchange, New Delhi (meant for muster rolls only) in February, 1968 were recruited as regular porters by the Sr. Superintendent R. M. S. "D" Dn. Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on representation the Postmaster General Punjab Circle directed the Sr. Superintendent R.M.S., "D" Dn. Delhi to cancel the said irregular selection and the orders pertaining to their removal from service/approved list were actually issued by the letter vide his memo. No. B-5/Rectt/Class IV dated 8th July, 1968 but they have not been implemented till date; and

(c) if so, the officers/officials responsible for this irregular selection and retention in service and what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, but the number recruited is 32 only.

(b) It was decided not to discharge the officials till enquiries are completed.

(c) Action is proposed to be taken on receipt of the enquiry report.

Exploratory Tubewells in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

6638. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exploratory tubewells in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar dug during the years 1967 and 1968;

(b) the percentage of success achieved; and

(c) the number of exploratory tube-wells proposed to be dug during the year 1969 in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, a subordinate Office under this Ministry, has been engaged in groundwater exploration for delineating groundwater worthy areas in different parts of the country since 1955. The organisation drilled 2 bores in 1967-68 and one during 1968-69 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. No exploratory tubewell was drilled by the Organisation in Bihar during 1967-68. However, under the Project for groundwater exploration and exploitation in parts of Bihar State in collaboration with the Government of Netherlands 31 exploratory bores and 6 observation holes were drilled during 1968-69.

(b) 50% of the bores drilled in Uttar Pradesh in 1967-68 were successful, while there was cent per cent success in 1968-69 in that state. Of the 31 exploratory bores drilled in Bihar in 1968-69, about 29 per cent provided successful.

(c) According to the tentative programme for 1969-70, the E. T. O. proposes to drill 6 exploratory bores and 2 observation holes in Uttar Pradesh and 7 exploratory bores and 2 observation holes in Bihar. In addition the Organisation, proposes to continue the balance of the incomplete work already initiated in Bihar in collaboration with Netherlands Government and to drill 26 bores during 1969-70.

Cold Storage During Fourth Plan

6639. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to spend a large amount of money on cold-storages in the country during the Fourth Five year Plan;

(b) if so, the quantum of proposed money; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to give loans to private parties to construct cold storages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). (i) The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 105.84 lakhs for setting up fisheries refrigeration plants during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These proposals were examined in consultation with State Governments and were generally approved by the Department of Agriculture.

(ii) Provision for cold storage in Dairy Plants have also been made in the lump provision for such plants, as cold storage forms part and parcel of a Dairy Plant.

(iii) The proposal for establishing 45 cooperative cold storages in different States was considered during the 4th Plan discussions with States and for that a sum of Rs. 258.75 lakhs has been proposed to be provided by the State Governments under State Plan Schemes in the cooperative sector. The States have proposed to provide Rs. 44.50 lakhs for establishing eight cold storages during the first year of the 4th Plan (1969-70) in the cooperative sector.

(c) Many State Governments decided themselves the quantum of assistance to be given to private Parties. The Pattern of assistance for the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Super Power Transmitter, Calcutta

6640. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on super power transmitter being set up at Calcutta, is progressing according to the schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) No, Sir. The work originally scheduled for completion in September-October, 1968 is now expected to be completed by July, 1969.

(b) The slow progress is due to delays in receipt of equipment construction of civil works, and availability of bulk power supply.

Border Publicity Report

6641. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Publicity Team has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time likely to be taken to complete the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report has not been delayed. The Study Team on Border Publicity has still 6½ months to complete its assignment.

दूसरे विश्व युद्ध की शरणार्थी समस्याओं को
दिलाने वाले फोटोग्राफ

6642 श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इसरायली वाणिज्य दूतावास, 50 पोडर रोड, बम्बई-26 द्वारा प्रकाशित एक फोटों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है, जिसमें दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के बाद शरणार्थियों की समस्या चित्रित की गई है और जिसके अनुसार भारत में 85 लाख शरणार्थी हैं तथा पाकिस्तान में एक करोड़ पैंसठ लाख शरणार्थी दिखाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार ये आंकड़े सही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राक्ष्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भ्वा अम्बाव) :
(क) से (ग) यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि लगभग दो मास पूर्व इसरायली वाणिज्य दूतावास द्वारा एक फौलडर प्रकाशित किया गया था जिसमें विभाजन के उपरान्त 1947 में भारत आये शरणार्थियों की संख्या पचास लाख दी गई है और पाकिस्तान जाने वाले शरणार्थियों की संख्या पैंसठ लाख दी गई है। उक्त फौलडर में यह भी बतलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार के अनुसार शरणार्थियों की संख्या एक करोड़ थी।

पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा रखे गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार, अब तक भारत में आने वाले शरणार्थियों

की संख्या लगभग अठानवे लाख है। सरकार के पास पाकिस्तान जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन का वन-सम्पत्ति सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन

6643. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री सूरज भान :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन के खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन से वन सम्पत्ति सर्वेक्षण संबंधी प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उस प्रतिवेदन में बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) में रेयन बनाने वाले कारखाने को स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) "वन-सम्पत्ति सर्वेक्षण" सम्बन्धी कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया।

फिर भी यह यहां पर बताया जा सकता है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के सहयोग से वन संसाधनों के निवेश-पूर्व सर्वेक्षण की एक परियोजना खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई थी। खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन से उसकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

फसल का उत्पादन

6644. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली दो फसलों के निर्धारित उत्पादन लक्ष्य और वास्तविक उत्पादन में कितना अन्तर है ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1966-67 और 1967-68 में प्रमुख फसलों के उत्पादन लक्ष्यों और

लब्धियों और उनके अन्तर सम्बन्धित आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

फसल	एकक	1966-67			1967-68		
		लक्ष्य	लब्धि	हास (कालम 3 में से कालम 4 को घटा कर)	लक्ष्य	लब्धि	हास (कालम 6 में से कालम 7 को घटा कर)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
खाद्यान्न	दस लाख टनों में	97.00	74.23	22.77	100.00	95.59	4.41
तिलहन	„	9.89	6.43	3.46	9.00	8.24	0.76
गन्ना (गुड)	„	12.69	9.50	3.19	12.00	9.96	2.04
कपस	दस लाख गांठें (180 किलो की गांठों में)	6.30	4.97	1.33	7.00	5.56	1.44
पटसन	„	6.92	5.36	1.56	7.50	6.37	1.13

(ख) उपर्युक्त लक्ष्य सामान्य मौसम के लिए निश्चित किये गए थे। मुख्यतः देश के विस्तृत भागों में पड़े सूखे के कारण ही 1966-67 में लक्ष्यों की लब्धि हास हुआ है। 1967-68 में यह हास सापेक्षत कम था, जो अक्टूबर-नवम्बर 1967 में देश के अनेक भागों में प्रतिकूल मौसम के कारण था, जैसे कि बिहार में हृषिया वर्षा की कमी के कारण और उड़ीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वर्षा की अपर्याप्तता।

(ग) कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की प्राप्ति के निमित्त प्रगति की गति में तीव्रता लाने के लिए 1966-67 से कृषि विकास की एक नूतन कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसके मुख्य तत्व हैं :—

अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म के बीजों की खेती बहु-फसलें, सघन कृषि के लिए सिंचाई का विकास, मृदा और जल व्यवस्था पर बल, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों जैसे आदावों की संगठित व्यवस्था और सामयिक उदार ऋण सुविधायें। नूतन नीति के अन्तर्गत भी प्रयत्नों को और अधिक सशक्त बनाया जा रहा है।

फार्म और नियम पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

6645. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेष फार्म और नियम पुस्तिकाओं को भी अब तक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेज दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कई वर्ष पूर्व ऐसे फार्मों और नियम पुस्तिकाओं को केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेजने के लिए अनुदेश दिए गए थे ;

(ग) इनको केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुवाद क्रिये जाने वाले फार्मों और नियम पुस्तिकाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भद्रा आजाद): (क) से (ग). 15 फार्मों/पुस्तिकाओं में से 3 और फार्म हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेज दिये गये हैं। शेष 12 फार्म अनुवाद के लिए नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि ये फार्म भारतीय गोदौ श्रमिक विनियमन, 1948 के भाग हैं और वे अधिनियम और विनियमों के साथ अनुदित और प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे। इस विषय से सम्बन्धित निदेश सभी सम्बन्धित पक्षों के ध्यान में लाये गये थे।

(घ) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय कार्य को शीघ्र करने का प्रयास कर रहा है।

Number of Telephone Exchanges and Connections in Faizabad Division of U. P.

6646. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges and the number of telephone connections in the Faizabad Division of U. P. at the end of 1968; and

(b) the expansion schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) There are 24 telephone exchanges and 1498 working connections in Faizabad Division of U. P. The total equipped capacity of these exchanges is 1860 lines.

(b) About 10 new exchanges are likely to be opened in this division during the 4th Plan. The total increase in capacity due to opening of new exchanges and the extension

of the existing ones will be about 1200-1400 lines.

किसानों के आदान-प्रदान सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम

6647. श्री भोलूह प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार किसानों के आदान-प्रदान सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष किसानों को (युवक तथा युवतियां) विदेशों में भेजती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ होने से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1968 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष आदान-प्रदान किए गये किसानों (युवक तथा युवतियां) की संख्या कितनी है और किन देशों के साथ यह आदान-प्रदान किया गया था; और

(ग) चयन की कसौटी क्या थी, उन किसानों (युवक तथा युवतियां) के नाम क्या हैं और उनके संरक्षकों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवा किसानों के आदान-प्रदान सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत युवा किसान (युवक तथा युवतियां) अमरीका भेजे जाते हैं।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ होने (1953) से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1968 तक 1959, 1960 और 1963 को छोड़कर, 263 किसान युवक तथा युवतियां अमरीका हो आए हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-792/69]

आदान-प्रदान सम्बन्धी यह कार्यक्रम केवल अमरीका के साथ ही शुरू किया गया है।

(ग) आदान-प्रदान सम्बन्धी इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत युवा किसानों (युवक युवतियां) के

चयन की कसौटी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-792/69]

भाग लेने वालों के संरक्षकों के पद और पते जो 1969 से कार्यक्रम के पुनः शुरू करने तक आवेदन पत्रों में दिए गए थे, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-792/69]

संरक्षकों और उनके पते सम्बन्धी जानकारी 1969 से पहले की पूर्णतया उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी इस अवधि के दौरान भाग लेने वालों की जानकारी जो सूची भेजी गई और जिसमें उनके स्थायी पते दिए गए थे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-792/69]

औद्योगिक उपक्रम

6648. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में कार्य कर रहे औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक उपक्रम द्वारा मार्च, 1968 तक कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई;

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछड़ी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की अन्य राज्यों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के समान बनाने की दृष्टि से यहां भी कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क), (ख), (घ) और (ङ): जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) चतुर्थ-पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Unauthorised Occupation of Land

6649. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 696 on the 14th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether full information from the State Governments and Union Territories regarding the illegal occupation of lands has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to obtain the detailed information in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information received from the States/Union Territories since the Unstarred Question No. 696 dated 14th November, 1968 was answered is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-793/69]. This completes the answer to Unstarred question No. 4928 answered on 22-8-68.

(c) Does not arise.

Procurement of Rice and Jowar in Mysore

6650. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food

Corporation of India has decided to procure 5,000 tonnes of rice and 3,000 tonnes of rabi jowar in Mysore during the current year; and

(b) how far the Corporation has been successful in the procurement of foodgrains from the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Food Corporation of India has planned to purchase 5,000 tonnes of paddy in Mysore.

(b) The Corporation has procured 4,274 tonnes of paddy upto 5.4.1969.

Sugar Production in Gujarat

6651. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar produced annually in each sugar factory of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of sugar supplied by the Government of Gujarat to the Centre; and

(c) the quantity of sugar consumed annually in Gujarat during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The production of sugar in each sugar factory of Gujarat during the last 3 years is given below :—

(Figures in tonnes)

Location of factory	Sugar produced during the season (October to September)		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Bardoli	19,795	14,898	15,682
Gandevi	7,977	4,370	3,160
Kodinar	27,163	22,439	27,337
Una (Started in 1967-68)	—	—	566

(b) Control over release of sugar from factories in Gujarat and other States is exercised by the Central Government and not by the State Governments.

(c) The quantity of sugar despatched for consumption in Gujarat during each of the last 3 years is given below :—

	(Lakh tonnes)
1965-66	2.82
1966-67	2.51
1967-68	1.86

Soil Conservation in Gujarat

6652. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Gujarat State for Soil Conservation during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount spent thereon during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) For schemes of Soil Conservation under the State Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 156.00 lakhs was approved for 1967-68. In addition, under the Centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Project, Dhantiwada, and the Pilot Project for reclamation of

saline and alkaline lands, a sum of Rs. 7.55 lakhs was allocated to Gujarat.

(b) According to reports received from the State Government the total utilisation is of the order of Rs. 168.58 lakhs in execution of the State Plan Schemes and Rs. 8.35 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored schemes.

Sugar Quota for Orissa

6654. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present quota of sugar which is being allotted to Orissa every month since April, 1968 onwards; and

(b) whether the quota allotted each month is being lifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Statement showing the monthwise quantities of levy sugar allotted to Orissa since April, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-794/69]

(b) Yes, Sir. By and large the quotas are lifted. The lapsed quotas were revaluated.

Wireless Communication Stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6655. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to open some more wireless communication stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the location of these stations and the cost to be incurred by Government on these, station-wise;

(c) whether more postal facilities also will be made available to those islands which are backward in this respect; and

(d) if so, the nature of other such facilities to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Besides the one existing wireless station at Port Blair, a scheme for installation of Departmental wireless communication facilities at six more stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been considered and approved.

(b) The names of the places with the anticipated station-wise cost are as below:

Name of Place	Total capital cost
	Rs.
1. Diglipur	30,930
2. Mayabunder	32,040
3. Rangat	30,930
4. Car Nicobar	32,040
5. Nan-cowrie	32,040
6. Long Island	30,930

These stations are to be linked with Port Blair and provision of equipment at Port Blair at a total capital cost of Rs. 89,059/- has been made for the purpose.

(c) and (d). During 1969-70, 3 post offices are proposed to be opened. Three extra departmental branch post offices are proposed to be vested with Insurance and Savings Bank powers. Additional letter boxes are proposed to be planted at three places.

Vocational Training for Labour

6656. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to impart vocational training to the unskilled labour to make them skilled workers for absorption in industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT

JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, vocational training is already being imparted under the Craftsmen Training Schemes throughout the country.

(b) (i) *Craftsmen Training Scheme in Institutes.* Boys and girls in the age group of 15 and 25 are admitted in 30 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades. The training is free and stipends are also awarded to the deserving candidates. Duration of training is one to two years. The training is at present being imparted in 356 Industrial Training Institutes which have a total capacity of 1,46,788 seats.

(ii) *Training of apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961.* Training is imparted in 50 designated trades in the industries. Duration of training is three or four years depending upon the trade. Stipends are awarded to all the apprentices.

Installation of Computer-Controlled Telephone Exchange

6657. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to install a computer-controlled telephone exchange in the country;

(b) if so, what will be the approximate cost of the exchange; and

(c) when the exchange is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Telecommunication Research Centre of the Posts and Telegraph Department is developing an electronic telephone Exchange. The control equipment of this exchange is a central processor which works on the same principles as an electronic computer.

(b) As the project is under development it is not possible at this stage to give any estimate about the cost of the exchange.

(c) It is expected that the prototype of the telephone exchange will be put on field trial early in 1971.

Change in News Timings

6658. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the time table for news broadcast from the All India Radio as well as from its different stations;

(b) if so, what are the changes made; and

(c) the benefit of such changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The time of the main Hindi news bulletin in the morning has been changed from 8.15 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. and morning English bulletin from 8.00 A.M. to 8.15 A.M. Time of the main Hindi bulletin in the evening has been changed from 8-15 P.M. to 8.45 P.M. The time of the main evening English bulletin remains the same, namely 9.00 P.M. These changes have been made effective from the 8th December, 1968.

(c) These changes have been made in order to give equal importance to Hindi and English bulletins.

Conversion of Rationing Depots in Delhi into Fair Price Shop

6659. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the names of Rationing Depots in Delhi have been changed to Fair Price Shops and

(b) the reasons for such a change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). On the conversion of statutory rationing into informal rationing in Delhi the legal terminology for ration shops has been changed from authorised retail distributors to fair price shops.

राजस्थान के अकाल पीड़ित अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के परिवारों को सहायता

6660. श्री प० ला० बाबूवाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में पड़े भारी अकाल से पीड़ित परिवारों को विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों को, वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). यह सहायता बिना किसी जात पात के भेद-भाव से दी जा रही है और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्य भी शेष सभी प्रभावित जनसंख्या के साथ इससे लाभ उठा रहे हैं। 26 फरवरी, 1969 को सभा के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में राजस्थान में किए जा रहे सहायता उपायों के बारे में विस्तृत व्योरा दिया गया है।

राजस्थान में सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

6661. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अब तक किन-किन स्थानों पर सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें चालू योजना में यह व्यवस्था करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या कोटा भी इस सूची में सम्मिलित है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर से सीधे डायल घुमाकर दिल्ली की टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) जयपुर में एक ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की योजना है जिसके चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के शीघ्र बाद तैयार होने की संभावना है। जोधपुर, बीकानेर, उदयपुर, अजमेर और कोटा को इस ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज के जरिये सीधे डायरिंग के जाल से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है। स्थानीय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का स्वचलीकरण और सहपुरीय तथा सूक्ष्मतरंग लाइनों की व्यवस्था होने पर जो कि आवश्यक वित्तीय साधनों और विदेशी मुद्रा के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है, इन स्थानों पर उत्तरोत्तर इस सुविधा का विस्तार किया जाएगा।

(ग) कोटा इस सूची में शामिल है। यहां इस समय एक करचल एक्सचेंज है और इसका स्वचलीकरण करने की योजना पर कार्य हो रहा है। नये स्वचालित एक्सचेंज के चौथी योजना के अन्त तक चालू होने की संभावना है। एक सूक्ष्मतरंग लाइन पर लंबी दूरी के परिपथों की व्यवस्था करने की योजना भी बनाई गई है। आशा है कि इन योजनाओं से कोटा में चौथी योजना के शीघ्र बाद सीधी ट्रंक डायरिंग उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जयपुर (राजस्थान) में सेना के लिए पृथक् टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6662. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जयपुर में सेना के लिये एक पृथक् टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) उस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन खर्च होगा;

(घ) क्या अन्य स्थानों पर भी ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) जी नहीं। तथापि अन्य किसी भी टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ता की तरह उनके लिए भी एक निजी शाखा एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) लगभग एक महीने में।

(ग) लगभग 90,000 रुपये।

(घ) और (ङ). जी हां। उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ही इनकी व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

Installation of Computer Machine at Taratala, Calcutta

6663. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: (a) whether on the 21st January, 1969 the management of Indian Oxygen have installed a

computer machine at the Taratala (Calcutta) Head Office of the Company;

(b) whether workers and employees of the company have not been consulted in this regard;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the number of employees who will be rendered surplus due to the installation of the computer machine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The Department of Labour and Employment have no information. The Government of West Bengal have been addressed and the information when received will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund

6664. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amount of Employees' Provident Fund arrears in respect of unexempted establishments industry-wise and State-wise from 1966-67 to 1968-69, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION. (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, an autonomous Organisation under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and is not primarily the concern of the Government of India. The information obtained from the Organisation is furnished in the two statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-795 /69]

कुछ कोयला खानों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

6665. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला खान

मालिकों से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बहुत बड़ी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 31 मार्च, 1969 को कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनसे बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद): कोयला खानों के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों के प्रशासन का काम कोयला खान भविष्य निधि और बोनस योजना अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित न्यासियों के बोर्ड का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(क) और (ख). 31 मार्च, 1969 तक की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। 31 मार्च, 1968 को कुल बकाया राशि 4,42,12,046 रु० थी।

(ग) और (घ). निधि ने बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए कुछ बकायादार नियोजकों के विरुद्ध उक्त अधिनियम में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार अभियोजन और प्रमाण-पत्र के मामलों के रूप में कानूनी कार्यवाही की है। निधि सम्बन्धी न्यासियों के बोर्ड की वसूली समिति भी बकाया राशि की शीघ्र वसूली के लिए मामलों की जांच कर रही है और कुछ मामलों में कोयलाखानों के मालिकों को बकाया राशि किश्तों में चुकाने को अनुमति दी गई है।

अनाज की कीमतें

6666. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अच्छी फसल होने के कारण कई राज्यों में खुले बाजार में

अनाज की कीमतें कम हो गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों (1967-1969) के कीमतों के तुलनात्मक आँकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या खुले बाजार में कीमतों के गिर जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार राशन की सरकारी दुकानों पर बेचे जाने वाले अनाज की कीमतों को कम करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) आरम्भिक मौसमी गिरावट के बाद हाल ही में खरीफ अनाजों के मूल्यों में आम तौर पर बढ़ोतरी का रुख आया है। नई फसल की आमद के कारण गेहूँ के मूल्यों में मामूली गिरावट आयी है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-796/69]

(ग) और (घ). सरकारी स्रोतों से दिए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य बिना लाभ बिना हानि के आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। सरकार का खुले बाजार में मूल्यों की बढ़ोतरी तथा गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति का अनुसरण करने के लिए मूल्यों में संशोधन करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा पास की गई हिन्दी फिल्में

6667. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 से अब तक केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा कितनी हिन्दी फिल्में पास की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा पास की गई कुछ फिल्मों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों

में राज्य सरकारों ने मुकदमे दायर किये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस-किस राज्य ने किन-किन फिल्मों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें दायर किये और उन फिल्मों के निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा न्यायालयों द्वारा उनमें क्या निर्णय दिया गया ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (इ० कु० गुजराल) (क) 1 जनवरी, 1967 से 28 फरवरी, 1969 की अवधि में केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड द्वारा हिन्दी की 168 फीचर फिल्मों पास की गई थीं।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित प्रशासनों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

'Goraksha' Agitation

6668. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarvada-liya Goraksha Samiti propose to launch shortly an all India agitation in support of its demand for a total ban on cow slaughter; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) Reports have appeared in the press from time to time to the effect that agitation will be launched in support of a total ban on cow slaughter by Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti. Government have, however, not received any communication in this regard from the Samiti directly.

(b) Government are anxious that Samiti representatives on the Cow Protection Committee should cooperate with the Committee in submitting its report, instead of thinking of agitation.

मद्रास पत्तन में हड़ताल

6669. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास पत्तन के मजदूरों ने मार्च के आरम्भ में हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) इन मांगों के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या मजदूरों के साथ कोई समझौता हो गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा भाजाद) : (क) मद्रास गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड द्वारा नियोजित लगभग 300 गोदी श्रमिक 28 फरवरी, 1969 को तीसरी पारी से हड़ताल पर चले गये। सहानुभूति में, 800 सूचीबद्ध श्रमिकों ने भी उसी दिन तीसरी पारी से हड़ताल कर दी। मद्रास के प्रादेशिक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), की मध्यस्थता से यह हड़ताल 2 मार्च, 1969 को तीसरी पारी से समाप्त हो गई।

(ख) श्रमिकों की मांग मद्रास के प्रादेशिक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के उस निर्णय की कथित अनुचित क्रियान्वित के बारे में थी जो मद्रास पत्तन में नौभरकों द्वारा अनियत श्रमिकों के रोजगार के बारे में था।

(ग) और (घ). मद्रास के प्रादेशिक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ने सम्बंधित पक्षों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया और उनकी मध्यस्थता से हड़ताल समाप्त की गई तथा उनके सामने 3 मार्च, 1969 को एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये।

• (ङ) समझौते की शर्तें ये हैं :

(1) यह स्वीकार किया जाता है कि मद्रास नौभरक एसोसियेशन, मद्रास द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले अनियत पूल के श्रमिक 1968 में संशोधित मद्रास अपंजीकृत गोदी श्रमिक (रोजगार का विनियमन) योजना, 1957 के अन्तर्गत सूचीबद्ध किये जायेंगे।

(2) खण्ड (1) के प्रयोजन के लिए मद्रास नौभरक तथा सूचीबद्ध गोदी श्रमिकों के प्रशासनिक निकाय मद्रास गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड से उक्त योजना में समुचित संशोधन करके निम्न श्रेणियों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए प्रार्थना करेगा और तदनुसार भारत सरकार के श्रम तथा रोजगार मंत्रालय को सम्बोधित किया जायेगा।

1—पर्यवेक्षक।

2—सभी श्रेणियों के क्लर्क।

3—चौकीदार।

4—बढ़ई।

5—मेहतरानियां।

6—टोकरियों की मरम्मत करने वाले।

7—मजदूर जिनमें गियर बांटने वाले मजदूर, प्रसीवक और निशान लगाने वाले मजदूर शामिल हैं — जैसा कि दिनांक 30-7-68 के समझौते के ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित है। मद्रास के प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) द्वारा ज्ञापन

में उल्लिखित मजदूरों की संस्था की जांच की जायेगी और उसे अन्तिमरूप दिया जायगा।

(3) उपयुक्त खण्ड (2) में उल्लिखित वर्गों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए जब तक योजना में संशोधन होता है, तब तक के लिए यह स्वीकार किया जाता है कि संबंधित श्रमिक इन सभी लाभों को प्राप्त करेंगे, जिन्हें सूची-बद्ध श्रमिक 3 मार्च, 1969 से पाने के अधिकारी हैं।

(4) उपयुक्त समझौते को दृष्टि में रखकर, संबंधित पक्ष एतद्द्वारा 30-7-1968 को हुए समझौते को समाप्त करना और मद्रास के प्रादेशिक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के दिनांक 5-11-1968 के निर्णय को रद्द करना स्वीकार करते हैं।

Quality of Imported Foodgrains.

6670. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of wheat and milo imported from U.S.A., Canada and Australia is not good; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to import foodgrains of good quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Branch Post Offices opened in Madubani Sub-division

6671. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Branch Post Offices have been opened in Madhubani Sub-division in Darbhanga District in Bihar between January-March, 1969;

(b) if so, how many and at what places; and

(c) if not, how many cases are under consideration in Madhubani Sub-division as a whole, and for what places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) Yes.

(b) Two: at villages Dulha and Chichri-Kanungo.

(c) In addition, proposals for opening of post offices at Shehpur, Kalna, Sukhbari, Thenth, Dahuli, Chatra, Kakna and Banigara are under consideration. Proposals for opening of post offices at Dumra, Champa and Darima have been Sanctioned at the request of the interested parties subject to recovery of a non-returnable contribution against the prospective loss. These will be opened as soon as the amounts are credited.

Sinking of Tubewells in West Bengal for Irrigation Purposes

6672. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep tubewells sunk for irrigation purposes in West Bengal, between the 21st February, 1968 and the 21st February, 1969;

(b) the total amount of money spent for the purpose;

(c) the share of the central loans and grants in the total expenditure;

(d) the number of tubewells being run on electricity and diesel oil separately;

(e) how many of the deep tubewells were sunk before electricity to work them was made

available; and

(f) the proportion of the cultivated area served by deep tubewells irrigation scheme in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a), (b) and (d) to (f). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) The State Government are eligible for Central assistance under the broad heads of developments like 'Agricultural Production' 'Minor Irrigation' etc. and not schemewise. Since 1-4-1967 upto the end of 1968-69 the approved pattern of financial assistance by the Government of India to the State Governments for 'Minor Irrigation' provided for 60% loan and 15% grant on the over-all outlay approved for each State, subject to the actual expenditure.

Broadcasting code for Ministers using Radio Stations

6673. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated discussions with the different State Governments where new Governments have been formed as a result of mid-term elections in regard to the procedure to be followed by the State Ministers while broadcasting from the AIR Stations located in these States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the different State Governments in this regard and whether any agreed formula could be arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Drinking Water in Asansol Sub-Division

6674. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Mines Welfare Fund has any scheme for the formation of a Water Board in Asansol on the lines of Water Board in Jharia-Dhanbad; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken to supply adequate quantity of water in Asansol coal-mines concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No. The formation of Water Board is a matter which falls in the State sphere. However, an integrated water supply Scheme for Asansol area/has been prepared, and is being executed, by the Government of West Bengal. The Scheme is being financed partly by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund.

Appointment of Indian Army Postal Service Persons in Civil Posts

6675. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ex-Combatant Havildar Clerks of the Indian Army Postal Service who were appointed to Civil posts as clerks in the Indian Postal Department were not allowed the same concessions and benefits extended to the Ex-Temporary Employees of the Military Accounts Department, in the matter of fixation of pay, on appointment as clerks in Civil posts in the Indian Postal Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected

and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha later on.

Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam

6676. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount due to the Kerala State from Central Government as arrears of Central assistance for the construction of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reason for not paying yearly;

(c) whether the Kerala Government have reminded for this;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to pay the arrears immediately; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Total Rs. 69,87,455 (Rs. 63,28,439 grant Rs. 6,59,016 loan)

Year-wise breakup :

1966-67	Rs. 13,18,033 (50% grant, 50% loan)
1967-68	Rs. 16,69,422 (100% grant)
1968-69	Rs. 40,00,000 (100% grant)

(b) to (e). During the Third Five Year Plan, the scheme for "Provision of landing and berthing facilities at Minor Ports" was a State scheme, with a pattern of financial assistance of 50% loan and 50% grant made available as part of the over-all assistance for Agriculture schemes. Accordingly the Government of Kerala had powers to sanction the scheme both administratively and technically. The project was sanctioned by the

State Government in 1962 and the work was commenced. Subsequent to the Third Plan period the scheme of provision of landing and berthing facilities at Minor Ports was taken up as a Centrally-Sponsored scheme under a pattern of assistance of 50% loan and 50% grant for 1966-67, which was revised to 100% grant in the next two annual plans. Works taken over for implementation under Central or Centrally-sponsored schemes are reviewed for approval and issue of sanctions under the relevant scheme. The work was accordingly reviewed in consultation with the Government of Kerala and sanctions were issued in July, 1968. A statement of expenditure incurred by the State Government was obtained in November, 1968 and the amount due as grant were paid in March, 1969. A sum of Rs. 6,59,016 towards the expenditure incurred by the State Government in 1966-67 has not been paid as there was no budget provision under the relevant head during 1968-69. It is proposed to make this payment during the current financial year.

Fishing Harbour Facilities in Cochin Port Area

6677. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have requested the sanction of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for the investigation work in connection with the setting up of Fishing Harbour facilities in the Cochin Port area;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had made a request in September, 1968 for sanction of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for the purpose of carrying out investigations in the

Cochin Port area with a view to drawing up plans for provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels. The proposals were examined in consultation with the Government of Kerala and the Cochin Port Trust. The Government of Kerala thereafter furnished in December, 1968, detailed estimates in connection with the investigation. The Estimates were examined and a sanction order for Rs. 1.75 lakhs was issued on 14th March, 1969.

राजस्थान में नदीती में भूमिगत पानी का सर्वेक्षण

6678. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में सर्वाई माधोपुर की नदीती तथा बामनवास तहसीलों में भूमिगत पानी के स्तर का पता लगाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप पता लगे भूमिगत पानी के संसाधनों का लाभ उठाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सर्वेक्षण सावधानी पूर्वक नहीं किया गया है : और

(ङ) क्या पुनः सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ङ). राजस्थान सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions

6679. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Minister of Cooperation, Shri S. K. Dey, has suggested on behalf of the All India Panchayati Parishad that a high level study team be appointed by some neutral agency on the lines of the Committee on Plan Projects to make an objective study of the achievements and failures of the Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(b) if so, what are the views of the Government about the functioning of those organisations and Government's reaction to the suggestion made by the Panchayati Parishad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Panchayati Raj institutions are, by and large, functioning in the country satisfactorily. The suggestion of the All India Panchayat Parishad is under consideration.

चांदनी चौक दिल्ली में टेलीफोन केंद्र

6680. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक क्षेत्र में एक नया टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस टेलीफोन केन्द्र को मेजेस्टिक सिनेमा के निकट उस छापेखाने के स्थान पर जो गत कई वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिये कोई वैकल्पिक स्थान ढूँढने हेतु भी कोई प्रयास किया गया था ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को बेरोज़गार होने से तथा व्यापार संस्थानों के स्थानान्तरण

को रोका जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). जी हां। पुरानी दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक क्षेत्र के निकट एक नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए मेजेस्टिक सिनेमा के निकट एक भूखंड का अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव भी है। इस समय इस स्थान पर कुछ परिवार रहते हैं और कुछ दुकानें तथा छापेखाने भी स्थित हैं। दिल्ली के इस महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र में व्यापारिक तथा आर्थिक गतिविधियों के दीर्घकालीन विकास के लिए पुरानी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में टेलीफोनों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए चांदनी चौक के निकट टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जाना अत्यावश्यक है। डाक-तार विभाग इसके लिए काफी असें से समुचित भूखंड की खोज में था। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में कोई खाली स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण विभाग को अब तक अपने प्रयत्नों में सफलता नहीं मिली और इसके फलस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन के विकास पर बुरा असर पड़ा है और इस क्षेत्र की प्रतीक्षा सूची बहुत लम्बी हो गई है।

विभिन्न पहलुओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए मेजेस्टिक सिनेमा के पास के स्थान की स्वीकृति दी है। यहां खाली स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण यह कुछ हद तक अपरिहार्य है कि इस जगह रहने वाले लोगों को यहां से हटाकर किसी अन्य स्थान पर ले जाया जाए।

दिल्ली के समुचित विकास के लिए इस योजना के महत्व को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस भूमि के अधिग्रहण की कार्रवाई की आगे पैरवी जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Defective Bull-Dozers Supplied by U.S.S.R.
For Nagarjuna Sagar Project**

* 6681. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bulldozers supplied by the U. S. S. R. for the Nagarjunasagar Project were defective and not in consistent with the terms of agreement;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with U. S. S. R.; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of U. S. S. R. thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The bull-dozers and graders imported from U. S. S. R. for the Nagarjunasagar Project developed troubles and defects noticed after operation. The agent for Russian machinery also did not fulfil completely the conditions of the contract for the supply of machinery. The matter was taken up with the agent and he had not fully discharged his liabilities. The Government has appointed a Committee to enquire into the matter and give its recommendations. As soon as the recommendations are known, further appropriate action will be taken.

**Problems of Chronically Drought
Affected Areas**

6682. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council had decided that the chronically drought-affected areas would be dealt with as one of the special problems of the States concerned and 10 per cent of the total central assistance to the States would be earmarked for such special problems; and

(b) if so, whether this decision means that there will be no special central assistance

for drought-affected areas over and above the plan assistance to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, in so far as development plan schemes are concerned.

The State Government will, however, be eligible for assistance outside the State Plan ceilings for meeting the natural calamities for which separate patterns of assistance have been evolved.

Suger Mill at Banmankhe

6683. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Co-operative Sugar Mill at Banmankhe in Purnea District has gone in production;

(b) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation loan has been advanced to make up the deficit; and

(c) whether Government propose to open a Sugar Mill in public sector in the Rajpur Canel area preferably at Bhaptiabi or Supaul in Saharsa District (North Bihar) to open a new hope for the cane growers in the Kosi belt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In accordance with its policy of providing 60-65% of block loans to Co-operative Sugar Factories, the I. F. C. has already sanctioned Rs. 90 lakhs to the Purnea Co-operative Sugar Factory of which Rs. 70 lakhs have been advanced so far. Arrangements to the satisfaction of I. F. C. for meeting the deficit, if any, in the resources of the society to meet the capital expenditure under the scheme will have to be made by

the State Government as per the undertaking given by them to the I.F.C.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government.

बिहार में मोतीपुर, चकिया तथा मोतिहारी में चीनी मिलें

6684. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन्ना उत्पादन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मोतीपुर चीनी मिल के गन्ना उत्पादन क्षेत्र में तथा चकिया और मोतिहारी क्षेत्रों में कितने नलकूप लगाये गये हैं तथा उन से कितने प्रतिशत भूमि पर सिंचाई की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इससे केवल मिल मालिकों को सहायता मिली है तथा किसानों को कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है;

(ग) यदि इससे किसानों को भी लाभ हुआ है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि क्षेत्र में जितने नलकूप लगाये गये हैं वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (च). राज्य सरकार से अभी तक जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और विवरण प्राप्त होते ही सभापटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

मोतीपुर, चकिया तथा मोतिहारी में चीनी के कारखाने :

6685. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोतीपुर, चकिया तथा मोतिहारी की चीनी मिलों में उपकर की बकाया राशि कब से देय है;

(ख) उसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मोतीपुर के चीनी कारखाने ने गन्ना-उपकर की आय से गन्ने की ढुलाई के लिए सड़कों के निर्माण की मांग की सदा उपेक्षा की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो मोतीपुर चकिया तथा मोतिहारी के चीनी कारखानों द्वारा कितनी सड़कें बनाई गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मोतीपुर और मोतिहारी चीनी मिलों से 31-3-1968 तक की अवधि के लिए और सभी तीनों चीनी मिलों से 31-3-1969 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए उपकर की बकाया राशि लेनी है ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार द्वारा मोतीपुर और मोतिहारी चीनी मिलों से मूराजस्व के बकाये की भांति 31-3-1968 तक बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए साटिफिकेट कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है । मोतीपुर के मामले में कार्यवाही अन्तिम आदेशों के कारण लम्बित है और मोतिहारी के मामले में बकाये की राशि का किस्तों में भुगतान

करने के लिए आदेश जारी किए गए हैं और मिल भुगतान कर रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं। गन्ना 'उपकर की राशि बिहार सरकार को मिलती है। प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

फसल काटने तथा उसे बटोरने की मशीनें

6686. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्यम दर्जे के तथा छोटे किसानों के लिये श्रम तथा समय बचाने वाली ऐसी मशीनें बनाने अथवा उनका आयात करने का सरकार का विचार है जिनसे उनको अपनी फसल तथा खाद्य पदार्थ पछोरने, तैयार करने तथा बटोरने में सहायता मिल सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). देश में पहले ही बड़ी संख्या में फर्में पछोरने, साफ करने आदि के लिए मशीनें बनाने में लगी हुई हैं और साथ ही बटोरने यथा बोरियां बन्द करने और उनको सिलने का भी कार्य कर रही हैं। नये औजारों को, जैसे कि रीपर-बाइण्डरस्, कम्बाइन हार्वेस्टरस् आदि हैं, बनाने का कार्य शुरू करने की दृष्टि से सरकार नमूने के तौर पर प्रदर्शन, विकास तथा उत्पादन के लिये उनके आयात की अनुमति दे रही है।

खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में गिरावट

6687. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री फिकर सिंह :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री द० रा० परमार :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री बेवेन सेन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य इस हद तक गिर रहे हैं कि उत्पादकों को उत्पादन लागत भी नहीं मिल रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य इस हद तक गिर जाने से कृषि के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्मित वस्तुओं तथा कृषि उपकरणों के मूल्य खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों के अनुपात से कम नहीं किये गये हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) खरीफ के अनाजों के मूल्यों में कुछ आरम्भिक मौसमी गिरावट आयी थी लेकिन हाल ही में बढ़ोतरी का रूख आया है। मंडियों में नई फसल की आमद से गेहूँ के मूल्यों में मामूली गिरावट आयी है। तथापि, उत्पादकों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लाभकारी अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य दिलाने का आश्वासन दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) से (ङ). कृषि औजार तथा मशीनों का बिक्री मूल्य अधिकांशतः इस्पात के चल रहे मूल्यों पर निर्भर करता है । औजार निर्माताओं की राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दुर्लभ इस्पात और अन्य कच्चा माल जिनकी कम सप्लाई है, सम्बन्धी ज़रूरतों पूरी कर सहायता की जाती है । टैरिफ आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर ट्रैक्टर की कीमत निर्धारित की गयी । ट्रैक्टर और बिजली से चलने वाले हल आयात शुल्क से मुक्त हैं ।

Production of Tobacco

• 6688. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of tobacco in India during the last three years ending 1967-58 and the value thereof;

(b) the share of major producing States in the aforesaid period;

(c) the quantity of virginia tobacco in the total production and of other (inferior) varieties; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the yield per acre and also the quality of our tobacco ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a)

Year	Production (mil. kgs.)			Value Rs.
	Virginia	Others	Total	
1965-66	78.2	219.5	297.7	} Not available.
1966-67	102.5	250.9	353.4	
1967-68	86.9	257.1	344.0	

(b) A statement giving the relevant information is placed on the Table of this Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—797/69]

(c) Given under part (a) above.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to improve the per acre yield of tobacco and its quality. The important among these are (i) adoption of improved cultural practices, (ii) supply of pure seeds and healthy seedlings to the cultivators, (iii) improved farm operations through package schemes, and (iv) adequate supply of inputs like fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides etc. In addition, production of v. f. c. tobacco has been taken up in light soil areas under a centrally sponsored scheme which was initiated in 1966-67.

Quarters Allotted to the Refugees in West Patel Nagar, New Delhi

6689. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of double storey quarters allotted by Government to the refugees from West Pakistan in West Patel Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) the number of such quarters in respect of which sale deeds have already been issued by Governments and the number of cases where sale deeds have not been issued;

(c) the number of cases where full payment has been made by the allottees but sale deeds have not been issued by Government, the details of such cases giving the quarter number, block number, the dates on which final payments were settled by the allottees; and

(d) the reasons for not issuing the sale deeds to the above category of allottees and the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 2410.

(b) Sale deeds in respect of 1545 quarters have been issued. Sale deeds in respect of 865 quarters are yet to issue.

(c) Payments have been received from the allottees of 125 quarters in West Patel

Nagar on different dates, as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT—789/69]. Sale deeds have not been issued in these cases as yet.

(d) Land, on which the quarters in Patel Nagar including West Patel Nagar have been constructed, was acquired by the Department of Rehabilitation from private owners. The acquisition price of land has been enhanced substantially by the Courts for the land so acquired and as a result thereof, the Department has to pay much higher compensation than what had been originally provided for as being charged from the allottees in these colonies. The revised price to be charged from the allottees is being worked out and the allottees will be issued the sale deeds after they have thus settled full and final payment for the quarters.

Deaths in Famine Labour Camp in Rajasthan

6690. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that seventeen persons died at Bhaleri village famine labour camp in Churu District in Rajasthan between the 20th February and the 2nd March, 1969 due to supply of unhygienic water and rotten foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked for any report into this incident from the Rajasthan Government; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avoid such happenings in other famine camps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have reported that 17 persons had died in Bhaleri Relief Camp in the district of Churu. Of these 14 died of gastroenteritis and one each of diarrhoea,

fever and child birth. The State Government have stated that these deaths were not caused by the supply of unhygienic water and rotten foodgrains. The State Government have further stated that preventive measures were being adopted and drinking water wells were being disinfected. The relief camps were being regularly visited by Medical and Health Department Officers and interns from Medical Colleges. Auxiliary Health Workers and Compounders had been posted to camps with a large labour force. Sufficient quantities of medicines had also been arranged. The State Government recently appointed a Committee consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Chief Engineer, Public Health, and the Director of Health Services. Rajasthan, to visit the areas from which reports of outbreak of gastro-enteritis, etc. had been received and to take remedial measures.

मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाएं

6691. श्री राम स्वरूप : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में सोन तथा गंगा नदियों से पम्पों द्वारा पानी ले जा कर क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए धन मांगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार भी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि जिला मिर्जापुर में सोन नदी से किसी उठाव सिंचाई योजना के लिए कोई मांग नहीं की गई है। गंगा नदी से भी किसी उठाव सिंचाई योजना के लिए कोई पृथक मांग नहीं की गई है। गंगा नदी से सम्बन्धित ऐसी योजनायें उपयुक्तता अनुसार उठाव सिंचाई योजनाओं के नियतनों में से क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

आरक्षित घोषित किये गये पशु तथा पक्षी

6692. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने किन किन पशुओं और पक्षियों को आरक्षित घोषित किया हुआ है;

(ख) क्या बर्फीले क्षेत्रों के पशुओं को भी उनमें शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन कौन से पशु हैं और उन्हें आरक्षित घोषित करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा संरक्षण प्राप्त पशुओं और पक्षियों के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. भारतीय शेर
2. चीता
3. गंडा
4. कश्मीरी बारहसिंगा
5. ब्रो एन्टीलिरेड हिरन
6. छोटा सूअर
7. महान् भारतीय सारस
8. बैजनी सिर वाली बत्ख
9. श्वेत पंख वाली जंगली बत्ख
10. जंगली भैंसा
11. काला हिरन
12. चिंकारा
13. हस्तिमकर, और लेदरी टरटाइल
14. हाथी
15. मगरमच्छ
16. भोर
17. तितलियां
18. भारतीय अजगर

19. चितकबरा तेंदुआ
20. चतुरभ्रुंग कृष्ण सारमृग
21. छोटा सुनदर कुरंग
22. भारतीय कर्दम हिरन
23. कस्तूरी हिरन
24. अफगानी जंगली बकरा
25. स्पोटिड लिजांग
26. जंगली भेड़
27. लैसर पांडा
28. सुनहरी बिल्ली
29. मारवल बिल्ली
30. इस्टर्न पैंगोलियन
31. सुनहरी लंगूर
32. कलंगीदार चकोर
33. हिम तेंदुआ
34. सफेद बाघ
35. मटमेले घन्बे वाली बिल्ली
36. काराकल
37. भारतीय जंगली गधा
38. गवाज (मिश्मी गवाज)
39. बाघ

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी राज्यों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सोयाबीन तेल का आयात

6693. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अथवा अन्य प्रकार से कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य का सोयाबीन तेल का आयात किया ;

(ख) क्या देश में मूंगफली की कीमतों में अत्याधिक वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये इस तेल का आयात किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस आयात के फलस्वरूप मूंगफली के तेल की कीमतों में कमी हुई है; और

(घ) इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में सोयाबीन के तेल के आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह आयात कब तक जारी रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क)

वर्ष *	मात्रा (मीटरी टन) में	केवल भाड़ा तथा बीमा सहित लागत (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1966	31,275	8.00
1967	87,119	17.89
1968	68,310	12.11

(ख) सोयाबीन के तेल का आयात मुख्यतः खाने योग्य देसी तेलों की कमी को पूरा करने हेतु किया जा रहा है।

(ग) आयातित तेलों के स्टार्कों की मौजूदगी से खाने योग्य देसी तेलों के मूल्यों को नीचे रखने अथवा अन्य कारणों के प्रभाव से मूल्यों में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को दबाने में सहायता मिलती है।

(घ) लगभग एक लाख मीटरी टन। देश में खाने योग्य तेलों के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करते हुए आयात जारी रखा जा सकता है।

बीड़ी उद्योग, सागर (म० प्र०)

6694. श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीड़ी उद्योग के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी तथा आयकर के रिकार्डों में प्रति 1,000 बीड़ियों पर लगभग 20 पैसे लाभ दिखाया जाता है जब कि वास्तव में प्रति 1,000 बीड़ियों पर 1 से 2 रुपये तक लाभ होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सागर के बीड़ी उद्योग में प्रबन्धकों को, उनके कच्चे माल, श्रमिकों पर होने वाले व्यय और अन्य खर्चों को, ध्यान में रखते हुए, बीड़ी की बिक्री से कुल कितना लाभ हुआ ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) (क) से (ग)। यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Central Arid Zone Research Institute and
Central Desert Development Board,
Rajasthan

6695. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Arid Zone Research Institute and the Central Desert Development Board in Rajasthan have not been able to make much progress due to lack of funds; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE): (a) No. The Central Arid Zone
Research Institute, Jodhpur, has not suffered

for lack of funds in conducting its programme of work with the help of the existing resources including the staff. There were no restrictions or austerity cuts imposed on the utilization of funds for a satisfactory working of the Institute.

