

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware that in Rajasthan the Ministry has turned higher secondary schools into junior higher secondary schools due to which the grades of teachers have been lowered down?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am very sorry to hear it because our proposals are to raise the grades and not to lower them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In view of the recommendation, will the degree course now take 15 years from the beginning?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is the scheme, 12 years in school and 3 years for the degree course. But even with regard to the degree course, two or three States have not agreed to it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: During the recent meet of Vice-Chancellors, was the question of raising the duration of the secondary education from 12 to 13 years discussed? If so, will this also be taken into consideration when a final decision is taken?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of 13 years. The alternative suggestion was 11 or 12. 12 was held up as the target. But many States have not been able to implement the proposal.

Strike by Sindri Fertilizers Workers

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 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri G. Mohanty:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Sindri Fertilizers went on a sudden strike during the third and fourth weeks of September, 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):
 (a) Yes, Sir; from 23rd to 26th September, 1963.

(b) The strike occurred because of a demand for formal recognition to one of the two rival factions in the Workers' Union.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अभी तक इस के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया है कि सरकारी कारखानों में हड़ताल न हो और हड़ताल के कारण उत्पादन में कमी न हो ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : सरकार की हमेशा कोशिश है कि इस तरह की हड़ताल न हो और यह हड़ताल हुई बगैर नोटिस के । उस समय कान्सिलिएशन प्रोसीडिगज भी चल रही थी और एडजुडिकेशन भी चल रहा था । लेकिन यूनियन के दो हिस्सों में झगड़ा हुआ, जिस की वजह से यह स्ट्राइक की गई ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस हड़ताल की वजह से हमारे उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: अन्दाज है कि करीब बीस लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: जो दो यूनियन्ड हैं, वे कौन कौन सी पार्टी की यूनियन्ड हैं और उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : दोनों यूनियन्ड इन्-टक की यूनियन्ड हैं । एक के लीडर हैं श्री मइकल जान और दूसरे के श्री शिवचंडिका ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: It is stated that the strike was held because of the bifurcation of the union. If so, was the other union which out of the parent union given recognition?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: As I said just now, there is only one union. But there were two rival groups, one led by Shri Shiv Chandika and the other led by Shri Michael John. It was the latter group which placed certain demands. These were referred to conciliation and adjudication. At the

time of conciliation, the other section of the union took part. But the tribunal held that the talks should be with Shri Michael John. In the meantime, discussions had been held and the Chandika group had become more prominent. The management suggested that there should be fair elections and they would deal with whichever group came into power after the elections. Unfortunately, there was the strike. Ultimately Shri Michael John's group has been recognised on the advice of the Bihar Labour Commissioner.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How is the faction of the unions being dealt with by Government?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: It is very difficult to answer. We want as far as possible to avoid factions. That is why specially in public enterprises we want to take labour's organised unions with us as far as possible. If unfortunately, factions develop, the only way out is better education among workers and greater consciousness of their responsibility and their participation also in the life of the concern as a whole.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the scarcity of fertilisers in the country, do Government propose to issue instructions to the fertiliser factories to prohibit strikes there under the DIR?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A suggestion for action.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि एक ही यूनियन के दो ग्रुपों को लेकर वहां पर हड़ताल हुई थी और चूंकि उन दो ग्रुपों में अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है, इस लिये फिर हड़ताल हो सकती है। क्या सरकार ने इस स्थिति पर सोच-विचार किया है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: उम्मीद है कि दोनों में समझौता हो जायेगा। जो उन लोगों की मांग थी, उस पर भी विचार किया गया है

और हम आशा करते हैं कि दोनों एक-साथ काम करेंगे।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह हड़ताल किस पार्टी का और से की गई और क्या उस में कम्यूनिस्टों का भी हाथ था और इस हड़ताल के कारण कितना घाटा हुआ ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस बारे में मेरी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री कछवाय : घाटा कितना हुआ ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: घाटे के बारे में मैंने बता दिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं सुनेंगे, तो वह मेरा कुमूर नहीं है।