The Desert Development Schemes originally drawn up were intended to be restricted to the existing Community Development Blocks. The Central Desert Development Board agreed that schemes which were worth taking need not be confined to the limits of one block in each State. It was accordingly decided to take up schemes for investigation of groundwater resources, development of sheep and wool, supply of drinking water and the development of pasture and fodder resources in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. Schemes costing Rs. 10 crores prepared by the Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments were therefore recommended for sanction. In the meantime, however, it was decided by a Committee of the National Development Council to take up work in the desert areas as a Central sector scheme instead of a centrally-sponsored one. Accordingly, it has now been decided to take up specified items of work depending on the suitability of the area selected in compact and well-defined areas. It was, thus, due to these discussions on the approach to the problem that it was not possible to utilize the funds provided in the budget for 1968-69.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 crores has now been agreed to for these schemes during the Fourth Plan and Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1969-70. It is hoped that these schemes will be started during this year in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Pumping Sets Operating in each State

6696. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pumping sets operating in each State for irrigation purposes on the 31st December, 1968;

(b) the number of pumping sets proposed to be energised during the Fourth Plan State-wise;

(c) the Statewise area the above sets are irrigating now or would irrigate at the end of the Fourth Plan; and

(d) the average per acre investment for providing irrigation by above pumps and by minor projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The number of pumping sets/tubewells energised in each State for irrigation purpose as on 31.12.68 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—799/69]

(b) The 4th Plan programmes of the State Governments have not yet been finalised. However it has been tentatively proposed to energise 12,455 lakh pumpsets/tubewells during the 4th Plan depending on the availability of funds. A rough estimate of the number of pumpsets proposed to be energised State-wise during the 4th Plan is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—799/69]. Final figures will be worked out after the 4th Plan proposals of the State Governments are approved.

(c) The pumpsets are usually fixed either on the banks of the rivers and streams or on dug-wells or tubewells. The latest year for which land utilisation statistics are available is 1965-66. According to these statistics the net area irrigated by wells, tubewells and other sources at the end of 1965-66 was, as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—799/69]

The figures for the area to be irrigated from various minor irrigation projects at the end of the 4th Plan have yet to be worked out, as the Plan has not been finalised so far.

(d) The minor irrigation programme comprises surface water scheme such as storage and diversion schemes, lift irrigation schemes

from rivers and streams, drainage, embankments, ahars, bundhies, rapats etc. and ground-water development schemes like wells, deepening of wells, installation of pumpsets, private and State tubewells etc. The average estimated cost of investment per acre for different types of schemes is indicated below :—

Scheme	Cost of investment per acre (gross) Rs.
Wells	1000
Boring in wells.	500
Deepening of the wells.	800
Diesel pumpsets.	600
Electric pumpsets.	400
State tubewells.	400
Private tubewells.	500 to 600
River pumping schemes.	400
Storage and diversion schemes.	800
Drainage, embankments ahars and bundhies etc.	250

Rickshaw Cooperatives

6697. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are rickshaw cooperatives in the country;

(b) if so, the total number thereof and their membership in the country at present, State-wise; and

(c) the specific steps being visualized for their development during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPA-DASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available, there were 184 Rickshaw Pullers' Cooperatives in the country at the end of June, 1967 with a membership of 8,138. A State-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in

Library. See No. LT—800/69]. Up to date information about the number of societies in the country is not available.

(c) Cooperation being a State subject, promotion of rickshaw pullers' cooperatives is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Central financial assistance will be available to the States during the IV Plan period as part of the block assistance for State Plan schemes.

Procurement Price for Wheat

6698. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered that the reduction in procurement price of wheat, as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission, will act as a disincentive to the farmers and affect the procurement target; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to revise the prices recommended by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government have considered the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. They have also taken note of the views expressed by the Chief Ministers in a Conference held on the 3rd April 1969 as well as the views expressed by the Hon. Members in this House.

(b) The Government have fixed the purchase/procurement price of all varieties of wheat other than indigenous red at Rs. 76/- per quintal. The Government will purchase at this price all quantities of wheat of fair average quality offered for sale. The State Government will fix the price for indigenous red variety of wheat in consultation with the Central Government as was done last year.

Employees State Insurance Scheme for Dock Workers

6699. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITA-

TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dock Workers' Advisory Committee has suggested that the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Scheme should be made applicable to dock workers; and

(b) if so, decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Dock Workers' Advisory Committee at its meeting held in Cochin on 21.3.1969 considered this question and decided that each Dock Labour Board will examine this question with reference to the conditions prevailing in that Board. It was also agreed that those Dock Labour Boards which wanted to administer their medical schemes directly would be free to do so.

सागर में बीड़ी उद्योग का विकेन्द्रीकरण

6700. श्री रामसिंह अयरबाल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीड़ी उद्योग के सागर जिले में केन्द्रित होने के कारण बीड़ी मजदूरों की दशा बहुत दयनीय हो गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार बीड़ी उद्योग के विकेन्द्रीकरण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ।

राज्यों में बहु-फसल कार्यक्रम

6701. श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य के कम से कम दो जिलों में बहु-फसल कार्यक्रम लागू करने का

प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसे इसी वर्ष लागू किया जायेगा अथवा बाद में ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रयोजन के लिये चुने गये जिलों के नाम क्या हैं और यदि अभी तक किसी जिले का चुनाव नहीं किया गया है तो यह चुनाव कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) बहु-फसल कार्यक्रम वर्ष 1967-68 से समस्त राज्यों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में पहले ही प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य में चुने जाने वाले जिलों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चितता नहीं है । इस कार्यक्रम को राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के उन सभी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जाना है जहां पर सिंचाई के पर्याप्त साधन हैं या जहां पर निश्चित वर्षा होती है ।

(ख) जानकारी मांगी गई है और राज्य सरकार से उत्तर प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Bonus to Employees of South Indian Voscose Company in Tamilnadu

6702. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Indian Voscose Company in Tamilnadu has paid any bonus to the workers for the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantum paid each year;

(c) whether any bonus dispute is pending; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to settle it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The matter falls in the State sphere. The Central Government have no information on the subject.

Radio Station for Students in Delhi

6703. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio is setting up a radio station in Delhi for students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected cost of the same and the time by which this new radio station will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). No new radio station is being set up for this purpose. However, it is planned to use one of the existing channels of All India Radio, Delhi, for organising a special service for youth in the age group 15—30. Details of the Scheme are being worked out.

Staff Artistes of A. I. R., Imphal

6704. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important staff artistes of A. I. R., Imphal who have been bearing the brunt of producing all sorts of programme in Manipuri have been representing for revision of their status, scale of pay and for appointment as Assistant Producers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Some representations from the Staff Artistes of A. I. R., Imphal have been received for the revision of their scale of pay, status etc.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Grievances of Staff of A.I.R., Imphal

6705. SHRI M. MECHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1460 on the 20th November, 1968 regarding grievances of staff of A. I. R. station, Imphal and state:

(a) whether the matter referred to in part (b) thereof has since been examined and decision taken;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

News About Missing Kanhoj Angre's Craft

6706. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio Broadcast a news regarding the alleged missing of Kanhoji Angre's craft which was far from truth; and

(b) if so, who is responsible for the misleading broadcast and what action has been taken against the person concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The story of search for the rowing expedition to the Andamans was

broadcast by A. I. R. on February 12 and 13, 1969 after the Chairman of the sponsoring Club reported the matter and the India Naval authorities confirmed that an IAF plane had conducted a routine search but was not able to locate the boat. A report from the Chairman of the Club was received on the 14th February, 1969 that an Indian aircraft had sighted the boat and this news and the subsequent progress of the rowboat, was duly reported in AIR's bulletins.

- (b) Does not arise.

Wheat Purchases in Haryana by Food Corporation of India

6707. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Haryana have rejected the request of the Food Corporation of India for permission to enter the State markets for wheat purchases; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). In Haryana procurement of wheat is being undertaken by the State Government through its own agency. In the matter of entrustment of work to the Corporation the Central Government has to give due regard to the views of the State Governments concerned.

भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा संस्था के अनुसंधान-कर्ताओं के लिये ऊँचे पद

6708. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सलाह तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्था ने वर्ष 1960 में मंत्रालय से अनुसंधानकर्ताओं को ऊँचे पद देने के लिए 60 नामों की सिफारिश की थी क्योंकि उनका कार्य अच्छा तथा सन्तोषजनक था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है जबकि उन्होंने वर्ष 1967 तथा 1968 में आश्वासन दिया था कि इस मामले को शीघ्र निपटारा जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सलाह, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्डे) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में अनुसंधानकर्ताओं का कोई केस अनिर्णित नहीं है। फिर भी अनुसंधान सहायक (सेलेक्शन ग्रेड) के पद के लिए पदोन्नति का विषय विचार अधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। यह विषय विचाराधीन है और इस पर निर्णय के लिए विसम्ब का यह कारण है कि विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति कुछ अतिरिक्त सूचना प्राप्त करना चाहती है जोकि संस्थान द्वारा एकत्र की जा रही है।

Suspension of Work by Workers in Motor Workshop of Delhi Milk Scheme

6709 SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers in the Motor Workshop of the Delhi Milk Scheme have suspended work for two hours on the 21st March, 1969;

(b) if so, the reason for this incident; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to avoid such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A few employees of the Transport Workshop of the scheme stopped

work for one hour and fifteen minutes only on 21.2.1969.

(b) These employees wanted postponement of trade test prescribed for recruitment to a few technical posts in the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

A. I. R. Forum For Small Scale Industries

6710. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce A.I.R. 'Forum' for the Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the benefits likely to be derived by the Small Scale Industries as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Details of the proposed service are being worked out.

U. S. Loan For Rodent Proof Warehouses

6711. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. S. Government has recently given a loan for the construction of rodent proof warehousing capacity;

(b) if so, the amount given on this account;

(c) the places where the warehouses would be constructed; and

(d) whether a warehouse would be constructed in Faizabad district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b). Rs. 2.03 crores.

- (c). 1. Delhi 12. Ranchi
2. Gwalior 13. Rourkela
3. Indore 14. Durgapur
4. Kotah 15. Keisinga
5. Allahabad 16. Sambalpur
6. Tinsukia 17. Bhadrak
7. North 18. Berhampur
Lakhimpur
8. Ahmedabad 19. Ganganagar
9. Rajkot 20. Hanumangarh
10. Marwar 21. Dhamtari
11. Surat 22. Durg

(d). Yes, Sir, but not out of these funds.

Multi-purpose Cooperative Stores

6712. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the starting of Multi-purpose Cooperative Stores for the sale of essential and consumer goods, a large number of retail traders have been affected;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has also led to unemployment among the Shop Assistants;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to provide relief to the affected traders as well as those rendered unemployed; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPA-

DASWAMY): (a) and (b). No, Sir; the consumer cooperative stores deal only in a small fraction of the total retail trade in those consumer commodities which are handled by them.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

Building of Central Jersey Farm, Himachal Pradesh

* 6713. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that buildings at Kumad in Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh were taken by the Central Government for running their Central Jersey Farm;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to shift it to some other place and if so, to which State and place;

(c) when Government purpose to hand over the Buildings back to Himachal Pradesh Administration for running its own Jersey Breeding Farm; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to give some bulls to it and the Price that is to be charged for each bull?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) On request from the State Government. The Central Jersey Farm herd has been shifted from Kumand-Katula (H. P) to Central Jersey Farm Hessarghatta (Mysore State).

(c) The Himachal Pradesh Government has been requested to take possession of Farm buildings, land and other fixtures which were vacated on 14. 2. 69. The office building of the Farm will be vacated by 31st August 1969 after final closure of the Farm.

(d) During 1968-69, before the movement of Jersey herd from Kataula Farm to Hessarghatta, 17 Jersey Farm bred bulls apart from 13 heifers and 9 cows were given to the Himachal Pradesh Government and the

prices for these bulls were charged according to the reduced price schedule fixed by the Government of India for various age groups and categories of animals.

Procurement of Foodgrains in West Bengal

6714. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have informed the Central Government that the former want to take over the procurement of foodgrains inside the State from the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Super Bazar, New Delhi

6715. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : *
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that irregularities in the functioning of the Super Bazar, New Delhi have been detected and charges of favouritism and nepotism have been levelled against the present Management of the Bazar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during 1968, more than 34 parties were given sub-contracts for the purchase of goods not with the specific approval of the Managing Board

in all cases and against the fundamental principal aim of the Bazar to buy goods directly from the producers and to give them to the consumers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Commercial Banks have been allowed to function in the Bazar without having to pay any rent for more than two-and-a half years; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction in regard to the above and whether they propose to constitute a Committee of the Parliament to go into the various irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Some of the sections and services in Super Bazar are being run under special arrangements made with suppliers and other parties, about 25 in number, on an agency or commission basis, subject to the control of the Super Bazar on quality, prices, sale and service charges. These arrangements have been made in respect of sections which were found to be uneconomical under departmental management, or which require commercial experience and expertise that is not available to the Super Bazar, or are specialized services. These sections and services constitute only a fraction of the business turnover of the Super Bazar, the vast bulk of which is directly handled and managed by the Super Bazar itself. The bye-laws of the Cooperative Store Ltd. (Super Bazar), New Delhi, provide for such arrangements, which are also within the knowledge of the Managing Committee;

(c) Yes; rent-free accommodation is part of the agreement made with this Bank in consideration of the services rendered by the Bank to meet the special requirements of the Super Bazar. Other commercial banks, which were offered similar terms and conditions, had declined to provide the requisite services. By mutual arrangement, it has now been decided that the Bank will pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5,000/- for the use of Super Bazar premises in Connaught Circus with effect from the 1st March, 1969.

(d) The Super Bazar is managed and by a Cooperative Society, (Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi) and provisions exist in Cooperative Law for audit and inspection of this Society as in the case of other cooperative societies. The question of constituting a Committee of Parliament to go into the working of the Super Bazar does not arise.

Commercial Service of AIR

6716. **SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :**
SHRI C. CHITTYBABU :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 5213 and 1197 on the 3rd April, 1969 and the 26th February, 1969, respectively and state :

(a) the total expenditure so far on the Commercial Services for A. I. R. Stations of Bombay and Calcutta, station-wise;

(b) whether Government have since drawn up a phased programme to extend the Commercial Service to other Stations of All India Radio and whether any station has since been covered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The estimated recurring expenditure is as follows :

Bombay Station	From 1-11-67 to 31-3-69
Rs. 16,13,569	
Central Sales Unit Bombay	From 1-10-68 to 31-3-69
Rs. 1,62,800	
Calcutta Station	From 1-10-68 to 31-3-69
Rs. 5,48,621	

These figures do not include capital expenditure.

(b) and (c). The Commercial Service has already been extended to Delhi and Madras-Tiruchi with effect from 1st April and 13th

April 1969 respectively. The question of further expansion of the service is under consideration.

Appointment of Deputy Press Registrar

6718. SHRI SAYYAD ALI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a post of Deputy Press Registrar has been created in the Office of the Press Registrar; and

(b) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to fill up this post ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Pending finalisation of the recruitment rules for the post in consultation with the U. P. S. C. the post has been filled in on an *ad-hoc* basis by appointment of a Central Information Service Officer.

Casual Labour in P. and T. Department

6719. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1500 to 1600 casual labourers are employed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Rs. 3 per day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of them are working for more than ten years on daily basis without any benefit of being made permanent; and

(c) if so, steps Government are taking to redress their grievances and make them permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) to (c). The information is being collected from all units in the coun-

try and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received and compiled.

वनस्पति घी बनाना

6720 श्री जगदेवर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) वनस्पति घी बनाने के लिए किन-किन तेलों का प्रयोग किया जाता है और क्या यह सच है कि आजकल उपलब्ध वनस्पति घी और दस वर्ष पूर्व उपलब्ध वनस्पति घी के स्वाद में बहुत अन्तर है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आजकल अलसी के तेल से वनस्पति घी बनाया जाता है और उसमें चर्बी भी मिलाई जाती है क्योंकि वनस्पति घी से दुग्ध आती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वनस्पति घी की शुद्धता पर कोई विशेष नियंत्रण रखने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). वनस्पति बनाने के लिये साधारणतया केवल तीन देसी तेलों अर्थात् मूंगफली, बिनौला, तिल तथा दो आयातित तेलों अर्थात् सोयाबीन तथा सूरजमुखी के तेलों के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है। कानून के अनुसार वनस्पति स्वाद तथा सूघने में प्रतिकर होना चाहिए; इस सम्बन्ध में आजकल बन रहे घी में तथा आज से दस वर्ष पूर्व निर्मित घी में कोई उल्लेखनीय अन्तर नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार पहले से ही वनस्पति तेल उत्पादन नियंत्रण आदेश, 1947 तथा खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन देश में बनाये जाने वाले वनस्पति की किस्म, संग्रहीत करने तथा बेचने पर नियंत्रण रखती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के निरीक्षक समय-समय पर कारखानों का अचानक दौरा करते हैं और

उनके वनस्पति के स्टॉक में से नमूने लेते हैं जिनका यह जानने के लिए विश्लेषण किया जाता है कि वे विहित गुण मानकों के अनुरूप हैं अथवा नहीं।

Assistance to West Bengal for Settlement of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

6721. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has asked the Central Government for allotment of funds to rehabilitate about 15,000 displaced persons who have migrated to West Bengal during the last few years from Indian enclaves in East Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that those migrants were not refugees but had left the enclaves under compelling circumstances; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government there to and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Persons who have left their places in the enclaves are not covered by the definition of displaced persons but Government has decided to provide them with rehabilitation assistance as is being given to the migrants from East Pakistan. The scheme formulated by the West Bengal Government for the rehabilitation of 766 families from these enclaves, involving and expenditure of Rs. 80.41 lakhs, has since been sanctioned.

Working of F.C.I. Through Contractors

6722. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will be Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representative of the Food Corporation of India Workers' Union have complained against the present system of carrying out the work through contractors;

(b) whether it is a fact that the system has created many problems and thousands of tonnes of foodgrains are being pilfered;

(c) whether it is a fact that some officers of the Food Corporation of India are in league with the contractors and they are trying to continue with the system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). A representation has been received from the Food Corporation of India Workers Union, Calcutta suggesting that the work in the ports and depots should be departmentalised.

(b) No, Sir. Shortage of foodgrains, if any, due to lapses on the part of contractors are recovered from them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के सिनेमाघरों द्वारा हड़ताल

6723. श्री शशि सूबण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोशन पिक्चर एसोसिएशन द्वारा 4 अप्रैल, 1969 से दिल्ली के सिनेमाघरों में हड़ताल करने के निर्णय तथा बाद से इस निर्णय को स्थगित किये जाने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं और एसोसिएशन की मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के इस निर्णय पर फिल्म शो पर मनोरंजन कर में 40% से

बढ़ा कर 60% कर दिया जाए, दिल्ली में सिनेमाघरों के मालिकों ने 4 अप्रैल, 1969 से सभी सिनेमाघरों को बन्द करने की धमकी दी थी। फिल्म उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि दिल्ली प्रशासन के कुछ उच्च अधिकारियों से मिले और मनोरंजन कर में वृद्धि के विरुद्ध अपना अभ्यावेदन दिया। उनको यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि उनके अभ्यावेदन पर उचित विचार किया जायेगा। हैड्रताल, जिसकी धमकी दी गई थी, नहीं हुई।

Report of Labour Tribunal

6724. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have since received the report of the Labour Tribunal, due in March, 1969 which was entrusted with the issue of pay-structure of employees of Times of India Group of publications consequent on the strike and the lock-out in Bennet Coleman and Company in 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The

following two issues were referred to the National Industrial Tribunal for adjudication :—

(i) Whether the non-journalist workmen of Bennett Coleman & Company Ltd., have been excluded by the Wage Board for Non-Journalists, for payment of interim relief in their recommendations notified by the Government of India in the Gazette of India dated 24th April, 1965 (Part I, Section I); if not, to what relief are the non-journalist workmen entitled ?

(ii) Whether the Bennett Coleman & Company Limited was justified in not paying wages to its workmen, both in Bombay and Delhi, during

the periods of strike commencing from the 17th February, 1967 and lock-out, declared from the 27th February, 1967 to 26th March, 1967; if not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?

The award of the National Industrial Tribunal has been received. The National Tribunal has awarded interim relief to the workers in terms of the recommendations of Non-Journalist Wage Boards but has rejected the demand for wages for the period of strike and lock-out.

(c) Does not arise.

Disparity in Prices of Foodgrains

6725. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI D. C. SHARMA : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI R. BARUA : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide disparity in the prices of foodgrains in different parts of the country due to Food Zones;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to abolish Food Zones; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is incorrect to say that there is a wide disparity in the prices of foodgrains in different parts of the country due to food zones. Some disparity in prices of foodgrains between different States is quite normal depending upon a number of factors such as the production of the particular

grain as also of the total food grains in a state during a particular year, the consumption requirements and pattern of consumption in a State, transport charges on movement of grain from surplus areas to deficit areas and other incidentals etc. Even before the imposition of movement restrictions, there was some disparity in prices between different States.

(b) and (c). The pattern of food zones is reviewed before the commencement of each crop season. Whenever there has been improvement in the availability of a particular grain, the movement restrictions have been relaxed.

Panchayat Secretaries

6726. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States and Union Territories where there are Panchayat Secretaries as Government employees acting as office functionaries of Panchayats;

(b) the scale of pay of such Panchayat Secretaries in the different States and Union Territories; and

(c) if the pay scale is not uniform from one State or Union Territory to another, the nature of the responsibility and work they are entrusted upon to discharge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY) : (a). Government employees work as Panchayat Secretaries in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and in the Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-801/69*]

Telephone Exchange at South (Orissa)

6727. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item published in the Samaj, Oriya daily of Orissa dated the 10th March, 1969 alleging difficulties faced by the people of Soro, Balasore District Orissa due to frequent mechanical defects of the Telephone exchange at Soro;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the defects;

(c) whether Government have taken any step to upgrade this exchange into a Central Battery system with fifty connections; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A news item published in 'Samaj' daily reported "frequent failure of Soro exchange".

(b) Remedial action is taken as and when defects are reported and detected.

(c) The exchange is proposed to be expanded to 50 lines, auto working in 1969-70. There is no proposal to instal manual central battery exchange.

(d) Central Battery system is not expected to be remunerative.

Techniques to Improve Milk Supply in Delhi

6728. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Aarey and Worli dairies in Bombay are in a position to handle extra supply of milk in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to apply the same technique in Delhi to improve the supply of milk in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Aarey and Worli

Dairies of the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, put together are at present having a throughput of 4,25,000 litres of milk as against the installed capacity of 6,00,000 litres of milk per day.

(b) and (c). Under the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, milk is being procured from milk pockets' (areas where milk is procured in abundance) lying in far off places and transported by road/rail for processing it in the two dairies. A number of cooperatives supply milk. The Dairy also offers remunerative price to the producer. There is a Cattle Colony at Aarey (Bombay) to which the urban milch cattle and their owners are shifted and rehabilitated.

* The technique adopted by the Delhi Milk Scheme is similar in certain respects. Milk is collected from a large area; and the price paid by D.M.S. is reasonable. But except in certain limited areas, as in Rohtak District, collection through cooperatives has not been successful. Efforts are being made in co-operation with the State Governments to organise cooperatives. Because of heavy capital cost, and the running expenditure, Government have decided against setting up a Cattle Colony on the basis of Aarey.

According to the latest comparative figures for January, 1969, D.M.S. has a daily throughput of 2,31,377 litres against its capacity of 2,55,000 litres, which works out to 90.4 per cent of the capacity as against 69.8 per cent of the capacity reached in the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme. The capacity of D.M.S. is being increased to 3,00,000 litres a day.

Loan to M/s Madan Industries Limited.

6729. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.7 lakhs to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for payment to M/s. Madan Industries Ltd., as loan to make arrangements for the recruitment of East Pakistan refugees in the industry; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The said loan was sanctioned on 25.3.1969.

(b) A loan of Rs. 66.67 lakhs had been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1963 for financing the scheme of M/s. Madan Industries Ltd. for setting up a Spinning Mill at Hastinapur (U. P.), which was then a township for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan. Consequent on the influx of new migrants from East Pakistan since January, 1964, it was decided to utilise the employment potential of the Mill for the new migrants from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma. In the context of rise in cost, M/s. Madan Industries approached Government for additional financial assistance for completion of the project. A further loan of Rs. 10.70 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for being advanced to M/s. Madan Industries. The scheme envisages training-cum-employment of about 550 new migrants and repatriates.

भारतीय वन सेवा के कर्मचारी

6730. श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पी० एल० 480 की वन गवेषणा संस्थाओं तथा वन कालेजों की योजना कब ब्योरा क्या है भारतीय वन सेवा के परीवीक्षाधीन कर्मचारियों को किन स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और इस वर्ष कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा; और

(ख) इन संस्थाओं तथा कालेजों में पढ़ाये जाने वाले विषयों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सागर (मध्य प्रदेश) में यंत्रिकृत फार्म

6731. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में एक केन्द्रीय यंत्रिकृत फार्म खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) क्या इस फार्म के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1969-70 के आय व्ययक में धन की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त फार्म पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

(घ) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि ऐसे केन्द्रीय फार्मों को छोड़ कर, जिनकी पहले स्थापना हो चुकी है या जो आयोजना की अग्रिम अवस्था में है, अभी किसी अन्य केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म की स्थापना न की जाये। इसके कारण वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी तथा उपयुक्त भूमि की तलाश करने की कठिनाइयां हैं ।

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी

6732. श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी व्यक्ति या फर्म को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मंजूरी की सूचना देते समय उसके पुराने अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन को नियमित करने के उद्देश्य से उस

व्यक्ति या फर्म से इस बारे में कोई पूछताछ की जाती है कि क्या उनके पास पहले से ही कोई अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या टेलीफोन विभाग अपने द्वारा लगाये गए अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों का कोई हिसाब नहीं रखता है;

(ग) यदि ऐसा हिसाब रखा जाता है तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति या फर्म से पूछताछ करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) टेलीफोन आवेदनों से उक्त सूचना का उत्तर प्राप्त होने के कितने दिन बाद उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिया जाता है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). अस्थायी कनेक्शनों का रिकार्ड टेलीफोन नम्बरों के अनुसार रखा जाता है। इसलिए ऐसे आवेदकों का ब्योरा आसानी से नहीं ढूँढा जा सकता जिनकी बारी नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आ चुकी है। पहले से चालू अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों को मंजूर किये गये स्थायी कनेक्शनों में बदलने के लिए आवेदकों से पूछताछ की जाती है ।

(घ) इसके लिए कोई अवधि निर्धारित नहीं है, किन्तु उत्तर प्राप्त होने के बाद (जहाँ अस्थायी कनेक्शन न दिया गया हो) कनेक्शन देने की सुविधा के अनुसार यथाशीघ्र मांग-पत्र जारी कर दिया जाता है और भुगतान की सूचना प्राप्त होने के बाद औसतन लगभग एक सप्ताह के अन्दर टेलीफोन लगा दिया जाता है ।

Delay in Installation of Sanctioned Telephone Connection in Jor Bagh, New Delhi

6733. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNI-

CATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that letters sanctioning telephone connections in the normal course from Jor Bagh Exchange, New Delhi were sent in November 1968 ;

(b) if so, the number out of them to whom telephone have since been provided ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some cases demand notes have not so far been sent and that Telephone Exchange employees are demanding gratification money from them ;

(d) the effective steps being taken by Government to provide Telephones at an early date to those who have been sanctioned telephone by paying special attention in this case ; and

(e) by which time telephone would be provided to them definitely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) 930.

(c) Demand Notes could not be issued in some cases due to non-availability of cable pairs in certain areas. The Department is however, not aware of illegal gratification having been demanded by any employee in such cases.

(d) and (e). The underground cables required for giving new telephone connections are already being laid in various areas served by the Jor Bagh Exchange and the connections are being released progressively as cable work get completed. Telephones are being regularly installed during the last three to four months and others will be progressively provided as the additional cables are laid. A majority of applicants skipped over due to technical non-feasibility are likely to be provided with telephones during the next two to three months.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

6734. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में सामान्य पुंज में से टेलीफोन आवंटन सम्बन्धी प्रतीक्षा में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं और उस सूची में उनके नाम कब से दर्ज हैं ;

(ख) विभिन्न टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हैं जिन्होंने इसके लिए क्रमशः गत 10 वर्ष और 5 वर्ष से आवेदन दे रखे हैं ; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों को कब तक टेलीफोन दिये जाने की की सम्भावना है ।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) 'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' से इतर प्रतीक्षा-सूची

एक्सचेंज संख्या जहाँ तक कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं ।

1	2	3
21	2767	मार्च, 1964
22	12732	मार्च, 1958
26	7206	दिसम्बर, 1957
27	3366	दिसम्बर, 1957
39	1045	मार्च, 1964
4	2971	दिसम्बर, 1954
56	8529	जून, 1959
58	3267	जून, 1959
62	1567	28 अगस्त, 1958
7	5919	7 अगस्त, 1958
61	1366	7 अगस्त, 1958
81	578	सितम्बर, 1966
85	1102	जनवरी, 1965

1	2	3
82	192	जुलाई 1962
83	207	दिसम्बर 1963
86	183	8 जनवरी, 1969
87	59	मई, 1968
88	114	सितम्बर 1966
89	108	मार्च, 1969
—	बादली 61	नवम्बर 1966
कुल 52341		

(ख)

एक्सचेंज	10 वर्ष और ऊपर की प्रतीक्षा-सूची	5 वर्ष और 10 वर्ष के बीच की प्रतीक्षा-सूची
22	2285	5199
26	1423	3352
27	527	1358
4	1256	1222
56	—	2898
58	—	1028
7)		
61)	653	1761
62)		
82	कोई नहीं	45

(ग) पिछले वर्ष इस वर्ग के अन्तर्गत लगभग 2900 टेलीफोनो की मंजूरी दी गई थी। अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर एक्सचेंज उपस्कर, भूमिगत के बिल, लाइन सामान और उपकरणों का उपलब्ध होना। देश में इन वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने वाले प्लांटों की कम क्षमता और विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के कारण, इनकी सप्लाई बहुत कम होती है।

Number of People not getting Even Two Meals Daily

6735. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any estimate of the number of the people who do not get even two meals in a day in the country; and

(b) if so, their total number in 1968 *vis-a-vis* 1967, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. In the absence of any scientific and comprehensive survey on consumption, it is not possible to give an estimate of number of people whose consumption levels are inadequate.

(b) Does not arise.

Royalty For American Film Producers

6736. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how much royalty (or profit) the American Film Producers get every year from their films shown in India;

(b) the names of these producers; and

(c) how much such royalty they got in the years 1967 and 1968 separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Necessary material is being collected in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, which maintains such records, and it will be laid down on the Table of the House in due course.

Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings During News Broadcast

6737. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the debate on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs held in Lok Sabha on the 2nd April, 1969 was not broadcast on the News broadcast at 8.45 and 9.00 p.m. on that

night while the concluding portion of the debate on the 3rd April, 1969 was duly broadcast on that day during the news broadcast at 8.45 and 9.00 p.m.;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the debate of 2nd April on the above* Ministry was broadcast on the 3rd April, 1969 at 8-00 a.m. (in Hindi) only and not at 8.15 a.m. while the concluding portion of the debate on the 3rd April, was broadcast in both Hindi and English at 8-00 a.m. and 8.15 a.m. on the 4th April, 1969;

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no question of discrimination. The debate on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd April, 1969 could not be covered of either in the 8.45 p.m. Hindi bulletin or in the 9.00 p.m. English bulletin on that day due to heavy fall of other important news items. A brief report about the debate was broadcast on the morning of April 3rd in the Hindi bulletin at 8.00 hours. It was adequately covered in 'Sansad Sameeksha' and 'Today in Parliament' on the evening of April 2.

(c) No, Sir. The debate on the 3rd April was not broadcast in the 8.00 a.m. Hindi bulletin or 8.15 a.m. English bulletin on the 4th April, 1969.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Delhi Zoological Study Circle and Delhi Bird Watching Society

6738. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are bodies named Delhi Zoological Study Circle and Delhi Bird Watching Society;

(b) if so, whether these are registered under the Registration of Societies Act;

(c) whether they are receiving any grant from Government; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Commission Agents Approved by Food Corporation of India

6739. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the loading of wagon is being charged @ 10 paise by the Syndicate as against 5 Paise charged by the Commission Agents appointed by the Food Corporation of India, Ludhiana;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Rents for godowns being charged by the syndicate are excessive as compared to those charged by the Commission Agents; and

(c) if so, the reasons for discouraging the Commission Agents by the Food Corporation of India, Ludhiana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) For procurement work all labour rates including loading of wagons are fixed by the Market Committees/Distt. Food and Supplies Controller concerned with the approval of the State Government and these

rates are paid to all Commission Agents irrespective of whether they are individual firms or Syndicates. During 1968-69, loading charges were fixed at 10 Paise per bag.

(b) Godowns are hired at suitable rates according to the nature of the godowns subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10/- per 100 bags capacity and the same yard stick holds good both for individual Commission Agents and Syndicate. Due to acute shortage of godown accommodation last year, higher rates were paid in few exceptional cases.

(c) Syndicates of Commission Agents are being appointed as purchase agents in preference to individual Commission Agents under a policy decision taken with the approval of the State Govt. to minimise complaints of favouritism.

Commission Agents Appointed by Food Corporation of India

6740. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission Agents appointed by the Food Corporation of India, Ludhiana, charge commission @ 50 paise per Rs. 100/-, whereas the Syndicate was charging 75 paise per Rs. 100/- which has now been reduced to 50 paise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the labour charges being claimed by the Syndicate are @ 30 paise for transportation of a bag from the Mandi to the Godown, and 6 paise for filling of a bag, when the Commission Agents charge for the same operation @ 18 paise and 5 paise respectively; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not appointing the Commission Agents for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates for transportation and filling of bags are fixed by the Marketing Committees/District Food and Supplies Controller with the approval of the State Government

and the same are paid to the individual firms or Syndicates of Commission Agents. The transportation charges vary according to distance and during 1968-69 these charges varied from 25 to 50 paise per bag.

(c) Syndicates of Commission Agents are being appointed as purchase agents in preference to individual Commission Agents under a policy decision taken with the approval of the State Government to minimise complaints of favouritism.

Appointment of Commission Agents by Food Corporation of India in Punjab

6741. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Syndicate appointed by the Food Corporation of India, Ludhiana appoint Sub-Agents at 7 paise per Rs. 100/- and whether such Commission represents a disproportionate gain compared to the work done by the Syndicate:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Syndicate do not take such liability and responsibility as compared to individual Commission Agents ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not appointing the Commission Agents and the names of those parties who are appointed Commission Agents by the Food Corporation of India in Punjab and the names of those Commission Agents who are still on the list of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Food Corporation of India pays commission to the Syndicate who are its appointed Commission Agents. The precise terms of the sub-agency entered into by the Syndicate with the individual sub-agents is not known to the Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under a policy decision taken in consultation with the State Government, the

Corporation have appointed the Syndicate as their agents for procurement of food grains in order to minimise complaints of favouritism.

12 hrs.

* CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT INCIDENTS IN LEH*

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The recent incidents in Leh necessitating the despatch of Central Reserve Police thereto".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir there was a dispute over property between a brother and a sister in village Saboo of Ladakh district. The brother is a Buddhist and the sister a Muslim. The brother is reported to have occupied a disputed hut in the night between 15th and 16th March and planted three small Buddhist flags thereon. It is alleged that these flags were pulled down by some persons. This led to an exchange of words between the parties and resulted in some tension. Following this incident a hartal was observed in Leh on 25th March and there were some disturbances on that day during the course of which a few police personnel received injuries from stones thrown at them. On 3rd April, the Buddhists took out a procession in Leh which was not peaceful and had to be dispersed by the district police. Orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. were promulgated and appropriate cases have been registered by the police including one under section 295-A Ranbir Penal Code. A small contingent of the Central Reserve Police was sent from Srinagar as a precautionary measure.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Sir, I would like you to look at the current situation in Ladakh in the context of history of neglect, intrigue and inefficiency of the State Govern-

ment and apathy of the Central Government for two decades, during which time a deliberate and mischievous plan seems to have been developed to frustrate the enjoyment of the elementary human rights by the people of Ladakh and to undermine public confidence generally in the rights which they enjoy in this country. The present incident is one of a series and the cumulative result has been that the people of Ladakh feel today that life and liberty are in serious jeopardy. According to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, this is a small incident of a private nature, which has escalated into a bigger quarrel. But he has not revealed to the House the carefully coordinated objectives of certain criminal elements who have infiltrated the administration and who have not hesitated to add fuel to fire and who master-minded the present situation of tension and violence in order to harm the national interest of India. Has the Central Intelligence been concerned about this well-planned threat to our national security? There is a group which is promoting violence and communal hatred in Ladakh but the police has failed to apprehend them and, in fact, it is widely believed that there are elements in the police who are actively encouraging these criminally-intentioned persons. The Home Minister has, unfortunately, failed to obtain full details from the State Government and I think Shri Chavan, who went recently to Srinagar, has also failed to obtain these details as a result of his private conversations. Now this supreme forum of the Indian people, including the people of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, has been denied an opportunity to go into this matter, because information has not been given to the House. I trust I am voicing the feelings of the entire House when I say that the Home Minister must deal with this matter with energy and determination and tell the State Government in no uncertain language that procrastination in such a vital matter as law and order will not be tolerated, more especially when it poses a threat to the military security of India. Since the situation in Ladakh continues to deteriorate, may we expect the Home Minister to offer full Central assistance, not only police but administrative assistance, to the State Government because there has been administrative failure? I should like to remind the House that Saboo village, where the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

incident took place, is connected by a good jeepable road which runs to East of Leh towards the Nubra area which borders both Pakistan and Chinese-occupied Sinkiang. In fact, this Saboo village is in an area which is vital from the military point of view since beyond Saboo no vehicular traffic can be allowed.

I trust the Home Minister will answer this seriously and not make it a debating point. It is for him to find out why our security has been imperilled.

I do not know whether the entire background story about the police is known to the Minister of State or to his senior Minister because the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has not visited Leh or Ladakh at all. He is a fine Chief Minister who never visits a part of the territory which is entrusted to his care! The present Superintendent of Police in Leh, who looks after the whole Ladakh area, has been holding this office for nine years with a small break. He is the undisputed lord, the master of all that he surveys. During this time his reputation has sunk to the lowest possible level. The Jammu and Kashmir Government are using this officer as a tool to oppress the people of Ladakh; in fact, this police officer is regarded as a powerful politician and not like a police officer.

Finally, an incipient Telangana type of situation is developing in Ladakh because after the general elections out of the two MLAs and two MLCs from Ladakh none of them has been given any important responsibility in the Cabinet. The MLA from Srinagar has been asked to look after Ladakh in addition to all his multifarious functions as a Minister.

The situation worsened only after the unwarranted lathi-charge at the Polo Ground in Leh about which he has not told you. On the 29th the Ladakh Buddhists' Association sent him and the State Government a telegram. No reply was given to that. The result was that on the 3rd April 5,000 of them went out in a procession. They should have protected this procession, Instead, a miscreant fired a shot from one of the windows and used firearms in the bazar and injured grievously one of the

members of this procession. Imagine such a thing happening here in Delhi or elsewhere! But it is far away Ladakh, a far away place, which they want to forget.

Will the Home Minister outline specific steps to discharge the Centre's responsibility? Will he announce a Central Advisory Committee for Ladakh? Will he initiate discussions with the Chief Minister of Ladakh on a new political arrangement? That is what is necessary. The Gajendragadkar Commission has warned...*(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer that question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: Has the clock stopped for them?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You have put a question; now let him answer it. You answer, "Will you discuss with the Chief Minister of Ladakh?" if there is one.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member's statement is full of all kinds of insinuations and allegations.

SHRI M.L. SONDHAI: He does not want a debate at a high level. He makes it a debating point by saying that it is an insinuation; I am not responsible; I am from the Opposition. Have they the monopoly of all the wisdom? Why start on a wrong foot? Let him come to the problem: What is wrong with Ladakh? Let Shri Karan Singh get up and answer it if the hon. Minister of State can not answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: If you make a ten-minute speech, you wait at least for two minutes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is fully seized of the matter. There is no question of neglecting Ladakh or undermining the situation there. We have full report and full information about what is happening there and we have taken effective measures. The hon. House knows that the Gajendragadkar Commission made several recommendations regarding Ladakh and most of them have been accepted and are being implemented.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA, Delhi Sadar) : Why not all?

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: It is a travesty of facts. Shri Chavan said in the Rajya Sabha that they shall give them more time. You are giving them more time.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The territory of Ladakh occupies a special position and it is being given a special treatment.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Of neglect and ignorance.

SHRI RANGA (SRIKAKULAW): He asked you to form an advisory committee. You did not give an answer to that.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If you can point out a question which the hon. Member asked and which I did not reply, I am prepared to answer it.

SARI BAL RAJ MADHOK (SOUTH DELHI): Are you prepared to have an advisory committee for the affairs of Ladakh and are you prepared to have a separate political set-up for Ladakh? These are the two questions he asked.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Who fired from the window?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: He should allow me to answer. He jumps up like this.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: I jump up in sheer indignation... (*Interruption*)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These two questions are not answerable by us. They relate to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. I am not going to answer them.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: This is wrong. Ladakh is a very sensitive area. Otherwise why should you have a question at all? The Central Government is involved. Why are you running away from responsibility? (*Interruption*)

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: What about Telen-gana-type situation? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kushok Bakula.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI :

MR. SPEAKER: I take serious objection to this. It is expunged. He is more energetic than you. Only he cannot shout like you.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: I withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot insinuate like this.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : I apologise to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not that those who shout and jump up are only energetic. He is a very respectable person. Such reckless statements should not be made in the House.

**Expunged by order of the Chair

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ जो इस वक्त लद्दाख में घटना घटी है, उन्होंने कहा कि यह दो आदमियों का झगड़ा है लेकिन पहले शुरू में तो झगड़ा ऐसे ही होता है दो या तीन का। उस की जांच कर के उसी वक्त उस को निपटा देना चाहिए लेकिन वह किया नहीं, इसीलिए यह बढ़ता गया। आग जब भड़कती है तो उस को उसी वक्त खत्म कर देना चाहिए नहीं तो वह बढ़ती ही जाती है। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह झगड़ा दो का हो या तीन का हो, इसमें कोई बौद्ध या मुस्लिम यह सवाल पैदा नहीं नहीं होता है। ऐसा कोई सवाल नहीं है। वास्तव में लद्दाख की जनता को आज एक खतरा पैदा हो गया है क्योंकि वहाँ पर लद्दाख में बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं। हमारी राज्य सरकार से, जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार से लद्दाख को बहुत कम रुपया मिला है। जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के तीन हिस्से हैं। इन तीन में लद्दाख को तरक्की के लिहाज से, एजुकेशन के लिहाज से किसी भी क्षेत्र में

[श्री कुशोक बाकुला]

विशेष कुछ नहीं हुआ है। लद्दाख से इंजीनियरिंग या डाक्टरी या टेकनिकल किसी भी ट्रेनिंग के लिए कोई जाता है तो उस के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं रखा गया है। यह मैं लद्दाख डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए कह रहा हूँ। इसीलिए लद्दाखी लोगों के दिल में कुछ दिनों से नाराज़गी मौजूद है। लद्दाख के लोग पहले सोये हुए थे, अब जाग गए हैं और अब वह अपनी आवाज़ उठाना चाहते हैं, अब वह अपनी तरक्की चाहते हैं। लेकिन वहाँ की राज्य सरकार उन की आवाज़ को दबाना चाहती है। इसीलिए हम ने पहले कहा था कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लद्दाख को डायरेक्टली अपने अन्तर्गत ले ले। लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। उस के लिए अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया। तो आज वहाँ इतनी घटनाएँ जो घट रही हैं, यह बढ़ती ही जाएंगी। मैं यह समझता हूँ, मुख्य मंत्री सादिक साहब को मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन उन के कई लोगों ने, काश्मीर के लोगों ने, वहाँ के कई अफसरों ने इस घटना को बढ़ाया है, वह इसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। वहाँ जो 144 धारा लगा दी गई है, इस से वहाँ के लोकतंत्र को रूकावट और खतरा पहुँचता है। इसलिए पहले 144 को खत्म कर के उस को स्थिति बहाल करना चाहिए। पिछले साल हम ने एक नेफा पैटर्न की मांग लद्दाख के लिए की थी। उस वक्त गृह मंत्री और डा० कर्ण सिंह तथा प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कहने पर हम ने उस को रोका था और फिर उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था मुख्य मंत्री सादिक साहब ने कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन कायम हो रहा है उस की रिपोर्ट आने दीजिए। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी, अपने सजेसंस भी दे दिए। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि जो सिफारिश अपनी रिपोर्ट में वह करेंगे उसको हम स्वीकार करेंगे लेकिन अब कह रहे हैं कि उस पर अभी गौर कर रहे हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में लद्दाख के लोगों को किस तरह आश्वासन आप देंगे? यह जो घटना है यह खत्म होनी चाहिए नहीं तो बढ़ती ही जायेगी।

दूसरे, जो मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है वह सच नहीं है क्योंकि जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार ने दो अफसर वहाँ भेजे थे तहकीकात करने के लिए। उन्हें पूरी तहकीकात करनी चाहिए थी लेकिन उन्होंने वहाँ एक पक्ष के लोगों से बातचीत की, दूसरे पक्ष से नहीं की। जैसे गए थे वैसे ही वापस लौट आए। जिस वक्त वह वहाँ गए थे उस वक्त वहाँ पर 5 आदमी सख्त जख्मी हो कर हास्पिटल में पड़े थे। उस में से चार आदमी भिक्षुक थे। लेकिन उन को देखने के लिए कहा तो वह देखने भी नहीं गए। कम से कम उन को जा कर देखना तो चाहिए था। इस तरह वह बिना कुछ किए जैसे गए थे वैसे ही वापस लौट आए। अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के नहीं, बल्कि अपने आदमी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इंडिपेंडेंट आदमी को वहाँ पर वह भेजें, कोई ऐसा आदमी वहाँ पर भेजें जो जा कर इंडिपेंडेंटली जांच करे।

दूसरा प्वाइंट मेरा यह है कि 144 जो लगा है उस को खत्म किया जाय।

तीसरे, लद्दाख के लोग भविष्य के लिए चाहते क्या हैं, क्या वहाँ होना चाहिए इस की जानकारी आप प्राप्त करें। मैं बार बार प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को चिट्ठी लिख लिख कर कहता रहा, स्वर्गीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू से लेकर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को लिखा कि यहाँ की हालत सुधारने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए जायं लेकिन कोई दिलचस्पी किसी ने नहीं ली। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है क्या लद्दाख को आप हिन्दुस्तान का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा नहीं समझते हैं? लगभग 800 साल तक लद्दाख आजाद मुल्क रहा है, वहाँ अपना राजा राज्य करता था, आजाद मुल्क था। लेकिन अब यह कर्हूंगा तो आप हंसेंगे और मैं उसको कहना भी नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोग असल में चाहते क्या हैं, इसकी जानकारी आप करें, वहाँ क्या होना चाहिए और उसके लिए वहाँ लद्दाख में क्या करना चाहिए इस की जानकारी करने

के लिए पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो की एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए जो वहां जा कर पूरी जांच करे और बताए कि आइन्दा के लिए वहां पर यह काम किया जाय।

श्री विद्या खरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य ने लद्दाख की स्थिति के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं उस में बहुत से विचार ठीक हो सकते हैं। उस के बारे में तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है। पर जो उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछे हैं उस के बारे में मैं कुछ सदन को सूचना देना चाहूंगा। जो माननीय सदस्य ने 144 धारा के संबंध में सुझाव दिया है वह हम राज्य सरकार के पास भेज देंगे। वहां की स्थिति के बारे में सोच विचार कर के अगर वह हटाया जा सकती है तो हम को खुशी होगी कि यह जो एक आज्ञा जारी की गई है 144 धारा के बारे में वह हटा ली जाय।

जहां तक सूचना की बात है यह जो सूचना हम ने दी है यह राज्य सरकार से हम को प्राप्त हुई है और उसी के आधार पर यह सूचना मैं ने आप के सामने दी है। जो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि सूचना ठीक नहीं है, उसमें कोई खामी है तो हम यह भी उन की नोटिस में लाएंगे और पूछेंगे कि कहीं पर सूचना में कोई कमी रह गई है तो वह भेज दें।

जहां तक जांच पड़ताल की बात है राज्य सरकार के अलावा हमारे अपने भी साधन हैं जिन से हम इन सब चीजों के बारे में पता लगाते रहते हैं। तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमारे पास स्वतंत्र रूप से सूचना नहीं आती है। स्वतंत्र रूप से भी सूचना आती है और राज्य सरकार से भी सूचना आती है, दोनों को देख कर, सोच समझ कर हम अपना दृष्टिकोण बनाते हैं और उस के अनुसार कार्यवाही करते हैं।

जहां तक कि लद्दाख के लोगों से विचार विमर्श करने की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि

यह बिलकुल ठीक बात है। उन की समस्याओं के बारे में, उनके विकास के बारे में, उन का जो वहां का दिन प्रति दिन का वहां का शासन होता है उस के सम्बन्ध में जो भी उनके बिचार हों उनसे हमें अवगत होते रहना चाहिए और उस के बारे में हमें कोशिश करते रहना चाहिए।

जहां तक इस तरह की बातें होती हैं, जैसे कि लद्दाख में एक दुर्घटना यह हुई इससे हम सबको दुख होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां ऐसी दुर्घटना न हो और जैसा मैंने कहा था गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन के सामने यह सब बातें पेश की गई थीं, लद्दाख की कठिनाइयों, उसकी विशेष परिस्थिति आदि के बारे में सभी बातें आई थीं, और उन्होंने उनको ध्यान में रख कर एक काफी लम्बी चौड़ी सिफारिश की है। हमारे पास जो सूचना राज्य सरकार ने भेजी है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि अधिकांश सिफारिशें उनकी मंजूर कर ली गई हैं और उनको लागू करने जा रहे हैं। जो थोड़ी बहुत बची है वह उनके विचाराधीन हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें भी वह स्वीकार करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I exactly wanted, No delegation went to Telengana but every Party leader went there and came back independently on his own. I do not think anybody can go to Ladakh unless the Government agree to send a delegation. I do not think it is difficult. It is such a far flung place and border area. They say it is a neglected area. I think it will be advisable. If not the Government may consider it. To Telengana everybody can go and come back. Mr. Nath Pai went and came back, Shri Madhu Limaye went and came back. There are so many people who went there, but not to Ladakh. Therefore, I think Government may consider Mr. Kushok Bakula's suggestion.

It seems to be a fair suggestion. Government may please consider it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मंत्री जी ने एक ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि यह भाई-बहन का झगड़ा

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाई]
 है। भाई बौद्ध हैं और बहन मुसलमान हैं, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल बात यह है कि काश्मीरी मुसलमान वहां सर्बिस करते हैं जो इन बौद्धों की लड़कियों से जबरन शादी करते हैं। यही कारण है कि वहां के बौद्धों के अन्दर यह भय बढ़ता जा रहा है कि वहां पर बौद्ध कम होते जा रहे हैं और इस स्थिति को रोकने के लिये ही वे चाहते हैं कि हम काश्मीर से अलग रहें।

दूसरा मूल कारण यह है कि उस क्षेत्र की हमेशा उपेक्षा की गई है। उस क्षेत्र की जितनी उन्नति होनी चाहिये थी, जितना रोजगार उन लोगों को मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिला। आपने कहा है कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की कुछ बातों को मान लिया गया है, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी यह है कि मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बिल्कुल असत्य है, वहां पर किसी सिफारिश को लागू नहीं किया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की किन किन सिफारिशों को मान लिया गया है और शेष कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें बाकी बची हैं जिनको नहीं माना गया है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न को समझ पाया हूँ— उन्होंने जो मुख्य प्रश्न पूछा है, वह यह है कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की जो जो सिफारिशें थीं, उनमें ऐसी कौन सी हैं जिन्हें राज्य सरकार ने मान लिया है और कौन सी ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें अभी नहीं माना है। इसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह गलत है। मेरे पास जो सूचना राज्य सरकार से आई है, मैं उसे बतलाना चाहता हूँ। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उनमें एक यह थी कि लद्दाख में जो राशन वगैरह ईशू किया जाता है, उनकी कीमत वगैरह वही होनी चाहिये, जैसा काश्मीर-वैली

में है। राज्य सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को मन्जूर कर लिया है।

दूसरी सिफारिश यह थी कि स्थानीय लोगों और बाहर के लोगों के बीच में जो थोड़ा बहुत भेदभाव किया जाता है, वह पूरे तौर से मिटा देना चाहिये। इसे भी राज्य सरकार ने मन्जूर कर लिया है।

वहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज (आवार्गमन की सुविधायें) बढ़नी चाहियें—इसको भी राज्य सरकार ने मन्जूर कर लिया है।

वहां पर बिजली के लिये इन्तजाम करना चाहिये, जो बिजली का इन्तजाम इस वक्त है उसको ठीक करना चाहिये, और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये—इसे भी राज्य सरकार ने मन्जूर कर लिया है।

वहां पर डेवलपमेन्ट कमीशनर और डिप्टी कमिशनर के दो अलग-अलग ओहदे थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि दोनों को एक साथ मिलाकर एक ओहदा रहना चाहिये, इसे भी राज्य सरकार ने मन्जूर कर लिया है।

लेह टाउन के विकास के सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिश की गई थी, उसको भी राज्य सरकार ने मन्जूर कर लिया है। उन्होंने सिफारिश की थी कि वहां पर एक डिग्री कालिज की स्थापना होनी चाहिये—उसे भी राज्य सरकार ने मन्जूर कर लिया है।

बाकी सिफारिशें अभी उनके विचाराधीन हैं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The most important recommendation was that Ladakh should be a separate territory... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He has not answered that question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था कि वहां काश्मीरी मुसलमान

वहाँ की बौद्ध लड़कियों से जबरन शादी करते हैं—यह एक मुख्य कारण है वहाँ के लोगों में असन्तोष फैलने का। उनकी एक मांग यह भी थी कि वहाँ का कैबिनेट बैंक का एक मंत्री होना चाहिए—इसका जवाब इन्होंने नहीं दिया।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने उन सिफारिशों के बारे में बतलाया है, जिन्हें राज्य सरकार ने ख़जूर कर लिया है। लेकिन अभी बहुत सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं जो विचारधीन हैं। जहाँ तक कछवाय जी ने हिन्दू मुसलमान का सवाल उठाया है, यह बहुत गलत बात है, इस तरह से जैनराइजेशन नहीं करना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसी कारण भगड़े होते हैं—यह गलत बात है, एक दो जगह ऐसी बातें हुई होंगी, लेकिन आम तौर पर ऐसा कहना गलत है।

SHRI RANGA rose—

MR. SPEAKER: All the recommendations are under consideration. They have not been accepted so far except that one. That is a different matter.

SHRI RANGA : Would you accept the suggestion? Today or tomorrow you may ask the Minister to go over to you for ten minutes or so to explain what they are trying to do in regard to other recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER : For you and other members of the House, I have supported the idea of a small delegation. It is a far-off place and they will be very happy to see some places there. After all, they are not going to create trouble there. They will go there only to understand the problems. I have said that. I do not think that a Speaker can do anything better than that.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT IN UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI AND DELHI SALES TAX (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi :—

(1) Notification No. F. 4 (125)/68-Fin. (G) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th November, 1968 containing corrigendum to Notification No. F. 4 (125)/68-Fin. (Genl) dated the 27th September 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2287/68]

(2) The Delhi Sales Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (120)/86-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th November, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2588/68.]

PRODUCE CESS RULES PUBLISHED IN NOTIFICATION UNDER PRODUCE CESS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Produce Cess Rules, 1969, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 888 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1969, under section 22 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-783/69.]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaar) : I beg to present the Sixty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services),

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

1966-67 and Audit Report (Defence Services), 1968.

12.26 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Before we request the Minister to continue his reply, I want to say that four hours were allotted to this Ministry and we have already taken four and half hours. I think we will be finishing before lunch and between 14.00 hours and 19.00 hours we will discuss Education Ministry's Demands for which five hours have been allotted. After that, tomorrow we will be taking up the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which three hours are allotted. Luckily we have three hours—half an hour before lunch and two and half hours after lunch and then at 16.30 hours we will be taking up Private Members' business. If you strictly confine yourselves to the subject, we can avoid cutting into the time of other Demands. It should be possible to finish before lunch this Demand and after lunch today we will take up Education Ministry's Demands and finish it and tomorrow within three hours we can finish the Demands of Information and Broadcasting Ministry. After that we can take up Private Members' business.

The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Today the Business Advisory Committee is meeting. May I request you...

MR. SPEAKER : At that time you can request me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We should arrange our programme in such a way that guillotine should be limited to the minimum

number of Ministries. If necessary, we can sit on Saturdays.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House debated this Ministry's Grant and I was heartened by the fact that the hon. Members who participated in the debate brought to bear their great knowledge and perspicacity and constructive criticisms on the Ministry's activities. By and large, it is also heartening that there was a general satisfaction about the performance of this Ministry over the last year, and whatever criticism has come, has come in order to improve the working of the Ministry and we have received very valuable and constructive suggestions from hon. Members from all sides.

The level of the debate was high and the Members spoke with great knowledge and the discussion was pointed. Personally speaking, being newly in charge of the Ministry, I have greatly benefited by this because I will be able to attend to those things with great care and consideration. I was deeply touched by some of the references made by some hon. Members on all sides expressing confidence in me that I will be able to discharge my responsibility to their satisfaction. I can only say that I shall bear this in mind and I shall try to do my best during the period in which I hold charge of this Ministry.

Coming to the debate, as the House is aware, the year that has come to a close has seen an encouraging upsurge in exports. Upto the end of February 1969, total exports had reached the all time high of Rs. 1236.7 crores. If you take the annual rate, it is about Rs. 1350 crores as against Rs. 1199 crores in 1967-68. This would represent an increase of 12.5 per cent in exports over last year. At the same time, imports have also declined from Rs. 1761.5 crores in April-February, 1967-68 to Rs. 1651.9 crores in April-February 1968-69 or by Rs. 110 crores. The adverse balance of trade, as some hon. Members have mentioned, has, therefore, declined from Rs. 661.7 crores in the first 11 months of 1967-68 to Rs. 415.2 crores in the same period of the current year.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

At least a part of the credit for this rich dividend must go to our export-import policy during the past year or two, although I compliment the large number of exporters and others who are engaged in the import-export trade as well as the public sector organisations like STC and MMTC for this creditable performance. This success has encouraged us to continue this in the coming year with a view to consolidating and enhancing our gains on the foreign trade front. Although the road to self-reliance is long and hard, there is no doubt we have taken some significant steps towards that, and we propose to continue to move in the same direction in the years ahead.

The House while expressing its satisfaction has also sounded a note of caution that we should not be complacent in the coming years because the exports have done well. I agree with this spirit. This is not a time for complacency. We should continue the hard work we are doing. What we have done is just the beginning. The hard work and hard struggle ahead is yet to come, and as has been our experience, in the international export market we will face fiercer and fiercer competition, and unless our whole production is geared to the requirements of overseas buyers and our market techniques are developed and modernised and we achieve the requisite level of efficiency, we will not be able to sustain this export effort. I am conscious of the difficulties ahead and the expression of caution is, therefore, well taken.

Now coming to the problems this year, we must however, recognise that our success in reducing the trade gap owes itself at least partly to the transitory event of the recession in the industrial sector which gripped the economy for the past two years. While all of us are, no doubt, hoping for a speedy recovery from it so that the tempo of economic activity may pick up, we must reckon with some hard problems inherent in this recovery.

The most important one is that the lull in the home demand which had helped to create large exportable surpluses with a happy coincidence of buoyant trade con-

ditions abroad and the pursuit of appropriate policies, which enabled us to exploit the situation, would soon come to an end and the exportable surpluses would tend to diminish in size. The biggest threat, of course, is to our exports of certain categories of iron and steel, of which we are already threatened with shortages. However, this phenomenon is probably more widespread in iron and steel products only. Since the Fourth Five Year Plan is on the anvil, we could certainly take care of the long-term problems by building up an adequate production base for goods with export potential.

In the current year, however, there would be need for some fine balancing between the conflicting claims of rising domestic demands and the need to maintain and indeed, if possible, accelerate the momentum acquired by exports during the past year. The pull of the domestic demand is already being felt and in the current year we have to get over this problem and maintain and sustain the export generation that has already taken place.

So the policy for the year which we propose to pursue in the current year has to be in a sense a continuation of the past not merely because of our belief in the virtues of stability in exports but also because of the encouraging measure of success that was attained last year. However, since change is not only the essence of dynamism and growth but also called for in order to react to the changing supply-demand conditions of our export, we propose to emphasise market-competence orientation in our policy during the year ahead more than we have done in the past. Perhaps it is still premature to claim that our exports of non-traditional goods have come of age. The past year's export experience does however underscore the fact that for further development we must gear the production structure to the requirements of foreign demand. If I may illustrate this point, if the foreign customer needs ferro-manganese or instant coffee or carpet-backing cloth, we must try to produce these products rather than strive to sell only manganese ore, raw coffee or jute sacking and so on. It is this dynamic attitude which is now beginning to see into the minds of our industrial entrepreneurs that has at least partly been responsible for a heartening performance of the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

past year. Indeed, if we continue to tailor our production to foreign demands, there is no reason why we cannot conquer wider horizons in respect of non-traditional exports.

And what has happened today is that confidence has been generated in our people, in our industrialists, in our business people, that they also can export, and we have to maintain and sustain this confidence and take the fullest advantage of this confidence that has been created in this country. It will be my endeavour to pursue that, not only to see that this confidence is maintained and strengthened but we have to pursue certain policies to see that the upsurge in export is maintained.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : If I may just interrupt, if my hon. friend would agree to yield. He says confidence has been created and confidence is being created and so on. In regard to the traditional exports we should continue to pay the usual attention and we must develop new exports. All this is very well to say. But what exactly is happening has already been related yesterday. Was it not said yesterday by Mr. Suryanarayana who is sitting on their Benches, and I myself made several representations in writing as well as by personal talks with my friend and also several deputations have been waiting on him including the Leader of the Opposition in Andhra Pradesh? What is happening in regard to tobacco trade? It is just that kind of confidence which is lacking there; there is no confidence in the minds of the people there, lakhs of growers and hundreds of traders. A few people, very big people, have on their hands stock the year before, last year and this year also, and nothing is being done. The STC is there. I would like the Minister to give us an assurance that the STC will play its constructive role for which it was established; and not merely for making profits in regard to various other things where it would benefit only a few people in the cities.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will deal with it later on when I come to deal with several items. Coming to the traditional exports, in this otherwise good picture, there are some dark patches in regard to our traditional exports. By and large it is in the traditional sector that problems have crowded both from

the supply and demand side. For example, take jute which is still an item of our export, which is an export-earner. Jute manufactures did manage to maintain the pride of place in our exports, but the exports fell sharply by Rs. 21.6 crores from Rs. 182 crores in April-December, 1967 to Rs. 160.4 crores in the same period of 1968, with the result that now, despite being the most important single item of export, it is a source of worry which several hon. Members gave expression to. Some of them have also suggested various measures to improve the balance. Already, so far as the fiscal measures are concerned, relief has been given in the export duty,...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : It is not enough.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes; he says it is not enough, but we have to take a number of considerations. But we are keenly watching the situation and the effect of these measures that have been taken.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Just one question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Let me continue; I will answer the questions later.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : But later on the Deputy-Speaker will not allow us to put any questions.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry; I will not be able to do justice to my reply. Now, according to me, the main problem in 1968 was the short raw jute crop. With the co-operation of the industry and labour, however, the Government were able to put through a scheme for equitable distribution of fibre to the mills and the adjustment of production to raw material availability. Inevitably, in a situation of this kind, some restraint has to be imposed on domestic consumption. A redeeming feature of the situation is that exports of carpet backing cloth have done well both because of high unit values and larger volume. The outlook for the current year is distinctly more promising. While our efforts at modernisation and diversification of the industry must continue, the prospects of a better crop, reduction in export duty, additional provision for loan

finance through the Industrial Finance Corporation and inclusion of the industry in the list of priority industries entitled to a development rebate of 35 per cent are expected to produce a favourable reaction on its export.

An hon. Member said that even though we have fixed support price, jute has been bought in the past at prices lower than the support price, that farmers have not been getting a reasonable price, and there have been fluctuations in production. I would like to say that next year, we expect, if the sowings are any indication...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Since the sowing has started, why not announce the support price for the coming year so that the farmers may be reassured?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The complaint is not about the support price. The complaint is that farmers are not getting the support price. We have impressed that the farmers must get not less than the support price and possibly more. We have said that through the operations by the STC and jute trade, we will see that a sizeable amount of buffer stock is built up, so that the prices are maintained and there is a steady supply of raw jute to the mills. We hope that as a result of these steps together with certain measures taken to improve the structure of the industry like modernisation, loan and other facilities some of the problems faced by the industry will be met. But we have to keep a continuous watch over the situation.

Coming to cotton textiles, exports have done well in the past year in the mill-sectors. The exports increased from Rs. 75 crores during April-February in 1967-68 to Rs. 88 crores during the same period last year. It is particularly gratifying to note that our exports to western Europe are also increasing. Cotton textile industry, which was ailing for some time and caused us some anxieties is showing signs of general improvement in health. The steps taken by the Government in May 1968 helped to restore health by stimulating demand for cloth and helping to solve the problem of accumulating yarn stocks.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : आपका

जवाब कल आया है कि 1966-67 के मुकाबले में घटा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : क्या घटा है ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : काटन, गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट्स ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ वह मुन लीजिए। अगर कोई गलती हो गई है तो वह करेक्ट हो जायेगी ।

During the current year, production is up and the stock position is satisfactory. With the relief in excise duty announced in this year's budget, the demand for cloth is expected to go up further. The rate of closure of mills which was somewhat disturbing in the first half of 1968 perceptibly fell off in the second half. Here I would like to emphasise that the National Textile Corporation would take over only those mills which have a fair prospect of being revitalised. In the area of financial assistance a number of steps have already been taken by the Reserve Bank and the Industrial Development Bank, which are expected to provide succour to this important industry.

Mr. Somani made a very informed speech and referred to certain committees which were set up, including the Manubhai Shah Committee, Kogekar Committee and K. K. Shah Committee.

As for the first Committee—Manubhai Shah Committee—this was set up by the Gujarat Government. The recommendations contained in Part I of the Report which deals with higher credit limits to the mills, the setting up of the office of Modernisation Commissioner and treating it as a priority industry have been implemented. The banks are giving higher credit limits.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I was talking about priority allowance for income-tax.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That cannot be done. For development rebate it has been done. As for the Modernisation Commis-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

sioner the Textile Corporation has a very high level technical man as Technical Director who goes into this matter. Therefore, substantially that point has also been met. The most important recommendation, which the hon. Member referred to, is in Part II of the Report, according to which the sick mills should be taken over by other stronger mills. As the hon. Member knows, this raises a number of points for which inter-ministerial consultation is required between the Ministry of Industries and Finance Ministry to decide how much is the financial implication by way of tax relief and other things. All these are being considered very actively.

As for the other Committee, the Kogekar Committee, the Maharashtra Government has recently sent a copy of the report. I understand they have already taken decisions on the recommendations of that Committee.

Coming to K. K. Shah Committee, there was reference about the Textile Commissioner's Office. Hon. Members have made some critical remarks about this organisation. I will certainly look into the suggestions that have been made in this regard. The recommendations contained in Part I of the report submitted by this K. K. Shah Committee in September, 1968 have been accepted and incorporated in the decisions. The second part which was submitted in March is being examined.

Some hon. Members referred to cotton prices which is a disturbing factor. The interest of cotton growers is a very important factor. Growers of cotton must get reasonable prices if you want to maintain the level of production. We have to increase not only the overall production but the per acre yield also must be increased. The figures given are all correct. I am told the Ministry of Agriculture has set up a special person to deal with this matter so that the per acre productivity goes up. He is also to see that research, investment and input required are all being attended to.

A reference was made to support prices. It was said that support prices should be higher by 15 per cent.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): No support price has been fixed for kapas.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not have the details here to answer all specific questions. But since the decontrol of cotton in 1967-68 the support price was fixed at a level 5 to 10 per cent higher than the floor price in previous years. In 1968-69 the support price level was raised by 2 to 5 per cent. But the more important point is that in all these years the market prices have ruled far above the support price. It is Government's intention and endeavour to ensure reasonable prices to the cotton grower, and we will keep a watch over it.

I would like to say something about the prevailing prices. Mention has been made that the price of cotton has been rising recently. Some hon. Members have drawn my attention to the recent rise in the price of raw cotton.

I see no justification for this rise, more especially in view of the arrangements which are already being made for the import of cotton from abroad. I have little doubt that the supplies available from indigenous and foreign sources are adequate to meet the industry's needs until new crop comes on to the market.

When Government decontrolled the prices of cotton, the trade had pledged its cooperation in maintaining them at a steady level. Recent developments have, I am afraid, weakened my confidence in the ability of the trading channels, as at present organised, to serve the interests of producers of cotton and of its industrial users. If concerned trade associations are not able to secure a reversal in the present unhealthy trend, Government will be compelled to apply its mind to more drastic remedies, not only in the short term, but also over the longer run. I do expect that wiser counsels will prevail.

On our part, we are taking steps to expedite the import of PL 480 cotton from the United States. I am also instructing the Textile Commissioner to convene a meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board to consider the steps that could be taken at the trade level to rectify this situation. We owe it to the consumers of cloth and its exporters to

overseas destinations to ensure that cotton is available to those who want it at reasonable prices.

Some other points were also raised about the textile trade. Shri Damani, with his knowledge of the textile industry, raised the question of cotton yarn and other matters. For want of time, I am not able to go into the details. But I would assure him that I shall look into those problems and, in fact, some of them are being examined by my Ministry.

The export of tea has not done well during the current year. Despite flood damage and dislocation in 1968, the quantity of exports this year is likely to be marginally less than that of last year; but the value may be much lower because of the weakness which has been generated in the London market on account of the accumulation of large stocks in London. One hon. Member referred to auctions taking place in London. This was a structural weakness and over the years we are improving the position. Now as much as 58 per cent of the auction is done in India in Coonoor, Calcutta and other places and it is our hope that we will be doing more and more of auctions here.

The falling unit values of tea exports have caused us concern and we have tried to adjust the fiscal levies time and again in order to react to the changing situation. We have also taken steps to revitalise the industry through the grant of a replantation subsidy in addition to the replantation loans and hire purchase schemes for machinery. The problem of declining earnings from tea is not confined to India alone. So, efforts have been made to reach understanding with other tea producing countries. Apart from the bilateral arrangements for joint marketing which we have been trying to evolve with Ceylon, a further effort was made at a meeting held under the aegis of FAO at Kampala where both producing and consuming interests were represented. The net effect of all these steps is expected to produce more cheerful results in the coming year.

Coming to other traditional items...

एक माननीय सदस्य : जरा हैंडलूम के बारे में भी बताइये ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The handloom sector has to be improved. It is our policy to strengthen the handloom sector, which is a very important* sector.

Coming to manganese ore, iron ore and various other items...

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) थोड़ा इंपोर्ट पर भी बोलिये । सारा टाइम तो एक्सपोर्ट पर ही खत्म हो गया ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह भी आते हैं ।

Then I will come to non-traditional exports which are very important, which are assuming an important role.

SHRI RANGA : He has not said anything about tobacco.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is a non-traditional item ?

SHRI RANGA : How is it a non-traditional item ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Anyway, you treat it as a non-traditional item. I can assure the hon. Member that this matter was considered by the STC.

SHRI RANGA : STC is doing nothing.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member has spoken to me about this. A number of Members of Parliament, representatives of growers, my colleague, Shri Raghuramaiah, and the leader of the opposition have all spoken to me about this. After the general discussion it was agreed that the STC will go into this trade, not only for this year for lifting the surplus, but I have asked the STC to develop this trade, the export of this commodity on a continuing basis.

To this they have agreed. I have issued a policy direction and they are working at it. They have talked to the growers' representatives who met them and I am quite sure that the STC will evolve a scheme of export of tobacco.

SHRI RANGA: They complained that they do not have enough credit.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: All that will be sorted out. I can assure the House that this has been taken up. Our non-traditional exports including, besides engineering goods, iron and steel, chemicals, allied products, tanned and finished leather, leather manufactures etc., are estimated to reach Rs. 205 crores in 1968-69. The export of engineering goods itself has gone up from Rs. 29 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 85 crores in 1968-69. Various factors have contributed to this vigorous growth, such as, gearing the production pattern to external demand, development of productive efficiency, provision of adequate financial support for export credits, a pick up in foreign demand etc., and last but not the least, the recession within the country which helped to generate an urge to seek overseas markets. Since we are now well on the road to recovery from the recession, unless immediate steps are taken, as I said earlier, to expand the production base, specially of iron and steel, the tempo of growth of these exports will be threatened. We have therefore decided to allow firms substantial export performance facilities for expansion through industrial licensing policies and the policies for import of capital goods as well as for maintenance imports.

Exports of leather manufactures have also been rising. The new import policy is designed to augment the supply.

Coming to imports, as I said right in the beginning, there has been a reduction in our imports.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जरा यह तो बता दें कि हमारे यहां जब कि चालीस हजार ट्रैक्टर बना सकते हैं, वह सिर्फ पन्द्रह हजार इसलिए बनते हैं कि उससे पुर्जे जो आने थे, वह आपने नहीं आने दिये।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We are importing tractors and whatever the Agriculture Ministry asks for is given.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सबके सब अंशम्बल करते हैं। यहां नहीं बनाते। वह तो आपका काम था कि जो कुछ वे चाहते उनकी पूर्ति करने का।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Our policy of canalisation of imports of industrial raw materials through the STC has had a mixed reception. Some have praised it; some have found fault with it. We have tried to steer a middle course by giving the STC the important task of importing raw materials in areas where it can mop up windfall gains. As the House is aware, only selected industrial raw materials are being so canalised, important among them being newsprint, art silk yarn, raw wool, sodium nitrate, copra, soyabean oil, palm oil, muriate of potash, nylon yarn etc.

Our chief objectives in this policy are reaping the economies of scale through bulk buying; better bargaining power against state trading organisations and giant corporations abroad; siphoning off into the public exchequer the windfall gains from internal sales of scarce imported raw materials; and fair and equitable distribution of such raw materials through differential pricing policies designed to achieve export gains or import savings.

In this respect I must say that the canalisation of imports through the STC is a very good mix of private enterprise and public leadership. With the expertise attained by the STC and the MMTC buyers, big and small, are able to export and, therefore, it is happy combination of private enterprise and public leadership. I think, it is very necessary that this public leadership is built in our import and export trade. It is also good for the small-scale industry.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): What is the percentage of business done by the STC ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Imports through the STC have been for Rs. 115.8 crores and through the MMTC Rs. 28.8 crores; that is, Rs. 144.6 crores. Exports through the STC have been of the order of 23.6 crores and through the MMTC of Rs. 70.7 crores; that is, Rs. 94.3 crores.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: I want the percentage.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I know, the percentage is small but it is a growing percentage. What I was emphasizing was that it not only takes care of the scarce items where

there are windfall gains but most important of all it provides public leadership and gives a direction, a guidance, in our import-export trade policies

13 hrs.

In furniture, its role is going to be emphasized more and more. Also, coming to small-scale industries, a point was made that our small-scale industries should export their goods. With the marketing technique, the expertise and the resources that are required to build up the market and sustain it, they can only do not through the organisation, like the S.T.C. The S.T.C. is building it up and it will enable and facilitate as a channel, for exports not only from the establish and big exporters in all important Commodities but also from our small-scale industries. That is also important. They will be enabled to play their role in the export of the country's goods which the House wants them to do.

Then, a point was made about commercial publicity. A complaint was made that in regard to Expo '70, there was some delay in taking a decision. There was some delay. But I can assure the hon. Member that the site has been selected the model has been selected and we are pursuing it actively and we will be able to keep up in time to the requirements of this important occasion. The commercial publicity is very necessary and we must keep up the commercial publicity. Already, various organisations like the S.T.C. and various developmental and promotional councils are engaged in it through leaflets, thorough contacts, and the Ministry is also directly is doing publicity subject to the resources available. If we have more funds, we can certainly do more. But we are trying to do whatever is possible and we recognise this need particularly.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What about foreign trade collaboration ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Those who are exporting technical know-how and turn-key projects should be allowed cash out-flow of 10 to 15 per cent because they earn foreign exchange.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as the international commercial policies are concerned, so far as our own efforts are concerned, we have catalogued the efforts that we are trying to make. The basic problem is that production must be adopted to the overseas requirements, modernisation and the system of marketing. In the coming years, when we are entering into the export market, although it is a welcome sign—many other countries outside welcome it.....

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What about collaboration in foreign trade ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is another point. We are trying to perfect the marketing technique. The hon. members knows that, particularly, this is only for non-traditional items and items which are difficult to enter into the international market. It will be only for export of non-traditional goods, non-traditional items, where we do not have the know-how or the marketing technique. We will carefully examine it. If in the balance it is found that it is in the national interest. We will allow it. If it is able to break new ice in the marketing technique.....

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : How ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not want to go into the details about it. I know there can be ideological objection to that. But I saying that, from practical point of view, if we are able to break new ice in new fields, in developing exports of new items and new markets where marketing technique, consumer preferences and various other things are of very great importance, in such items, we will collaborate for export purposes.

The important factor is the participation of two element in all our efforts. The first element is labour, the working class. We have to create this confidence that they are a partner for any production technique, achieving efficiency and bringing down costs and various other things. Unless the labour the working class is involved, we will not be able to bring the results.

AN HON MEMBER : What about management technique ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is also included. Management technique is helpful. We have to do it. An atmosphere should be created that the working class is also a party to this export. The second factor is the State Governments. We welcome their co-operation. The other day an hon. Member said 'You have not agreed to the export houses being set up by the Kerala Government for coir.' I said, it is absolutely wrong. We have agreed. Not only that, we will help them if they want. Similarly the participation of all the State Governments where export goods are produced is required. They have to be actively associated with it. My policy will be that not only in promotion efforts, not only in building up efficiency but also in the managerial and technical efficiency, the labour and the State Government have to be put together and geared to this effort. Only then the climate of export would have been created in this country where every element of our society, the economic life and the political life of the country, will be a party to this. I think in my humble way we will try to produce that effort.

So far as international trade is concerned, international trade is a game which both the parties have to play. The efforts of developing countries to increase their exports have often tended to be stultified by the restrictive trade policies of the developed countries. Happily, in the past few years through the efforts of UNCTAD and other forward looking international organizations the climate has steadily changed. The philosophy of giving a special treatment to developing countries has come to be accepted in principle. There are socialist countries. For want of time, I am not in a position to go into details. But I would like to meet this criticism. Two criticisms were made against our trade with the socialist countries. The trade has grown faster in all segments of trade. It has gone upto Rs. 500 crores from a small beginning. The criticism is that the prices are not competitive. When I took charge, I looked into item by item of these exports and I can assure the House that the prices are not only competitive but they are in favourable comparison with the international prices, both exports and imports. Secondly, the switch over trade, the re-exports of some of the commodities.

No doubt, there are sporadic instances of such trading which have come to our notice and we have taken it up with those Governments. But in this matter also the switch trade is negligible.

The socialist countries have co-operated with us in promoting the exporting and the trading strength of the developing countries. We are continuing our efforts to get this philosophy translated into concrete policies with the help of the developed countries. We hope that the generalised Scheme of Preferences which was agreed to in principle in the Second UNCTAD will soon become a reality of life. Alongside with these efforts, we are also trying to widen our own horizons and look beyond the markets of developed countries to those of other developing countries. The Tripartite arrangements for economic co-operation which we have evolved with the UAR and Yugoslavia were among the first steps to be taken towards expanding the trade of developing countries with each other on a preferential basis. Efforts are under way in Geneva to extend the geographic scope of this scheme by including other interested developing countries.

The Prime Minister has made a tour of Latin American countries. An hon. Member had some word to say about the delegations we have sent. They are all eminent people. I do not think he means what he said. I wish some younger people could have been included. I agree with him. I am all for younger people in every field of life. It is a follow-up action that we are taking to continue to promote trade and other relations with these countries.

The strategy for integrated economic cooperation which was agreed upon in the Third Ministerial Conference for Asian Economic Cooperation held in Bangkok last year is yet another step being taken in the same direction with our Asian neighbours. All these efforts must be intensified and the momentum we have acquired must be kept up so that we are able to reach, at no distant date, the goal of viability in current trade exchanges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 34 to 37 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply."

The motion was adopted

[The motions of Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.' "

DEMAND NO. 35—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals.' "

DEMAND NO. 36—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,38,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Foreign Trade.' "

DEMAND NO. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,24,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.' "

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.' "

13.11 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 6 to 11 and 104 relating to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table up to 2-30 P. M. indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

• respect of 'Ministry of Education and Youth Services.' "

DEMAND NO. 7—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,21,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Education.' "

DEMAND NO. 8—ARCHAEOLOGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,65,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Archaeology.' "

DEMAND NO. 9—SURVEY OF INDIA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,76,24,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Survey of India.' "

DEMAND NO. 10—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,23,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.' "

DEMAND NO. 11—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,82,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.' "

DEMAND NO. 104—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,46,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.' "

These Demands are before the House. The House will take up further discussion after lunch. We adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2-15 P. M.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Eighteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA
in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES—contd.

श्री अ सि सहगल (विलासपुर) : इस

डिभांड पर बहस शुरू करने से पहले में आप से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए पांच घंटे का समय निर्धारित किया गया है। आप खुद पढ़ी लिखी हैं। आप तो जानती ही हैं कि पांच घंटों में इतने बड़े हाउस में हम लोग आपके सामने अपने विचार पूरी तरह से नहीं रख सकेंगे। बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन पर माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार रखना चाहेंगे। इस वास्ते में निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके लिए कम से कम तीन घंटे और दिये जायें और पांच घंटे का जो समय है उसको बढ़ा कर आठ घंटे कर दिया जाए। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में हाउस की प्रोपिनियन ले लें।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंबला) : मैं उनकी इस मांग का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kauara) : I fully support this point of view. Education is the most important nation-building activity and five hours' time is not at all sufficient. Now already twenty minutes are gone. I submit that the time may be extended.

SHRI BARROW (Nominated-Anglo Indians) : How long will the Minister take to reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR) : The Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 4.30 today. If the Hon. Member so desires, he can go there, or his representative may go to the Speaker's room and speak to him for more time. Moreover,

श्री सहगल ने कहा है कि सभी आदमी इस पर बोलेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर वही लोग बोलें जो शिक्षित हों।

सभापति महोदय : स्पीकर साहब ने सुबह कहा था कि हम इतना ही वक्त देंगे चूंकि वक्त की कमी हो गई है। मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकती हूँ इसके बारे में। श्री बनर्जी ने

कहा कि आज साढ़े चार बजे बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है। उसमें इसके बारे में विचार हो सकता है। अगर वहां फैसला हो जाता है कि इसको और समय दिया जाए तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Madam Chairman, at the outset, I welcome the new name of the ministry as well as the new Minister. It is just proper that when the standards of public behaviour are falling all around, role of character formation of young people should be emphasised in our educational life. In the context of wave of indiscipline passing over all institutions of higher learning, the role of Youth Services should be emphasised and it is just proper that emphasis has been given by renaming the Ministry as Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

I also welcome the change of the Minister because, Dr. Triguna Sen, we have seen during the last two years, who headed the Ministry so far was rather slow, somewhat old, inactive and unimaginative in dealing with young people. I am sure Dr. Rao brings youthful fervour along with his maturity resulting from his age and experience. At the same time, I would like to warn the new Minister that he has to do a good deal of tightrope dancing in this field, because this field is somewhat peculiar in which a different type of approach is necessary. He will be tossed about to and fro in so far as the responsibility of the States and the Centre is concerned. It is he who will be responsible for giving 100% grants to meet the needs of the university. But at the same time, he will have no control over the way in which the expenditures are being incurred although, in this House, he will be responsible for the entire expenditure of the Universities. He will also be responsible for the consequences of the policy followed by the universities. If there is indiscipline among the students and there is lawlessness arising as a result, then it is the Minister who will be required to deal with the situation. It means a different type of approach is necessary. I am sure, with the training of Dr. Rao as an Economist as well as an educationist, he will be

[Shri R.K. Amin]
able to walk over the razor's edge without any fall whatsoever.

With these introductory words, let me make a few comments on the working of his Ministry.

The most important problem which I would like to deal with is that of National Education Policy—a report prepared by the Committee of Members of Parliament and the policy resolution based on it and endorsed by Parliament in August, 1967.

Now, what has happened of that policy? Of these recommendations, excepting two the one regarding the neighbourhood school and the other regarding the medium of instruction in the universities, most of the recommendations of this Committee were unanimous representing the consensus of Members of Parliament. The Committee for the convenience of the Ministry, also indicated a sixteen-point programme for immediate action. Many of the steps to be taken or measures to be adopted did not involve quite a significant amount of expenditure. There were certain measure which involved a significant amount of money where some delay could be understandable. But, there were many recommendations where financial involvement was not there. Now, I do not know what action he has taken during the last two years on the National Education Policy?

Take the case of amendment of University Constitutions. Quite recently, the Kerala Government in March 1969 has amended the Kerala University Act. Because of this amending Act, the autonomy of the University has been jeopardised, the autonomy of the educational institutions is also jeopardised and the Government's interference in Univeristy management has been increased considerably. Let me refer to the recommendation of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education as given in Para 71 on page 18 of the Report which reads as :—

“It is necessary to amend and modernize most University Acts in India. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, in collaboration with the University Grants Commission, should initiate discussions with the State Governments

concerned and complete the whole programme in the next two or three years. A convention should also be developed whereby State Governments discuss their proposals for new or amending legislation in respect of universities with the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission before they are introduced in the legislatures.”

Let me ask the Minister: was the U.G.C. consulted when the Kerala University Act was amended? Did it agree to the presence of a Minister on the University bodies like the Syndicate, etc.? Did it agree to the nominee of the Government while forming a Committee for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor? Did it also consult the authorities running more than 80% of affiliated college of that University? Does the Kerala University Amendment Bill, which I think has received the assent of the Governor also, include the provisions as suggested by the Model Act by the U.G.C.? Does it follow the principle of autonomy of the University as laid down in paragraphs 70, 71 and 72 of the Report of the Committee of M. Ps on National Education? I want clear answers for these questions from the Minister. If the Amending Bill is on the same lines as the suggestions made by the Committee of M.Ps or those of the U.G.C., I have nothing to grumble about. But, I find that they have not followed these suggestions and the Government also have not taken action in this regard.

It is very essential that education should not be the vehicle of propaganda for political parties, especially for the party in power. It should also not be an instrument of the State Government, which may wish to provide its people with ready made mental suits. At every level there should be a sense of freedom and equality in the University, scope for experimentation and free thinking. That is why, autonomy at every level by the process of decentralisation is to be ensured. I am afraid that in regard to the Universities and their Constitutions the Government have failed to observe these requirements.

I know that there are Universities without Academic Councils. There are Universities which do not bother about the security of

teachers in affiliated colleges. I know of a case where the Vice-Chancellor pleaded his helplessness when the authorities of a particular college did not pay the salary to the Principal and the staff for months together. Even when the teachers are driven away without following the prescribed procedure, the University cannot do anything to protect the interests of the teachers. I know such cases. I must therefore, also very openly congratulate the Chancellor and the Governor of Gujarat for advising his own Government to appoint an Education Commission when he found the state of affairs becoming worse in the Gujarat University. He wanted to see that the security of teachers not only in the Universities but also in the affiliated colleges is well protected. I would have been happy if this step had been suggested by the U.G.C. The U.G.C. has not done anything in this regard for the last 10 or 11 years. Thank God that Gujarat had a Chancellor and Governor who was an educationist and he advised his government for such a step.

Let me ask one or two questions : what have you done to evolve a satisfactory structure of University Constitutions ? What have you done to evolve a satisfactory way of selecting Vice Chancellors of Universities so that we need not have to face a galaxy of mediocre Vice-Chancellors ?

Let me also come to another point, a very important recommendation of the MPs Committee regarding text books. On pages 13-14, there is a recommendation regarding textbooks:

"The quality of textbook should be kept at the highest level by attracting the best talent available through a liberal policy of remuneration by giving special encouragement to out standing teachers. The Government of India should also take immediate steps for the production of high-quality text books which may be adopted or adapted in the States. The State Government should set up autonomous corporations functioning on commercial lines for the production of text books, but they should not claim a monopoly therein, and should enlist the co-operation of the private sector in each class and for every subject for which a text book is needed. There

should be at least three or four approved textbooks and the school should be free to choose the book best suited to it".

I want a clear statement from the Minister of this issue. Here I would draw attention to a cartoon by Laxman which appeared in the *Times of India* on February 15, 1964. It is cartoon on text books. Below it he wrote :

"Do not forget to put in mistakes. Do not make the facts and figures too precise. Remember to maintain a sub-standard level; otherwise, they will find out we are issuing spurious textbooks".