Shri Warrior: Why was the earlier election when Shri Michael John was defeated, not considered fair and why did the management order another fair election so that he could come back?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: The question does not arise. There was no question of Shri Michael John being defeated.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस हड़ताल में कितने आदमियों ने हिस्सा लिया और क्या उन को वेजिज दी गई या नहीं और क्या उन में से कोई डिसमिस भी हुआ या नहीं ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: सिन्धी में कुल ६,२१० आदमी काम करते हैं। उन में से १,७१६ ने डाइरेक्टली और २,४६५ ने इनडापरेक्टली हड़ताल में हिस्सा लिया।

Surgical Instruments Factory at Nandambakkam

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*508. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the Surgical Instruments Fac-

tory at Nandambakkam with Soviet aid;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far in this respect; and

(c) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Factory buildings and other civil works are in progress. Machinery and equipment are arriving at the site. The installation of equipment will be taken up by April, 1964.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the Project till the end of October, 1963 is about Rs. 1.26 crores.

(c) The Plant is expected to go into production by about the middle of 1965.

Shri Warrior: What part of this collaboration is to be met by the Soviet Union, and what portion by ourselves, and what are the categories that the Soviet Union have to undertake.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The agreement with Messrs. Technoexport, Moscow covers import of equipment, training of Indian specialists and technicians in the USSR and supervision of installation of the plant in the country by Soviet experts.

Shri Warrior: May I know if the technicians have already been selected and sent to the Soviet Union for training, and for how long will the training be?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I ask for notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the construction work is progressing according to schedule, and when it goes into production in 1965, what will be the worth of the materials that would be produced from this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is going more or less according to schedule. Shipments of machinery from the USSR have started arriving at the

site, and we propose to start installation from April, 1964. The target is that by April, 1965 the factory should go into production.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether India would have self-sufficiency in surgical instruments after this factory attains full capacity?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This will have a rated capacity of manufacture of 2.5 million pieces of surgical instruments per annum.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: May I know what portion of surgical steel is proposed to be imported from abroad, and what portion is proposed to be indigenously produced?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I ask for notice.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the types of surgical instruments that are likely to be manufactured in this factory?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All types of surgical instruments as I mentioned earlier.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : विश्वविद्यालयों में जहाँ संसार की सभी विद्यायें पढ़ाई जाती हैं वहाँ सब से प्राचीनतम जो वेद हैं, वे भी आपके विश्वविद्यालयों की किमी श्रेणी में पढ़ाये जाते हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग बात है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him answer that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a different question. Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: 511 may be answered with this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: 511 is entirely different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be taken separately.

Uniform Syllabus in Universities

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*509. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce uniform syllabus on all subjects in all the universities under the three year degree courses;

(b) if so, when such uniform syllabus is expected to be introduced;

(c) whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). There is no proposal as such to introduce uniform syllabuses on all subjects in all the Universities under the Three Year Degree Courses Scheme. However, recognising the need for improving the standard of collegiate education, the University Grants Commission appointed Review Committees in various subjects in order to examine in detail the syllabuses at different levels of University education and to suggest measures for their improvement and modernization. The reports of the Review Committees on Botany, Mathematics and Biochemistry, which also include model syllabus for the subject concerned have already been published and circulated to the Universities for their guidance. The reports of other Committees are expected to be released shortly.

2. The Committees have stated that the curricula and courses in the Universities have not evolved at a pace commensurate with the rapid growth of knowledge in the subjects concerned. They have therefore given the broad outlines of the model syllabuses and also indicated the extent of training desired at each level, leaving the Universities free to modify them