Five years since this cartoon appeared, do I understand that the same situation prevails regarding textbooks in this country to day ? Do I understand that despite the MPs Committee report and acceptance of the policy in 1967, the same situation prevails today ? In 1942, the Committee on Text-books gave an assurance to this country in following terms:

"We are strongly opposed to any scheme that may eventually restrict the freedom of authors and publishers in producing books. If the right of free choice of books is denied to schools, there will be no experimentation with new methods of approach and new methods of treatment".

I raise this issue because the other day in this House when Shri Dange was speaking on the Bengal bandh, he described the way in which the would like the brainwash for the Home Minister. Lest these people when they come into power-they have come into power in Kerala and West Bengal-do the brainwashing of all us, I would like to suggest steps to be taken by the Education Minister to prevent the brain-washing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We shall try to brainwash only those who have brains.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Before they are able to get that opportunity. I want that we should follow the right path in the matter of

[Shri R. K. Amin]

production of books. I am very much concerned with the production of textbooks because one of the recommendations of the MPs Committee is that textbook in the regional languages for universities should be prepared, and probably very soon Government are undertaking that responsibility. In doing that, care should be taken to see that the type of mess we have created in regard to textbooks for schools is not repeated in the case of textbooks for colleges and universities.

I want assurance from the Minister that state monopoly in textbooks will not be created and that control over educational institutions will not be to restrict their free choice. I want these assurances here and now because the situation is very grave and that is why I am raising this issue.

Let me also draw attention to a very important recommendation concerning teachers in the MPs Committee report. On the basis of the Kothari Commission report, the MPs Committee on p.12 of their report, made one important recommendation.

This recommendation is regarding academic freedom of teachers. It says :

"The academic freedom of teachers to pursue and publish their studies and researches and to speak and write about significant national and international issues should be protected. Teachers should be also free to exercise all civic rights including the right to participate in elections; and when doing so they should be entitled to and take leave of absence from their substantive posts."

Does it cost anything for the Government to implement this basic recommendation. Can it not be accepted by the Universities? This recommendation was there for the last three years. Even the MPs Committee endorsed it and this Parliament also endorsed it for the last two years. But nothing has been done about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just one minute. Your party has given three names and you have 24 minutes. Would you like to take all the time of your party or would you like me to call the others also ?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Let me complete this point. If this is not being implemented it creates a very anomalous situation, which I can illustrate from the same action of the Government. The University Grants Commission, for the purpose of grants has accepted certain institutions as deemed to be universities. The Gujarat Vidyapeeth is one of them. The Gujarat Vidyapeeth gets money from the Central Government and from the University Grants Commission; there is a Vice-chancellor for that institution and he is a full-time politician as well as a Minister. The registrar is also a full-time politician and he devotes all his time to political activities. He does not do any Registrar's work. But, at the same time, he thrives on the money of the University Grants Commission. Why do you allow the University Grants Commission's money to be utilised by the politicians and deny the teachers the opportunity to participate in politics ?

I remember my own case. In 1966, when I asked for leave to contest the election, the Syndicate said, "No" Even this recommendation was suggested to them. Yet they said, "No." And on that syndicate, the President of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee and the Secretary of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee were sitting. They have the right to interfere with the academic bodies but people of the academic field cannot interfere with that field. Which way you decide, I have no objection. You can keep apart education from politics and see that nobody goes from one to the other, but make it a rule, a consistent rule, and if you make it like the rules of the road, also ask the other universities to adopt it. The Rajasthan University accepted this recommendation and implemented it; not other universities, Why such an inconsistency is being created?

Madam, I have a number of points to make, but my time is exhausted and so I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI YASHYWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head

Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in paying adequate attention to the character building of the youth. (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100" •

[Failure in making NCC training compulsory for the university students. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to base the system of education on the fundamental elements of religion. (7)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective system of education resulting in increasing unemployment. (8)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to Protect the Archaeological Museum and Library Goojari Palace, Gwalior city. (10)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in paying attention for the proper maintenance of the property of archaeological importance in Districts of Bhind and Datia. Madhya Pradesh. (11)]

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Unsatisfactory work of Survey of India. (12)]

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Regional discrimination in Survey of India. (13)]

That the demand under the head Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the flow of Indian talent to other countries. (14)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to maintain discipline among the new generation and students. (15)]

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to give Hindi equal if not better place in its publications. (16)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to write a true history of freedom movement giving due importance to the role of revolutionaries, I.N.A. and other forces the freedom movement. (17)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to secure the services of competent and patriotic historians for writing the history of freedom movement. (18)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to get Jawahar Lal Nehru University going so far. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to set up a separate university for Jammu Province of J & K State. (27)]

"That the demand under the head

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to set up Central Universities in non-Hindi States as suggested by Universities Education Commission. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to get the constitution of Jamia Milia changed so as to make it shed its communal character. (29)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to have proper check over the grants given to non-Government Arts Colleges and to ensure security of service to their staff. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to give practical bias to technical training given in technical and engineering colleges. (31)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to provide adequate employment opportunities to trained engineers coming out of the engineering colleges. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to meet the genuine demands of the employers of I. I. T. Delhi for just and fair treatment. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to democratise the working of I. I. T. Delhi and cut down its heavy overhead expenses. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to provide a uniform running grade for all teachers in the Central Universities. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to diversify the courses of education meant for women to suit their needs and aptitudes. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to give a moral and national content to Education given in the universities. (37)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to pay proper attention to development of cultural relations with Hindus and Buddhist countries of South and South East Asia. (38)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to develop closer cultural relations with countries like Mauritius with large population of people of Indian origin. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to take adequate steps to develop Hindi and other Indian languages. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to popularise Devnagri as the alternative common script for all the Indian languages. (41)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to prevent pilfering of art,

treasures from Ajanta, Ellora Khajuraho and other places of archaeological importance. (42)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to maintain Ajanta and Ellora caves properly. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to provide properly trained guides at Ajanta and Ellora. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to prevent pilfering of survey maps of strategic importance. (45)]

"That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to maintain proper liaison between Survey of India and Ministry of External Affairs for proper demarcation of boundaries of India. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to clearly write the name of Tibet in the maps published by Survey of India. (47)]

"That the demand under the head Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to lay proper stress on applied research in National Research Laboratories. (48)]

"That the demand under the head Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to establish proper co-ordination between the National Laboratories and the research being done in different universities. (49)]

"That the demand under the head Other

Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to check nepotism and corruption in the administration of Salar Jang Museum at Hyderabad. (50)]

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish the National Biological Laboratory in Kerala. (52)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish an institution of the type of the Indian Institution of Technology in Kerala. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb all the employees in the National Discipline Scheme Permanently in Central Government service. (54)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the Indian School of International Studies into a full fledged University and to avoid reduction of staff strength in the school. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to the State Governments to enhance the pay scales of school and college teachers. (56)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to, move :

"That the demand under the head

[Shri Shinkre]

Ministry of Education and Youth Services
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pass the legislation for the establishment of students unions in the central Universities. (57)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form a Committee of educationists from amongst the Members of Parliament to study the unrest in the universities and suggest the ways and means to pacify it (58)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to send students delegations to South American countries specially Brazil, where so far no signs of students unrest is seen. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impress upon Tamil Nadu Government that the steps taken by them regarding formation of N.C.C. in that State have been harmful to the integrity of the nation and that those should be stopped forthwith. (60)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take proper steps in the educational institutions to see that no insult is done to National Flag and National Anthem. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start schools including high schools by Central Government in all the cities of India, with the population over one lakh imparting education in all the fifteen languages included in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. (62)]

"That the demand under the head

Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create a cell in the Education Ministry to prepare and execute a scheme of publishing master-pieces in all the fifteen languages included in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, at cheap rates. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

"Need to give sufficient funds to the States and Union territories to do research in the field of folk songs and folk stories and publish those compilations at cheap prices. (64)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to subsidize the translation work of the literature in Portuguese and Spanish in Indian languages. (65)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise a scheme to prepare text books for all the States of Indian Union and publish those at cheap rates. (66)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart free education upto High School level in all the States and Union territories. (67)]

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient funds to the Government of Goa to expand the archaeological museum at old Goa. (68)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate the excavation work carried out at old Goa and entrust to an experts team the work of excavation at Goa Velha, Neura, Mandur, Chandor and Verna in Goa. (69)]

"That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to publish a comprehensive map of Goa replacing the names of cities and Villages, rivers and mountains given by Portuguese rulers with original names. (70)]

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to impress upon the Railway Ministry to see that the names of stations written in Hindi, English and respective regional language can have same pronunciation. (71)]

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide sufficient means to Government of Goa to preserve the present national monuments in that territory. (72)]

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make an archaeological and geographical survey of Goa. (73)]

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide modern apparatus to the surveyors so that our surveys should be considered at par with the surveys made in developed countries. (74)]

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to prepare new maps of India taking into consideration recent changes in the State boundaries with inscriptions in all the scripts in vogue in India. (75)]

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria): I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to assign proper place to the Maithali language in the publications. (76)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services

be reduced to Re. 1.

[Retention of the ancient history and National Heroes with a communal and religious colour in the text Books. (77)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give proper place to Indian languages in the publications in place of English (78)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not making efforts to have the history of ancient India written on scientific lines and according to facts. (79)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to impart free education upto middle standard. (80)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to impart free education to females at all levels. (81)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to drop the words "Hindu" and "Muslim" from the names of Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University. (82)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reorganise Darbhanga Sanskrit University on the basis of the recommendations of the sub-Committee of University Grants Commission. (83)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

duced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take over library and head office in Darbhanga for the reorganised Darbhanga (Mithila) University. (84)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take over Darbhanga Sanskrit University by the Central Government and to reorganize it. (85)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement fully the recommendations of the Kothari Commission in regard to teachers in the entire country. (86)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove R. S. S. centre from the precincts of Banaras Hindu University. (87)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change service-oriented education introduced by the Britishers. (99)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make children self-dependent through education. (100)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to abolish defective examination system. (101)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be re-

duced by Rs. 100.

[Utter neglect of moral uplift of students. (102)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give free education. (103)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make religious and moral instructions as an essential part of education. (104)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Disinterest in including glorious ancient history of India in the education. (105)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in bringing about improvements in the History of India which was fabricated and dishonoured by the English people. (106)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Negligence of Sanskrit language and literature which are the main roots of Indian culture. (107)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH (Gorakhpur) : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Poor maintenance of animals in Delhi Zoo. (108)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up more zoos in the country. (109)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in providing proper grants to Sanskrit Universities. (115)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in giving suitable remuneration and respect to teachers. (116)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in making payments of the salaries of the teachers of Government aided private schools from Government treasury. (117)]

That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in opening the requisite number of colleges in rural areas. (118)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in bringing about common standard in education. (119)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in encouraging technical education. (120)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in running schools on the pattern of Gurukul off the city atmosphere. (121)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Burden of unnecessary subjects on the children. (122)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in giving suitable number of seats in Medical and Engineering colleges to the children of the Indians living abroad. (123)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to lay more emphasis on research. (124)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to inculcate interest towards physical labour and participation in creative works in the country in students. (125)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make military training compulsory in schools and colleges. (126)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give uniform emphasis on physical, mental and moral uplift of students. (127)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to correct the mistake in regarding dance and songs only as teachings in culture. (128)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Complete disregard shown in the inclusion of scholars of Indian philosophy and culture in cultural delegations. (129)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to send children belonging to Scheduled Castes abroad for studies in prescribed ratio. (130)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to pay adequate attention towards teaching Hindi language in non-Hindi speaking States. (131)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Neglect shown towards compilation of ancient manuscripts. (132)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to adopt modern means to protect invaluable manuscript kept in Museums. (133)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect India's ancient art and architecture. (134)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the taking away of artistic invaluable ancient idols to foreign countries. (135)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to better the working and service conditions of the teachers. (136)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of Kothari Commission. (137)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Decentralisation of National Fitness Corps. (138)]

That the demand under the head Educa-

tion be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Grant of financial aid to universities by U.G.C. (139)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Promotion of Urdu language in the country. (140)]

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in implementing recommendations regarding raising the age of retirement of teachers of higher education to 60 as recommended by various education commissions. (141)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in evolving an efficient machinery to avoid disputes between teachers and management of colleges or universities by way of arbitration instead of resorting to courts. (142)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in evolving a machinery for co-ordinating the organisation of education and research in agriculture medicine, technology, etc. under one wing, (143)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to diversify technical courses so as to avoid undue over-crowding in a few branches of engineering and technology. (144)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to attract highest ability in the field of teaching and research. (145)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in imparting free and compulsory education upto the age of 14 years. (146)]

- That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to curb student indiscipline in institutions of higher learning. (147)]

- That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to maintain museums on district basis all over the country. (148)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to ensure adequate pay scales for all employees in museums. (149)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide suitable working conditions to teachers of higher education. (150)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in providing security of service to teachers in colleges. (151)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement recommendations of Kothari Commission regarding teachers. (152)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services

be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to raise salaries of university and college teachers. (153)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in providing adequate facilities to youngmen for correspondence courses, external degrees and education in polytechnics. (154)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in developing the use of English for literary purposes and as a source of information for university students. (155.)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in emphasising the role of character-building in the institutions of higher learning. (156.)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in introducing the constitutions of the universities on the basis of a "Model Act" in all the universities of India. (157)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to establish university autonomy of academic work in all the universities in the country. (158)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to emphasize applied research in research institutions in the country. (159)]

That the demand under the head

Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to study the question of students unrest by a Committee of Members of Parliament interested in education so as to provide conditions for healthy growth of research and teaching in our universities. (160)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take special steps for research in folk songs and folk literature. (161)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Lothal in Ahmedabad district as a centre for archaeological studies of Mohanjodaro civilisation. (162)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reorganise the working of various institutions of research so as to obtain full results of the resources invested on them. (163)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce NCC training compulsory for those who are physically fit for such training. (164)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide NCC type physical training compulsory for all joining the institutions of higher learning. (165)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR ; I beg to move:—

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement Kothari Commission's recommendations in all States. (166.)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accept the 10-point demands of teachers of post-graduate classes and colleges affiliated to five universities of Bihar. (167)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Suspension of all teaching work due to strike by college teachers in Bihar w.e.f. 8th April, 1969. (168)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase 40 per cent grant to cent per cent to Bihar for payment of D.A. to teachers in view of backwardness of the State. (169)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to arrange for imparting free education up to matriculation standard. (170)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Need to reduce fees in colleges. (171)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Unnecessary interference of the Ministry of Education in the working of Kashi Vidyapeeth. (172)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to sanction immediately the remaining one post of the teacher in Kashi Vidyapeeth as was done in the case of other posts of teachers. (173)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give up the policy of recalcitrance in regard to sanctioning the one posts

in Kashi Vidyapeeth in spite of the sanction of the University Grants Commission in this regard (174)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to grant Kashi Vidyapeeth the status of a National University in view of its traditions and attainments. (175)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to accept fully the budget of Kashi Vidyapeeth upto April, 1969. (176)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give a deficit grant of Rs. 12 lakhs to Kashi Vidyapeeth to enable it to pay off its debt of Rs. 12 lakhs. (177)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Resort to strike by the teachers of Shrikashi Vidyapeeth on account of non-receipt of their salary continuously for three months. (178)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to approve the budget of Shri Kashi Vidyapeeth without any delay. (179)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Step-motherly treatment of Education Ministry towards the Kashi Vidyapeeth. (180)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the Memorandum submitted by the Kashi Vidyapeeth Teachers Association. (181)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to maintain the eminence of Kashi Vidyapeeth. (182)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide facility for doing M.A. in such subjects in the Kashi Vidyapeeth as do not exist there at present. (183)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in fulfilling the responsibility of declaring Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, as a University with effect from July, 1963, under section 3 of University Grants Commission Act, 1956. (184)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to pay Salary, Dearness Allowance and other Allowances and to provide other facilities to the teachers of Kashi Vidyapeeth at par with that being given to the teachers of Central Universities under Central Government. (185)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Government's policy of discrimination against Kashi Vidyapeeth (186)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give the status of full-fledged University to Kashi Vidyapeeth, as in the case of Banaras, Aligarh and Delhi Universities. (187)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in accepting the budget of Kashi Vidyapeeth for the last five years. (188)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in making payment of salary to the teachers of Kashi Vidyapeeth due to non-acceptance of their budget. (189)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to check American infiltration in the field of education. (193)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make education policy employment oriented. (194)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to lay stress on the equal development of all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. (195)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide facilities for the development of Urdu language. (196)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to impart free education upto middle standard in all States. (197)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to impart free education at all levels as in Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland. (198)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Kothari Commission. (210)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to implement the recommendation regarding raising the retirement age of teaching staff up to 60 years. (211)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Disinterest in including glorious ancient history of India in the education syllabus. (212)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to bring about improvement in the History of India which was fabricated by the Britishers. (213)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to change the clerks producing education system introduced in the country by the Britishers. (214)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make moral education compulsory in educational institutions. (215)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of Government to introduce uniform education system in the country. (216)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of Government to introduce the equal pay for equal qualifications in educational institutions in the country. (217)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of Government for not dropping the Muslim names from all the educational and other institutions in the country. (218)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of Government for not dropping the British names from the educational and other institutions in the country. (219)] •

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to impart free education at all levels and train the student according to his aptitude. (220)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Rs. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government in not dropping the word 'Muslim' from the name of Aligarh Muslim University. (221)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to set up a Committee of Members of Parliament to go into the details of Student unrest in the country and suggest ways and means to bring an end to it. (222)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to ensure that the National Flag and National Anthem are not insulted in educational institutions. (223)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to absorb and provide alternative employment to all the employees in National Discipline Scheme Permanently in Government service. (224)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to provide financial assistance to the State Governments to bring the pay scales of teachers at par with Central Government employees. (225)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government in not completing the re-writing of the Indian History. (226)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to establish the National Biological Laboratory at Gorakhpur in U. P. (227)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure of the Government in writing the true history of freedom movement giving full importance to the role of I. N. A. and other Heroes like Bhagat Singh and Chandra Sekhar Azad. (228)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government in not seeking the help and assistance of competent scholars and patriots for writing the true history of freedom movement. (229)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government in checking the fall in standards of education in the country. (230)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced To Re. 1.

[Need to base the teaching system on the fundamental principles of Hindu religion in country. (231)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government in tackling the problems of the youth in the country. (232)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government to pay attention towards building the character of youth of today. (233)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government for making the N. C. C. training compulsory in all the schools in the country particularly at primary stages for building a strong national army. (234)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Wastage of public money on N. C. C. for girls. (235)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to check the growing influence of capitalist foreign organisations like Ford Foundation over the technical training in technical institutions in the country. (236)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and youth services be reduced to Re. 1.

[Inadequate facilities for poor students in obtaining any technical or mechanical training in the country. (237)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government for not giving the revised scales of pay to the already serving Laboratory Assistants in Delhi schools. (238)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to set up Central Universities in non-Hindi speaking States in country as suggested by University Education Commission. (239)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government to abolish the III division and have only I and II division for the successful candidates (240)].

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Government for not giving proper protection to Sanskrit in the country. (241)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to get the constitution of Jamia Millia Islamia changed so as to make it shed its communal character. (242)]

That the demand under the head education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to pay proper attention to the development of cultural relations with countries like Mauritius with large population of Hindu origin. (243)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make sanskrit as a compulsory Subject for studies (244)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to spread Hindi in foreign countries (245)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Favouritism in sports in the country. (246)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give adequate grants to Gorakhpur University. (247)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of emphasis in History to the culture of the country before the start of the Muslim invasions on the country. (248)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Providing a meagre sum for promotion of Hindi with a view to prevent it from becoming the National Language of India in place of English. (249)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Providing no incentives to non-Hindi speaking people for learning Hindi. (250)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Calling of foreigners in the name of Experts, to continue the strong hold of these foreigners on the minds of the Indian people (251)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Allowing foreigners to middle in education in India to preserve the Western outlook among the generations of Indians (252)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Anti-national activities of Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu, Aligarh (253)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to remove the unnecessary burden of too many subjects from the children (254)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide snacks to the children and students in all the educational institutions in the country, (255)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Monetary assistance by foreign christian missions in India for Educational activities by spent on denationalising the Hindus by converting them to christianity. (256)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Continuance of Public Schools in India, there by allowing discrimination between the rich and the poor in education. (257)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Providing to little for the development of Sanskrit though it is the mother of all the languages in the world (258)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Raising, singing and dancing to the status of cultural activities while denigrating learning and knowledge as non-cultural activities as a copy of the Westerners. (259)]

That the demand under the head education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Wasting money on teaching Gandhian Philosophy. (260)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to maintain Ajanta and Ellora caves properly. (261)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the taking away of valuable and ancient idols of Indian culture by foreigners, (262)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for proper maintenance of the old Hindu temples in the country (263)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take proper steps for the proper maintenance of the Hindu culture temples situated in Central Asia (264)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide assistance for the maintenance of Hindu temples in East Indies, particularly, Indonesia, Malaysia, Java and Champa etc. (265)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to properly look after the Shiva Temple at Kabul (266)]

That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take care of Hindu culture temples in Latin American countries. (267)]

SHRI R. K. AMIN: I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for Coordination of Research work done in various institutions in the country especially between universities and national laboratories (268)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to bring greater degree of decentralisation the administration and control of university institutions (269)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish the provident fund, gratuity fund and insurance fund for all teachers of the institutions of higher education on all-India basis. (270)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for utilising the services of teachers doing research work even after they retire at the age of 60 or 65 (271)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for giving permission to teachers to take part in politics as recommended by Kothari Commission as well as M. Ps. Committee on Education (272)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to disqualify State as well as Central Ministers from being on the Executive and Academic bodies of the Universities (273)]

That the Demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in implementing the recommendations of Kothari Commission as well as M. Ps. Committee on Education enabling teachers to participate in politics (274)]

SHRI DINKER DESAI: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inefficient functioning of the Department (275)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Partiality in the appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Universities (276)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to remove the office of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh from the campus of Banaras Hindu University (277)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University (278)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to amend the University laws so as to make them democratic (279)]

* SHRI DINKAR DESAI: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for removing inefficient working of the Council of Educational Research and Training (280)]

SHRI DINKAK DESAI: I beg to move:

That the demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for stopping mal-administration, irregularities and corruption in the Department (281)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House :

श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी (हाजीपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने से पहले अनिशावाद (पटना) सेंट्रल स्कूल के सम्बन्ध में जो शिकायत मेरे पास आई है, उसको मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिए सदन के टेबिल पर रख देना चाहता हूँ। वास्तव में मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी परिपाटी चली आई है कि जब भी कोई खर्च की एवं उचित कार्यवाही के लिए मांग संसद में पेश होती है, उस पर विरोधी सदस्यगण कटौती प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं और उन कटौती प्रस्तावों का विरोध करने के लिये हम सरकारी पक्ष के सदस्यों को सदन में बोलने का मौका मिलता है। लेकिन जिस पार्टी की सरकार होती है, उस पार्टी के सदस्यों को आलोचना करने का बहुत कम मौका मिलता है। लेकिन मैं बड़ा सौभाग्य-शाली हूँ कि आज मुझे इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध

में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका मिला है। मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस बात से घबरायें नहीं, मैं जो भी बात कहूँगा, उनको शिकायतों के रूप में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये, बल्कि उनको आधार मान कर सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस समय यतीमखाना बना हुआ है, यह यतीमखाना बन्द होना चाहिये, हमारी जनता के गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई से ऐसे यतीमखाने को चालू रखना मुझे पसन्द नहीं है।

आज से 28 वर्ष पूर्व महात्मा गांधी जी ने वाराणसी विश्वविद्यालय में कहा था कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा होनी चाहिये। भारतवर्ष के विद्यार्थी जितने घण्टे अंग्रेजी पढ़ने में लगाते हैं, उससे बहुत कम समय में वे अपनी मातृभाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ सकते हैं। आपके कमीशन ने भी यही कहा है कि शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा होनी चाहिये। शिक्षा का वास्तविक उद्देश्य राष्ट्र को शिक्षित सुसंस्कृत बनाना है, वे पढ़ कर बेकार न रहें, बल्कि वे अपनी जीवन नौका को वखूबी खेकर किनारे लगा सकें। लेकिन भारतवर्ष में उल्टी बात देखने को मिल रही है। यहां के अधिकतर युवक स्कूल-कालिज से निकल कर भटकते रहते हैं। उनका जीवन भार सा हो जाता है और उनके ऊपर जितना भी खर्च होता है, बेकार सा मालूम पड़ता है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को एक ऐसी स्कीम बनानी चाहिये, ऐसा प्लानिंग करना चाहिये, जिससे लड़के जब भी स्कूल-कालिज से निकलें, उनको तुरंत काम मिल सके।

जो लड़के उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहें, जैसे सायंस, इंजीनियरिंग, आदि उनके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, कि पढ़ने के साथ साथ, उनको कुछ ऐसा काम करने को मिलना चाहिये, जिससे वे कुछ कमा भी सकें और अपनी पढ़ाई को भी जारी रख सकें। जैसे सायंस कालिज के विद्यार्थियों को रेडियो बनाने का काम या इस तरह का कोई अन्य काम मिले, जिससे उनको आर्थिक रूप में भी फायदा हो

[श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी]

और वे अपने ज्ञान को भी बढ़ा सकें ।

मातृभाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने की जो बात मैंने कही है—मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि जब अंग्रेज यहां आये थे, तो बहुत थोड़े से इन्जीनियर यहां लाये थे और जो भी विकास का काम उन्होंने यहां पर किया, यहां के ही निपट-गंवार लोगों को साथ लेकर किया । उन्होंने उनको अपनी भाषा में अंग्रेजी के चुने हुए उपयोगी काम में आने वाले कुछ शब्दों को लिख कर दे दिया था, जैसे रिच लिख कर दिया, तो रिच पढ़कर ही उन्होंने उसका इस्तेमाल सीखा । बहुत से विद्यार्थी पढ़ने के बाद भी सफल नहीं हो पाते हैं, इसका कारण यही है कि उनका माध्यम अंग्रेजी होता है, लेकिन यदि इस माध्यम को बदल दिया जाय, उनकी मातृभाषा कर दिया जाय तो वे ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकेंगे और ज्यादा सफल हो सकेंगे । मेरा सुभाव है कि इस चीज को तुरंत लागू किया जाय ।

मेरा एक सुभाव यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों के, हर एक विषयों के विद्वानों के भाषणों को रिकार्ड करा कर रेडियो के माध्यम से एक घण्टे के लिए या आधा घण्टे के लिए, क्लास में जैसी सुविधा हो, प्रसारित करना चाहिये, जिससे हमारे विद्यार्थी उनके ज्ञान से लाभ उठा सकें । इस तरह से हम उन विद्वानों का उपयोग हजारों स्कूलों के लिए एक साथ कर सकते हैं । यह ठीक है कि स्कूल के कामन रूम में रेडियो बजता है, लेकिन उसका सही उपयोग नहीं होता है । ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से उसका सही उपयोग हो सकेगा । इस पर पूर्ण विचार होना चाहिए ।

हमारी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कुछ इस प्रकार की है, जिससे वह बहुत खर्चातू हो गई है । इसके खर्च को घटाना चाहिये । हम पिछले 20 सालों से लगातार कहते आ रहे हैं, राष्ट्रपति से लेकर मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य भी कहते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति ठीक नहीं है, इसको बदलना

चाहिये, लेकिन अभी तक इसको कोई ऐसा रास्ता नहीं दिया गया, जिससे इसमें परिवर्तन आ सके या उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सके । शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस ओर तुरत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये । इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रिसर्च का काम होना चाहिये । हमें खोज करनी चाहिये कि पहले हमारे देश में किस तरह से काम होता था । आप कोनाक के मन्दिर को देखिये, उस वक्त का इन्जीनियर आज के इन्जीनियर से अधिक बढ़िया काम करता था, अधिक सुन्दर और मजबूत काम करता था, लेकिन आज हम वैसा काम नहीं कर पाते हैं । क्या वजह है कि आज हम वैसा काम नहीं कर पाते हैं—इसके बारे में रिसर्च करना चाहिए । आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में पुराने जमाने की कितनी इमारतें जो आज की इमारतों के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा मजबूत हैं, ज्यादा साइन्टिफिक आधार पर बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन आज के लोग उस कला को भूलते जा रहे हैं ।

शिक्षा के अंग्रेजी माध्यम से हमारे देश में कुछ असमानता बढ़ी है । जैसे उद्योगीकरण में तो हम आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन जितनी तेजी से बढ़ना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ है । उसका कारण यह है कि उसमें बड़ी असमानता है । जो मजदूर ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करता है, और हुनर का बड़ा से बड़ा काम करता है, उसकी तनखाह छोटी होती है लेकिन वही काम इंजीनियर करता भी नहीं है, फिर भी उसकी तनखाह ऊंची रहती है । एच० एम० टी० के कारखाने को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जो घड़ी बनाते हैं उनकी तनखाह बहुत कम रहती है लेकिन जो घड़ी बनवाते हैं उनकी तनखाह बहुत ऊंची रहती है । यह असमानता भी उसी माध्यम (मातृ-भाषा) से दूर होगी । आज आफिसर और साधारण कर्मचारियों में जो असमानता है उसको दूर करने के लिए यही एक रास्ता है ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । शिक्षा मंत्रालय की कुछ ऐसी बदकिस्मती रही है कि जो भी मंत्री इस मंत्रालय में आये, वे ज्यादा समय

तक रहे नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ हमारे डा० राव जब पढ़ाते थे तब उनके दिमाग में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में और शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें रही होंगी और उन बातों को वे इस विभाग में आने के बाद भूले नहीं होंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे यहाँ पर सेक्रेटेरियट के जाल में न फँस कर, जो बातें उनके दिमाग में रही होंगी, उनको अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे और उनको अमल में लाने के समय यह दृढ़ निश्चय रखेंगे कि जब तक उनको पूरा नहीं कर लेते हैं तब तक उनको छोड़ेंगे नहीं और ऐसा समझेंगे कि हमारे सामने एक प्लान है जो कि तीन चार साल में पूरा होगा और उस समय में उस काम को पूरा कर देंगे।

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा (डुमरियागंज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदया, शिक्षा के ऊपर बोलते समय मेरे सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गई है। मैंने अपने से यह प्रश्न पूछा कि मैं ऐसी क्या बातें कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि सरकार को पता नहीं हैं तो मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी परेशानी हुई कि इस तरह की कोई भी नयी बात नहीं है जो कि सरकार को पता न हो और मैं उसे बतला सकूँ। सच बात तो यह है कि भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री ने इस बात को बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में जिस ढंग से कहा है, मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ। अप्रैल, 1967 में शिक्षा मंत्रियों की जो कांफ्रेंस हुई थी उसी का इन्ट्रो-डक्शन करते हुए उन्होंने कहा था :

“This highlights the point that the main weakness with us has been not a lack of ideas but failure to implement known and even agreed programmes.”

तो ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है जिसका कि हमें पता न हो। हमारी शिक्षा में कठिनाइयाँ हैं। पर ऐसा नहीं है कि हमें उन कठिनाइयों का समाधान न पता हो। केवल अगर हम उन परेशानियों के समाधान को ठीक ढंग से योजना में कार्यान्वित कर दें तो कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो सकती हैं। पर यही आज की हमारी सबसे बड़ी परे-

शानी है। उसी शिक्षा सम्मेलन में हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी ने अपनी शिक्षा योजनाओं की असफलताओं के बारे में बड़े साहस के साथ स्वीकार किया था। पेज 15 से मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

“I am afraid our education has been a miserable failure barring a few exceptions here and there.”

यह बात कोई अपोजीशन का आदमी नहीं कह रहा है बल्कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई कह रहे हैं :

“That is because our education took a different turn during our days of slavery. I am happy that those days are gone, but the after effects of those days are not yet gone. Whereas we have become physically independent and free I wonder if we are mentally yet free and independent.”

यह हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री का कहना है। ऐसी भी कोई बात नहीं कि मैं आपके ऊपर चाँज लगाऊँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री किसी भी बारे में डिस-आनेस्ट हैं। सच बात तो यह है कि इस परेशानी का निदान हमारे प्रधान-मंत्री के मुँह से आप सुनिये। उन्होंने बिल्कुल स्पष्ट शब्दों में स्वीकार किया है :

“Many young people have been set adrift from traditional values without being provided the anchorage* of an alternative set of constructive norms and values.”

यह एक सही और सच निदान है जिसको मोरारजी ने भी बाद में एडमिट किया और महात्मा गांधी को कोट करते हुए कहा :

“As a matter of fact, he (Gandhiji) was the one man who always said that we must allow all ideas to come to us but they must not uproot us from our foundations.”

हमें अपनी फाउन्डेशन से अपरूट कर दिया गया है, जो हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति की बेसिक

[श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा]

फेल्योर है। आधुनिकता के नाम पर हमने एक गलत शिक्षा की नींव डाली। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय जागरूकता का निर्माण करना होता है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति में अपने राष्ट्र के प्रति, अपने राष्ट्र के महापुरुषों के प्रति और अपने राष्ट्र की परम्पराओं के प्रति सबल चेतना का निर्माण होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसके अभाव में ही आज असतोष, राष्ट्रीय एकता की समस्याएँ और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुँचाने की प्रवृत्ति छात्रों में बढ़ती जा रही है। राष्ट्र के स्वरूप को पहचानने के लिए और एकता की भावना का निर्माण करने के लिए जो एक सबसे बड़ी चीज है वह है संस्कृत का योगदान। परन्तु पिछले 21 सालों में वंश परम्परागत, पुराने ढंग की संस्कृत अध्ययन की प्रणाली, संस्कृत पाठ-शालाओं की शिक्षा तो धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो ही गई। स्कूलों के नवीनतम शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में भी हमने संस्कृत को बिल्कुल भुला दिया। संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में मैं किसी आर्यसमाजी पंडित या जनसंघी को कोट नहीं करने जा रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं यहाँ पर पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के विचारों को ही कोट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था "यदि मुझसे पूछा जाये कि सबसे बड़ी निधि जो भारत के पास है जोकि सर्वश्रेष्ठ उत्तराधिकार है वह क्या है, तो मैं निःसंकोच उत्तर दूंगा कि वह है संस्कृत भाषा, उसका साहित्य और जो कुछ भी उस साहित्य में है। वह हमारा शानदार उत्तराधिकार है। जब तक वह विद्यमान है और राष्ट्र के जीवन को प्रभावित कर रहा है तब तक भारतीय प्रतिभा का स्रोत अक्षुण्ण बना रहेगा।" पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी "डिस्कवरी आफ इंडिया" पुस्तक में यह बात लिखी थी। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना की बात यह हुई कि बीस वर्ष की शिक्षा नीति में यदि सबसे अधिक किसी बात की उपेक्षा की गई तो की गयी संस्कृत भाषा की।

त्रिभाषा फार्मुला के अन्तर्गत संस्कृत का किसी प्रकार का कोई स्थान नहीं रखा गया।

इस सम्बन्ध में जनसंघ की यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा होनी चाहिए। मातृभाषा के अतिरिक्त संस्कृत और हिन्दी अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए। जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है वह हिन्दी के स्थान पर भारत की कोई दूसरी आधुनिक भाषा ले सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी या किसी दूसरी विदेशी भाषा जिसको कि हम आज लाइब्रेरी की भाषा कह सकते हैं, ऐच्छिक रूप से ही उसकी पढ़ाई हो सकती है। जब तक इस देश में सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए संस्कृत भाषा अनिवार्य नहीं कर दी जाती तब तक इंटीग्रेशन, एकता और एकरूपता की समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। इस दृष्टि से आज यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि संस्कृत ग्रंथों को छापने के लिए भारी मात्रा में अनुदान दिये जायें। आज स्थिति यह है कि संस्कृत पढ़ने के लिए छात्रों को कोई डिक्शनरी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। कई वर्षों पूर्व ए० ए० आटे की संस्कृत-इंग्लिश डिक्शनरी का हिन्दी अनुवाद भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदान से प्रकाशित कराया गया था। केवल 10 रुपए में संस्कृत की एक अच्छी डिक्शनरी छात्रों के लिए मुलभ हो गई थी। उस डिक्शनरी का विमोचन तत्कालीन शिक्षा मन्त्री श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने किया था। आज जब कि वे फिर शिक्षा मंत्रालय में आ गये हैं, वे याद कर सकते हैं कि मैं किस बारे में कह रहा हूँ। उस डिक्शनरी से छात्रों को बड़ी सुविधा मिली थी परन्तु पता चला है कि किसी कारणवश शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस डिक्शनरी के प्रकाशन को अनुदान देना बन्द कर दिया और आज मुलभ मूल्य पर संस्कृत की कोई डिक्शनरी बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में सहायता देने के लिए जो रुपए हैं उनका उपयोग ऐसे कार्यों में होना चाहिए जिससे साधारण छात्रों को लाभ हो सके। ओरियन्टल इंस्टीट्यूट, बड़ौदा से कुछ पुस्तकें गायक-वाड ओरियन्टल सिरीज में प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं। मैं इस स्थिति की ओर आपका ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ। थोड़ा बहुत रुपया संस्कृत

पुस्तकों को पब्लिश कराने के लिए जरूर इस रिपोर्ट में दिखाया गया है। लेकिन वह रुपया या तो ओरियंटल इंस्टीट्यूट, बड़ौदा को दिया जाता है या ऐसे ही किसी और संस्था को जैसे कि लालबहादुर शास्त्री संस्कृत महाविद्यालय है, उसको दिया जाता है। मैंने भण्डारकर ओरियंटल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना द्वारा छपी हुई पुस्तकों को देखा है। 600 पृष्ठ की पुस्तक का दाम 50 रु० रखा गया है। ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि जो कुछ भी थोड़ा बहुत रुपया आप संस्कृत की पुस्तकों को छपवाने के लिए दें वह ऐसी पुस्तकों के लिए ही दें जो कि छात्रों को संस्कृत पढ़ने में सहायक हो सकें।

* बजाए इसके कि भण्डारकर या किसी और इंस्टीट्यूट को दे दें जो 600 पृष्ठ की पुस्तक का दाम 50 रुपये रखें कि लाइब्रेरी के अतिरिक्त कहीं और वे पुस्तकें खरीदी ही न जा सकें।

इसके अतिरिक्त आप रिपोर्ट में देखें कि पृष्ठ 90 पर दूसरे पैराग्राफ में लिखा गया है :

“आलोच्य वर्ष में विभिन्न व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं ने मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता से संस्कृत पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन किया।”

आगे आप लिखते हैं :

“दो दुर्लभ पुस्तकों ‘कथा सरित सागर’ और ‘तर्क संग्रह’ का प्रकाशन निजी प्रकाशकों से कराया गया है।”

मुझे पता नहीं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय में कोई व्यक्ति संस्कृत का जानकार है या नहीं। अगर है तो तर्क संग्रह को दुर्लभ पुस्तक का नाम देना कहां तक सही है। जहां तक मुझे पता है जो व्यक्ति थोड़ा भी संस्कृत साहित्य से परिचय रखता है वह जानता है कि तर्क संग्रह न्याय की क, ख, ग सिखाने वाली पुस्तिका है जिसके पचासों संस्करण इस देश में छप चुके हैं और देश में हर जगह हर दूकान पर वह हमेशा से उपलब्ध होती आई है। ऐसी पुस्तकों को दुर्लभ

बताना और उनके प्रकाशन के लिए अनुदान देना और रिपोर्ट में छाप कर इस बात को इतना महत्व देना, यह इस बात का सूचक है कि संस्कृत के बारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई गौर नहीं किया जा रहा है अन्यथा तर्क संग्रह को दुर्लभ पुस्तक नहीं बताया जाता।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय से इसी बारे में, यद्यपि यह संस्कृत से सम्बन्धित तो नहीं है, लेकिन गांधी जी का उसे बहुत आशीर्वाद था, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काशी विद्यापीठ की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। काशी विद्यापीठ के छात्र भी और वहां के शिक्षक भी मेरे पास आए थे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बताऊँ कि दिल्ली में जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया इंस्टीट्यूट है, जिसको मैंने देखा कि 19 लाख 50 हजार रुपया आप देने जा रहे हैं। उसका जो डीम्ड टू बी यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टेटस आपने रखा है, वही स्टेटस काशी विद्यापीठ के बारे में रखा है लेकिन काशी विद्यापीठ का नाम इन अनुदानों में नहीं आया। पता लगा कि पिछले पांच सालों से काशी विद्यापीठ के अन्दर वहां की स्कूटनी कराई जा रही है कि कितना खर्चा हो सकता है। उसे मान्यता दे दी है डीम्ड टू बी यूनिवर्सिटी की। नतीजा यह हुआ कि ऐसे समय आये हैं जबकि तीन-तीन महीने तक काशी विद्यापीठ के शिक्षकों को उनकी तन्स्वाह नहीं दी गई और इससे वहां के विद्यार्थियों को भी बड़ी प्रेशानी हुई। (व्यवधान)

आर० एस० एस० से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने उसे कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया, जहां तक मुझे पता है। अगर देने लगे तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भी उसके बारे में यदि आप चाहेंगे तो बेशक बता दूंगा। मैं आर० एस० एस० के बारे में बहुत कुछ जानता हूँ। मैं उसका स्वयंसेवक रह चुका हूँ। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनिर्णयों, विलम्बों तथा सौतेले व्यवहार से विद्यापीठ के राष्ट्रीय महत्व और उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में योगदान देने की योग्यता पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता

[श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा]

है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसके बारे में आप विशेष तौर पर ध्यान देंगे।

इसी तरह से एक और परेशानी की बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिला देना चाहता हूँ। एक श्रीमाली कमेटी करीब 13 साल पहले बनी थी और उसने रूलर इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना देश के हर प्रान्तों में की थी। करीब-करीब 14 रूलर इंस्टीट्यूट इस प्रकार स्थापित किये गये हैं लेकिन उसके एक्स स्टूडेंट्स एसोशियेशन की ओर से एक चीज सर्किलेट की गई है जिससे पता लगता है कि खुद उन्हीं इंस्टीट्यूट में भी उस रूलर इंस्टीट्यूट का पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा मान्य नहीं है। उन रूलर इंस्टीट्यूट में जो भी डिप्लोमा दिये जाते हैं वे देश की किसी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी में मान्य नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में 13 साल के लम्बे अर्से के बाद आप उस शिक्षा को मान्यता प्राप्त करवाने में अगर असमर्थ रहे हैं तो मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि रूलर इंस्टीट्यूट के विद्यार्थियों की परेशानी को देखते हुए या तो इन रूलर इंस्टीट्यूट्स को पास के किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्ध कर दें या फिर रूलर इंस्टीट्यूट कौंसिल को भंग कर दें या फिर आप इसमें जो क्वालीफिकेशन दी जाती है उनको सही ढंग से मान्यता देने की कोशिश करें।

मुझे पी० एल० 480, एशिया फाउन्डेशन और फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन और पता नहीं क्या-क्या, इन सबके बारे में कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है, लेकिन एक ऐसी बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिससे मुझे हंसी आती है। पृष्ठ 94 पर मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में हमें यह बताया गया है कि भारत और ब्रिटेन के कार्यक्रमों के अन्दर किसी प्रकार की अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकों को उपलब्ध कराने में यहां पर अनुदान दिया जा रहा है और शान के साथ शिक्षा मंत्रालय लिखता है कि "इस कार्यक्रम का सारा खर्चा ब्रिटिश सरकार उठा रही है।" ब्रिटेन की सरकार सारा खर्च उठा रही है तो आप इतने गौरव के साथ इसको अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्थान क्यों दे रहे

हैं ? आप खुद इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त (ख) में भारत अमरीका कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दो करोड़ रुपये का सारा खर्चा अमरीका उठा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त (ग) में भारत रूस के कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सारा खर्च रूस उठा रहा है। लेकिन इतना सब कुछ आपकी अनुमति से होने के बाद, सबसे ज्यादा हंसी की बात यह है, कि उनके बाद में भारतीय कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत लिखा है कि इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उपदान द्वारा प्रकाशित विदेशी पुस्तकों की प्रतियोगिता के कारण अंग्रेजी की अच्छी पाठ्य पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन समाप्त न हो जाए, हम भी अपनी ओर से अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन करने जा रहे हैं। कौसी मजे की बात है। पहले तो आप ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, रूस से विदेशी पुस्तकें छपवाएँ और फिर आप उस एक्सक्यूज के ऊपर कि उन पुस्तकों से यहां की पुस्तकों का स्टैंडर्ड न घट जाए और मस्ती पुस्तकें छपवायेंगे, वह भी अंग्रेजी की, छपवाएँ शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से।

15 hrs.

संस्कृत के बारे में मैं कह चुका हूँ मुझे पता नहीं है कि घंटी की स्थिति क्या है लेकिन फिर भी थोड़े से शब्दों में यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बहुत से इंस्टीट्यूशन देश में संस्कृत के नहीं हैं जोकि संस्कृत की ठीक शिक्षा दे सकें। इसलिए जो गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली में एक दो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जो के समाप्त होने से बच गये हैं, उनको अगर मरने से बचा सकें तो बुराई कुछ नहीं होगी और आपके हाथ यश थोड़ा बहुत आएगा।

त्रिभाषा फारमूले की बात मैं कर चुका हूँ। केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को जबरदस्ती किसी पर थोपा न जाए लेकिन मेरा कहना यह भी है कि उसी तरीके से अंग्रेजी को भी किसी पर जबरदस्ती न लादा जाए।

अंग्रेजी बनाये रखने के लिए इस प्रकार का एक आन्दोलन चल पड़ा है जिससे हिन्दी को बदनाम किया जा रहा है। उसका एक नमूना मैं आपके सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ। मेरठ विश्व-विद्यालय यहाँ से बहुत दूर नहीं है आप जानते होंगे। वहाँ के वाइस चान्सलर हैं, बहुत से वाइस चान्सलर्स हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन किस प्रकार से अंग्रेजी को बढ़ाने के लिए हिन्दी को बदनाम किया जाता है, एक प्रकार से गन्दा विज्ञापन करने की कोशिश की जाती है, उसका एक नमूना पेश कर रहा हूँ। दिल्ली के 10 जून, 1968 के नवभारत टाइम्स में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ कि मेरठ यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चान्सलर साहब कहते हैं :

“उन्होंने अंग्रेजी को हिन्दी से अधिक सरल बताते हुए कहा है कि उनकी यानी उप-कुलपति की 9-वर्षीय सुपुत्री जब अंग्रेजी में बोलती है, तो बोलते हुए बड़ी प्यारी लगती है।”

कोई परेशानी की बात नहीं है। मेरी बच्ची भी जब बोलती है तो मुझे भी प्यारी लगती है। लेकिन आगे सुनिये :

“लेकिन जब वह हिन्दी में बोलती है, तो उसे बोलने में कठिनाई तो होती ही है, साथ ही गले में तकलीफ भी होती है, क्योंकि बच्चों को हिन्दी बोलने में अंग्रेजी बोलने की अपेक्षा अधिक मेहनत करनी पड़ती है।”

यह नवभारत टाइम्स में लिखा है। वाइस चान्सलर साहब कह रहे हैं। अगर यही स्थिति अंग्रेजी वालों की है और इसी प्रकार से वह हिन्दी को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं तो मैं केवल यह बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहे पढ़े और जो नहीं पढ़ना चाहता न पढ़े लेकिन अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखने के लिए हिन्दी को गालियाँ देना बन्द किया जाय।

पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है।

सभापति महोदय : आपको 18 मिनट तो दे दिये हैं। अब समाप्त कर दें।

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। सुलभ पुस्तक माला के प्रकाशन के सम्बन्ध में अगर आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा कि खास तौर से छोटे बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में यानी 10 साल से 16 साल के बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में पाठ्य पुस्तकों की बात में नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन सामान्य पुस्तकें भी देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस बारे में कुछ अनुदान देने की आवश्यकता है और पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में जब तक आप देश व्यापी कोई कमीशन नहीं बैठायेंगे प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों का ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश की एकता और परम्परा की बात करना बिल्कुल बेकार की बात होगी। प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा देना आपका कर्तव्य था। यह मुझे पता है कि राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में कुछ करना चाहिये लेकिन प्राथमिक शिक्षा में जब तक आप धार्मिक शिक्षा और देश भक्ति और देश स्वा-भिमान की बातें नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। खास तौर से इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जल्दी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइमरी शिक्षकों को 75 रुपये मासिक वेतन देकर अगर आप चाहते हों कि आपके बच्चों को वह एजुकेट करें तो यह दुस्साहस मात्र होगा। (समय की घंटी)

युवक सेवा के सम्बन्ध में इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपने मंत्रालय का नाम बदल लिया है और इसका नाम शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय रखा है। मैंने अन्दर से रिपोर्ट को देखने की कोशिश की तो इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं मिला। आज असंतोष का अध्ययन करने के लिए आपको पूरे भारत की यूनिवर्सिटियों के छात्रों का सहयोग चाहिए और जब तक आप मिलकर नहीं बैठेंगे तब तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। इस शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही गई है। अगर छात्र और छात्र यूनिवर्सिटी के संचालन में सहयोग देने लगे तो उससे काफी सहायता मिलेगी।

[श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा]

अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए। दूसरों को भी बोलना है।

DR. A. G. SONAR (Ramtek) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands of the Education Ministry. It is always said that education is a State subject. According to Article 45 of the Constitution education is a primary duty of the State Government. The article states :

"The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

In the report of the Ministry, we see a very pitiable condition so far as primary education is concerned. The literacy percentage of India is 24%, the highest being in Kerala with 44% and the lowest in NEFA—7%. So far as U.P., Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan and some other States are concerned, it is alarming. Three Prime Ministers of India came from Uttar Pradesh and yet the primary education in that State is in a pitiable condition. Even after three Five Year Plans what we see is : in the age group of 6-11, by the end of the third Five Year Plan we reached 559.6 lakhs and the percentage is 77.9%. After the Fourth Plan it will be 682.7 lakhs and in percentage—84.9. When we go from the IV standard to the VIII standard, there is a sudden fall. By the end of the Third Plan it was 32.4% and it will reach 42.2% by the Fourth Plan. In classes IX to XI, upto the end of the Third Plan it was 19.3% and in the fourth plan it will reach 25.9%. It shows actually from Classes I to IV there is a great fall of fifty per cent of the students going out of school. To that extent there is stagnation and wastage. Nobody has paid any attention to this and see what is it due to. Actually in every stage there is stagnation. The Consultative Committee was asked to supply a comparative statement statewise which I could not get till now.

Let us go to the Girls' education. It is still worse. In Girls' education in 1957

it was something like 59% and when the girls' education reached the middle stage it is 20%. If you look to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, it is 9.3% in respect of Scheduled Castes and 3% in respect of Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Minister of Social Welfare said that about 90,000 scholarships are given. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that the rate of scholarship is never raised. This is the state so far as primary education is concerned.

There are so many States where there is no primary education made compulsory. Yesterday hon. Shri S. M. Joshi himself mentioned that in cities like Calcutta primary education is yet in a poor condition, and not free and compulsory though it is in the Directive Principles. I would like to know from the Government whether the State Governments are implementing the directive principle laid down in the Constitution. Have you taken reports from them? It is your primary duty to see whether they are following the Directive Principles or not.

Now let us come to the Universities and the institutions deemed to be universities. There are 74 Universities and 10 deemed universities. The total number of colleges is 2899 with students enrolment of 19,18,972 and the number of teachers is 1,02,454. Today emphasis is given to quality. I am not against quality. But you should not forget one thing which I wanted to bring to your kind notice.

The quality started increasing after the doors were thrown open to the backward people and the rural people, the down-trodden people, after Independence.

Now, you think in one way in one place and another way in another place. Now, you want to ban admission in the name of selective admission, but one of the worst things that I have noticed in the Kothari Commission's Report is about the selective admissions. If you keep the selective admissions, most of the village backward people will not get admissions. The people to whom you are banning this are the rural people, the backward classes people and the tribal people and they will never be able to compete with you. They will have to compete with whom? They are all 100 years behind; you are hundred years forward and you are asking them to compete with you. You are

asking them to show their merit. How can you do it? How can this be done, unless you give them equal opportunities? One is staying in a very good house; he is staying in a good bungalow under the fan; whereas the other man is sitting with his cows in his village hut in his village surroundings. How can there be a comparison between the two? Therefore, you must realise all these things. That is what I want to say.

• Last year there was a row about the unemployment of the engineers. Thereby you have reduced the admissions to the engineering and the technical colleges. To whom really are you indirectly banning it by doing so? I am entirely against it. It is only the people from the public schools who are ruling the Secretariat; most of those people are coming from public schools. They are ruling and nowhere you see the rural people. You have to see all these things. You must see to it from their own point of view and you must pay attention to these things.

In short, the monopolies dominate in the economic life. The monopolies dominate in the political life. Again, the monopolies dominate in the educational life also.

I recently read a book called 'Voice of America'. In that book it is said that in a country where there are more of technicians and educationists in the common lot of the people, that country is economically sound. America is a country where 40 to 45 people are getting out of the colleges for hundred; in the USSR 25 to 30 people are getting out of the colleges out of hundred; and in India hardly two to three persons get out of the colleges. Are you satisfied with this situation? That is what I would like to ask.

Our revered leader, the Home Minister, Yashwantrao ji Chavan, said at the meeting at Nagpur (it was an MLA's meeting) that he will prefer 100 people getting wiser 5 per cent, instead of 5 people getting wiser 100 per cent. This is the urge of today. He knows the pulse of the down-trodden people. That is why he said so. He expressed the same view when he delivered the Convocation Address of the Aligarh University as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Now, I would like to pass on to the policy matters.

21 years have passed after independence. Let us forget pre-independence days. We could not bring yet the Common Pattern of Education in all States and at all level. But after independence we have had 3 commissions—there was the Radhakrishnan Commission, there was the Mudaliar Committee and then the Kothari Commission. Some States honestly followed the recommendations of the first two commissions. Immediately, this is followed up by the third commission, the Kothari Commission. Within these 12 years there are these three commissions. On what basis these commissions are appointed? Now, the fourth may come and the fifth may also follow. What is the use of all these things? How are you going to see to its implementation?

I would say one thing on Kothari Commission report. On Kothari Commission report, the MPs committee of both the Houses was formed and they evolved what is known as the minimum national education policy. The previous Minister has honestly tried to implement it. In the original Kothari Commission report the two language formula was suggested. But finally Government adopted the three language formula. Now you are not in a position to enforce it in all the States. Now, it is our duty to see that if the integrity of the nation is to be kept up, you must see to these things.

We are talking so much about common schools. Are we really serious about that? How many of us are sending our children to common schools? Most of us Members of Parliament, are sending our children to Convent schools, including Cabinet Ministers. Most of their children are going to Convent schools or to Public schools and we are speaking about common schools. People will only see what you are doing. They will look at you and try to follow what you are doing. Therefore, do not do like that. I know that a demagogue can be fool all the persons for some time, some persons for all the time, but not all the persons for all the time. That will never happen. Nowadays it is the need of the day. Our country consists mostly of rural areas. I want to warn the Government of that and I want to request the Government not to forget that 75 per cent of our people are from rural areas. Government should please see to this. With these words, I support the Education Demands.

श्री सताफत अली खां (मुजफ्फरनगर) : मैडम चेअरमैन, मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन ऐंड यूथ सर्विसेज की बजट डिमांड्स पर बोलते हुए मुझे अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन की याद आती है जिस में कहा गया है कि हमारा मुल्क सैकुलर होगा। अगर हमें सैकुलरिज्म को बढ़ावा देना है तो यक़ीनी बात है कि हम एजुकेशन की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दें। एजुकेशन में जो हमारा टाइम गुजरता है उस टाइम में हमारे नौजवानों का कैरिक्टर भी बनता है जह्नियत भी तबदील होती है तो हमें देखना यह है कि एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में हम ने क्या किया है जिससे कि हमारे सैकुलरिज्म को बढ़ावा मिले। पिछले 22 साल के दौरान हम ने देखा कि मुल्क में बहुत ज्यादा फसादात बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। यह फसादात किसी मशीन की पैदावार नहीं है कि हमने बटन दबा दिया और फसादात पैदा हो गये बल्कि यह उस जह्नियत की पैदावार है जो हमारे स्कूलों में परवरिश पा रही है, हमारे कालिजों में परवरिश पा रही है। अगर हम ने इस जह्नियत को नहीं बदला तो यह फसादात किसी सूरत नहीं रुक सकेंगे।

अंग्रेज जब हमारे मुल्क में हुकूमत करते थे तो वह अपनी हुकूमत को क़ायम रखने के लिए हमारे मुल्क में ऐसी किताबें और ऐसी तालीम रायज करते थे जिसके जरिए मुल्क के इन दो फिरकों में नफरत और शक़ शुबहात पैदा हों अंग्रेज के चले जाने के बाद में ज़रूरत इस बात की थी कि हम तालीम के अन्दर ऐसी तबदीलियां लायें जिससे मुल्क के मुस्लिफ़ फिरकों में शक़ शुबहात खत्म हों। लेकिन हम ने इस सिलसिले में क्या किया है इस के ऊपर हम अगर गौर करें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि हमारी इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही तसल्लीबख़्श नहीं रही है। ग़लत और भूठी तालीम आज भी हमारे स्कूलों में पढ़ाई जा रही है जिसके अन्दर मुसलमान बादशाहों को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई है और मुसलमान बादशाह ही नहीं बल्कि आम

मुसलमानों के खिलाफ़ भी यह लिखा गया है कि वह जालिम डाकू और मुतास्सिब किस्म के लोग होते थे। ऐसे बादशाहों के खिलाफ़ भी जिन्होंने रवादारी के साथ हमेशा हुकूमत की है उनकी बाबत भी कोर्स की किताबों में झूठे और ग़लत किस्से लिखे हुए हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों टेक्सट बुक्स की जांच करने वाली कमेटी के सदर ने मुख़ालिफ़ फिरकेवारियत कान्फ़्रंस में बतलाया था कि उन्होंने एक कोर्स की किताब में यह लिखा हुआ देखा कि टीपू सुलतान के जमाने में 4000 ब्राह्मणों ने इसलिए खुदकुशी कर ली कि वह मुसलमान नहीं होना चाहते थे और क्योंकि उन को जबरदस्ती मुसलमान बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही थी। टेक्सट बुक्स कमेटी के सदर ने जब उन मुसनिफ़ को यह लिखा कि उन्होंने यह वाक़या कहां लिखा हुआ देखा है तो उन का कोई जबाब नहीं आया। पांचवा खत लिखने के बाद मुसनिफ़ ने जवाब दिया कि उसने मैसूर गजेटियर में इसे देखा है। इस पर सदर ने मैसूर युनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर और हुकूमत हिन्द को लिखा कि क्या मैसूर गजेटियर में ऐसा कोई वाक़या दर्ज है तो वहां से जवाब आया कि उस में तो कोई ऐसा वाक़या दर्ज नहीं है। दरअसल किसी जगह भी कोई ऐसा वाक़या दर्ज नहीं था लेकिन मुसनिफ़ साहब ने जानबूझ कर अपने दिल से गढ़ कर कोर्स की किताब में शामिल कर दिया और यू पी गवर्नमेंट ने उसे कोर्स में मंज़ूर कर लिया। हुकूमत ने इसका कोई ध्यान नहीं किया कि ऐसे वाक़ये को जोकि दरअसल मनगढ़त है कोर्स की किताब में आना चाहिए या नहीं।

अभी दिल्ली में पढ़ाई जाने वाली एक किताब में जो कोर्स में मंज़ूर हुई है यह वाक़या लिखा हुआ है कि सती की रसम मुसलमानों के जमाने में रायज हुई और मुसलमानों ने उसे रायज किया था। इससे पहले हिन्दुओं में यह रसम रायज नहीं थी। इस किस्म के ग़लत वाक़यात मुसलमानों के बारे में आजकल कोर्स की

किताबों में लिखे जा रहे हैं। जाहिर है कि उनसे नफरत फैलती है। शकूर और नफरत को बढ़ावा मिलने के अलावा और कोई बात उन से पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। चाहिए तो यह था कि आजादी के बाद हम ऐसी तवारीख मुस्तब करते जिससे* मुसलमानों के खिलाफ नफरत और हिंकारत खत्म हो लेकिन हमारे यहां हो यह रहा है कि फरजी दास्तानें गढ़ गढ़ कर "हमारे कोर्स की किताबों में शामिल की जा रही हैं। हकीकतराय की फरजी कहानी की किताबें आज स्कूल और कालिजों की लाइब्रेरियों में हमें आम तौर पर रक्खी हुई मिलती हैं।

जब हालात यहां तक ऐसे खराब हों तो औरंगजेब जैसे बादशाह के खिलाफ जो शक शुकहात पैदा कर दिये गये हैं वह कैसे दूर किये जा सकते हैं? हमारे लिए यह जरूरी था कि इस किस्म की जो गलत तवारीखें मुरत्तिब की गई हैं जिनमें मुसलमान बादशाहों को गलत तरीके पर दिखाया गया है हम उनकी सफाई करते और उनके खिलाफ जो गलत वाक्यात गढ़ दिये गये हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती। डाक्टर आरनल्ड 'प्रीचिंग आफ इस्लाम' में लिखते हैं कि औरंगजेब के अहद की तवारीखों में जत्रिया मुसलमान बनाने का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन हमने अपनी किसी कोर्स की किताब में इसे शाय्या करने की कोशिश नहीं की, न ही किसी जगह यह बतलाया गया कि औरंगजेब की फौज का कमांडर इन चीफ राजा जयसिंह था। इसी तरह औरंगजेब ने अपना जो एक गवर्नर अफगानिस्तान में मुकरर किया था जहां पर 100 फ्रीसदी मुसलमानों की आबादी है उसका नाम जसबन्तसिंह था। औरंगजेब के एक लड़के की शादी राजा रूपसिंह की लड़की से हुई थी। खुद औरंगजेब के महल में बहुत से उसके रिश्तेदार हिन्दू थे जोकि तमाम उन्न हिन्दू रहे। किसी को उसने कभी हिन्दू से मुसलमान बनने की कोशिश नहीं की।

इसके अलावा श्री जदुनाथ सरकार ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि औरंगजेब ने

वक्तनफवक्तन मंदिरों को जागीरें दी हैं जिसके बारे में हमारी तवारीख में कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। हमारे लिए जरूरी था कि हम इस किस्म की बातें अपनाते, किताबों में लिखते ताकि जो शक शुकहात है वह दूर हो जाय। हमारी इन तमाम बातों का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारी नई नसल फिरकापरस्ती के जहर की शिकार हो रही है। यह कैसे मुमकिन हो सकता है कि एक बच्चा तमाम उन्न फिरकापरस्ती की तालीम हासिल करता रहे और जब वह तालीम हासिल करके निकले तो उसका जहन बिलकुल तास्सुब से पाक हो और किसी किस्म की नफरत उसके दिल व दिमाग में न रहे।

किताबों में मुसलमानों के खिलाफ मजामीन के साथ-साथ अब स्कूलों और कालिजों में फिरकापरस्त पार्टियां भी अपना असर और रसूल बढ़ाने में लगी हुई हैं। बहुत से हमारे स्कूलों और कालिजों में आर० एस० ए० के कैम्प लगाये जा रहे हैं जहां पर मुसलमानों के लिए उन्हें नफरत की तालीम दी जा रही है। अगर हमने उसकी तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी तो हमारी नई नसल का दिमाग बहुत ज्यादा होगा और हम उस खराबी को जो पैदा होने मुतास्सिर वाली है रोक नहीं सकेंगे।

अभी मेरे सामने एक किताब है जिसका नाम "हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षाओं की विवरण पत्रिका" है। इसमें पेज नम्बर 102 पर "प्रश्नपत्र 3—आधुनिक भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन" के सिलसिले में कुछ लोगों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं जिनके कि बारे में स्टडी करने के लिए कहा गया है जैसे राजाराम मोहन राय, स्वामी दयानन्द, गोपालकृष्ण गोखले वगैरह बहुत से लोगों के नाम दिये हुए हैं और आखिर में लिखा है "भारतीय जनसंघ तथा उसके विचार।" सिर्फ यही नहीं कि व्यक्तिगत तरीके पर स्टडी की जाय बल्कि पूरे भारतीय जनसंघ की फिलासफी को भी कोर्स में स्टडी किया जाय। जाहिर है कि अगर हमारे

बच्चे भारतीय जनसंघ की फिलासफ़ी को स्टडी करेंगे तो उसका नतीजा क्या होने वाला है ? हां दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के बारे में लिख दिया जाता है कि उनकी स्टडी की जाय तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती थी लेकिन यहां तो पूरे भारतीय जनसंघ की फिलासफ़ी को स्टडी करने के लिए कहा गया है। अब भारतीय जनसंघ की फिलासफ़ी सिवाय इसके कुछ नहीं है कि गुरु गोलवलकर से इंस्पिरेशन हासिल करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह किताब कहाँ छपी है ?

श्री लताफ़त अली ख़ाँ : इसे उत्तरप्रदेश हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन प्रयाग ने प्रकाशित किया है जिसका कि नाम हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षाओं की विवरण पत्रिका है।

किताब आपके सामने है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप देवबन्द की किताबों को उठाकर देखिये।

श्री लताफ़त अली ख़ाँ : सन् 1954 में हमारे यहां नेशनल डिसिप्लिन स्कीम शुरू की गई थी जिसका मकसद था कि स्टूडेंट्स के अन्दर डिसिप्लिन आये, पैट्रियाटिज़्म आये, और दूसरी बहुत-सी अच्छी बातें उनमें पैदा की जायें। उस स्कीम पर 15 करोड़ ₹० खर्च हो चुका है। हमारे बहुत से लीडरों ने उसकी तारीफ़ की और उसके कामों को सराहा। सन् 1962 में चीन के हमले के बाद उसकी और ज्यादा ज़रूरत महसूस की गई थी और उस वक्त वज़ीर खजाना श्री भोरारजी देसाई ने उसके लिये और 5 करोड़ ₹० मंज़ूर किया था। लेकिन अभी हाल में गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया ने तय कर लिया है कि इस स्कीम को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये। इस स्कीम में 7,000 आदमी मुलाजिम हैं और उनकी मुलाजिमतों का सवाल खतरे में पड़ गया है। 35 हजार आदमी उनकी फैमिलीज़ में हैं जिनको वह

सपोर्ट करते हैं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंटें इस स्कीम को लेने के लिए रज़ामन्द नहीं होतीं, जैसाकि अन्दाज़ा हो रहा है कि वह लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, तो उस सूरत में इन बेचारों की मुलाजमत का क्या होगा। यकीनी बात है कि वह अपनी मुलाजमत से महरूम हो जायेंगे। गवर्नमेंट ने एक सर्कुलर निकाला है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"In the event of your not being absorbed in the service under the State authorities, even though you may opt for service under them, you will be given by the Government of India the terminal benefits as admissible under the revised pay rules."

अगर इस तरह से उनकी मुलाजमतें खत्म कर दी गईं तो वह दो तीन महीनों की तन्ख्वाह पाने के बाद कहां जायेंगे। उनकी मुलाजमत पन्द्रह साल के करीब हो गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब उनके मामले पर हमदर्दी से गौर करें। उनके साथ इन्सानियत का सलूक किया जाये क्योंकि पन्द्रह सालों के बाद अब वह इस काबिल नहीं रह गये हैं कि कहीं दूसरी जगह मुलाजमत कर सकें।

इसके बाद मैं यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारे तालीमी इदारों में अमरीकी घुसपैठ शुरू हो चुकी है। इसके लिए एक अजीब तरीका अख्यार किया गया है। पहले फाउंडेशन विजिटर के जरिये एक रिपोर्ट पेश की जाती है जिसमें हालात और कामों का जायजा लिया जाता है और इदारों में खराबियों की निशानबिही की जाती है, और उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए खर्च का अन्दाज़ा बतलाया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि ऐसा कर देने से यह इदारा जदीद होकर मुक्त की तरक्कियात का साथ दे सकेगा। खर्च का अन्दाज़ा रुपये की ज़रूरत पैदा करता है, जिसको हासिल करने के लिए इदारे का सरबराह फाउंडेशन से मुजाकिरात करता है।

15.28 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

जब इस तरीके से रूपया हासिल किया जाता है तो उसका लाजिमी नतीजा यह है कि हमारे यहां जो सी आई ए एजेंट हैं वह हमारे तालीमी इदारों में घुसंगे और घुस भी गये हैं। हमारे यहां के प्लेनिंग कमिशन में भी उनके आदमी पहुंच गये हैं और हमारी प्लेनिंग का जो काम चल रहा है उसको भी वह कंट्रोल करने लगे हैं। सी० आई० ए० की जो ऐक्टिविटीज हैं उनके बारे में मैं बतला सकता हूँ कि रिचर्ड एंड ग्लेडीज हाकनेस कहते हैं कि :

"For its regular operational personnel, C.I. A recruits many employees from our colleges and Universities through a process beginning even before individual students realise that they are being singled out as possible C.I.A. timber."

इस तरीके से हम अपने तालीमी इदारों में सी० आई० ए० एजेन्ट्स को घुसा रहे हैं जो हमारी प्रायरीटीज को बदल रहे हैं और हमारे मुल्क के मफाद को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। मैं मनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस तरह के सी० आई० ए० एजेन्ट्स की तालीमी में न घुसने दें ताकि हमारा मुल्क उनसे महफूज रहे।

[श्री लफात علی خاں (مظفرنگو) - مسیڈم
چیرمین - منسٹری آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ یوتھ
سرویسنر کی بجٹ ڈیمانڈس پر بولتے ہوئے مجھے اپنے
کانٹریبوشن کی یاد آتی ہے جس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ہمارا
ملک سیکولر ہوگا۔ اگر ہمیں سیکولرزم کو بڑھا دینا ہے
تو یقینی بات ہے کہ ہم ایجوکیشن کی طرف زیادہ دھیان
دیں۔ ایجوکیشن میں ہمارا جو ٹائم گزرتا ہے اس ٹائم میں
ہمارے نوجوانوں کا کرکیر بھی بنتا ہے، ذہنیت بھی
تبدیل ہوتی ہے تو ہمیں دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ ایجوکیشن کے

سلسلے میں ہم نے کیا کیا ہے جس سے کہ ہماری سیکولرزم
کو بڑھاوا ملے۔ پچھلے ۲۲ سال کے دوران ہم نے
دیکھا کہ ملک میں فسادات بہت زیادہ بڑھتے چلے جا رہے
ہیں۔ یہ فسادات کسی مشین کی پیداوار نہیں ہیں کہ ہم نے
بن دیا اور فسادات پیدا ہو گئے بلکہ یہ اس ذہنیت
کی پیداوار ہے جو کہ ہمارے اسکولوں میں پرورش
پا رہی ہے۔ اگر ہم نے اس ذہنیت کو نہیں بدلاتو یہ
فسادات کسی صورت نہیں رک سکیں گے۔

انگریز جب ہمارے ملک میں حکومت کرتے
تھے تو وہ اپنی حکومت کو قائم رکھنے کے لئے ہمارے ملک
میں ایسی کتابیں اور ایسی تعلیم رائج کرتے تھے جس کے
ذریعہ ملک کے ان دو فرقوں میں نفرت اور شک و شبہ
پیدا ہوں۔ انگریز کے چلے جانے کے بعد ضرورت اس
بات کی تھی کہ ہم تعلیم کے اندر ایسی تبدیلیاں لائیں جس
سے ملک کے مختلف فرقوں میں شک و شبہات ختم
ہوں۔ لیکن ہم نے اس سلسلے میں کیا کیا ہے اس کے
اد پر ہم اگر خود کریں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ ہماری اس سلسلے
کوئی کارروائی ترقی بخش نہیں رہی ہے۔ غلط اور جھوٹی
تعلیم آج بھی ہمارے اسکولوں میں پڑھائی جا رہی ہے
جس کے اندر مسلمان بادشاہوں کو بدنام کرنے کی کوشش
کی گئی ہے اور مسلمان بادشاہ ہی نہیں بلکہ عام مسلمانوں
کے خلاف بھی یہ لکھا گیا ہے کہ وہ ظالم ڈاکو اور متعصب
قسم کے لوگ ہوتے تھے۔ ایسے بادشاہوں کے خلاف بھی
جنہوں نے ہمیشہ رواداری کے ساتھ حکومت کی ہے کورس
کی کتابوں میں جو نئے اور غلط قصے لکھے ہوئے ہیں

[شری لطافت علی خاں]
 ابھی پچھلے دنوں محنت کبس کی جانچ کرنے والی کمیٹی کے صدر نے مخالف فرقہ واریت کانفرنس میں بلایا تھا کہ انہوں نے ایک کورس کی کتاب میں یہ لکھا ہوا دیکھا کہ تیسو سلطان کے زمانے میں ۴۰۰۰ برہمنوں نے اس لئے خودکشی کر لی تھی کہ وہ مسلمان نہیں ہونا چاہتے تھے۔ اور کیونکہ ان کو زبردستی مسلمان بنانے کی کوشش کی جا رہی تھی۔ محنت کبس کمیٹی کے صدر نے جب ان مصنف کو لکھا کہ انہوں نے یہ واقعہ کہاں لکھا ہوا دیکھا ہے تو ان کا کوئی جواب نہیں آیا۔ پانچواں خط کھینچنے کے بعد مصنف نے جواب دیا کہ اس نے میسور گزیٹ میں اسے دیکھا ہے۔ اس پر صدر نے میسور یونیورسٹی کے دانش چانسٹر اور حکومت ہند کو لکھا کہ کیا میسور گزیٹ میں ایسا کوئی واقعہ درج ہے تو وہاں سے جواب آیا کہ اس میں تو کوئی ایسا واقعہ درج نہیں ہے۔ دراصل کسی جگہ بھی کوئی ایسا واقعہ درج نہیں تھا لیکن مصنف صاحب نے جان بوجھ کر اپنے دل سے گڑھ کر کورس کی کتاب میں شامل کر دیا اور یو۔ پی گورنمنٹ نے اسے کورس میں منظور کر لیا۔ حکومت نے اس کا کوئی دھیان نہیں کیا کہ ایسے واقعہ کو جو دراصل من گڑھت ہے کورس کی کتاب میں آنا چاہیے یا نہیں۔

دلی میں پڑھائی جانے والی ایک کتاب جو کورس میں منظور ہے اس میں یہ واقعہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ سستی کی رسم مسلمانوں کے زمانے میں رائج ہوئی اور مسلمانوں نے اسے رائج کیا تھا۔ اس سے پہلے

مسردوں میں یہ رسم رائج نہیں تھی۔ اس قسم کے غلط واقعات مسلمانوں کے بارے میں آج کل کورس کی کتابوں میں لکھے جا رہے ہیں۔ ظاہر ہے کہ ان سے نفرت پھیلتی ہے۔ شکوک اور نفرت کو برہم داہنے کے علاوہ کوئی بات ان سے پیدا نہیں ہو سکتی۔ چاہیے تو یہ تھا کہ آزادی کے بعد ہم ایسی تواریخ مرتب کرتے جس سے مسلمانوں کے خلاف نفرت اور حقارت ختم ہو لیکن ہمارے یہاں جو یہ رہا ہے کہ مسلمانوں کے فرضی مظالم کی داستانیں گڑھ گڑھ کر ہمارے کورس کی کتابوں میں شامل کی جا رہی ہیں۔ حقیقت اس لئے کی منافرت پیدا کرنے والی فرضی داستان کی کتابیں آج اسکول اور کالجوں کی لائبریریوں میں ہیں عام طور پر رکھی ہوئی ملتی ہیں۔ جب حالات یہاں تک خراب ہوں تو اورنگ زیب جیسے بادشاہ کے خلاف جو شک و شبہات پیدا کر دیئے گئے ہیں وہ کیسے دور کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔ ہمارے لئے یہ ضروری تھا کہ اس قسم کی جو غلط تواریخ مرتب کی گئیں ان میں مسلمان بادشاہوں کو غلط طریقے پر دکھایا گیا ہے۔ ہم ان کی صفائی کرتے اور ان کے خلاف جو غلط واقعات گھڑ دیئے گئے ہیں ان کو دور کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی۔ ڈاکٹر آرنلڈ پر چیکنگ آف اسلام میں لکھے ہیں کہ اورنگ زیب کے عہد کی تاریخوں میں حیرت انگیز مسلمان بنانے کا کہیں کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ لیکن ہم نے اپنی کسی کورس کی کتاب میں اسے شائع کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کی نہ ہی کسی جگہ یہ بتلایا گیا کہ اورنگ زیب کی فوج کا کمانڈر چیف راجہ جے سنگھ تھا۔ اسی طرح اورنگ زیب

نے اپنا جو ایک گورنر افغانستان میں مقرر کیا تھا جہاں پر ۱۰ فیصدی مسلمانوں کی آبادی ہے اس کا نام جسوت سنگھ تھا۔ اورنگ زیب کے ایک لڑکے کی شادی راجہ رمدپ سنگھ کی لڑکی سے ہوئی تھی۔ خود اورنگ زیب کے محل میں بہت سے اس کے رشتہ دار ہندو تھے، جو کہ تمام عمر ہندو رہے کسی کو اس نے کبھی ہندو سے مسلمان بنانے کی کوشش نہیں کی۔

اس کے علاوہ شمسی جادو ناتھ سرکار نے اپنی کتاب میں لکھا ہے کہ اورنگ زیب نے وقتاً فوقتاً مندروں کو جاگیر دی ہیں جس کے بارے میں ہماری تواریخ میں کہیں کوئی ذکر نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے لئے ضروری تھا کہ ہم اس قسم کی باتیں اپناتے۔ کتابوں میں دیکھتے تاکہ جو شک و شبہات ہیں وہ دور ہو جائیں۔ ہماری ان تمام باتوں کا نتیجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ ہماری نئی نسل فرقہ پرستی کے زہر کی شکار ہو رہی ہے۔ یہ کیسے ممکن ہو سکتا ہے کہ ایک بچہ تمام عمر فرقہ پرستی کی تعلیم حاصل کرتا ہے اور جب وہ تعلیم حاصل کر کے نکلتے تو اس کا ذہن تعصب سے بالکل پاک ہو اور کسی قسم کی نفرت اس کے دل و دماغ میں نہ رہے۔

کتابوں میں مسلمانوں کے خلاف مضامین کے ساتھ ساتھ اب اسکولوں اور کالجوں میں فرقہ پرست پارٹیاں بھی اپنا اثر اور رسوخ بٹھانے میں لگی ہوئی ہیں۔ بہت سے ہمارے اسکولوں اور

کالجوں میں آر۔ ایس۔ ایس کے کیمپ لگائے جا رہے ہیں جہاں پر مسلمانوں کے لئے انہیں نفرت کی تعلیم دی جا رہی ہے۔ اگر ہم نے اس طرف توجہ نہیں دی تو ہماری نئی نسل کا دماغ بہت زیادہ متاثر ہوگا۔ اب ہم اس خرابی کو جو پیدا ہونے والی ہے روک نہیں سکیں گے۔

ابھی میرے سامنے ایک کتاب ہے جس کا نام ہندی دشو ویدیائے کی پریکشا ودن کی زیورن پترکا ہے۔ اس میں بیچ نمبر ۱۰۲ پر پرن پتر ۳ - آرچونک بھارتیہ راج نینک چنن کے سلسلے میں کچھ لوگوں کے نام لکھے ہوئے ہیں جن کے بارے میں اسٹیڈی کرنے کے لئے کہا گیا ہے جیسے راجہ رام موہن رائے۔ سوامی دیانند۔ گوپال کرشنن گوکھلے وغیرہ بہت سے لوگوں کے نام دیئے ہوئے ہیں اور آخر میں لکھا ہے "بھارتیہ جن سنگھ تمھارا اس کے دچار" صرف یہی نہیں کہ دیکھی گت طریقے پر اسٹیڈی کی جائے بلکہ پورے بھارتیہ جن سنگھ کی فلاسفی کو بھی کورس میں اسٹیڈی کیا جائے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ ہمارے بچے اگر بھارتیہ جن سنگھ کی فلاسفی کو اسٹیڈی کریں گے تو اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہونے والا ہے۔ ہاں دین دیال اپادھیائے کے بارے میں لکھ دیا جاتا کہ ان کی اسٹیڈی کی جائے تو وہ بات سمجھ میں آسکتی تھی لیکن یہاں تو پورے بھارتیہ جن سنگھ کی فلاسفی کو اسٹیڈی کرنے کو کہا گیا ہے۔ اب بھارتیہ جن سنگھ کی فلاسفی سوانے اس کے کچھ

[شہری لطافت علی خاں]
 نہیں ہے کہ گرو گووا کر سے انٹرنیشنل حاصل
 کرتے ہیں۔

ایک مانیہ سد سیئہ : "یہ کتاب کہاں
 چھپی ہے۔؟"

شہری لطافت علی خاں :- اسے اتر پردیش
 ہندی سا ہتیمہ سیمین پریاگ نے پرکاشت کیا ہے
 جس کا کہ نام ہندی دیشو ویدیا لیتہ کی پریکھا دون
 کی ویرون پتریکا ہے۔ کتاب آپ کے سامنے ہے۔
 ایک مانیہ سد سیئہ : "آپ دیوبند کی کتابوں
 کو اٹھا کر دیکھئے۔"

شہری لطافت علی خاں : سنہ ۱۹۵۴ میں
 ہارے ہیاں نیشنل ڈیپلین اسکیم شروع کی
 گئی تھی جس کا مقصد تھا کہ اسٹوڈنٹس کے اندر
 ڈیپلین آئے۔ پیٹریاٹرم آئے۔ اور دوسری
 بہت سی اچھی باتیں ان میں پیدا کی جائیں۔ اس اسکیم
 پر ۵ کروڑ روپیہ خرچ ہو چکا ہے۔ ہمارے بہت سے
 لیڈروں نے اس کی تعریف کی اور اس کے کاموں کو
 سراہا۔ سنہ ۱۹۶۲ میں چین کے حملے کے بعد اس
 کی اور زیادہ ضرورت محسوس کی گئی تھی اور اس وقت
 وزیر خزانہ شہری مرارجی ڈیسا نے اس کے لئے
 اور ۵ کروڑ روپیہ منظور کیا تھا۔ لیکن ابھی حال میں
 گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے طے کر لیا ہے کہ اس اسکیم کو
 اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے سپروڈر دیا جائے۔ اس اسکیم میں
 ۷۰۰ آدمی لازم ہیں اور ان کی ملازمتوں کا سوال
 نظر سے میں پڑ گیا ہے۔ ۳۵ ہزار آدمی ان کی نیملینر

میں ہیں جن کو وہ سپورٹ کرتے ہیں۔ اگر اسٹیٹ
 گورنمنٹ ان کو لینے کے لئے رضامند نہیں ہوتیں
 جیسا کہ اندازہ ہو رہا ہے کہ وہ لینے کے لئے تیار
 نہیں ہیں۔ تو اس صورت میں ان بچازوں کی
 ملازمت کا کیا ہوگا۔ یقینی بات ہے کہ وہ اپنی ملازمت
 سے محروم ہو جائیں گے۔ گورنمنٹ نے ایک سرکولر
 نکالا ہے جس میں انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ :-

"In the event of your not being absorbed in the service under the state authorities, even though you may opt for service under them, you will be given by the government of India terminal benefits as admissible under the revised pay rules.

اگر اس طرح سے ان کی ملازمتیں ختم کر دی
 گئیں تو وہ دو تین مہینوں کی تنخواہ پانے کے بعد
 کہاں جائیں گے۔ ان کی ملازمت پندرہ سال کے
 قریب ہو گئی ہے۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ فٹر صاحب
 (۱) کے معاملہ پر جلدی سے غور کریں۔ ان کے
 ساتھ انسانیت کا سلوک کیا جائے کیونکہ پندرہ سالوں
 کے بعد اب وہ اس قابل نہیں رہ گئے ہیں کہ کہیں
 دوسری جگہ ملازمت کر سکیں۔

اس کے بعد میں یہ بتانا چاہوں گا کہ ہمارے
 تعلیمی اداروں میں امریکی گھس پیٹھ شروع ہو چکی
 ہے۔ اس کے لئے ایک عجیب طریقہ اختیار کیا گیا ہے۔
 پہلے ناؤنڈیشن ڈیزٹریکٹ کے ذریعہ ایک رپورٹ پیش
 کی جاتی ہے جس میں حالات اور کاموں کا جائزہ لیا
 جاتا ہے اور اداروں میں خرابیوں کی نشاندہی
 کی جاتی ہے اور ان کمیوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے ترمیم

का اعزازہ بتلایا جاتا ہے اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ لڑکا کریم سے یہ ادارہ جدید ہو کہ ملک کی ترقیات کا ساتھ دے سکے گا۔ خرچہ کا اندازہ روپے کی ہمدردت پیدا کرتا ہے۔ جس کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے ادارے کا سربراہ فائڈیشن سے مذاکرات کرتا ہے۔

14.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

جب اس طریقہ سے مدد میہ حاصل کیا جاتا ہے تو اس کا لازمی نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں جو سی۔ آئی۔ اے۔ ایجنٹ ہیں وہ ہمارے تعلیمی اداروں میں گھسیں گے اور گھس بھی گئے ہیں۔ ہمارے یہاں کے پلاننگ کمیشن میں بھی ان کے آدمی پہنچ گئے ہیں اور ہماری پلاننگ کا جو کام چل رہا ہے اس کو بھی وہ کنٹرول کرنے لگے ہیں۔

سی۔ آئی۔ اے۔ کی جو ایکٹیویٹیز ہیں ان کے بارے میں میں بتلا سکتا ہوں کہ رچرڈ اینڈ گلیڈنر ہارکینس کہتے ہیں کہ :-

"For its regular operational personnel, C.I.A. recruits many employees from our colleges and universities through a process beginning even before individual students realise that they are being singled out as possible C.I.A. timber."

اس طریقہ سے ہم اپنے تعلیمی اداروں میں سی۔ آئی۔ اے۔ ایجنٹس کو گھسا رہے ہیں۔ جو ہماری پراپرٹیز کو بل رہے ہیں اور ہمارے ملک کے مفاد کو نقصان پہنچا رہے ہیں۔ میں خسر حساب سے گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس طرح کے سی۔ آئی۔ اے۔ ایجنٹس کو تعلیمی اداروں میں نہ گھسنے دیں تاکہ ہمارا ملک ان سے محفوظ رہے۔

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : With your permission, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the devastating storm, which they have called as killing tornado in East Pakistan, that struck East Pakistan. It is feared to have killed over 1000 people and lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. Our hearts go in sympathy with those suffering families and people and I hope the Government have also sent a message of sympathy. I hope that this House will agree with me in conveying our deep sympathy to the suffering people of East Pakistan.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : I also associate myself with the feelings expressed by Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kaupur) : We all associate ourselves with that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha also happens to be a refugee from East Pakistan. So he has taken the initiative in expressing that feeling of sympathy.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: So soon after the political upheaval there, this thing has happened. The whole of East Pakistan is prostrate under this calamity. Therefore, we sympathise with the people there in their calamity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha has brought to the notice of the House the great calamity that has taken place in East Pakiatan. It has claimed more than a thousand victims, as he has said.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : हरियाणा और पंजाब की हमदर्दी भी खास तौर पर उनके साथ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The entire House expresses its deep sympathy with the victims of the national calamity and hardship.

We shall now proceed with the dismissal.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंबला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं शिक्षा के ऊपर कुछ कहने का विचार करती हूँ तब मैं अनुभव करती हूँ कि मैं शिक्षा शास्त्री नहीं, मैं शिक्षा पण्डित नहीं, मैं

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

शिक्षा पर अधारिटी नहीं, किन्तु एक सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्त्री होने के नाते तथा एक संरक्षिका होने के नाते महसूस करती हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा की नीतियों में, उसके संचालन में कहीं न कहीं कमी अवश्य है।

भारत के आजाद होने से पहले की शिक्षा का भी मुझे अनुभव है क्योंकि मेरी बहुत सी शिक्षा उससे पहले हुई थी, और उसके बाद का भी अनुभव मुझको है। सिवा इसके कि कुछ परिभाषाओं में परिवर्तन हुआ हो, जो शिक्षा हमें विरासत में मिली, जो प्रणाली हमें विरासत में मिली, उसको ही हम आज तक अपनाये हुए हैं। हालांकि जमाने ने पलटा ख़ाया, युग-परिवर्तन हुआ, देश गुलामी से आजाद हुआ, देश में जनतांत्रिक सरकारें बनीं, देश में समाजवाद की घोषणा हुई, सोशो-एकानमिक प्रोग्राम बने, लेकिन उसका चिन्ह मुझे न विद्यार्थियों में दिखता है, न अध्यापकों में दिखता है और न जो अभिभावक अथवा संरक्षक हैं उनमें दिखता है। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि इस प्रकार की शिक्षा के लिये हमें जिस प्रकार के वातावरण की आवश्यकता थी, वह नहीं उत्पन्न हुआ। बीस वर्ष के युग में एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन हो जाना चाहिये था। आज का विद्यार्थी हमारा गांधी युग की बात नहीं समझता, गांधी युग की बात नहीं जानता, हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के विषय में नहीं समझता। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? मैं कह सकती हूँ कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी पूरे तौर से हमारी सरकार की नीतियों और उसके संचालकों पर है।

मैं पब्लिक स्कूलों के खिलाफ नहीं। मैं देखती हूँ कि वहाँ का वातावरण बहुत अच्छा है, उनका स्तर बहुत ऊंचा है। लेकिन मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ, बुनियादी तौर से खिलाफ हूँ जो उसने विषमतायें पैदा की हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल की शिक्षा ने आज देश में बहुत ज्यादा असमानता, विषमता और डिस्पैरिटी फैलाई है। एक विद्यार्थी वह है जो हमारे पड़ोस में रहता है

और एक मैं हूँ। मेरा बच्चा पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने जाता है और मेरे पड़ोसी का बच्चा प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ने जाता है जहाँ पर न तो सिर के ऊपर छत है और न जमीन पर बैठने के लिये चटाई है। आज हम कंसैन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ की बात करते हैं, मोनोपॉली की बात करते हैं, उसको दूर करने का प्रयास करते हैं, लेकिन आज अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में, न्यायालयों की सेवाओं में जिन 2 परसैंट विद्यार्थियों का कंसैन्ट्रेशन हो रहा है, मोनोपॉली हो रही है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? आखिर आज हिन्दुस्तान के 98 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी उसका खाम्याजा भुगतने के लिये क्यों तैयार हों? देश दौलत उन पर लगती है, देश का खर्च उन पर होता है। आज हम इस डिस्पैरिटी को बहुत देर तक बर्दाश्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

आजादी के बाद बहुत सी कमेटियाँ और कमीशनें बनी है। ये केन्द्र के स्तर पर और राज्यों के स्तर पर भी बनी हैं। कई कमेटियों में रहने का मुझे भी सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी भी बनी थी और उसमें भी मैंने हिस्सा लिया था। मुद्रालय र कमिशन की और राधाकृष्णन् कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हुईं उनको तो कार्यान्वित किया गया, काफी हद तक, लेकिन कोठारी कमिशन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। इस कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में प्राइमरी से लेकर विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा तक एज ए होल, प्रकाश डाला है। गौर तो बहुत इन सिफारिशों पर हुआ। एक विख्यात शिक्षा विशारद इसके चेयरमैन थे। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में सिवाय स्टेटमेंट आफ पालिसी के कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आपके पहले के शिक्षा मंत्री बराबर स्टेटमेंट आफ पालिसी ही देते रहे हैं। राज्यों का वह दौर भी करते रहे। यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों से भी मिलते रहे, वाइस चांसलरों की कमेटी में भी उस पर गौर करते रहे। लेकिन आज तक एक भी सिफारिश, जितनी भी सिफारिशें कोठारी कमिशन द्वारा की गई थीं, को कार्यान्वित नहीं

किया गया। डा० राव की मैं बड़ी प्रशंसक हूँ। जब भी मैं उनका ओजस्वी भाषण सुनती हूँ तो मुझे ईर्ष्या उनसे होने लगती है। कितने अच्छे विचार हैं उनके, कितनी बढ़िया अंग्रेजी वह बोलते हैं। इसको सुनकर उनसे मुझे ईर्ष्या होने लगती है। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि जो आपने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ अपनाई हैं, उनको आप अपने कार्यकाल में पूरा करके दिखायेंगे ?