according to their needs and the facilities available to them. The Committees are not in favour of drawing inflexible and uniform syllabuses for all the Universities.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that a uniform syllabus is not welcomed by all State Governments. May I know whether model syllabi have been formed by the review committees or any other committees and sent to the State Governments?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The main difficulty is this, that knowledge is advancing very fast, and the syllabuses in our universities do not keep pace with them, especially in science and technology, and the attempt of this committee is to draw up syllabuses and to tell the universities that these are the proper syllabuses which they must introduce in the colleges. In that sense, we are drawing up model syllabuses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How will the minimum standard of these degree courses be maintained when there is no uniformity?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with him that we ought to have uniform syllabuses, but there are two main difficulties. The first is that all the States have not accepted the three year degree course, and the second is that there is still friction and conflict with regard to secondary education. When we have solved these two problems, it would be easier to impose or suggest uniform syllabuses.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the Review Committee has prepared some model syllabuses with regard to botany, mathematics and biochemistry, and that they have been circulated to the universities for their guidance. How will it be judged whether the standard is uniform where these model syllabuses have been introduced?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a different question on that.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: यह जो एक समान पाठ्यक्रम है, क्या केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों ने

इसको मान लिया है, यदि हां तो इन में यह पाठ्यक्रम कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Central universities have accepted it.

श्री म० ला० चिबेदी : मैं सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ, जैसे प्रलीगढ़ है, शांतिनिकेतन है, वहाँ कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

श्री म० क० छागला : जैसे ही बनेगा, वैसे ही इसको स्टार्ट कर दिया जाएगा। एक्सेप्ट करने के बाद भी बहुत सी चीजें करने को हैं। स्टाफ चाहिये, टेक्स्ट बुक चाहियें। ये सब होगा, तब स्टार्ट होगा।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister just said that knowledge was growing at a rapid pace and that our syllabuses were not keeping pace with it. What is the machinery set up by the Ministry to prepare proper and model textbooks in the different fields of knowledge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is no use having a syllabus unless the material is provided by the Government or some other agency, so that the students can be taught according to that syllabus.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can ask a question on anything that promotes uniform syllabuses.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I think this is a very relevant question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may put it in a different form.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know what concrete steps Government is taking to really help the States and the universities to carry on teaching according to the syllabuses that they are suggesting?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Once the syllabus is accepted, two consequences must follow. We must have textbooks to teach these advanced subjects. Secondly, we must have proper tea-

chers to teach them. Both these matters will be taken up once the syllabuses have been accepted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated, that in some of the States they have not accepted the three year degree course. I would like to know the circumstances under which the three year course has not yet been accepted by U.P.?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry to say that my own State of Maharashtra has not accepted it, and four universities in U.P. have also not accepted it, but we are trying our best to bring the universities into line.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is not the idea of Government that certain universities should specialise in certain particular subjects on accounts of objective circumstances; if so, may I know whether Government is working out syllabuses keeping in view the specialised advantages of particular universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have those ideas. We want to create certain advanced centres of learning, and when we find that a university has a faculty which is far advanced, we try to give it aid and build it up. We do not want dissipation of our energies. If a particular centre is best suited for a particular subject, we try to encourage it.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this pre-requisite of a uniform syllabus is going to be applied only to the positive branches of knowledge or also to the humanities; if it applies to the latter may I know whether at the time of preparing the standard syllabi only the dominant parochial strain of our Indian culture will be kept in mind or all the basic elements of our composite culture will be kept in view?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I disagree, with my hon. friend that the basic element of Indian culture is parochial.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question was whether only the dominant parochial strain of our Indian culture

would be kept in view, or all its basic elements would be kept in view.

Shri M. C. Chagla: All the basic elements of Indian culture will be taken into consideration.

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश की युनिवर्सिटीज ने यह माडल सिलेबस एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया है और यदि नहीं किया है तो उनका आ-ब्जेक्शन क्या है ?

श्री मु० ० छागला : मुझे मालूम नहीं कि मध्य प्रदेश ने इसे कबूल किया है या नहीं। अगर आप यह सूचना चाहेंगे तो मैं दे दूंगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: According to the statement the committees have stated that the curricula and courses in the universities have not evolved at a pace commensurate with the rapid growth of knowledge in the subjects concerned. May I know whether it is due to the fact that though we want more and more universities in our country, the establishment and growth of universities in recent years has proceeded in a rather haphazard fashion and some at least of the universities are not being manned by the best talent available in the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am painfully conscious of the fact that in some of the universities standards are not high and even the existing standards are falling. Our attempt will be to see that the standards are maintained.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम के साथ साथ क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया है कि पूरे देश में एक तरह का माध्यम अपनाया जाये, यदि हां, तो क्या इस माध्यम के अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई इस तरह का फैसला किया है कि अंग्रेजी ही माध्यम रहे।

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is another question. The question of medium of instruction has been considered and will be considered on a different plane.

But there is some connection between the study of science and the medium of instruction.

Shri Swell: Is the Government's intention to pursue the idea of having a uniform syllabii for all the universities in the country?

Shri Kapur Singh: Syllabus.

Shri Swell: Syllabii is plural... (*Interruptions*). You have to learn it. If that is the intention what steps are being taken to overcome the difficulties of universities which expressed their inability to accept this idea?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In the first place, I agree with my hon. friend that syllabus being a latin word, the plural is syllabii. But people also use syllabuses. The difficulties will be met when we are told what the difficulties are.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of correction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both are correct, I am not here to examine your knowledge.

Shri Kapur Singh: Uniform syllabus is itself a collective singular; there need be no plural... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: To what extent and in what manner the University Grants Commission has promoted the Central Government's policy for uniformity of syllabus?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In a most important way, the UGC has the power of the purse and the grants will depend upon the standards being maintained by the universities.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking whether to promote and bring about this policy of the Government the UGC had in any manner influenced and if so in what manner and to what extent?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not yet because uniform syllabuses are not laid down; when they are laid down the universities which do not conform to them—

it is open to the UGC to say with regard to them that they will not give them assistance unless they conformed to that syllabus.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is it the intention of the Government to bring about a dead uniformity in the courses or there will be some sort of a discretion to universities to vary the syllabus and maintain the standards?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am a great believer of experiments in education. I think a dead uniformity is a terrible thing. But that is not the intention. The intention of the syllabus committee is to tell the universities: look, knowledge is advancing but your syllabus did not come up to that advancement.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The standard of syllabus and the standard of text-books are an integral part of the whole. What steps does the Minister propose to take to integrate the standard of the text books to the standard of syllabus?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered; next question.

Fertilizers

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*510. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of Fertilizers produced at Sindri Fertilizers Ltd. is very high as compared to imported fertilizers;

(b) if so, the reasons for this high cost; and

(c) how do Government propose to bring down the high cost?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The high cost is due mainly to the fact that production in Sindri is based on Gypsum and Coke as raw materials whereas other

countries have generally switched over to natural gas or fuel oil.

(c) By increasing the volume of production and progressive change over to a direct neutralization process.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the inadequate working of the coke-oven plant and gas plant also contributed to the rise in cost?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is also one contributory factor.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether in respect of two other products, urea and double salt, there is high cost?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The overall position is this. There was some short-fall in production in 1961-62. But between 1962-63 and 1963-64, especially 1963-64, the position has improved and we hope the plant will now be able to produce at full capacity. When it does so, naturally the overhead costs would be distributed over a larger volume of production and to that extent the cost will be reduced but the initial disadvantage is there, that is to say, we are using there gypsum and coal whereas in modern factories natural gas or fuel oil is used. In addition there was deterioration in quality of gypsum. Originally it was estimated that for every ton of ammonia, 0.76 ton of coal, 0.486 ton coke and 1.50 tons of gypsum would be required. In fact the amount required now is 0.895 of coal, 0.487 of coke and 1.86 tons of gypsum. That means the cost has gone up. We are doing our best to adopt new processes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that the cost of production will go down when the volume of production increases. If that is so, what is the Government's plan to increase production?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In 1958-59 the production was 3.35 lakhs. In 1959 it went down. In 1961-62 it was 2.84 lakhs and in 1962-63 it was 3.23 lakhs. We hope to raise the production so that the cost will be reduced.