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं नेबरहुड स्कूलज को लेती हूँ। हर एक प्राइमरी स्कूल को मैं नेबरहुड स्कूल मानती हूँ। क्या आप इनको पब्लिक स्कूलों के स्तर पर लाकर दिखायेंगे ? क्या आप उनका पांच प्रतिशत, दस प्रतिशत या पचास प्रतिशत स्तर ऊंचा बनाकर दिखायेंगे ?

श्री लैंगुएज फार्मुला हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति का एक अंग है। इसको आप किस तरह से लागू करेंगे। अभी-अभी मैंने एक अखबार में पढ़ा है इसके बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के विचारों को। वह मेरे लीडर हैं। वह कहते हैं कि दूसरे प्रान्तों की भाषा या उर्दू। अगर इस प्रकार से इसको लागू किया गया तो जो श्री लैंगुएज फार्मुला है, उसके पीछे जो भावना है, उसको हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसका एक्स-पैरिमेंट हम उत्तर प्रदेश में बीस वर्ष से बराबर करते आ रहे हैं। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग और मैं तो कहेंगे कि उत्तरी भारत के लोग भी इस बात के ऊपर दृढ़ नहीं होंगे और इस प्रकार की नीति नहीं अपनायेंगे कि उन्हें दक्षिण भारत की कोई भाषा पढ़नी है और उनके बालकों को सीखनी है तो कभी भी आप हिन्दी को सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में ग्रहण नहीं कर सकेंगे। जितने भी हिन्दी के समर्थक हैं, चाहे मैं होऊँ या कोई भी हो, कोई भी हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीय भाषा या लिख भाषा नहीं बना सकेगा। मैं चाहूँगी कि आप इसके बारे में राज्यों को निर्देश दें। उर्दू को संविधान में जो शैड्यूल है, उसमें स्थान दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि उर्दू को पढ़ा देने से श्री लैंगुएज फार्मुला जो है उसकी भावना पूरी हो

जाती है। उर्दू उत्तर प्रदेश की भाषा है, वहाँ के ग्यारह जिलों में इसको बोला जाता है और 27 प्रतिशत लोग चाहे मुसलमान हों या हिन्दू हों, इसको पढ़ते हैं या अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं। इसके बारे में नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से यूनिफार्मिटी आफ पे की बात थी, स्केलज की बात थी। उसके बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति अपनाने की बात थी। जिन राज्यों में इसको लेकर एजीटेशज हुये और उन एजीटेशज का वे सामना नहीं कर सके उन्होंने तो नए स्केल लागू कर दिये या जिन्होंने धन का प्रबन्ध कर लिया उन्होंने तो इसके बारे में कुछ कर दिया लेकिन जहाँ धन का प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ या जहाँ एजीटेशन इतने जोर का नहीं हुआ वहाँ इसको लागू नहीं किया गया। अब इस समय अलग-अलग सूबों में अलग-अलग वेतन-क्रम हैं। आप एक अध्यापक से कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह बालकों को शिक्षित बना सकेगा जिसको आज के युग में, उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे प्रान्त में पचास रुपये महीना तनख्वाह मिलती है। यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक वह आज की स्थिति में आवश्यकताओं से मुक्त नहीं होता है तब तक वह मेरे बालक को या आपके बालक को हार्गिज शिक्षित नहीं बना सकेगा। कोठारी कमिशन की सिफारिशों के ऊपर पालियामेंट ने अपनी मुहर लगाई है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने कार्यकाल में इनको कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

शिक्षा देश का सबसे बड़ा एंटरप्राइज है। मैं इसको एंटरप्राइज मानती हूँ। देश के चौदह बालक इसके अन्दर लगे हुए हैं। इनकी संख्या चौथी योजना में 27 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। इतनी साक्षरता तब तक हो जाएगी। इसके लिए चौथी योजना में 802 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविधान किया गया है जो सारी चौथी योजना का 5.6 प्रतिशत ही है। मैं समझती हूँ कि पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में केन्द्र ने जितने धन की इसकी लिए व्यवस्था की थी, उससे भी यह कम है। आप राज्यों से यह आशा करते हैं कि जो

नीतियां हैं, उनका वे पालन करें। लेकिन अगर उन नीतियों को लागू करने में उनके पास धन का अभाव होता है और धन की वे आपसे मांग करते हैं और आप भी धन का अभाव बता देते हैं तो किस प्रकार यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को वे पूरा कर सकेंगे। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि कृपा करके चौथी योजना में इस मद में खर्च होने वाली धनराशि को आप बढ़ाने का प्रयास करें। जब तक धनराशि नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक आप इस स्थिति में नहीं हो सकते हैं कि आप राज्य सरकारों को कह सकें कि वे राष्ट्रीय नीति को पूरा करें, उसको अमल में पूरी तरह से लायें।

मैं साहस के साथ निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि एक जो रट चल गई है उस रट से बाहर हमको निकलना होगा। एक युग था जब निःशुल्क शिक्षा देना ठीक था। देश के अन्दर बड़ी गरीबी थी उस वक्त। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूँ कि आज देश अमीर हो गया है या लोग अमीर हो गए हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पहले के मुकाबले में अच्छी हुई है और हमारे दिमागी कंसेप्ट जो थे वे भी बदले हैं। यदि हम खाने पर, मकान पर खर्च कर सकते हैं तो अपने बच्चों को मिट्टी से इंसान बनाने पर भी खर्च कर सकते हैं। आप शिक्षा के ऊपर कर लगायें। हर एक शिक्षा संस्थान को वोकेशनल वायुड बनायें। इस तरह के केन्द्र स्थापित हों जहाँ विद्यार्थी कुछ पैदा भी कर सकें और शिक्षा भी ग्रहण कर सकें। वे अपने मीज को सप्लीमेंट कर सकें।

राधाकृष्णन् कमिशन की सिफारिशों पर यू जी सी की स्थापना बड़े अरमानों से हुई थी, बड़े विश्वास के साथ हुई थी। यू जी सी का बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि आज डा० कोठारी जैसे शिक्षा विशारद उसका नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। मैं महसूस करती हूँ कि इसको शक्तिशाली बनाया जाना चाहिये अपने कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में, धन के सम्बन्ध है। जितनी स्वतंत्रता उसको काम करने की होनी चाहिये, उतनी आज नहीं

है। पहला काम उसका यह होना चाहिये कि विश्वविद्यालयों को वह ठीक ठीक चलाये, ठीक ठीक उपकुलपतियों की नियुक्ति हो। पंद्रह बरस के अपने अनुभव से मैं कह सकती हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ भी विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना हुई है, क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर हुई है। राज्यों के अन्दर विल आते हैं और वे एकट बनते हैं और उनके अनुसार उपकुलपतियों की नियुक्ति होती है। मुझे बताया जाए कि कौन सी स्टेज पर यू जी सी के सदस्यों या उसके चेयरमैन की ऐसा करते वक्त सलाह ली जाती है। किसी एकट के अन्दर इसकी व्यवस्था मुझे देखने को नहीं मिली है कि जिस में यह प्रोवाइड किया गया हो कि इस स्टेज पर यू जी सी की सलाह वाइस चांसलर को नियुक्त करते समय ली जाएगी।

मैं कहती हूँ कि आप यू जी सी को केवल एक अनुदान देने वाली संस्था न बनायें। इसको आप शक्ति प्रदान करें। कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता भी उसको प्रदान करें और धन का भी प्रबन्ध उसके लिए आप करें। सब से बड़ा कार्य वह यह करती है कि विद्यार्थियों को रिसर्च करने के लिए वह स्कालरशिप देती है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि यू जी सी जितने भी स्कालरशिप देती है, उनका आप मूल्यांकन करें। मैं खुद भुक्तभोगी हूँ। मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इसको देखें कि कितने विद्यार्थी छात्रवृत्ति लेकर रिसर्च वर्क को पूरा करते हैं? यदि बहुत कम करते हैं तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, गाइड जिम्मेदार है या यूनियर्सिटी जिम्मेदार है। जिस किसी की भी जिम्मेदारी हो, वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाये, इसका उपाय किया जाना चाहिये। मैं सैकड़ों के नाम गिना सकती हूँ जो नाकामयाब रहे हैं, न रिसर्च पूरी कर सके हैं और न कम्पीटीटिव एग्जामिनेशंस में बैठ कर नौकरी पा सके हैं। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि जो देश का उन पर धन लगता है उसका दुरुपयोग न हो और जो नौजवानों की शक्ति और श्रम इस में खर्च होता है, उसका भी दुरुपयोग न

हो। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इन दोनों का सदुपयोग हो।

अब मैं महिला शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। डा० राव इसके बड़े समर्थक हैं। मैंने किसी जगह उन्होंने जो कनवोकेशन ऐड्रेस दिया था और जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि महिलाओं की स्थिति कुछ हरिजनों की स्थिति से अच्छी नहीं, उसको मैंने पढ़ा था। यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है। शंकराचार्य जी ने एक वाक्य हरिजनों के लिए कह दिया और इस सदन के अन्दर उसको ले कर त्राहि त्राहि मच गई। उन्होंने हरिजन, जो कि समाज के एक बड़े हिस्से के रूप हैं, ऐसा क्यों कहा और चूँकि उन्होंने ऐसा कहा इस वास्ते उनके खिलाफ एकशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन कभी आप ने यह भी देखने की कोशिश की कि पटना हिन्दू सम्मेलन जो अभी अभी हुआ उसमें महिलाओं के लिए क्या कहा? यह कहा उन्होंने कि जो महिलाओं की बराबरी की बात करते हैं यह उन के दिमाग का पागलपन है। हम 52 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ जो समाज का एक बहुत बड़ा भ्रंग हैं, आप की सब की उत्पत्ति जिनके भ्रंग से हुई है उन के लिए इतना बड़ा आक्षेप करना यह कितना अनुचित है लेकिन मैंने देखा कि सदन में किसी के मुँह से एक आवाज नहीं निकली जब कि सभी ने इस को पढ़ा होगा। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि निस्सन्देह स्त्रियों की संख्या का एनरोलमेंट ज्यादा हुआ, 33 लाख से 243 लाख हो गया, यह आप कह सकते हैं, लेकिन गाँवों में जाकर देखिए, उस माँ और बच्ची से पूछिए जो कक्षा 5 पास कर के घर में बैठ जाती है। कुछ बड़े शहरों के विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों से अन्दाजा मत लगाइए कि महिलाएँ बहुत आगे बढ़ी हैं। मेरा निवेदन है और माँग है कि जहाँ ला मिनिस्टर सोशल वेलफर के लिए एक कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं वहाँ महिलाओं के स्तर को ऊँचा बनाने का प्रयास भी होना चाहिए। स्तर ऊँचा बना हुआ है लेकिन उनके अन्दर शिक्षा की कमी है और मेरी माँग है उस के लिए सैपरेट एलोकेशन

आफ फंड होना चाहिए जो कि अकेले स्त्रियों की शिक्षा में लगे। वह समय नहीं है कि जो तुलसीदास जी ने रामायण में लिख दिया उस के अनुसार चलें या जो शंकराचार्य जी ने कह दिया उसके लिए हम चुप हो कर बैठ जायें, यह हमारे साथ ज्यादाती होगी और इस का खमियाजा हम को भी भुगतना पड़ेगा और आप को भी भुगतना पड़ेगा। हमारा तो व्रत है और हमारी तो आदत है कि हम आप लोगों की सेवा करें, पुरुष जाति की सेवा करें लेकिन जो सब से बड़ा नुकसान होगा वह तो आप का होगा और वह बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा।

मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि नव-जवान लड़कों की भड़कती हुई भावनाओं और उन के अन्दर जलती हुई चिन्तारी को देख कर शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह महसूस किया कि एक यूथ विंग वह बनाएँ और शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक विंग खोला जायगा। उसकी रूप-रेखा इस सदन के अन्दर साफ साफ आनी चाहिए। केन्द्र से ले कर विनेज लेवल तक क्या उस का कार्य होगा, किस तरह से उस बढ़ती हुई शक्ति का आप सदुपयोग करेंगे किस तरह से उनकी भावनाओं को आप संतुष्ट करेंगे? यह वह चीज नहीं है कि जिस तरह कि आज का नवजवान हमारे चोराहे पर खड़ा हुआ है और जिसका जी चाहे, चाहे पालिटिशन हो चाहे माँ बाप हों, सब उस को दो ढेले मार कर चले जायें। आप उन नवजवानों को ठुकरा नहीं सकते। जितने भी रेवोल्यूशन हुए, सन् 42 की आजादी की लड़ाई भी उन्ही नवजवानों के कन्धों पर और उन्हीं के जज्बात से लड़ी गई। उन्हीं के त्याग और बलिदान से यह आजादी आई है। निस्सन्देह कुछ लोग जेल में गए लेकिन जब तक नवजवानों ने उसमें हिस्सा नहीं लिया तब तक आप आजादी पा नहीं सके। इसी तरह से भारत की आजादी की सुरक्षा और इस देश की एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए नवजवानों के लिए भी आपको एक प्रोग्राम देना होगा। किस तरह से उस बढ़ती हुई शक्ति और बढ़ते हुए जज्बात को

काम में लगा सकें, चनेलाइज कर सकें और किस तरह से उनको कामसे लगा सकें, रोजगार में लगा सकें, यह आपको देखना होगा।

अभी किताबों का जिक्र आया। मैं जानती हूँ कि हमारे देश की टेक्नालोजी, हमारे देश की साइंस बहुत कुछ आज भी निर्भर है बाहरी किताबों पर, चाहे वह अमेरिका की किताब हो, चाहे रशिया की हो, चाहे जापान की हो। हमारे यहाँ ओरिजिनल पुस्तकें नहीं लिखी जा सकी हैं। हमारे यहाँ बड़े बड़े साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, मैं उनका आदर करती हूँ लेकिन फिर भी आज ओरिजिनल थाट्स की हमारे यहाँ कमी है। यह सब कापी राइट के अधिकार उन्हीं को मिले हुए हैं अगर ब्रिटेन का है तो ब्रिटेन को और अगर रशिया में किताब छपी है तो रशिया को। अमेरिका की कुछ पुस्तकें पी एल-480 के अन्तर्गत जरूर छपी हैं, मैंने सुना है वह सस्ती मिलती हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि कापी राइट के संबंध में जो इंटरनेशनल आदानप्रदान है पुस्तकों का उसके अन्तर्गत यह कापी राइट हासिल कर के पुस्तकें यहाँ पर छापने का प्रयास किया जाय जिससे कि विद्यार्थियों को पुस्तकें सस्ती मिल सकें और इस देश के अन्दर वह छप सकें साथ ही उन पुस्तकों को लिखने में यहाँ के जो साइंटिस्ट्स और विशेषज्ञ हैं उनका पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त कीजिए। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस अनुदान का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome Dr. Rao to the new Ministry, but I cannot join my hon. friend, Shri Amin, in welcoming this grandiose additional title "Youth Services". I ask the Minister to forgive me for being cynical. Ten years ago, if you remember the history of this, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru put forward a recommendation that university students should do compulsory social service. And, as usual, we set up a committee. The committee made recommendations. These recommendations were endorsed by a Vice Chancellor's conference and then the whole thing was shelved. Now, Dr. Rao, recently,

in one of his speeches says that the Centre proposes to draw up an action oriented national programme. Once again, Sir, Dr. Rao with his national eloquence is using these grandiose expressions, it is semantically deceptive. If you go to the Greek derivation of "programme" it means "a letter sent forth for a plan of action". So our Minister is using words which are redundant and he is over-using this expression "action oriented programme." He used it recently only at a Women's Conference. So is the use of the words "Youth Services" here. I think Shri Amin has fallen into this error. We mix up hopes with facts. We are hoping that we will get youth services. Let us look at the facts.

Dr. Rao himself has admitted that no money has been allocated for Youth Services. What is the position? There are about 1.5 million students in the universities. If we deal with 40,000 of these students each year and expend Rs. 1000 per student per annum we require Rs. 40 crores a year. That means Rs. 200 crores in five years. What is the central allocation in the Fourth Five Year Plan? It is Rs. 259 crores. How are we going to meet the nominal expenses required for Youth Services? I would like the Minister to give us some idea from where he is going to find this money otherwise I would ask him to go to the Cabinet and say "let us delete the words 'Youth Services.'"

I am drawing the attention of the House to these financial implications because we have got a niggardly plan, a miserly plan for education of Rs. 809 crores—Rs. 259 crores in the central sector and Rs. 550 crores in the State sector.

At this stage I would like to remind the Minister of his cassandra-like premonition at the Education Ministers' Conference at Srinagar. He was then Member, Planning Commission (Education). He said:

"I also find that the percentage allotted by the States to education is exactly the same as in the Third Plan performance. They must remember that as the total plan outlays proposed by the States exceed the total amount available there is bound to be a cut in these outlays."

Then, mark his final words :

"If the cut falls on education there is no hope of fulfilling the educational programmes visualised by the Planning Commission."

Then he was like Cassandra, now he is like the Lady of Shallott. "The curse is come upon me," cried the lady of shallott. Now he has to fulfil these programmes according to the plan !

Quite obviously, there must be a selective approach to the programmes undertaken. But what do we find in this Report ? We find on page 2 :

"In view of this constraint on resources"—they are speaking of the Fourth Five Year Plan resources—

"emphasis is being laid on a few select priority programmes, such as..."

Being the Education Ministry, they should not use words unless they mean them. Yet, they use the term "such as" and then give a long list of things. With Rs. 809 crores, how are they going to do all this ? So, I have two criticisms to make. One is that it is over-optimistic and it is also unrealistic. The other criticism that I have to make is this. We are trying to spread our national educational butter over a large number of slices of bread. The whole approach to educational planning, as given in this Report, is an *ad hoc* approach and I am convinced that this *ad hoc* approach which we have been carrying on for the last twenty years and which has failed must be reviewed.

And what is our approach ? I will try to analyse the position from the example of primary education. On page 5 of the Report we find that there will be expansion in primary education to 682.7 lakhs of children in classes I to V or in the age-group 6 to 11. Then we find that in the age group 11 to 14 the expansion will be to 184.5 lakhs. So, in real terms, based on this Report, it means that at the end of the Fourth Plan 498 lakhs of children will cease to have any education after they reach the age of 11. This is a serious matter. I say that the policy that we have tried for the last twenty years, of trying to expand education on the basis of age to age group, is wrong. Our education at the present moment, in the words of a

very eminent educationist, is like a lady of the Victorian era, with plenty round the legs, a wasp waist, surmounted by an imposing display of bodice, cape and bonnet. With all due respect to the ladies over here, I would like to say that while a wasp waist is a very commendable and admirable in ladies, in education a wasp waist is disastrous and dangerous. It means that what is happening is that children above the primary stage have no education beyond that. If I am permitted to mix my metaphors, a wasp waist means a bottleneck in education.

What is there that we could do about this ? Firstly, I want to stress that educational psychologists and experienced teachers will tell you that "it is only when children go beyond the age of 11 that they master the tools of learning, tools of craft and think of themselves not as so many individuals but as units in society". Gandhiji saw this very clearly; Wardha Committee saw this very clearly. Why has basic education failed ? It has failed because we have tried this policy on an age to age basis. The Wardha Committee wanted that Basic education should be from the age of 6 to 14. So that, I feel quite convinced that educational policy on an age to age basis, the implementation of such a policy, will never give us a proper national policy on education.

16 hrs.

My warning to the Centre is that we are deliberately creating waste and stagnation in education; we are deliberately creating conditions where large sections of our people will lapse into illiteracy because we only educate them up to the age of 11. I recommend that the whole matter should be reviewed and that a new approach should be made, as far as the Centre is concerned, in helping the States.

My proposal is that progress towards a national system should be from area to area and not from age to age. The Kothari Commission has made a similar recommendation. What did the Kothari Commission say ? It said :—

"We should strive to improve 10 per cent of the schools at the primary stage to an optimum level. At the secondary stage, the target should be to have a good secondary school (*i. e.* at the optimum level) in every community development block."

[Shri Barrow]

The Kothari Commission made a similar recommendation about major universities. This was met with considerable resentment and I agree that this approach is a wrong approach.

My advice to the Centre would be that the basis of selection should be to take those areas which are educationally backward—and there are a number of educationally backward areas in the country—and to carry out from the primary stage up to the university stage the pattern of national education as we visualise it. This should be the aim of the Centre. They can then show us the integrated fabric of the national system of education as is visualised by the Union Ministry.

This will have some advantages. There will be no likelihood of a confrontation between the States and the Centre because the Centre will only be dealing with backward areas. In these, backward areas I would include slum areas also. Slum areas in the big cities should positively be included in the backward areas. The second advantage in this will be that the politicians will not clamour for their institutions to be included—I mean, institutions in their constituencies. If we follow the Kothari Commission Report, every Member of Parliament will want this 10 per cent to include institutions in his constituency. Here there can be nothing of that kind. Here we are taking backward and slum areas and are going to develop them from the primary stage right up to the university stage. So the principle which I enunciate for educational expansion is from area to area and not from age to age.

Sir, I have two regrets. One is that the Central sector in the Plan is only Rs. 259 crores. I do not know, when the National Development Council meets, if my hon. friend, Dr. Rao, will be able to persuade them to give him some more money. My second regret is that we are abandoning the idea of the Indian Education Service. My idea of an Indian Education Service differs from that of the Kothari Commission. They wanted to encadre—it is a very awkward word: I think, my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, will bear me out—

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti): I will explain it later.

SHRI BARROW: They wanted to encadre directors of education, district education inspectors, all gazetted officers in the Union Ministry who are in an advisory capacity, posts in the NCERT.—posts dealing with education programmes in other ministries of the Government of India going right down to principals of central schools. Naturally, this recommendation was resented and thrown out by State Governments. I would like to see an educational service of trained experienced teachers who have experience in educational planning—a very select, small group which will only go in an advisory capacity and whose services will be lent where they can develop and help to develop and carry out what are agreed national programmes in education. I think, once such a service starts functioning—it can be introduced where the States agree—it will prove its worth. But if you want to include all these people—directors of education down to principals of schools—naturally, everyone will resent and resist such an attempt.

There are just two points more. Whilst, naturally, we have not got more, I think, the time has come, and, I think the Minister is competent and capable and he has a special responsibility, to correct the concept which we have that expenditure is more important than content, that it is more important to spend than to think. I think, there are many areas in which planned procedures, planned curricula, can be done without much expenditure. and, I think, the educationists and the Ministry should give thought to it, in terms of not spending money but in terms of spending mental and human effort.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may conclude now.

SHRI BARROW: I only want to ask the Minister one question.

On page 8 of the Report. under the National Council of Educational Research and Training, we find budget estimate. I happened to be a member of the Review Committee of NCERT under the distinguished chairmanship of Dr. Nagchaudhury. We worked seriously, I believe, with the greatest

expedition and we submitted our report within 5 months. We thought that some of the recommendations of this Committee would, at least, be implemented in the new financial year. But I find that the recommendations are still under consideration. The report has not yet been published and I find that huge sums are being taken: the Non-Plan budget estimate for 1969-70 is Rs. 183.78 lakhs. I do not know whether these budget estimates are based on old programme or on the programme which has been recommended by the Review Committee.

Lastly, on the question of sports, the All-India Council of Sports is a financial body and it should make its policies known to the federations and the associations in the Country long before-hand. We have this farce every time, an organisation invites a foreign team we say we have not got money. I was not in favour of the M.C.C. coming to this country because they were going to South Africa and the tour had to be abandoned. But I do feel that in the case of Australia, the clearance could have been given long ago. We could have told them that we cannot have five tests but we can have three tests. It could have been said long ago and there would not have been any bickering and delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Naval Kishore Sharma.

I would like to caution the Members from this side that I have got a very long list. The time is limited. I would request them to confine their remarks to 10 minutes each.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: The time should be extended by at least 3 hours. This is a very important subject. In this subject, we do not want to lag behind. We want to press our view-points. I request you to consider it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should put forth his suggestion to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: If the Members do not realise it, what can I do. They must realise all these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Naval Kishore Sharma.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की माँगों के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। शिक्षा दुर्भाग्य से इस देश का एक ऐसा विषय रहा है जिस पर भारत सरकार का कम से कम ध्यान गया है। यद्यपि आजादी के बाद इस बात की ज्यादा जरूरत थी कि हमारी शिक्षा नीति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होता और इस देश में लाई मेकाले और अग्रजों द्वारा चलाई गई शिक्षा को बन्द करके भारतीय विचारधारा और देश की आवश्यकतानुसार शिक्षा पद्धति का निर्माण किया जाता। दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में शिक्षा को स्टेट सब्जेक्ट बनाया गया और फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार यह समझने लगी कि शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की ही है। इसी कारण शिक्षा को एक सौतेला व्यवहार मिला। यहां तक कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय में जो मंत्री रहे उनमें से अधिकांश को मंत्री पद के पूरे स्तर का मंत्रालय भी नहीं मिला। इन्हीं सब कारणों से आज शिक्षा की यह दशा है कि आज हमारी शिक्षा का क्या उद्देश्य है वह भी हमें मालूम नहीं है। अभी कोठारी कमीशन की नियुक्ति के बाद ही, शिक्षा का क्या उद्देश्य है, उसकी परिभाषा दी गई है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य सामाजिक परिवर्तन के अनुकूल लोगों को बनाना है। इस उद्देश्य से जब हम देखते हैं तो क्या हमारे देश में आज ऐसे नागरिक तैयार हो रहे हैं जोकि सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अनुकूल हों? आज शिक्षा संस्थाओं से निकलने वाले लोग, चाहे वह इंजीनियर हों या एग्ज़िक्यूटिव यूनिवर्सिटीज से निकलने वाले स्नातक हों या साधारण यूनिवर्सिटीज से निकलने वाले लोग हों, उन सभी का एकमात्र उद्देश्य यही रहता है—नौकरी की तलाश। उनको आज नौकरी न मिलने के कारण ही निराशा है। इसी के कारण आज जो नवयुवक शिक्षा संस्थाओं में पढ़ते हैं वे चाहते हैं कि जहाँ तक हो सके, जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, शिक्षा संस्थाओं में ही रहें, क्योंकि वहाँ से निकलने के बाद ही परेशानी और दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

आज विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष चरम सीमा पर है। आज रोजाना ही हड़तालें होती हैं। हड़तालों के साथ साथ हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन भी होते हैं, हिंसात्मक घटनाएँ घटती हैं। इन बातों को गम्भीरता से रोकने की आवश्यकता है। यह सही है कि हमारे देश का विद्यार्थी दुनियाँ के विद्यार्थियों से अलग नहीं रह सकता है। दुनियाँ के विद्यार्थियों में आज जो कुछ हो रहा है उसका असर हमारे यहाँ भी पड़ना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं है कि हम हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे रहें। कभी कभी इस सदन में यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि दुनियाँ के विद्यार्थियों से भारत के विद्यार्थी अलग नहीं हैं, दुनिया के घरातल पर जो होता है उसका स्वाभाविक असर भारत पर भी होगा। यही समझ कर हम संतोष कर लेते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में पिछले वर्षों में शिक्षा संस्थाओं में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, स्कूलों में और कालेजों में पढ़ने वालों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है, यह बात सही है लेकिन जहाँ तक उनके निर्माण का सवाल है, उनकी क्वालिटी का सवाल है और उनकी दशा सुधारने का सवाल है, उस दिशा में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। हालत तो यहाँ तक है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर इस समय कालेज और विश्वविद्यालयों की बाढ़ आ रही है। जाति के नाम पर, प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर और राजनीतिक कारणों से बड़े बड़े विश्वविद्यालय, बड़े बड़े विद्यालय खोले जा रहे हैं लेकिन उनमें इस बात की परवाह नहीं की जाती, इस बात का ध्यान नहीं, रखा जाता कि उन कालेजेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज की दशा क्या है। उनमें साधन भी हैं या नहीं, उनमें अच्छे पढ़ाने वाले भी हैं या नहीं उनमें प्रयोगशालायें भी हैं या नहीं, इस बात की तरफ कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार से शिक्षा संस्थायें खोलने की जो बाढ़ आई हुई है उस पर पाबन्दी लगाई जानी चाहिए। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि शिक्षा संस्थायें बढ़नी नहीं चाहिए। जहाँ

तक उच्च शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, उच्च शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि कहीं तादाद के नाम पर क्वालिटी तो नहीं गिर रही है। आज बड़ी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजेज को बनाने में बहुत सारा रुपया बड़े बड़े भवन बनाने में खर्च किया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारा देश गरीब है। उसकी अभी ऐसी आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं है कि वह शिक्षा संस्थाओं पर इतनी शान शौकत के साथ खर्चा कर सके जिस प्रकार से इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में खर्च किया जाता है। शान शौकत के कार्यक्रमों को छोड़कर हमें इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि वहाँ पर अच्छी प्रयोगशालाओं का निर्माण किया जाये। किसी भी देश की जो धाती है वह उस देश की प्रयोगशालायें हैं, वहाँ के अच्छे विद्यार्थी और अच्छे अध्यापक हैं।

हमारा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में अच्छे प्रयोगशाला हों, लेकिन उस दिशा में कितना कुछ किया जाना चाहिए वह नहीं किया गया है। यह स्थिति अध्यापकों की है।

अध्यापकों का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है हम देखते हैं कि हमारे अध्यापक भूखे मर रहे हैं। उनको सिर्फ संतोष दिया जाता है यह कह कर कि यह समाज का सम्मानित व्यक्ति समझा जाय। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर अध्यापक का एक ऐसा वर्ग बनता जा रहा है जो अध्यापन का काम करता है, उस आदमी का आत्म सम्मान होना चाहिए उस आदमी की खुद की इज्जत होनी चाहिए और योग्य से योग्य व्यक्ति अध्यापक होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है? आज हो यह रहा है कि जिस आदमी को कहीं काम नहीं मिलता है, जिसको कोई धन्धा नहीं मिलता है, वह आदमी अध्यापक बनता है, क्योंकि यह रोजगार सीधा है और अच्छे साधन इसके मिलने के हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे अध्यापकों को पेट भर खाना दिया जाए, भले ही कितना ही यह कहा जाय कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिए देने के

लिए हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय मंत्री को इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार मानता हूँ कि वह उन स्टेट्स को, उन राज्यों को, जो पैसे के अभाव में अध्यापकों को तन्स्वाह नहीं दे पाते, जो उनको पूरी सुविधाएँ नहीं देना चाहते, उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएँ दें। मेरी मान्यता है कि आनेवाली पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो धन खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई है वह थोड़ी है। जिस तरह से 1300 करोड़ रुपये की माँग की गई थी यदि उसी तरह की माँग योजना आयोग स्वीकार कर लें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। शिक्षा की माँगों को, शिक्षा पर व्यय होने वाले धन के खर्च को कम करके योजना आयोग कोई अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय की यह जिम्मेदारी है। यह ठीक है कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं और शिक्षकों की देखभाल करना, यह सारे का सारा काम स्टेट्स का है लेकिन मैं डाक्टर राव से साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से उन्होंने विभाग सँभाला है, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उन जैसे आदमी को जिसमें एक झाड़व है, जिसमें एक हौसला है, जिनका कि इरादा है, उनको कोशिश करनी चाहिए, प्रयत्न करना चाहिए इस बात का कि इस देश में एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लागू हो कि जिससे शिक्षा का वास्तविक स्वरूप आ जाए और शिक्षा ऐसी हो जोकि जोब आरियेन्टेड हो। कालेज और स्कूल से निकलनेवाले विद्यार्थी सड़कों की धूल न चाटते रहें बल्कि कल कारखानों में, अपने घरों में या और दूसरी जगहों में उनको काम मिले। इस तरह की हमारी शिक्षा हो और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय का अगर कोई काम है तो वह यही है कि इस तरह की शिक्षा नीति को निर्धारित करे। शिक्षा में जो स्टेट्स में कमी है, उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करे। अपने परमुएशन से, अपने इरादों से, अपने स्कालों से शिक्षा में अमूल चूल परिवर्तन किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी

कहना चाहता हूँ और भारत सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहिए कि उन्होंने युवकों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए जो युवक कल्याण का कार्यक्रम है, वह मंत्रालय के अधीन दिया है। यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि डाक्टर राव जो शकल से भी बूढ़े नहीं नजर आते और स्कालों से तो जरूर नौजवान हैं, उन्होंने इस काम की जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों पर ली है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि युवकों की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए केवल मात्र विभाग खोल देने से या मंत्रालय खोल देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप को उनकी समस्याओं को गहराई से सोचना पड़ेगा और उनके समाधान के लिए मानवीय तरीके उनके हल के ढूँढने पड़ेंगे। आपको ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी आपको ऐसे कार्यक्रम बनाने पड़ेंगे, जिनके जरिये से युवकों में एक ओर जहाँ राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा हो, तो उसके साथ साथ उनमें इस तरह की भावना भी पैदा हो कि वह देश को और देश की स्थिति को सही तरीके से समझ सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ कहने के पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोलते वक्त मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हर साल हम लोग कुछ न कुछ बहस करते हैं और फंसले भी लेते हैं और बाद में फिर जब इक्ठ्ठा होते हैं और डिमान्ड आती हैं तो फिर बात करते हैं कि कमेटियाँ बनाई गईं उनके कुछ सुभाव आए और उन सुभाव पर कोई अमल नहीं किया गया। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि देहात में एक कहावत है कि भैंस के आगे बोन बजावे और भैंस खड़ी पगुराये। ऐसी ही बात लगती है। जितनी बातें कही जाती हैं और वे स्वीकार की जाती हैं, लेकिन जिन्दगी की सच्चाई को मानने से इंकार किया जाता है।

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

यहां शिक्षा मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे जानते हैं कि विद्यापीठ के लोग आये हुए थे और वे मिलना चाहते थे, अपनी कठिनाइयों को पेश करना चाहते थे। कहा गया कि जा कर कहो कि घेराब करो। यहां से कहा जाएगा कि घेराब करो और वहां घेराब किया जाएगा तो कहा जायगा कि घेराब करने वाले इललीगल काम करते हैं और गैर-कानूनी काम करते हैं और कानून को तोड़ते हैं। ये लोग जब असमर्थ हो जाते हैं, कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिन्दगी में असफल हो जाते हैं तो इस तरह की चीजें दिखाई पड़ती हैं।

मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद हिन्दुस्तान में जब आया तो उसने एक शिक्षा पद्धति चलाई जिसका उद्देश्य था कि राज्य भक्त तैयार करो, अंग्रेज भक्त तैयार करो, नौकरी के लिए एक मंडली तैयार करो जोकि अंग्रेजों के हकूक बनाकर रखे और देश भक्तों को कुचले, जो संस्कृति और सभ्यता के मूल केन्द्र थे, उनका सर्वनाश करे। इस तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति हमारी अंग्रेजी की चलाई हुई है और जैसा कि हमारे देहातों में लोग कहते हैं कि लकीर का फकीर बनकर जो चलता है वह कपूत कहलाता है और जो उस लकीर को तोड़कर देश के स्वाभिमान और राष्ट्र को उन्नत करता है, वह सपूत कहलाता है। मैं कहूंगा कि अंग्रेजी की लकीर पर चलकर 22 साल से यह हिन्दुस्तान के कपूत बैठे हुए हैं जो उसी रास्ते पर, शिक्षा को उसी पद्धति पर चला रहे हैं।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : आप भी उसी रास्ते पर हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आज हमको यह सुअवसर प्रदान हुआ है, गौरवशाली सुअवसर प्रदान हुआ है कि हम पुरानी साम्राज्यवादी शिक्षा पद्धति को तोड़कर फेंक दें और नई पद्धति, राष्ट्र के लिए नई शिक्षा पद्धति को अपनाएं, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय हित और राष्ट्रीय भावना अच्छी तरह से सर्वोपरि स्थान पावे।

क्या आपने 22 साल में यह किया ? आज चारों तरफ देखिये। राष्ट्रीय हित को ठुकराया जाता है चाहे आप कहीं चले जाएं। चाहे शिक्षा विभाग हो और चाहे इंजीनियरिंग का विभाग हो, चाहे अस्पताल हों, वहां चलकर आप क्या देखते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हितों को पैरों के नीचे दबाकर मिजी स्वार्थों को पूरा करने की आज देश में प्रवृत्ति है या नहीं। आप ने कौन सी विचारधारा, कौन सी दिशा दी इन 22 वर्षों में शिक्षा के जरिये से जिससे शिक्षा में आमूल-बूल परिवर्तन करके राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिए देश के विद्यार्थी, देश के शिक्षा विभाग से निकले हुए हर किस्म के लोग राष्ट्र हित को सर्वोपरि स्थान अपने मास्तिष्क में जमा कर निकलें और जहां पर उन्हें बैठा दें वे राष्ट्र की एक एक सम्पत्ति की हिफाजत कर सके। उनके अन्दर सेन्स आफ रेस्पेन्सिबिलिटी पैदा हो राष्ट्र के प्रति, समाज के हितों के प्रति। इसकी जगह आप देखिये तो पाएंगे कि सारी शिक्षा पद्धति में जातिवाद, धर्मवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद और विघटनवाद जितनी दुष्प्रवृत्तियां हैं वे सब हैं। आज कहां ला कर हमको आप ने खड़ा किया है। इसको देखकर क्या आज लोगों के दिलों में बुरा नहीं होता कि 22 वर्षों में आप ने कहां ला कर देश को खड़ा किया है। क्या इसके अन्दर शिक्षा मंत्रालय का हाथ नहीं है क्योंकि मनुष्य की जो विचारधारा होती है, राष्ट्र की जो विचारधारा होती है, उसी के मुताबिक वह दिशा पाता है और जो दिशा निर्धारित होती है, उसी जगह पर पहुंचता है। अगर गलत रास्ता पकड़ेंगे तो गलत जगह पर पहुंचेंगे।

आपने जो रास्ते पकड़े जो विचारधारा पकड़ी उस विचारधारा का परिणाम यह है कि आज पूरा राष्ट्र दुःखी है, क्लेश ही दिखाई देता है। चारों तरफ विघटन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है राष्ट्रीय एकता छिन्न-भिन्न हो रही है। क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय की यह मुख्य जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी ? यह मुख्य जिम्मेदारी शिक्षा मंत्रालय की थी कि राष्ट्र को एक नई दिशा, नई शिक्षा और

नई समझदारी देने की कोशिश करता। लेकिन आपने कहा कि जो शिक्षा प्रणाली अंग्रेज बना गये, जो मशीनरी वे बना गये उसे छुवेंगे नहीं, उसे ज्यों की त्यों बनाकर रखेंगे, उसे चालू करके रखेंगे। वही बड़े-बड़े नौकरशाह बैठे हैं। अगर उनसे कोई बात कहने जायें तो वे महोदय कहते हैं कि चिट्ठी लिख देंगे। छह महीने वह चक्कर काटेगा। चक्कर कटाते हैं आपको। तमाम वे अंग्रेजों के भक्त हैं, धर्मात्मा हैं जिनके अन्दर देशभक्ति की भावना नहीं भरी गई थी। उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई थी, शिक्षा दी गई थी कि हिन्दु-स्तानियों को दबाओ और इनको निर्बल बनाओ और इनके मनोबल को तोड़ो और वही बिचार-धारा, वही शिक्षा पद्धति उनकी बनाई हुई चली आ रही है और आप वही लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं। हर बार हमको कुछ-न-कुछ सान्त्वना दे दिया करते हैं।

त्रिगुण सेन जी बैठे हुए हैं। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का बाइस चांसलर बनाकर इनको भेजा गया। कुछ अच्छी शुरूवात की इन्होंने तो इनको मिनिस्ट्री में बुला लिया गया। लेकिन इसके बाद आपने फिर क्या किया। रोज आप यहां से वहां और वहां से यहां यही काम करते हैं। किसी को आप एक जगह रहकर अनुभव हासिल नहीं करने देते कि उस विभाग में क्या कमियाँ हैं, क्या त्रुटियाँ हैं और उसको देखने, पकड़ने और समझने का मौका मिल सके और आगे चलकर उनको दुरुस्त कर सके। जब वह उसमें कोई दिलचस्पी लेता है और त्रुटियों को अपने ग्रिप में लाता है तो आप उस पंजे को तोड़ कर दूसरी जगह फेंक देते हैं। आपका यह काम है। यह सुधारने का काम नहीं, बिगाड़ने का काम है बिगाड़ने का रास्ता है। रोज विभागों में परिवर्तन आप कर देते हैं। पूरे देश के लोगों ने समझा था कि नये शिक्षा मंत्री जी आ रहे हैं और देश में प्रसन्नता से बहुत से लोगों ने शिक्षा मंत्री के गीत गाये। मैं उनका कोई विरोधी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जब शिक्षा मंत्रालय में डा० त्रिगुण सेन जी आये थे

तो सारे देश में आशा की लहर दौड़ पड़ी लेकिन उनको बदल दिया गया। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि देश में कौन उद्धार कर सकता है? उद्धार करना है तो सच्चाई से कीजिए। आखें मूंदकर चलियेगा तो जो दशा आज देश में तुम्हारी हो रही है, इससे भी बदतर हो जाएगी। देश की जनता, देश का वह शिक्षित समाज जो सड़कों पर मारा मारा फिर रहा है, तुमको कभी माफ नहीं कर सकता, इतिहास भी आप को क्षमा नहीं करेगा। जब त्रिगुण सेन जी थे तो विश्वविद्यालय में एक आदमी लाइब्रेरी साइंस का डिप्लोमा लेकर बैठे हुए थे। उसकी डिग्री फ़र्जी थी और फ़र्जी डिग्री लेकर सविंस की। जो कमेटी विश्वविद्यालय की बैठी, उस कमेटी ने फैसला किया कि हां गलत डिग्री दिखलाकर के यहां पर उसने सविंस की। कमेटी ने यह कहा कि निकाले जाने की जो सजा उसको दी गई इससे कड़ी सजा उसको दी जानी चाहिए। वह आदमी आज भी ज्यों का त्यों बैठा हुआ है। क्या आप भ्रष्टाचार को दूर कर सकते हैं? चारों तरफ़ कालेजों में, शिक्षा विभाग में पक्षपात, कुनवापरस्ती की जड़े बैठ गई हैं। प्रमोशंस में घांघलियां की जाती हैं।

जब भरती शुरू की जाती है तो फ़र्स्ट क्लास का लड़का सेकेंड और सेकेंड क्लास का लड़का फ़र्स्ट हो जाता है। कोई अगर खिलाड़ी हो तो उसको नम्बर दे दिया जाता है खेल का। तो आजकल ऐसे क्लब बने हुए हैं जो फ़र्जी नम्बर देते हैं पैसे लेकर, रिश्वत लेकर और एक आदमी चला गया उनके पास और पैसा दे करके सर्टिफिकेट उसके पास से ले आया कि मैं बहुत अच्छा खिलाड़ी हूँ तो सेकेंड नम्बर से फ़र्स्ट नम्बर पर आ गया और सेकेंड पर चला गया फ़र्स्ट नम्बर वाला। इस तरह से चारों तरफ़ घांघली फैली हुई।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ आपसे कि इन सब चीजों का पता लगाने के लिए आप कदम उठावें। कालेजों में शिक्षक लोग रहते हैं, उनकी भी राय लेकर ठीक तरह से आप चलेंगे तो

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्ध]

सारी बीमारियां शिक्षा विभाग से दूर की जा सकेंगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि आज शिक्षा विभाग को राष्ट्रीय हित में सर्वोच्च स्थान देने की विचारा-धारा का सबसे ऊंचा स्थान प्राप्त हो।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रश्न की ओर मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : MR. Guna-
nand Thakur, not in between the discussion,
but at the end of the discussion you can raise
this issue.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम कहना चाहते थे कि बिहार में दो हजार प्रोफेसर हड़ताल पर हैं। लगभग डेढ़ सौ प्रोफेसरों को जेल में डाला गया है। पहले तो उनको जेल में नहीं जाना चाहिए, यदि जेल में डाला गया है तो उनको क्रिमिनल क्लास में क्यों रखा जाता है? बिहार में अभी सरकार की जो स्थिति है वह आप से छिपी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री बी० के० आर० बी० राव को इन्टरवीन करना चाहिए। बिहार में सब परीक्षाएँ स्थगित हैं और सारा कारोबार ठप्प है। आज शिक्षण संस्थाओं के ये प्रोफेसर हड़ताल पर हैं और ऐसी विषम परि-स्थिति में जहाँ कि कोई मंत्रिमंडल नहीं बन पा रहा है, रोज शपथ ग्रहण के नोटिस दिये जाते हैं, तो बी० के० आर० बी० राव साहब को चाहिए कि इसमें अविलम्ब हस्तक्षेप करें और आपके शिक्षकों के साथ न्याय हो, हम यही चाहते हैं। इसीलिए हम आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't know how the Minister can help them, because it is a State subject.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : जेल में कौन सी क्लास मिलनी चाहिए, इसके लिए प्रोफेसर राव साहब बतायें। पहले जेल में प्रोफेसरों को नहीं भेजना चाहिए और अगर ले जाये जायें तो कम-से-कम उनका मान तो रखना चाहिए। "ए" क्लास देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is within the sphere of the state. I will request him to do whatever he could.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : ऐजुकेशन की डिमांड चल रही है। इसके बाद जब मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें तो इसके बारे में भी बतायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been brought to his notice; I am sure he will take note of it in his reply and do something.

श्री महन्त विग्विजय नाथ : हम लोगों ने इस पर समय बढ़ाने के लिए अनुरोध किया हुआ है तो समय बढ़ाने के लिए आपने क्या निश्चय किया है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already requested hon. members to approach the Business Advisory Committee. It is not in my hands. I can only extend it by half an hour.

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY (Ananta-
pur): While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, I was wondering why our Prime Minister has changed the head of the Ministry. Probably there are 80,000 engineers who are unemployed and the thought that a technical person should be replaced by a pure academic person. We see a lot of similarities and differences between the two. The previous Minister was short and plumpy; the new Minister is lean and tall. Unfortunately, both are from the portals of universities. I am sure the tall Minister will have a better horizon of vision and instead of confining his vision only to the portals of universities, he will extend it beyond to the rural areas of India.

India is a country where more than 70 per cent of the population lives in villages. Plan in the field of education that takes into view only the cities, will ultimately be a complete failure. That has been the fate of our last three Plans.

University education is well taken care of by UGC, and to some extent, the Government of India have done something for the development of secondary education by giving

grants for buildings, equipment and so on. But unfortunately, in the field of elementary education, the Centre is not taking any active part. The directive principle of the Constitution is very clear on the point that within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, there should be free and compulsory education for the age group 6-14. Here the Government of India's failure is colossal. They may say elementary education is not within their purview. Yes, but the responsibility is also that of the Central Government. The directive principles should be followed not only by the States but also by the Centre. Unless this is done, I think our democracy will be a complete failure.

By the end of the Third Plan, we expected that there would be at least 78 per cent enrolment in all the elementary schools and by the end of the Fourth Plan, that is, by the end of 1971, our expectation is that there will be about 92 per cent enrolment. But we know from our experience in villages that enrolment does not mean that all the enrolled attend classes. At least 20-25 per cent are regular absentees, another 10 per cent are habitual absentees and by the time they reach class five, 66-67 per cent of the boys drop out. Thus if we base our calculations purely on enrolment, we will be greatly deceived.

There is another defect here. Even as regards the very few who pass out of class 5, we cannot expect them to be always literate because there is no follow-up education. Thus if we take both boys and girls, nearly 40 per cent lapse back into illiteracy. Therefore, basing our calculations and assessing our success in the field of elementary education on enrolment only will be living in a fool's paradise.

Here I have to bring to the notice of the House experiments carried out, one in Tamil Nadu and another in Maharashtra. In Tamil Nadu, they have got voluntary schemes in villages by which elementary education is made effective, voluntary organisations collect funds not only for free mid-day meals and supply of books but also for construction of school buildings and for equipment and so on.

I think the Government of India should study the Madras scheme and see if that could be introduced in other States. In

Maharashtra they have a scheme by which they follow up the literacy of those who pass out of elementary schools by Gram Sikshan Moshin. They have organisations at village level, block level, district level and State level by which adults who become literate and boys who pass out of the fifth class are given facilities in reading and writing and maintain their literary level. If these schemes are adapted and implemented in other States also, to a great extent the directive principles of our Constitution on elementary education would have been successfully implemented.

The Fourth Plan is completely silent about pre-primary education. The Government of India and the State Governments have done little for pre-primary education, till now. Here and there they have started *bal bhavans*, mostly in towns. What about the three lakhs of villages? If about a hundred towns get a few *bal bhavans*, it does not mean that the entire country has got the benefit of pre-primary education. It is not too late; the Minister should even now see that at least some effort is made in this direction in rural areas.

While we have been planning for the age group of 5-11, the Fourth Plan does not say much about the age group 11-14. The Directive Principles refer to free elementary education for the children of the age group 6-14. The planners probably expect that some of these children will go to high school due to the efforts of the village people. But how many boys have a chance to go to a high school? Even in some towns it is not possible. What is the Plan going to do for this age group so that they may get education and once having become literate they may not relapse into illiteracy. This aspect should be kept in mind. Something should be done for this age group in the rural areas.

Our elementary education can never be a grand success unless we reform our inspectorate. Today the inspector is quite often out of touch with the realities; yet he is supposed to go and inspect elementary schools. When he is himself out of touch, is he in a position to guide the teachers? There must be a scheme by which inspectors should interchange with teachers; every inspector after one or two years must go back to the school and teach for one year so that he may be in

touch with the prevalent teaching methods. Unless this is done inspectorates will be useless and they can not guide teachers properly.

I have been reading a lot about the Review Committee which had recently submitted its report on the NCERT. It says that the NCERT workshops are not planned properly and the leadership of these workshops has been very poor. In Andhra State this evaluation and examination paper setters workshop, they have spent over Rs. 60,000, trained a number of paper setters but the Board of Secondary Education had not used them a tall which means that all this sum of Rs. 60,000 is wasted. It may be that the Board of Secondary Education felt that the training given to these people is of poor quality. Therefore, I feel along with the Committee's remarks that the NCERT has become 'Delhi centred'; it appears as though there are no teaching and research talents in the country except in Delhi and places around.

Therefore, in these national institutions, you must see that the people who are appointed are only on a tenure basis and not on a permanent basis, because these research workers become faddists after a few years. When their methods will become old, they will not be in a position to change. Therefore, talents should be drafted from every part of the country and the posts should be made on a tenure basis.

I have got a copy of the NCERT report here—*A Survey of the Secondary Schools in India—Part I*. It is marked "001." I was casually going through it. There are a lot of statistics and almost every alternate line has a mistake. Even the additions in the book are very often wrong. The introduction has accepted that there are a lot of clerical mistakes and no attempt at correction is made. If a book of this type with so many mistakes in it, goes to a foreign country, do you think that the foreign country will have any respect for the work of the NCERT ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What about us who read it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wants to intervene, he can intervene from his own

seat ; not from the Treasury Benches. (*Interruption*). I do not know whether he has deserted that side. But if he wants to intervene, at least he should not intervene from the Treasury Benches.

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : So, Sir, the report of the Nogchowdhury Review Committee is a valuable one, and I suggest that every remark, every suggestion of theirs is fully implemented and the NCERT is completely overhauled. In fact, I have heard it said, humorously, that the letters, NCERT stand for the National Council of Entertainment, Recreation and Tourism. Just see what scant respect is being shown to it. Let it not be that. Let it be a real National Council of Educational Research and Training. If the report of the Review Committee is adopted and its recommendations are implemented, I am sure that it will become the National Council of Educational Research and Training in reality and in effect.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj) : What was the expenditure incurred in producing that most wonderful report ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No cross-questioning please. I would request the hon. Member to conclude now.

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : In conclusion, I request that the hon. Minister does not confine himself to the portals of the university campuses. The country is very large and there are three lakhs villages in India where education has not been given and where people are illiterate. They should be made literate. Unless he concentrates his efforts, and feels that it is his sacred duty to follow the directive principles of the Constitution, I am sure our national plan and everything will become an absolute failure. I hope that with his dynamism, he will implement those recommendations of mine.

In the end, I wish to quote Philip James Bailly and resume my seat. He said :

"We live in deeds not in years ;
In thoughts and not in breath ;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.

He most lives, who thinks most,
Feels the noblest, and
Acts the best."

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Education Minister to the fact that this Education Ministry is a very funny Ministry. It is called the Education Ministry although it spends practically nothing on education proper. It is a fact—and I am not exaggerating it at all—and if we analyse the budget, we find that in a budget of Rs. 99 crores, not even Rs. 26 crores are spent on education proper.

Take primary education. What is the provision for it in this budget? A big zero! For secondary education, the provision made is only Rs. 71 lakhs. For university education, the provision is Rs. 25 crores. University education is not the foundation of education. Even this amount of Rs. 25 crores is not properly distributed. A huge portion of it goes to the four central universities which are all in the north. There is no central university in the south. Originally the idea was to make Bangalore University a central university. But it has not been done. In spite of the fact that there is no central university in the south, they want to have another central university in the north, to be called Jawaharlal Nehru University. I suggest that Bangalore University must be made a central university and it can be renamed as Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Out of the total budget of Rs. 3200 crores, we are spending on education proper only Rs. 26 crores, i.e. less than 1 per cent of the total budget. We are saying we are having a national system of education! The other remaining Rs. 73 crores is spent by the Education Ministry on all sorts of miscellaneous things like museum, archaeology, map-making, seminars, etc. It should not be called Education Ministry, but it should be called the Ministry of Museum, Archaeology, Map-making, Seminars and other miscellaneous purposes. I am not saying these things are not important, but on education proper we are spending very little.

The result is to day education is completely starved financially. Out of 13 crores

of children of school going age, 5 crores are loitering in the streets. It is a shame on this country. This is the position after 22 years of independence. 60 years ago, Gokhale brought the Elementary Education Bill before the Imperial Legislative Council. Even that has not been achieved today. The total number of illiterates has increased by 8 crores since independence, instead of decreasing. At this rate, we will never solve the question of mass education. Children are born today at a speed greater than the pace of primary education in this country. At this rate, elementary education can never become universal in this country.

I suggest that 50 percent of the total cost of primary education in each State must be borne by the Centre. 33 per cent of the cost of secondary education and 20 to 25 per cent of the cost of university education must be borne by the centre. Unless you do that, you will never solve this immense problem of education in this country. It is a huge problem financially and otherwise also. Dr. Rao will appreciate my remarks better because he is not only an educationist but also an economist. He knows the finances of education much better. Therefore this must be done.

I will just deal only with two or three points about which I have also given cut motions, because of lack of time. There has been a big fraud in the Department of Archaeology a few years ago in which lakhs and lakhs of rupees were involved. About that I have also written a letter to the Prime Minister two weeks ago. I have not received any reply yet. That is why I have to bring this matter now before this House. The allegations which I have received from reliable sources read as follows.

I would like to read out that so that I do not make any mistake in the allegations that I have received :

"Mr. A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology was involved in an embezzlement case of many lakhs of rupees in the 'Archaeological Centenary Celebrations'. The case was sent to the special Police Establishment, who held Shri Ghosh responsible for embezzlement. Accordingly Shri Ghosh's pension and gratuity was to be withheld till

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

final action was taken against him, but the Minister (Education Minister) intervened and got the case against Shri Ghosh withdrawn from the S. P. E. Not only that, he cleared him from all the charges despite the recommendations of S. P. E. through Vigilance Commissioner. He even got him re-employed in the Indian Institute for Advanced Studies, Simla."

Similar allegations are made against the former Deputy Director of Administration. I have got many more details running into seven or eight pages. I would like the Minister of Education to take up this matter very carefully and see what actually had happened. I had written to the Prime Minister. It is the duty of the Education Minister to enquire of the Prime Minister and find out what is the truth about this.

I would like to say something about the Survey of India. There also things are going very wrong. No amenities are provided and there is no proper working. The ex-Education Minister, Dr. Sen, held a meeting for consultation last year—if I remember the date correctly, I think it was on 3rd February. He asked the officers to make comments as to how the Department could be improved. Ten officers spoke on that occasion. Those speeches were appreciated by the hon. Minister. He said so in his speech but nothing was done to improve the working of the Department. Five persons out of the ten who spoke were victimised. They were transferred. This is what was done by the the Head of the Department of Survey of India. Sir, the Department of Survey of India is a very important one from our defence point of view. Unless proper maps are made you cannot fight a war on our frontiers. So it is a very important department. When in such an important department there is defalcation to the tune of lakhs of rupees you can imagine what will be the demoralising effect on the staff of that Department.

Finally, Sir, I would like to refer to the National Council of Educational Research and Training. In this Council also the atmosphere is demoralised. They are producing text books and most of the textbooks are translations of Russian or American books as if Indians have no talent to write original

books. It has a demoralising effect. A Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Nag Chaudhuri. In forwarding his report to the Education Minister, Dr. Sen, he wrote :—

"Of somewhat more serious concern to us was the demoralising effects of Status, consciousness and hierarchy in the NGERT."

That means there are other concerns which are less serious. Further he has written :

"Greater autonomy of the institution, development of academic criteria and a policy of deliberate discouragement of hierarchy will go a long way to strengthen the institutions working under the NCERT."

I would like to know from the Education Minister as to what has happened to this report. As pointed out by my hon. friend over there, that report has not even been published although it was submitted last year.

This is the way in which the various departments of the Education Ministry are carried on. Now, we have got a new minister. I am very happy that he has taken over this portfolio; not that I was unhappy with the previous Education Minister; but Dr. Rao, being an educationist,...

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude now. His time is up.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I will conclude in a minute.

Every year when the Demands for Grants of Education Ministry come before the House, we move hundreds of cut motions, a number of speeches are made here and a number of reports are produced here—Kothari Commission Report, Radhakrishnan Commission Report, so many reports. If you see the history of educational development in this country, you will find only commissions and committees; nothing else. Yet, as I have said earlier, five crores of

children are illiterate in the streets. You cannot make India a modern nation unless there is universal literacy. A great economist like Prof. Galbraith has said that the best national investment is in education. Industry cannot improve, agriculture cannot improve, in fact life cannot improve, unless the whole nation is literate. Today what is the position? The number of illiterates has increased by 8 crores after 22 years of freedom. Is it not a matter of shame for us?

I can tell you one thing on behalf of the people whom I represent. If the Government of India give to the State Governments a substantial proportion of their educational cost, our people will pay their own share or contribution. Let there be an educational cess; I am not opposed to it. In fact, I am in favour of it. When I was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, I gave the idea of an educational cess and it was ultimately adopted. But it is not adopted all over the country. If you levy an educational cess, people will gladly pay it for the sake of the education of their children. At the same time, let the Central Government not call itself a national government and give every year a big cipher for primary education, a little *baksheesh* for secondary education; it is wrong. I do hope that the whole House will think about the problem very seriously; otherwise, better abolish the Education Ministry. If you want to continue the Education Ministry, do your duty to the nation. I have nothing more to add.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have only two points to present before the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, his wife is a Deputy Minister in this Ministry. So, he cannot speak.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He represents a constituency like any other hon. Member. He has every right to speak. He may criticise the Minister concerned.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : We expect him to criticise the Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : He can mention his troubles about the Ministry at home.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I will reply to this comment outside the House. I agree with the previous speaker that the Ministry, as at present constituted, should be abolished and we should get back to what it was in the British regime—Education, Health and Lands. I am glad that at long last we have an aggressive young educationist as a minister and we expect big things from him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Is he still young?

AN HON. MEMBER : Young in ideas.

SHRI RABI RAY : Is he aggressive?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I know that big things cannot change overnight. First of all, the Education Ministry has all along been treated as a Cinderella Ministry. Without finance you cannot do anything. Education is a State subject and a concurrent subject. That itself poses a great difficulty. Now my main point is that there should be a job-oriented education. By "job" I do not mean running after jobs. Education should be functional. Take my own area, Jharkhand area, which is going to be Jharkhand Province very soon. It is the Indian Ruhr. Everything has become industrialised. Now what type of education are you giving to the people there? The education you are giving them is making them unemployable. Every Bengali, every Medrasi is getting employment there but not the local people. What is going to happen to them?

You call that education—the rush from the villages to the towns; boys and girls loitering about, not five crores of them—they may be in the whole country; but there are plenty of them in the Jharkhand area! There should be technical education in an area that is going to be progressively highly industrialised. The sooner my friend, Dr. Rao, thinks of it, the better it is. I know, the Provincial government would be against it because the Biharis do not want the Jharkhandis to be industrially educated. They are the biggest imperialists. We have to get rid of them and the sooner we get rid of them, the better it is for this country.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are not imperialists.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: You may not be but you are a victim of imperialists.

Then, reference has been made to the All India Council of Sports. I have been a member of it from its very inception for many years. I have been associated with many federations. Everything is wrong with the All India Council of Sports as it is recently reconstituted. The original idea was that the All India Council of Sports should be represented by all the federations. Things went wrong because the then sports boss of this country, the Maharaja of Patiala, objected to it. He did not want a parallel organisation competing with the Indian Olympic Association.

Now today what is the picture of the All India Council of Sports? It has just got a purse, money, and that money is not used properly. I will give only two or three instances to expose the Government, the Finance Ministry and the All India Council of Sports.

When our team went to Djakarta for the Merdeka, the team left Madras without a pice. They were due to play certain exhibition matches in Malaysia. Supposing, the exhibition matches had not taken place, they would have been penniless. The same thing about the centenary celebrations of the Calcutta Polo Club. After 100 years, India, the founder of polo in this world, wanted to celebrate the centenary. They wanted to invite Australia, America, South America and so fourth but the stubborn Finance Minister said, "No; I will not give any foreign exchange." I had to go to the Prime Minister, that great sportsman, Jawaharlal Nehru. He said, he must give it and it was given.

I can go on giving you a whole list of things. As Shri Barrow quite rightly says, the point is that in the Plan they have about Rs. 4 crores—I think, I am right—and they should indicate well in advance because foreign teams cannot come just if you air-mail the invitation this week and they will come next week. Things have to be arranged well in advance. Take the MCC or the Australian team or even our own teams going abroad. One year ahead you have to Plan. If, at the very last minute, the

Finance representative says, "No, I will have to think about it", is that the way we want to be efficient? This is the most stupid way of behaving.

Lastly, this is my first opportunity to vindicate myself. It was here, standing there, that Dr. Shrimali was asked as to what had happened to the Probe Committee of which I was the Chairman, along with General Thimayya and Professor G. D. Sondhi. He said, "I cannot force Shri Jaipal Singh to expedite the work." He was telling a lie. I had submitted to him an interim report. I challenge him; I challenge the present Minister to put that interim report on the Table of this House so that Members of Parliament may know how this ministry is working. It is because criticized the Minister and other also, I know what happened to me. I am not worried. I drank my champagne 41 years ago and I do not have to depend upon the Education Minister for any further recognition.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V.K.R. V.Rao): He cannot drink champagne here... (*Interruption*) Shri Jaipal Singh: There is plenty in my house. If you want, come and drink it.

Finally, I would like to say that, if education in this country has to go ahead, we must think in qualitative terms. He is an economist. Economically, we just cannot think of massive literacy. Literacy by itself does not solve the problem in this country. There are other ways for education in this country to be more purposeful as in the British way.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) Spoke in Kannada.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): May I through you, Sir, appeal to the hon. Member, if he wants us to take benefit of his views, to speak either in English or in Hindi? He can speak in English or in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only a request. While you try to assert your right, you may bear this request in mind. It is not compulsory. In whatever you want to say, let others also participate and react. This

is the purpose of the debt on the floor of the House. Perhaps, the Education Minister knows something of Kannada; I do not know.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : Kannada is my mother tongue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I only endorse his request. Whatever you want to say, let others listen, react and participate. That is the purpose of the debate. After you have asserted your right by saying two sentences in Kannada, it is better you speak either in English or Hindi. This is my suggestion only. It is upto you. You go your own way.

SHRI J. H. PATAEL : *Spoke in Kannada,*

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, kindly excuse me. This is a question of party principle. Hence I am going to speak in Kannada.

In the Budget for the current year a sum of Rs 135 crores has been provided. Before the amount is granted, I would try to say a few words as to what this Ministry has done during the last 20 years in the matter of education. One important thing to be taken into account is that there is no education without a language. In what language you are going to teach—whether in Mother tongue or any other foreign language. This is a question which I am going to place before you. Language is vital for imparting education. You have been discussing about science education, agricultural education etc. But you have not discussed so far as to how and in what language the education is to be imparted. During the last 20 years crores of rupees have been spent. Students have fallen a prey to this foreign language and instead of devoting time to study the subjects, wasted their life on performing acrobatic feats on the language question.

Sir, I would like to know from Shri V. K. R. V. Rao—now that you have taken the Education portfolio. I would ask you one simple question, and that is in how many years or months, you will definitely have Mother tongue as the medium of education or in different regional languages in different States.—whether in 6 months or a year or 10

years ? I am not going into the dispute between Hindi and English. I want the teaching to be in Hindi, or Kannada or Bengali. If you are going to have Hindi all over India, as administrative language have it. I fully support it.

Coming to the problem of education I would like to draw the attention of the House to what has been stated on page 5 of the Report of the Education Commission 1964-65. It reads thus :

“As is well-known, the existing system of education is largely unrelated to life and there is a wide gulf between its content and purposes and the concerns of national development. For instance, —the educational system does not reflect the supreme importance of agriculture which is neglected at all stages and does not attract an adequate share of the top talent in the country; enrolment in the agricultural faculties of universities is extremely low; and agricultural colleges are comparatively weak and underdeveloped; —the main task before the nation is to secure rapid economic development. If this is to be successfully accomplished, education must be related to productivity.”

Basically education must be related to life. Your education should make us to lead a healthy living. It should be related to life. Whether you spend on C. S. I. R. or any other research institutes, what is the ultimate benefit ? What is necessary is that whatever the amount earmarked for this purpose should be judiciously spent and should be of utility.

There are 52 crores people in the country. What is their condition ? I might not agree with the political system prevailing in China and Russia. But one good thing is the uniformity in the impart of primary or secondary education, in these Countries. Whether he be the son of a President or a worker, whether he be the son of Tata or Birla or the son of a chaprasi—all have the same type of education. We do not have such uniformity nor do we have the wisdom to do so. When it comes to the agricultural science, we copy U. S. A. instead of taking something

[Shri J. H. Patel]

useful from Japan or any other Asian countries. As regards other educations we copy U. K.

There is student unrest. We discuss about their unrest on public platform, in Lok Sabha and elsewhere. This unrest is mainly because the student community are not given proper lead and are not given proper education. Without knowing how many doctors or Engineers we require, the institutes go on bringing out number of them unrelated to the requirements. The root cause of this unrest and discontent amongst them lies with the method of education.

While imparting education, we do not fix priority. We do not have the discretion to decide as to what should be taught first and what should be taught later. This is vital from the points of reforming education system. The neglect of this vital issue has resulted in the waste of education.

By way of an illustration about the fixing priority, I would like to quote an instance in this connection. In Hospet, Mysore state, a dam has been constructed. I do not dispute about the question of its construction but before constructing the dam the Government never cared to survey the area to find out to what extent this dam would meet the requirements of the people, how much water could be used for cultivation and how many people would be benefited. Because of lack of these vital statistics, there has been unequal distribution of water. Rich people acquired more land and derived more benefit and the poor remained poor. People who need water the most for cultivation purposes are deprived of it. In a similar manner, in our education system also there is no priority, and no uniformity. There is one type to meet to the requirements of the large sections of society and another type imparted in Darjeeling and Dehra Dun which meets the requirements of higher strata of society. The children of these institutes go to Oxford and Cambridge and are straightway absorbed in I. A. S. etc. and they develop an outlook due to which they cannot atone themselves to an environment to which large sections of Indian society belong. This imbalanced type of education creates classes in the society which is not good for the prosperity of the country. What is, therefore, necessary is the right type of education and

steps should be taken to implement it in the right direction. This should be given effect to on war footing measures.

As regards the Central University I fully agree with the views expressed by my colleague Shri Dinkar Desai about the setting up of central University in the South. This is not the South and North question. There should be Universities on four corners of the Country and not concentrated in one place as at present. The question of setting up such an University in Bangalore was mooted sometime back. I give my full support to it. Bangalore is an ideal place for this, so far as south is concerned.

About archaeology I have a point. There are two sub-circles departments of archaeology in Mysore State—one is under the administration of Madras Circle and the other under Aurangabad-Circle. The location of these departments in different places has resulted in utter negligence regarding maintenance of Archaeological monuments inasmuch as they are mostly neglected and are in dilapidated condition. This should be looked into and a circle must be formed in Mysore State and there should be single and common authority on both the sub-circles.

In regard to the grants given by the Centre to the Banaras Hindu University and Jamait-ul-Milia there is a discrimination. I fail to understand why the former should get less grants and the latter more. When both have the same system of education why there should be a discrimination in the matter of grants.

A cardinal principle of the education is the future prosperity of the country. Uniformity of education in both primary and higher secondary is absolutely essential. The other matter is with regard to Military training. Whether a boy is rich or poor all must have compulsory military training. In this connection I would cite the case of Late President Kennedy of America who had military training in a school where boys of lower classes, poorer classes were also given the same type of training. The goal of the Government should be imparting discipline amongst the students. This can be done only if a right type of military training is imparted to all the students. Thirdly, the

teaching should be in the mothertongue and that is the regional languages of the respective States.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे भाई पटेल साहब का भाषण हुआ है इस भाषण को सुनने के बाद, यद्यपि मैं कन्नड़ भाषा से पूरी तरह परिचित नहीं हूँ, फिर भी यदि इसका भाव पचास प्रतिशत मुझ से जानना चाहें, तो मैं आपको परीक्षा के तौर पर अभी बता सकता हूँ कि इन्होंने क्या कहा है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र डा० राव, जो शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, अगर इस प्रकार का प्रयास करें कि भारत की सभी भाषायें अपनी लिपि के अतिरिक्त समान-लिपि देवनागरी में भी आ जाय तो इस से भारतीय भाषा परिवार को निकट आने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

श्री० गं० चं० दीक्षित (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के सामने जो मांग प्रस्तुत है, यह वह मांग है जिसके ऊपर लोकतन्त्र की आधार शिला को रखा जा सकता है।

अगर शिक्षा पद्धति जीवित है तो लोकतन्त्र भी जीवित है क्योंकि लोकतन्त्र का ध्येय है व्यक्ति का विकास करना और व्यक्ति का विकास तब तक नहीं होता जब तक की राष्ट्र के विद्यार्थी पढ़े लिखे न हों और आपस में बैठ कर के विचार विनिमय कर के कोई निर्णय न ले सकें। आज मुझे खेद है कि 22 वर्षों के बाद भी हमारी शिक्षा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। यह सही है कि आजादी के बाद इस देश में विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ी है, लेकिन जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा - अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है—

Water, water, everywhere,
But not a drop to drink.

हम उसी प्रकार यह भी कह सकते हैं—

Ayog, ayog, everywhere
substantially nothing is done

जब से इस देश में आजादी मिली है कभी एक कमेटी बनी, कभी कोई आयोग बना और कभी संसद सदस्यों की कमेटी बनी; लेकिन उन का नतीजा क्या निकला? वही पुरानी शिक्षा की प्रणाली बाबा आदम के जमाने से चली आ रही है। गुलामी मनोवृत्ति हमारे मस्तिष्क में ठूँसी गई है। अंग्रेज चले गये लेकिन अंग्रेजियत हमारे मस्तिष्क से नहीं गई। क्या आज हम कह सकते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालयों में कोई भी ऐसी चीज है जो कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों को पास करने के बाद यह बताये कि व्यक्ति और समाज का कैसे सामंजस्य हो सकता है? जो यह बताये कि अगर आज देश से नैतिकता उठ जायगी तो हमारे देश की समृद्धि का विकास नहीं हो सकता है और देश रसातल की तरफ चला जायगा। हम समाज शास्त्र पढ़ाते हैं, अर्थ शास्त्र पढ़ाते हैं और न्याय शास्त्र पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नैतिकता के पाठ के लिए कौन सा ग्रन्थ है जो कि बौद्धिक चेतना का विकास कर सके या हमारे हृदय में सौहार्द की भावना अंकुरित कर सके? आज कोई भी ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम नहीं है। यदि आप विश्व-विद्यालयों का पाठ्यक्रम देखें तो उस में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं मिलती जो कि नवीनता ला सके।

आज हमारे नवयुवक जीवन की देहली पर खड़े हुए हैं जहाँ पर अज्ञेय भविष्य और अलक्ष्य अतीत परस्पर मिल रहा है, जिसका मस्तिष्क संतुलित है और मुक्त हृदय है। आज चारों तरफ यह नारा लगाया जाता है कि युवकों में अनुशासनहीनता है। वही नवयुवक थे जो कि जब हमारी स्वतंत्रता की रणभेरी बजी थी, तब जीवन की सारी माया और ममता को त्यागकर उस रणभेरी के बजने पर आजादी की जंग में सर्वस्व होम करने को तैयार हो गये थे। लेकिन आज विश्वविद्यालय के वही लड़के बाहर निकल कर उच्छ्वसल हो रहे हैं।

17.95 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the chair.]

यदि आप प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं के पाठ्यक्रम को देखें तो गुलामी के दिनों में हम गणपति का ग कहकर पढ़ाते थे, परन्तु आज गदहे का ग कहकर पढ़ाते हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि यदि हम गणपति का ग कहेंगे तो उसमें साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना आयेगी। कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि गणपति का ग कहने से साम्प्रदायिक भावना आयेगी, लेकिन गदहे का ग कहने से भ्रष्टता नहीं आयेगी। जैसाकि मैंने अभी पहले बताया कि विश्व-विद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रम में भी कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो नवयुवकों में चेतना पैदा करे और आजादी को कायम रखने की धारा पैदा करे। आज हम विचित्र परिस्थिति में हैं जब कि व्यक्ति अपने विचारों और क्रियाओं को छुल कर खेल नहीं सकता है। आज समाज केन्द्रित शिक्षा प्रणाली ने हमको आज्ञाकारिता और स्मरण शक्ति दी है लेकिन हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली ने समाज केन्द्रित व्यक्तियों के विचारों को छुल कर खेलने का मौका नहीं दिया है, उनके विचारों की मौलिकता को बल नहीं मिलता है। हम वकील और पत्रकार पैदा करते हैं। लेकिन स्वतंत्र चिन्तन करने वाले लोग पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे भारत का अतीत बड़ा शानदार था। उस समय तक्षशिला और नालन्दा ने भारत के अतीत गौरव का निर्माण किया था। वैसे ही आज के विश्वविद्यालय भी भावी नागरिक पैदा कर सकते हैं जिनके ऊपर हमें धमंड होगा। परन्तु आज कहाँ तक्षशिला और नालन्दा हैं। आज तो विश्वविद्यालयों में उपकुल-पतियों का जो चुनाव होता है, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसमें भी राजनीति की गन्ध आती है। एक समय था श्री मदन मोहन मालवीय बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति थे, डा० बरांजपे पूना विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति थे और श्री आशुतोष मुखर्जी कलकत्ता विश्व-विद्यालय के उप-कुलपति थे और उस समय उन विश्वविद्यालयों से जो लड़के निकलते थे वह सर

पर कफन बांधकर शहीदों की टोली में निकल पड़ते थे। वह राजनीतिक भावना से ओतप्रोत थे आज वैसे उपकुलपति भी नहीं हैं जोकि एक आदर्श उपस्थित कर सकें। यही कारण है कि विद्यार्थियों में उच्छ्वसलता आ गई है और उद्दाम वासना का ताण्डव नृत्य भी उनके द्वारा किया जा रहा है। अगर हम इस स्थिति को नहीं संभालते हैं तो भावी इतिहासकार अग्निमयी वाणियों में बिलख-बिलख कर हमें कोसेगा कि हमने महात्मा गांधी के भारत का विनाश कर दिया और वह लिखेगा कि आजादी लेने के बाद हमने भारत के इतिहास को कलंकित किया। आजकल जो इतिहास पढ़ाया जाता है उसमें कपोल कल्पित और झूठी बातें ही होती हैं। इसमें लड़ाईयों की तारीखें और अन्य ऊलजलूल बातें ही होती हैं। उसमें कोई तथ्य की बातें नहीं होतीं। मेरा निवेदन है कि समाज-दर्शन के विषय को एक अनिवार्य विषय बनाया जाय जिसके पढ़ने से विद्यार्थियों में सामाजिक भावना जागृत हो सके और वह देश के सच्चे नागरिक बन सकें। इस देश में किस प्रकार की सामाजिक व्यवस्था रही है इसे वह सीख सकें। अगर अंग्रेजी विषय अनिवार्य हो सकता है और वह केवल इसलिए कि उससे हमारे देश में एकता की भावना पैदा होगी तो फिर समाज-दर्शन का विषय अनिवार्य क्यों नहीं हो सकता? यदि विद्यार्थी विश्वविद्यालयों में समाज-दर्शन पढ़ेंगे, समाज दर्शन का ज्ञान प्राप्त करेंगे तो भारत के सच्चे नागरिक बन सकेंगे। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे जो आदर्श मंत्री महोदय हैं जो कि उपकुलपति भी रह चुके हैं और शिक्षाविद हैं वे कम-से-कम अपने समय में कुछ ऐसा कर जाएँ कि जिससे इतिहासकार उनको धन्य-धन्य कहें और उनका स्तुत्य-गान होता रहे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would now request the hon. Members to be brief. There are so many hon. Members who want to speak on this but the time is very much limited and hence you will all be brief.

Shri Imam.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, education is a State

subject. And as rightly observed by the Kothari Commission, the destiny of our nation, the future of our country, is determined in class rooms specially by giving primary education to our children.

I agree with the previous speaker that primary education has been neglected. It seems to be nobody's responsibility. • In fact, the States throw the blame on the Centre and the Centre on the States. Any-how, Sir, on account of differences of opinion between the States, the most important mandate as given in the Directive Principles of our Constitution to make primary education compulsory is being neglected. As pointed out rightly by my hon. friend, Shri Dinkar Desai, crores of children are loitering in the streets without any proper education.

Sir, a sound education policy is needed. It is true that the education policy has been laid down by the previous Minister. But I must state that a sound education policy aims at the following factors. Firstly, the system of education must be such as will contribute for the development of science and technology, which are quite necessary for the development of the country, for the well-being and the happiness of the people. Secondly, the education system must be such as would bring social and national integration among the people who live in this land of diversity. It must instil in them a sense of discipline and it should develop the character of the young people. Fourthly, it must be acceptable to all the people living in this country.

Let us now examine how far these aims and objectives have been fulfilled. Firstly, regarding how far the present system of education contributes for the development of science and technology, it is true that the educational facilities have been improved, not in quality but in quantity. Nearly 75 Universities are functioning in this land now. There were only 20 Universities in the year 1947 and during these years 50 more have been started. There are nearly 3000 Colleges throughout the country, both technical and educational. The number of school-going students and college-going students has also increased considerably. We must admit that. There is all this increase not in quality but in quantity. On account of this,

right from the primary schools to the Colleges, the standard has gone down. The Kothari Commission has observed that the functioning of our present educational institutions is not at all satisfactory. It has also pointed that the rapid expansion of education has lowered the standard and that most of the institutions are ill-equipped and ill-staffed; the teachers and the professors are also highly demoralised. They have also pointed out very rightly that there is a big gap between our University and the University of an advanced country. In fact, the present day standard is much lower than what it was during our student days or when Dr. Rao was a student. The standard is going down every day. Our teachers are busy in the furtherance of their own advancement rather than the intellectual advancement of the students, as is evidenced by the total strike that has been going on. Such things had never happened before. The teachers always cared for the well being of the students and it was their sacred duty. They were called *Gurus*. But, now, Sir, regardless of the effect that it will have on the people, it is unfortunate that the teachers have taken up to the new method of anti-social and anti-national activities. This needs to be looked into.

The University Commission has made one very important recommendation. In order to overcome the shortage of teachers and to see that competent teachers are available in all the Universities, they had proposed the starting of Central Universities. As they will be very well-staffed, it will be quite useful for all the students coming from different parts of the country. But this recommendation has been set at naught recently. My friends from Mysore pointed out that the Bangalore University should be converted into a Central University.

In fact, they have said that the south has not got any Central University. Bangalore University was started only five years ago; all the colleges in Bangalore were detached from Mysore University with the object of converting them into a Central University. In fact, the Committee that was appointed at that time suggested that Bangalore University should be converted into a Central University. Shri Chagla, the then Education Minister, while inaugurating it,

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

stated definitely that this University deserved to be converted into a Central University. But still it has not been done. The present Education Minister, Dr. Rao, knows the position very well. He comes from that State. I do not want him to be parochial or regional. Let him examine this on merits whether Bangalore University is suited to be converted into a Central University or not and let him take decision. A Central University in Bangalore will have its own advantages. It will attract students from all over the country and will promote unity and emotional integration.

I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister another type of colleges that have been started in Mysore. Nobody seems to have paid any need to them. I am referring to the colleges started on the basis of capitation fees. They are specially medical and engineering colleges. They were started at a time when there was scarcity of facilities for technical courses of university education. I do not undermine the importance of the role played by these colleges in the spread of technical education. These were started when there was great difficulty in securing seats for boys, in the medical and engineering courses. This was followed by similar colleges, one at Gulbarga, another at Dongary and a third in Belgaum. These colleges are doing good service. But the defect or shortcoming is that the facilities afforded by these colleges can be availed of only by those who can afford to pay thousands of rupees by way of capitation fees. It ranges between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 20,000. Secondly, admissions to these colleges are made not on merit but on payment. In fact, these institutions themselves have suggested that they be taken over by the Central Government. For example, the medical college was started at Dongary. They are anxious that it should be converted into a regional college. They are anxious to hand it over.

So I submit the UGC and the Central Government must decide on the policy to be followed towards these colleges which are charging high capitation fees.

You have rung the bell and I must obey the chair. This is a vast and important subject and needs more time. Still I conclude by recapitulating the two points I have made.

One is that the present Bangalore University should be converted into a Central University. This will be a great national advantage. I hope the Minister will consider this matter and take a decision. The second is that Government must define their attitude towards the colleges which are now charging capitation fees which are abnormally high thus denying facilities of higher technical education to poor students.

SHRI A. T. SHARMA (Bhanjanagar) : I whole heartedly support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. We are fortunate enough to have an accomplished expert in education as the Minister in charge of this portfolio. He and his colleagues in the Ministry are doing their best.

But what is the use? We are not able to utilise their services in a better way. Why? Insufficiency of funds for improvement of education. They proposed a scheme costing Rs. 1300 crores. Only Rs. 900 crores were given. We wanted to eradicate illiteracy from this country within ten years. But there is no money to put through the scheme.

Education is the most important subject both in the States and at the Centre. But no proper attention has been paid to it; Our previous Minister was clamouring for more and more money, but I regret that his ambition was not fulfilled. They are trying their best, but they are not getting the requisite funds for putting through their schemes.

The ex-Minister tried to evolve a national system of education and appointed a committee which unanimously recommended certain things. But they did not materialise. We wanted to construct an image of Lord Ganesh. We have actually turned out an image of a monkey!

It will not be out of place if I quote two or three instances. There was a recommendation made that there should be equality in education, there should be only one type of schools and the public schools should be abolished, or the existing schools should be brought up to the level of the public schools. It was an unanimous recommendation. We thought thereby we would evolve a national type of education. What the nation wants

is social type of government. Are we taking any steps to achieve it, or a national system of education ?

• Then we wanted to bring about equality in education. Are we going in that direction ? Instead of having one uniform type of education, the public schools have been encouraged under the so-called national system of education.

• The second instance is about the three language formula. We wanted that three should be the three language formula and three should not be compulsion in respect of the study of any language. One language should be introduced in the first five years, the second will be introduced in the fifth class and the third from eighth class onwards. This was the unanimous recommendation. but now we are having English as a compulsory subject, regional languages as compulsory and Hindi as compulsory. Where is the three language formula ? We are retreating back into a past century. There is no three-language formula as it was conceived in operation now ?

It is the dictation of the Ministry. So far as this question is concerned, I bitterly oppose this system dictation. If we take the opinion of the House, 90 per cent of the Members will give their decision for the abolition of English. But instead of abolishing English, we are having English as a compulsory subject. This is the present position.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not in all the States.

SHRI A. T. SHARMA : There is another thing. When we Members recommended that something should be done for retaining Sanskrit, we were given to understand that Sanskrit shall form part of the composite formula, that it will form part of languages but when the draft was prepared, two words were added, namely, wherever possible Sanskrit should form a composite part of the regional language. But now we find that Sanskrit has been totally neglected. They simply say that Sanskrit may be a composite part of the regional language. This is what is done in regard to our education as a national policy.

Then I will take up the other points. There are three types of education : elementary Schools, the secondary schools and the colleges. The framers of the Constitution anticipated that illiteracy would be eradicated from our country within 10 years. 10 years have gone; even another 10 years have gone by. But yet we are not in a position to say when illiteracy could be eradicated from the country. The first reason is, there is no finance nor finality. Secondly, we are not in a position to make our education a model or modern one. Of course, there has been some improvement. I was very glad to learn that the scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been increased by 100 times. It is so. But still there is illiteracy in the country. I humbly request that proper action should be taken in this regard to eradicate illiteracy from our country at least within the next 10 years. That should be the target of the programme so far as elementary education is concerned.

There are other aspects also. The teachers of the elementary schools are not paid properly; they do not get proper remuneration. They receive as their remuneration even less than what an ordinary cooly gets. That is why they are not paying proper attention to the students of the elementary schools: In this connection, I would draw the attention of the Education Minister to this thing. I now refer to the secondary education stage. The policy now pursued is very dangerous. The Education Commission has recommended a three-year degree course, and it was the aim of the Education Ministry, and it was circulated among the various States and now we find that it has not been materialised at all. Even now, there are certain States which have not adopted the three-year degree course. Those who have adopted it, are again going back to the old system. They are introducing the four-year course in their universities, especially in Andhra Pradesh. They have already made provision for the four-year degree course. What is this ?

What will happen if the schemes once adopted are not implemented ? What will happen if they do not materialise ? I think there should not have been such divergences at the earliest stage. Simply we are wasting time. So, I request the hon. Minister to have a firm policy, and decide firmly

[Shri A. T. Sharma]

whether it should be a three-year course or a four-year course. The Central Government should see that there is one set standard throughout the Union of India. I request the hon. Minister to have a policy on this, to have one type of schools.

Then I come to the secondary schools. This is very important.

In some States there are high schools. In some States there are higher secondary schools. In some universities there is a pre-university course. Because of all these things, pupils who want to join technical courses are inconvenienced. A boy studying in the pre-university class does not get admission in technical schools because the result of examinations are not published in time. Therefore, there should be standardisation and we should have either high schools or higher secondary schools.

Coming to college education, the Britishers have injected us in such a manner that still we are British-minded. In the name of national education, we are still studying ancient history of the Greeks. We are studying logic and philosophy at the cost of our own philosophy. We are studying economy neglecting our own books on economy. We are studying astronomy neglecting our books on astronomy. We are studying Sanskrit through the medium of English ! It is quite absurd. We are still following the history written by the Britishers who had their mind on safeguarding their empire. The real facts of our history have not been depicted. Proper steps should be taken to have our own history. What is the black age of our history according to the Britishers is really the golden age of our history, starting from 5th century B. C. upto the Gupta dynasty. All the writers of Sutras, Dharma Shastras, Darshanas, etc. flourished in that period. But no emphasis has been given to that period. We will have much more light if our history from the 5th century B. C. upto the reign of the Guptas is published. I would request the minister to see that the history of this period is written properly. Ashoka ruled during this period, Buddhism flourished during that period, Vikramaditya flourished during this period, that period was enriched by our ancient literature.

Therefore, there should be a proper history of that golden age.

18 hrs.

Coming to Sanskrit, my hon. friend said there were three commissions. I regret to say he was not right. There was another commission on Sanskrit under the able guidance of Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. They submitted their report 13 years ago but no attention was paid to it. It was not placed before the House and discussed. It has gone into the Bay of Bengal. I request that the recommendations of that commission may be implemented.

Let the Commission's report be placed before the House for discussion so that proper action may be taken on the recommendations of that Commission. That is my first request. Sanskrit is being neglected like anything. My hon. friend on the other side has dealt with this subject but I will also tell two or three instances. We are not maintaining a proper standard of Sanskrit education in India. It is varying from State to State. There should be proper standardisation of Sanskrit education in India. I know action has been taken on this point and the Centre is very firm in the matter, but it has not yet been materialised. Therefore, proper action should be taken to standardise Sanskrit education in the country.

My third point relates to the action of the University Grants Commission. They are not considering the question of Sanskrit because Sanskrit is not included in the university scheme. But fortunately we have some universities which have recognised Sanskrit and included Sanskrit course in their curriculum. Andhra has made provision for oriental learning. Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Bombay and Punjab are the other universities which have recognised Sanskrit institutions or have affiliated Sanskrit institutions. But as much attention as is paid to other colleges of the Universities is not paid to these Sanskrit colleges affiliated to these universities though these colleges come under the purview of the University Grants Commission.

Another thing is, we are establishing

Sanskrit universities. But there is no standard Sanskrit university. What we thought to be a Sanskrit university has come to be otherwise. When the Kurukshetra University was established I myself attended the inauguration. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then President of India [also graced its inauguration. It was declared to be an original Sanskrit university but it is not so. The same thing has happened in the case of Tirupathi University.

I request that something should be done for Sanskrit. Whatever grant is being given that is not reaching the concerned institution in time. Whether it is due to negligence on the part of the officials or the Ministry I do not know, but very little is given and what little is given does not reach the institution in time. I request that these grants so far as Sanskrit institutions are concerned may be enhanced. In this connection, because I am a Sanskrit scholar I will recite one sloka :

काकमोसं शुनोच्छिष्टं दुर्गन्धं कृमिसंकुलम् ।
वैश्यापक्वं सुराइलष्टं स्वल्पं तदपि दुर्लभम् ॥

It means, whatever is given is very little but that is also not available to us in time. So I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this point.

Sir, one more minute and I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow any more time. I have given the hon. Member much more time than he is entitled to. I would request the hon. Member not to put me in an awkward position. I cannot allow him any more time.

SHRI A. T. SARMA : All right, Sir, I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are a number of hon. Members who want to participate in this debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Please resume your seats. I am not the architect of this. I have to regulate the debate that is all. The Government also must have some time to reply to the debate.

(Interruption). Order, order. I would request hon. Members to sit down when I am standing. I feel as if somebody is standing on my shoulders when I find that somebody else is standing when I am standing here. May I know from the Minister how much time he would like to take.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I should like about 50 minutes to one hour for my reply. I understand the debate cannot be extended beyond today. Those are the instructions conveyed to me by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, that the Business Advisory Committee met at 4.30 and decided that under no circumstances should any extension be given in time to any Ministry beginning with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services Demands. So the debate must be completed today and I want 50 minutes for my reply.

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : सभापति महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से और माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी की आज्ञा से मैं दो तीन विषयों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले तो संस्कृत की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में दो माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर बातें रखी हैं, श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा जी ने और श्री ए० टी० शर्मा ने। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत के महत्व को शिक्षा मंत्रालय पूरी तरह समझता है और इसके लिए बहुत पहले से प्रयत्नशील रहा है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि त्रिभाषा फार्मूले में इसको स्थान नहीं दिया जा सका, क्योंकि जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों को ज्ञात होगा हमारे प्रयत्न करने पर भी देश के जो महान नेता हैं उन्होंने यह तय किया है कि आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं को ही तीसरी भाषा के स्थान पर रखा जाए।

इसलिए हम यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि त्रिभाषा फार्मूले में न रहते हुए भी संस्कृत को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने इस विषय में रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली योजना में संस्कृत के उत्थान के लिए केन्द्रीय शासन की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

थी। दूसरी योजना में लाक्षणिक रूप में पांच लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई। तीसरी योजना में 75 लाख रुपये इसके लिए रखे गये थे। चौथी योजना में इसके लिए और भी धन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। उदाहरण स्वरूप जो वित्तीय वर्ष अभी समाप्त हुआ है यानी 1968-69 का उसमें लगभग 35 लाख रुपये इसके लिए व्यय किये गये हैं; और सन् 1969-70 में लगभग 40 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था इसके लिए की गई है...

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : देश में कितने संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् दो हैं, एक बनारस में और एक दरभंगा में। तीसरा विश्वविद्यालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी का है; उसको भी हम विश्व-विद्यालय मानते हैं।

श्री एन०एस० शर्मा ने आटे की डिक्शनरी का जिक्र किया है। इसके प्रकाशन के लिए पहले शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सहायता दी गई थी। मैं इसका पता लगाऊंगा और अगर वास्तव में यह डिक्शनरी अप्राप्य हो गई है तो इसको प्राप्य कराने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

गुरुकुल प्रणाली को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में जो कहा गया है उसके लिए पहले से ही प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। पहले केवल ग्यारह संस्थाओं को गुरुकुल का स्तर दिया गया था। लेकिन अब उनकी संख्या 22 हो गई है और पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 5 लाख 41 हजार 240 रुपये की सहायता हमने इन गुरुकुलों को प्रदान की है।

संस्कृत कमीशन के सुझावों की श्री ए०टी० शर्मा ने चर्चा की है। इसी सदन में जब मैं एक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य था, और उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस हुई थी तो मैंने भी उस बहस में भाग लिया था, और बड़े विस्तार के साथ यहां उस

पर चर्चा हुई थी। मंत्रिमंडल ने भी उस पर विचार किया है। उसके सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत रहते हुए हो सकेगा, करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा। जो अन्य सुझाव दिये गये हैं उनके बारे में भी मैं यही आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि उन पर विचार किया जाएगा और जो कुछ भी सम्भव हो सकेगा, करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

जहां तक खेलकूद का सम्बन्ध है, दो आदरणीय सदस्यों ने इसकी ओर शासन का ध्यान दिलाया है, एक श्री ए० ई० टी० बैरो हैं और दूसरे श्री जयपाल सिंह जी हैं। हमारी कठिनाई से वे अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं। हम इस बारे में पूर्णतया स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। जब तक वित्त मंत्रालय हमारे साथ सहयोग न करे तब तक हम अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं ले सकते हैं। लेकिन उन सीमाओं के रहते हुए भी खेलों को पूरी तरह से प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हम लोग प्रयत्नशील हैं। उन्होंने आस्ट्रेलियन टीम का जिक्र किया है। इसके बारे में बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि हमारी जो फंड्रेशंस हैं वे हमसे प्रारम्भ में परामर्श किये बिना बाज्र समय विदेशों की संस्थाओं से बात कर लेती हैं, और जब बातचीत कर लेती हैं, उसके बाद वे हमको सूचना देती हैं। यह अनुचित है। हमने उन्हें परामर्श दिया है कि आगे से बातचीत तभी आगे बढ़ाई जाए जब सिद्धान्त रूप में हमसे उसके बारे में तय हो जाए, और हमारे बीच में तय हो जाने के बाद ही विस्तार की बातचीत वे उनसे चलायें।

श्री जयपाल सिंह जी के अनुभवों से हम लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने जिस 'प्रोव कमेटी' का जिक्र किया है, वह रोम में जो असफलता हुई थी उसके बाद नियुक्त की गई थी।

उनकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में कार्यवाही की गई है। अभी भी हम उनको निमंत्रित करते हैं, और उनसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि वे अपने सुझाव देने की कृपा करें। एक आपको मालूम है कि

मेक्सिको के खेलों में हमें पराजय का सामना करना पड़ा था, उसके बाद में श्री सरीन की अध्यक्षता में आजकल एक और कमेटी काम कर रही है। मैं श्री जयपाल सिंह जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह उस कमेटी को अपने सुझाव भेजें या मेरे पास लिखकर भेजें और जो कुछ भी व्यावहारिक है वह करने का अवश्य प्रयत्न किया जायगा। अब तीसरी जो बात है...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): क्योंकि आपने कौंसिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स की बात की है, मैं आपसे एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। कौंसिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स ने जो टैस्ट मैच होने जा रहा है हिन्दुस्तान में उसके बारे में यह फैसला किया है कि आर्ट्र लिया की क्रिकेट टीम हिन्दुस्तान में आ रही है, उन्होंने कहा था कि पांच टेस्ट मैच और पांच मैच होंगे। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से कानपुर और दिल्ली को बिलकुल छोड़ दिया गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कानपुर में गेट मनी मिल सकती है, और दिल्ली में भी गेट मनी मिल सकती है, तो इन दो जगहों को क्यों छोड़ दिया है और वह पांच मैच क्यों नहीं हो रहे हैं? 32 हजार पौंड का फर्क है। 32 हजार पौंड आपके मंत्रालय ने या फाइनेंस ने देने का वादा किया है और 46 हजार पौंड का कुल सवाल है। तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ और आपके मार्फत कौंसिल के मेम्बरों से कि कानपुर जहाँ कि गेट मनी अवेलेबल है वहाँ यह मैच क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

I might remind you that the all-mighty Australian cricket team met its Waterloo only at Kanpur at the hands of Jasu Patel for which he was awarded the Padma Shri... (Interruption). I want that he should answer why Kanpur and the Delhi have been omitted from their itinerary.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : श्रीमान्, इस के बारे में निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि अभी हमारे पास आल इण्डिया कौंसिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स की सिफारिश नहीं पहुँची है। उसके आने पर हम विचार करेंगे। लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे सूचना है इसमें

विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत बड़ी रकम खर्च होने वाली है, इसीलिए कुछ रास्ता निकालने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन श्री बनर्जी के सुझाव पर ध्यान देने का हम प्रयत्न करेंगे।

अब तीसरी जो बात मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि श्री दिनकर देसाई जी ने अपने भाषण के अन्त में सर्वे आफ इण्डिया के बारे में कुछ कहा है। हम इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि सर्वे आफ इण्डिया, जिसका जीवन 200 वर्ष से अधिक का हो गया है, हमारे देश की बहुत पुरानी और महत्वपूर्ण संस्थाओं में से है और उसका कार्य बहुत ही ऊँचे स्तर का होना चाहिए। मैं उन्हें विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उसके कार्य का स्तर ऊँचा करने के लिए, और उसके द्वारा अधिक से अधिक सेवा कराने के लिए जो कुछ संभव हो सकेगा वह हम करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोग प्रयत्नशील भी हैं। धन्यवाद।

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. I believe, I have five minutes and I will finish within that.

I merely want to draw the attention of the new Education Minister to the system of primary education prevailing in our country. The Central Government cannot do much in implementing any policy that we evolve but the policy can be evolved very clearly and the States may be asked to co-operate. At present primary education is in such a condition that nothing moves and unless we have an effective primary education, it is idle to talk of either national integration or of socialism. All these things depend very much on primary education. Whatever we have learnt at our mother's knee becomes the cornerstone of our life. That must be understood. Primary education also goes much into character-making of the child and if we have schools of different kinds at different levels at the primary stage, socialism will never be possible.

I believe, our Education Minister swears by socialism. I do not know if he does so but I know, I believe in socialism. If he is a real believer in socialism, he must also admit that from the very beginning children must have a sense of equality which has also

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

been stressed by some other Members. I believe—I may be mistaken and I shall stand corrected if I make that mistake—the Education Minister has said at a public meeting that he would provide very good scholarships for poor students for going to public schools. If that has been reported properly and if I have understood it properly, I request him with folded hands not to do so because sending poor students with scholarship to public schools does not solve any problem whatsoever. Boys were picked up from very poor families at one time and sent to England; they passed out brilliantly, came back and become ICS officers. They did not lift up their class along with them; they remain ICS officers. They become more bureaucratic than officers for whom it was natural to be ICS.

So, this particular thing must be born in mind.

Then, the hon. Member from the Congress Benches who spoke just now asked why should not public schools be abolished. I am very much in favour of that. Later on what he might have said is something else. But about the abolition of public schools, I am entirely in agreement with him. Public schools as such are misnomers. They are private schools; they are privileged schools. I have been told that Government does not give them any help. Whether they get help or not that is absolutely of no account, no significance. Their very presence on our soil is spoiling the country. They create class consciousness; they perpetuate class consciousness. There is no question of socialistic economy being accepted by such people. They are the breeding ground of bureaucrats. They must be abolished. Giving scholarships to poor students for going to such public schools is more harmful. I totally oppose it. I would request the Education Minister to think of his socialism and not to indulge in these things.

Now, I go on to the question of women's education. Women's education has also been sadly neglected in some States, specially, in my own State where nothing has been really done for women's education.

I will not take more time. I would request the Education Minister to go into

these problems and also that of industrial workers education problem. The education programme that the Labour Ministry has got now is only trade union education to people who have no education at all. How can they have trade union education? There must be first adult education, audiovisual methods adult education, and then trade union education will be effective.

With these words, I would request the Education Minister to think of this socialism and to establish it and, in fact, national integration also depends very much on these matters.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak only on the new scheme of Youth Service which is still in the state of taking shape. Uptill now, the Ministry of Education was concerned with the academic and educational problems of our students. But we have now realised that students have much more to do in the society itself from the very beginning of their student life. They are the most active and energetic members of the society. There help in solving the socio-economic problems which lead to have a continuous chain of constructive leadership. Hence I congratulate Government at the outset for coming forward to do something concrete for the student world. I think it is for the first time we have accepted the very important role played by our student world.

Even after 20 years of Independence, we have tried various methods of education, we have hardly thought of the students sensitivity to the present surroundings or his reactions in relation to the various happenings in and around his world of activity. When we saw student unrest all over the world, their predominant desire to capture the political and social power and their sensitiveness of the older generations unsympathetic attitude, in response to this, we started thinking of their active participation in socio-economic affairs of society. All these happenings are the outcome of fast and speedy life.

The gap between the present generation and the coming generation is very wide. We fail to understand our own children. Taking into consideration all the above factors the idea of youth service will be a real contribu-

tion in solving the student problems. But every care must be taken that this new scheme does not fall a prey to the official bureaucrats frame-work. To avoid this in the beginning some suggestions are very necessary and essential.

The main object of this scheme is to rouse social consciousness of students and teachers and make them sensitive to the needs and problems of society especially to the needs of backward, particularly the economically and socially backward section of the society. To make them conscious of the gap between the educated elite and uneducated exploited group there should be a student social movement in this direction. Youth service is nothing but organising and conducting in a useful manner the students various activities other than scholastic. But participation in this scheme should not be compulsory because compulsion results in disregard and lack of interest. Youth service is not a compulsory service. Even from a practical point of view it should be a voluntary; otherwise to make the scheme compulsory, both organizational and material resources will not be available.

Second point is about the outline of the programme. It may vary with the surrounding of the students and their institutions. It should not have the rigidity of N. C. C. or some such schemes where a set and fixed curriculum is accepted and followed with all the rigidity. Whenever there is rigidity it loses its enthusiasm and its usefulness. So it is always desirable to develop programme based on the local needs and urgency of work. It should be necessarily responsive to local challenges and should provide enough scope for experimentation. In the planning of programmes of services by students care will have to be taken to ensure continuity and follow up action undertaken. It should be possible to relate it with the welfare and developmental programmes of the State. There must be a complete co-ordination between the working of the youth service scheme organisers and community leaders. There should be necessarily follow up of the programme.

Then comes the most important point of organization and administration. It is very essential for the successful implementation

and development to have a collective endeavour of students and teachers with the co-operation with the Community. The initiative should rest with the students. The colleges and universities with the help of students should form social service leagues and councils. On these councils $\frac{3}{4}$ representation should be with the students and then there should be teachers and social workers of the area and the representatives of the communities where the work will be introduced. On no account politicians should be allowed to dabble in the issue. The role of the teachers, community workers, social workers and Government agency is to guide, to have follow up and maintain the progress and development side of the work.

Students will be on work for short period that is during their academic life. But the work and the tempo of the work will be maintained by the teachers and other representatives.

For all such activities there should be some orientation for teachers which is highly essential.

Lastly the financial matters. Centre should give some fixed amount to the State. Let the State with its resources chalk out various programmes. Let there be a small body at the State level comprising of Minister of Education and some prominent voluntary workers in the field, student union leaders and representatives of universities. This Central Committee at the State level should give guidelines, organize orientation of some teachers and selection of works to be taken up, channelise the funds received from Central Government. This body should be autonomous and all the decisions should rest with this body.

The last thing I would like to mention as regards the scheme is that there should be evaluation of the scheme every year. There should be some agency to watch the interest or enthusiasm of the students and the community. At the initial stage there should be more flexibility at all points.

In my opinion Sanskrit should have more funds for its spread.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : I challenge the quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do it; what is the point ?

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : I disapprove of your threatening tone.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have no necessity to challenge the quorum. The quorum is there. I am bound by the time here. I have called upon the Minister to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Time may be extended.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : प्रश्न पूछने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : You are not appreciating the feelings of the House, and what the House wants. They want the time to be extended by three hours and the Minister may reply tomorrow. You have not taken care to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a Member of a party. You may kindly resume your seat. (Interruption) I understand your anger. I cannot sympathise with it. There is no use your making noise here. Just now I received a message from the Business Advisory Committee (in which your leader is a party) that not a single moment can be extended with regard to the Debate. It must be concluded today. I rule that the Hon. Minister should reply. There is quorum. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hour is very late and so many points have been raised. I shall deal with as many of them as I can in the beginning and then I will make a few additional points.

I beg of this House to kindly listen to me because there is no way of extending the Debate after the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee.

Sir, a large number of points have been raised. I should like to refer to some of the points which have been raised. I will first refer to some of the points raised in the discussion and then I shall go on to say something additional to what has been raised.

The hon. Member, Shri R. K. Amin raised a question regarding university structure. He spoke particularly about the Kerala University Bill. As far as that Bill is concerned, the University Grants Commission did express its views on it. The Kerala Government did not see it fit to accept the suggestions which were made. There is nothing we can do about it. It is a subject where they have full authority. No assent of the President is required for the finalisation of the legislation. And, I am afraid, Sir in all such matters, it is only public opinion within the State which can influence the State Government. Nothing that we can say is going to have that effect.

Then, some questions were raised about the problem of text-books and I think one hon. Member asked why you are still importing text-books and at the same time subsidising the text-books by Indian authors.

There is no real contradiction between the two. The subsidy is there—it is transitional only because we will not be able to get adequate number of text-books written by Indian authors in time. Therefore, through this subsidy we can get foreign books at low prices and it will be very helpful. Since we do not want to be dependent on these imported books for an indefinite length of time, we are taking steps to promote indigenous talents in order to encourage sale of books written by Indian authors and we are also taking steps to subsidise their publication.

Then, the question has been raised about the medium of instruction. A number of Hon. Members have asked as to what is going to be the medium of instruction. I thought the educational policy which had been issued by the Government sometime back, after full discussion with both the people in the States as well as with Members of Parliament, makes it quite clear that the intention is to make the regional language the medium of instruction also at the

university stage. Regional language is already the medium of instruction at the primary stage and secondary stage. Now the intention is to make the regional language the medium of instruction at the University stage. It is not merely a pious intention. The Government of India have made specific financial provision for enabling this transition from the existing medium to the regional language—I do not want to use the expression 'mother tongue' and therefore I am using the word 'regional' because, within the regions, there will be linguistic minorities. That is why I use the words 'regional language'. The Government have a programme of giving rupees one crore to every State Government for the purpose of having text-books written in regional languages...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: When you use the term 'regional language' you should keep in view that there are very prominent linguistic minorities...

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry, Prof. Samar Guha. I am extremely tired and I want to have my say. I would beg of the House as friends to let me continue. I can have a talk with Prof. Samar Guha later on.

I know there are linguistic minorities. I do not want to use the term 'mother-tongue' because then I will be committing myself into a position which I do not like. I have stated there are linguistic minorities. It has been accepted as the national policy that regional language must be made the medium of instruction in the universities. For that purpose, the Government of India have provided Rs. one crore for each State to help the universities to bring out, either in translation or by original production or by adaptation, books which will be connected with each particular paper and syllabus in the university. I would like to inform the House that a number of universities have started doing this and I have received information from a number of universities about the books that they have been able to print in their own languages. I may tell my friend Shri Patel that I have received information from Prof. Gokak three days ago that 27 books have been brought out in Kannada which have been linked up with

papers and university syllabus. We are also going to take steps to see that in this translation-cum-adaptation-cum-writing of original books, we will also come into the picture. We will have an Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry and also in the University Grants Commission who will contact all the various regional boards for the purpose of bringing out literature and text-books. In addition to what is being done by State Governments and Universities, we also hope to undertake the production of some core books at the national level written in whatever language and get them translated into different languages.

So, I hope that the first steps have been taken for effecting transition from the present medium of instruction to the regional language as medium of instruction in which I believe as an educationist and I have been believing in it for the last 25 years.

But I must add this note of caution. Some people ask: "Why are we having English? English should go". I want to make it categorically clear—as an educationist and as the Minister for Education—that changing the medium of instruction from English to the Indian languages cannot and should not mean abolition of English from the universities and again it should not mean non availability to the students of the knowledge that can be obtained mainly through publications in English. I would like to go so far as to suggest that this should not be done unless you want this country to turn into a country of sub-standard people. If that is what some people want, I do not mind it. There are some people who say this. As it is, the educational standard in the country is not something of which we can very well be proud of. Added to that, there are some people who say: "We must have no English and everybody must study only books which are available in regional languages". What will happen to educational standards then? I hope, Sir, that such people are not in a majority. If they are in majority, then I shall have no hope for the future of this country.

I do not think that such people are in a majority. I think all of us recognise the fact

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

that we want a change in the medium from the educational point of view, from the point of view of the release of the creative energy. At the same time we do not want a fall in standards. We do not want a fall in the knowledge of the students. Therefore, till such time I—visualise in another thirty or forty years the boys and girls who study in their own language now and who will become experts will write books in their own language; they will not write in English as I have been doing or so many other hon. friends have been doing but they will start writing in their own language as every Indian language will have as developed a library of literature and knowledge in its own language as the present European languages for instance, we have to be patient. I see no reason why in another thirty or forty years our languages should not have the same kind of academic knowledge and standard like the German, French or Spanish or Italian. I am afraid we shall never be able to reach the standard of library comprehension and knowledge of English because English has now become practically an international language and we would be very unwise to abandon it. Once I told my hon. friend Dr. Lohia :

“अंग्रेजी हटाना हो तो ठीक नहीं है, हां अंग्रेजी माध्यम जरूर जाना चाहिये।”

Angrezi—Should be retained because it is the key window to knowledge. Right from the beginning, we must tell our students that, when they change over from English to Kanada or Tamil or Telgu, they must have enough knowledge of English. Their professors must prescribe for them books and journals in English. The lectures will be in their own language; the answers will be in their own language and when they start writing subsequently it will be in their own languages. I hope I have made the medium position crystal clear for the House.

Regarding the three language formula, I think the less we talk about it the better because, on the whole, the country has settled down to the proposition. I have a comprehensive answer the other day in the House. Practically in all parts of the country, in some form or another, the three-language formula if now in the process of implementation except, as I said, in Tamil Nadu where offi-

cially they have only two languages and even there quite a large number of people are learning Hindi on a voluntary basis.

My hon. friend spoke with great fervour about Sanskrit and the report of the Sanskrit Commission. I recognise the fact that Sanskrit is a language which is extremely important to us not only from the cultural point of view but as a link and bridge between many Indian languages. I have no doubt in my mind about it. My friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said that he was able to understand Kannada as indeed I am able to understand Hindi. I do not know Hindi at all; I am able to understand Hindi only because I have a little knowledge of Sanskrit acquired in my school days. Sanskrit is not the Gods' language; it is not a Hindu language just as Urdu is not a Muslim language. I want to make this clear. Sanskrit belongs to India and it is the language of all the Indian languages. Even in Tamil Nadu and Tamil I am prepared to challenge any linguistic scholar to show me that there is no Sanskrit influence on the Tamil language. Sanskrit is a language which is a bridge between all the Indian languages and therefore it is important that arrangements should be made to study it and to see to it that it becomes more widely known. But to say that it should become one of the languages under the three language formula and that it should take the place of one of the South Indian languages or non-Hindi modern languages in the North of some language in the South will make it very difficult to implement the three language formula as we conceive it today. I am equally anxious as they to see that a knowledge of Sanskrit is promoted in all the States. There are some steps already taken. For instance in Bengal they have two years of Hindi and three years of Sanskrit. In U. P. they say that along with Hindi, fifty per cent should be Hindi and fifty per cent Sanskrit. I have no doubt that in other States too, especially where there languages have got Sanskrit affiliations, they will also in due course feel that a certain amount of time must be devoted to Sanskrit along with their own regional language. I should like to leave it at that rather than strike my head against a blank wall by suggesting that we should have a four language formula. It is not possible. If we try to push out the South Indian languages in the North and replace them by Sanskrit, I am

afraid it will be very difficult for us to put through the grand design that we have, namely, that one day all over the country Hindi will be studied as a language by not only the majority but but the totality of our population.

There was the question of the rural institutes referred to by Shri Sharma. There is some misunderstanding. Some rural service diplomas have been recognised not only by the Central Government for the purpose of employment but by some State Governments; most of them have also recognised it. What is more important is that forty Universities have recognised it as equivalent to the degree for further studies, and post-graduate diplomas have been recognised as M. A. for the purpose of employment under the Central Government. But I am not saying that everything is all right in the rural institutes. There is a committee studying the subject and as soon as its report is received, we shall try and see what we can do to improve matters, especially the prospects of employment and further work on the part of the graduates of the rural institutes. I know that hon. Members are anxious about their future and I shall see to it that the report is completed and made available to me and we shall see what action we can take to improve their condition.

There was the question of primary education—free and compulsory. The hon. Member Shri Dinkar Desai asked : why not give fifty per cent from the Centre for primary education, 33.33 per cent for secondary education and 25 per cent for university education. Why not, I also ask. He gave the apparently startling figure of zero for primary education. Naturally it is so because primary education is entirely a State subject. He mentioned a few lakhs for secondary education. We have got certain programmes... (Interruptions.) No, not now; Mr. Desai can discuss with me afterwards. Mr. He has put forward the idea that the Centre should take over financial responsibilities for education which does not come within the Central responsibilities and I should like this House to consider it. I think Shri Desai belong to the Praja Socialist Party. There are a number of parties represented in this House and very soon, the day after tomorrow we shall be starting a debate and discussion

in the National Development Council ; there is going to be a whole dialogue and debate in this country on Centre-State relationship. I even read in the newspapers that the West Bengal Government was anxious that the Centre should make resources available for the purpose of financing primary education. There should be a lot of thinking, clear thinking on this subject. If we start giving fifty per cent for primary education and 33.33 per cent for secondary education, what is the constitutional position ? What would be the Centre-State relationship ? Or is it suggested that we just give the money and ask no questions about it? In that case I suggest that the grant should be given by the Finance Commission. It cannot be done by me because after all I am accountable to Parliament. If any money comes under my budget I am accountable to every hon. Member of this House who can ask me : what has been done with that money. Therefore, if the money comes from the Central Budget, I am afraid the Central Government is answerable to Parliament and it cannot fulfil its answerability and accountability unless it has some powers. Already the Centre-State relations are in jeopardy and if you want to increase the power of the Centre, I do not know how much acceptable it would be to the various State Governments, let alone the Central Government. I am anxious that primary education should expand and I sympathise with what he has said. I must confess my ignorance. I did not know till I became the Central Minister of Education that in Calcutta primary education was not compulsory or free. It shows how ignorant even an educated person can be. My attention was drawn to it by a distinguished Member of the Opposition, Shri Madhu Limaye, who told me in the Central Hall one day: do you know of this position in Calcutta? I said I did not know. I called for the files and I found it was so. I also found out that in Calcutta the Corporation hardly spent anything on primary education; about 30-40 per cent of boys and girls pay high fees and get primary education and presumably 30-40 per cent of the children do not get any primary education at all. I am told that, in primary education, the proportion of children educated is much higher in the rural areas than in Calcutta. I am surprised that all my very distinguished, but certainly not inarticulate Bengali friends have not been talking about it.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Roa]

It is not so much in Delhi but in Calcutta; it is really shocking to me: that in a metropolitan city, one of the biggest cities of India, an ex-capital of India, primary education should be in a bad way. I discussed the matter with the Minister of Education in West Bengal. He said he completely agreed with me, but he asked, "What about money? Would the Centre be making a grant?" So, the moment that question of grant comes, I am afraid it will also give rise to the question of relations between the Centre and the States. Therefore, I am just taking the House into confidence and would tell the House that I am going to be called in my individual capacity by the Finance Commission to have discussions with them on the subject relating to their final report and then I would like to bring to their notice this particular position, that primary education is the constitutional responsibility, where we are nowhere near 100 per cent up to the age of 14; we have still to reach up to the age of 11 for all the children and I am not sure whether in the fourth Plan all over the country we will be able to give free and compulsory primary education to all those who have completed the age of 11, let alone 14. So, something has got to be done in this matter. I hope to give my own personal views to the Finance Commission; and then I hope we will be able to solve partially at least the problem, for the solution of which not only Shri Dinkar Desai on that side and I myself on this side but so many others on this side of the House have expressed their anxiety.

I do not want to say much about the National Fitness Corps. But here, I am sure that my friend Shri Banerjee, when he does his briefing for his friend next time, does it well. If Mr. Banerjee himself had spoken on it, he could have done it with complete knowledge in his possession. He knows it, and we are in continuous touch with each other on the subject. Of course, we belong to different political parties and we have different political objectives. But both of us are anxious to see that this problem is solved. I would like to see that the problem is solved without injuring my party, but he would like to see that the problem is solved and my party injured at the same time! But we are agreed that the problem should be solved. He should have asked

some other friend of his to brief him. Now, that hon. Member said a few things about the National Discipline Scheme. I leave it to Mr. Banerjee to discuss this problem. I am saying this because I saw him giving some papers to his friend. I should like to tell the House what exactly is the position. I want to assure the House that I am very much seized of the matter, and we are trying to see what we can do.

Again, I must repeat for the record that the arrangement is this. Some years ago, on the advice of the Kunzru Committee, it was decided that there should not be any National Discipline Scheme operated from the Centre but that there should be National Fitness Corps entirely operated from the States and the National Discipline Scheme at the Centre should be brought to an end and all the personnel should be given an opportunity to be transferred to the States to work in the National Fitness Corps, and such of those as do not want to go or such of them whom the States do not want would be given terminal benefits. We will try our best to see that this is done. This was the arrangement. I have repeated it for the record, and that arrangement still remains. I do not want any misunderstanding of false hope to exist, to be created in the minds of our friends who are expecting all sorts of things from the National Fitness Corps.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only justice.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: Justice is always there. Then, there is the question of remuneration of teachers and so on. The problem is the same. Here, I feel very frightened, because I have been President of the All-India Primary Teachers' Conference; I have inaugurated the secondary teachers' conferences and also university teachers' conferences. On almost any subject I can be quoted and I can be quoted very much against the Minister of Education. But there is a big difference between a professor delivering a lecture, knowing fully well that he has not the slightest responsibility for implementing what he says, and a Minister who, if he has got some self-respect, has to see that he does what he says. So, you will see that there are very severe restraints under which a Minister of Education has to work, with bad, inadequate finances, when priority is not properly conce-

ded to the subject over which he presides. Still, something has got to be done in this matter, with moral support and so no.

Arising from that, there is another matter. I shall deal with that point to which some friends have referred. Two or three of them got up all on a sudden, and I did not know; I got frightened. They were friendly faces; I know two of them quite well; they all got up shouting. I did not know what crime I had committed, what mistake I had made. I put on my ear-phone and that gave me only a jumble of words. (*Interruption*). That was probably because of my ignorance of Hindi. But fortunately, two of them sat down and the third hon. Member spoke, and then I could understand what the problem was. Immediately I made arrangements to contact Patna by telephone to find out what the position is.

My information is, the teachers have not been placed in C class. The information with the hon. Members is not correct. The teachers have been placed in the second division. There are three divisions and there is a rule that undertrials cannot be placed in a division higher than the second. I am glad they are not in C class, because I am myself a teacher and I do not want teachers to be insulted. I hope these teachers will not be sent to prison. But in case these unfortunate professors are sent to prison—God forbid—I have requested the Education Minister of Bihar to see that they are given an appropriate class, which to me means A class because they are entitled to the highest category that a non-criminal prisoner is entitled to under Government regulations. I do not know what will happen, but I hope no question will arise for testing my request. (*Interruptions*).

I am not yielding, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He appealed to you that he is very much tired. Don't break the line of his argument. If you have any questions, ask them at the end.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Hon. Members should be delighted that within ten minutes of their raising it here, this slow-moving Ministry was efficient enough to get the in-

formation. If they want me to solve the whole problem, it cannot be done by the Government of India here. Since I have been provoked, I would say, the settlement of the problem of the Bihar college teachers strike is entirely the responsibility of Bihar Government. It is a State subject, not a central subject. The central Government has no responsibility in this. If at all I took interest in it, it was in my personal capacity as an educationist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even as a Minister of the Government of India, you can use your good offices in helping them.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: That is a different matter.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा): शिक्षा मंत्री डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव का भी कुछ दायित्व है। बिहार के शिक्षकों का मामला ऐसा संगीन हो गया है कि उसको डा० राव जैसा एक बड़ा शिक्षक ही सुलझा सकता है। वहाँ की हालत आपसे छिपी नहीं है, इसलिये मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप इसको हल करायें।

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I have not understood him because I have not put on the earphone.

I am glad so many hon. Members have stressed the need for more funds being made available for education. My predecessor tried quite hard and I am sure my successor will try hard. In between, I will also try hard to get more funds. But if the hon. Members really mean business, they should not merely remain content with making speeches in the House. I have seen how effective they are in making representations and bringing their view to bear on the Government and the authorities. I do hope there will be a powerful education lobby in Parliament, just as there is a farmers' lobby, which is all to the good. (*Interruption*). I am sure if Prof. Samar Guha heads such a lobby, it will be powerful.

Whether it will succeed or not, I do not know; but it will be articulate. I am all for getting more resources for education.

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

Regarding the Kasi Vidyapeeth, many hon. Members have referred to it and I do not know why one of my hon. friends was rather violent in his gestures when he referred to this institution. He said that I refused to see them and I said "go and gherrao". Far from the is it to say to anybody to go and gherrao, because I personally feel that gherrao is not something very nice to do. As far as Kasi Vidyapeeth is concerned, I have received so many representations and I have gone into it in greater detail and if any hon. Member wants to know the position from me I am prepared to give him a note on the subject. But the important thing to remember is that all is not black and white, as is represented to be the case. There are lots of problems about it. We have got notes prepared about it and I have sent these notes to two Members of Parliament. If any member of Parliament wants to know the position of Kasi Vidyapeeth, I am prepared to send him the note prepared by the Ministry, setting out the position and what we propose to do.

Then, my hon. friend, Dr Maitrayee Basu, Shri Sharma and several other hon. Members spoke very strongly on the subject of public schools and the all pleased for common schools, neighbourhood schools and so on. Dr. Maitrayee Basu added that as a socialist I must do this. As a socialist I would like to do many things. But I doubt very much my ability to do even minor things, let alone a major thing like this. Joking apart, I would like to tell this House that my position on this question is quite clear. By all means, let us try and improve the standard of the local schools; let us also try to improve the common schools. There is no doubt about it that we must do it. But their number is so large that we find it difficult to do with the resources that we have got. Because there are a few public schools, let us not try to abolish them. And, mind you, "public school" is a very misleading description, because it also includes minority schools which you cannot touch under the Constitution. What you really mean by public school is a school which gives a certain standard of education, and you will find this includes not only the so-called public schools which are secular and so on but this also includes Anglo-Indian schools which are

established as minority schools, protected by the Constitution. With all the will in the world, you cannot do anything about it unless you have a revolution and have an altogether different type of Constitution imposed on this country. These are facts of life. Therefore, instead of abolishing these few good schools in this country, what we have been trying to do is to see that poor people, people with merit, they get admission in these schools to the extent of 5, 10 or 15 per cent. We should remember that Government themselves have got some public schools. Government have set up schools in Sanawar and Lovedale. We shall see that admission to these schools is given on merit. Here I would like to say that the national policy on education does not speak of abolition of public schools. It says: "to promote social cohesion and national integration efforts should be made to improve the standard in general schools and all special schools like public schools should be required to admit students on the basis of merit and that they should also be asked to provide the prescribed number of free students to prevent segregation of education." This is the national policy on education and this policy we are trying to follow.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a wrong policy.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : We have to take things as they are. As long as the objective remains this, we have to follow this policy. When my hon. friend's party comes into power, it is up to them to change the objective or adopt the same objective which we have got just now.

Then I come to the question of job-oriented education. My hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, and a few others referred to it. An hon. friend, I think he comes from Bengal or Bihar, quoted a village proverb which I think is an English proverb—pearls should not be thrown before swine. Evidently, it is an English proverb which must have penetrated into Hindi and has got so deeply imbedded in it that now it has become a Hindi idiom. Apart from pearls and swine, he said that we must not go backwards and forwards. There is no doubt about the fact that our educational system is in bad need of a new orientation or change.

19 hrs.

We have been trying to do it. Possibly, our fault has been that we have been having too many cooks. And too many cooks spoil the broth. Too many experts, too many committees, too much in a hurry—that, I think, has resulted in experimentation constantly going on. It is like saying, put rice in water to make it *bhath*, after five minutes take it out and see; if it is not properly boiled, throw it away; something is wrong with the water; bring fresh water. This kind of constant experimentation on the national scale has caused a great deal of trouble to our education. But certainly we are trying our best to see that without disturbing and without introducing any instability in the educational system, without making constant experimentation in education on the national scale, how we can re-organise and reorient our education in terms of national integration and secularism and in relation to work, life and productivity.

The House may be interested to know that as a result of some discussions that I had with the University Grants Commission and the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, we are thinking of starting a college in Delhi which will be specially job-oriented. There will be a degree; there is nothing now-a-days without a degree. But we are trying to have a syllabus which will enable these people to get jobs rather than merely to pass courses which makes it difficult for them to get jobs. We think, the University will agree with our proposal. I do not know how the experiment is going to succeed and whether the experiment will start in time; but we are anxious about this problem of job orientation and are trying our best to see what we can do in this matter.

Then, somebody asked a question about the Bangalore University. My hon. friend, Shri J.H. Patel, Shri Imam and someone else asked for a Central university there. Somebody said that I should take it up myself as a national figure. I cannot think of myself as a parochial figure but nothing will give me greater happiness than to see Bangalore made into a Central university. I am speaking personally but as the Minister of Education it is not for me to bring about Central universities into existence. For a central university to be brought into existence we

have got to get the advice of the Planning Commission and the University Grants Commission and then we have to go to the Cabinet and to the Parliament because we know that a Central university is created by an Act of Parliament; it is not created by an Ordinance or fiat or a Government resolution but by Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But who initiates the proposal ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The proposal would be initiated by the Government of India, by the ministry in charge after getting the clearance from the Planning Commission, the University Grants Commission and the Cabinet.

Knowing a little bit I can say that my hon. friend, Shinde, thinks that if we can get a Central university in Bangalore, the next step would be a Central university in Ahmednagar. It is exactly that kind of thing which is sabotaging the case of Bangalore. So many people have written to us saying why not make this a Central university or that a Central deemed university. Anyway, I want to assure my hon. friends, both Shri Patel and Shri Imam, that as far as I am concerned, I shall try and pursue this matter in my own way. But I must also tell you in advance that I am not very optimistic about the outcome in the terms in which the promise or the kind of understanding was given earlier.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Do not be pessimistic.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am not pessimistic. The only thing is that I am not optimistic.

I think, I have finished almost all the points that had been raised...(*Interruption*).

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : What about Mithila University ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : This is a subject on which we are now in correspondence. There is an offer by the Darbhanga people to hand over their property and so on for the establishment of the Mithila University which will be of a rather independent and unique

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

character. At the moment there is a Sanskrit University in Darbhanga. The University Grants Commission thinks that the Sanskrit University should be developed into the Mithila University with one Sanskrit wing and one wing for other subjects.

Since there is some difference in views and so on, we are pursuing the matter. I hope the hon. Member is satisfied with that for the time being and what the result will be I do not know. But if there is agreement between the two parties, I hope, this university will come. As far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, they have cleared the proposal provided it is a university which is a development of the Sanskrit university.

SHRI J. H. PATEL *rose*—

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I suggest to Mr. Patel now that he has talked in Kannada, I can reply to him in Kannada after the debate is over.

A number of hon. Members have been asking about the NCERT. The report of the Review Committee was submitted in August, 1968. I am glad to say that in the last one month or so, we have had a number of meetings and orders have been passed by the Ministry. The major recommendations have been accepted particularly in respect of the nature and scope of work of NCERT, structural re-organisation of the departments of the National Institute of Education, appointment of a full time director, Regional Colleges of Education and priority of programmes of research educational development. The Plan budget of Rs. 142.60 lakhs for 1969-70 will be utilised on programmes and activities of NCERT which will be according to the recommendations of the Review Committee and which have been accepted by the Government. So, that action has been taken on the report.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about youth welfare ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding youth welfare, I will only say one sentence. I am not yet in a position to tell the House what the concrete proposals are. I had mentioned in my last intervention in the

House that I am going to have a series of dialogues with different people regarding youth welfare. I am also preparing a paper on youth welfare which I will circulate to all Members of Parliament.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
As a professor or as a Minister ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : You cannot distinguish between the two. Even though I am standing here, I speak like a professor. I will circulate to all Members of Parliament and then, I hope to have discussions with different Members of Parliament probably at party levels rather than in one composite group.

I have taken plenty of time and I do not have much time. I wanted to make a few policy statements. In answering all the questions raised by my hon. friends, I have taken much time. But nevertheless, I hope, you will kindly give me a little forbearance and I will not take more than 5 or 10 minutes. If the House agrees, I want to say two or three things.

As far as the Ministry of Education is concerned, a number of people say, we pass resolutions, we make so many statements and whatever Parliament says is not implemented. It is very important for us to remember the limitations even of the sovereign Parliament as far as the State subjects are concerned. The Parliament itself is bound by the Constitution. The Parliament cannot exceed the powers which are given under Constitution. If it does so, its actions are termed *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court. Education happens to be a State subject. We can express our views, either it is committees or commissions, experts, ministers and so on. They will have only moral influence. We do not have powers. Let us recognise it. It is not good saying that the Parliament has said this, Members have prepared the report, and that it is not implemented. It is not implemented because ours is a federal country not a Unitary one, and the Govt. of the country is distributed between Parliament and State Legislatures under the Constitution adopted by us. We have to recognise it. I say now, in clear terms, time after time, a great deal of energy is spent on both sides asking us to do things which we are not in a position to do. Therefore, from

the beginning, I have been saying that I will use only persuasion. I do not have money to give incentives. I have got to use all sorts of persuasive methods to get States along with me.

* I have no constitutional power to tell the State Governments what should be the pattern of education. The Kothari Commission can say that. But that does not mean that the States will do it. The State Education Ministers may agree in their Conference. But that does not mean the State Cabinets will accept it or the State Legislatures will implement it. These are hard facts of Indian political reality. Therefore, Education being what it is, the only way in which I can function with the support of this august House is to be persuade my friends in the State Governments, establish good personal relations and try to take them in the direction in which we all want to go. I can assure the House that the direction in which I will try to take them will be the direction given in this Report.

As far as I am concerned, Parliament is my boss and Members of Parliament are my masters and it is my business to try and direct the country in the direction which has been indicated by them. I can only do this by persuasion.

Nobody has said a word—I must say I regret it very much—about the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of which I happen to be the Vice-President.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : An inquiry is going on.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : We always wait for inquiries. If you wait for that, how long will you wait? I want to tell this House something because it is a subject which comes under my jurisdiction. I am told, as Minister I am the Vice-President of the Council Scientific and Industrial Research. Nevertheless I find my powers are practically the same, and in any case I am accountable to Parliament for whatever happens there. I would like to share with you what I am trying to do with regard to this Council. Some statements of policy also I want to make.

I have been meeting in the course of the last few days a number of Directors of these Laboratories in small groups. I am meeting

6 or 7 of them at a time. Instead of one big conference, I have been trying to have talks with the groups in such a way that they have got some relation with each other.

The policy statement I want to make is this. I am very anxious to see three things. Firstly this is scientific research, organized scientific research. I am not saying that the National Laboratories should not do any fundamental research at all. It would be impossible for any applied research to be done without fundamental research, just as it is impossible for fundamental research to be done without some applied research. But, by and large, the function of the National Laboratories is applied research. There is no doubt about it. And this applied research should bring about concrete results in the form of promotion of economic development in the country. Therefore, the productivity of this research, the economic productivity of this research, the economic contribution of this research either by new commodities or new techniques or import substitution—all this has got to be done and in order to get a clear picture, I have already asked all the laboratories to tell me, with the necessary data as to what they have produced for the last 20 years, not in terms of papers presented at international seminars but in terms of processes and techniques actively in use. I am getting a lot of material on that and in due course I will present to this House a crisp and slim volume which will set out in concrete terms as to what has been the contribution of the national laboratories of this country, which the Late Jawaharlal Nehru set up with such great vision and zeal, what has been their contribution to productivity and economic development of this country?

One of the problems raised is and many of them said, 'We do not get sufficient guidelines'—what will be the problems on which we want them to work of course, the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is there. But we should have some organisation at the centre may be some cell which will have the public sector enterprises concerned, some of the prominent private sector entrepreneurs, some other experts who will be able to tell these laboratories as to what are things in which they are immediately interested, because our interest is very short term. So we want to have a cell and we

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

will be able to tell the laboratories from time to time. This is the problem concerning the industry. Will you apply your mind to it? If you want any particular assistance and equipment, we shall try and find it for you.' I hope thereby I will be able to give with the assistance of concerns and scientists and others stronger twist to the national laboratories in the contribution to productivity rather than merely in the direction of scientific research.

The second policy point which I want to make is this. Since fundamental research is involved, it is absolutely important that there must be proper liaison between the national laboratories and the universities. Some liaison already exists. But I want more liaison and I want more intimate contact and I want this contact not only at the directors' level, but I want this contact at what I call the working bench scientists' level. The scientists are in the working bench; they are the younger people. I want a position where anybody from university can come and spend 6 months or 8 months working in the laboratory and somebody from the laboratory can go to the university and spend 6 or 8 months working as teacher. I don't know how far this is possible but the Directors, in their talk with me, seem to be not unresponsive. I am going to put this problem before the Vice-chancellors when I meet them on the 21st, I am going to try and see whether we could have more intimate relationship between fundamental research in the laboratories and fundamental research in the universities.

The last point is the problem of the young scientists. I am very anxious to see that the young scientists who are now in laboratories get a sense of excitement, fulfilment and participation and so on. I cannot say, give them all the salaries which they would like to have. Unfortunately that is not in my hands. But I shall certainly do my best to see that they get more job satisfaction, more scope for planned activity than perhaps they are having today. I have been talking to a number of directors. I have talked to 14 or 15 of them so far, whether it is possible to introduce in each laboratory something like academic committees where all the scientists could sit together and have

academic discussions on research problems and other programmes and so on, so that at one level there is no hierarchy and it becomes an academic Community and not hierarchical community. When they sit together for purposes of discussing research programmes and so on, they would be in a position to have a better sense of fulfilment. As far as the scientists are concerned, I am proposing to make a random sample of young scientists in the laboratories, to meet them face to face, talk with them, and then find out what their difficulties are; and I do hope if some of the things outlined are taken the CSIR will not continue to face the kind of criticism it has received so far and I hope a time may come when friends will come and tell me, please don't go ahead with the Sarkar Committee; we don't want all this kind of examinations, individual complaints and so on. We want the CSIR to be in a position to serve the country so that the country can benefit by it., both in terms of research and in terms of productivity.

That is all that I wish to say and I thank the House once again for the patience with which they have listened to me and I must thank you for the indulgence which you have shown to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut Motions were put and Negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 6 to 11 and 104 relating to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services."

The motion was adopted.

19.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 18th 1969/Chaitra 28, 1891 (Saka).