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Tuesday, July 13, 1971
Asadha 22, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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No. 37—Tuesday, July 13, 1971/Asadha 22, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 13, 1971/Asadha 22, 1893 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reopening of Birla Factories in West Bengal

*1081. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some representatives of Unions and Associations of workers in West Bengal had recently urged the Centre and the State Governments to secure early reopening of the Birla factories, which had been closed down since February, 1970 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations of employees Unions, etc., have been taken note of by the Government of West Bengal itself and a series of meetings were held at the State Government level with a view to getting the various closed units reopened. The discussions so far have been inconclusive.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : I would like to know, besides the head office, how many factories under the Birla management

are remaining closed at present and the total number of workers affected thereby, and is there any factory reopened recently and, if so, with what terms of agreement and with which workers' union.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : According to the information available with us, two factories of Birla Bros., have been closed down. Attempts are being made by the West Bengal Government to see that they are reopened. We have no figures about the number of employees employed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May we know the names of those companies ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., and National Engineering Co.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : May I know whether it is a fact that that police assistance was given to the Birla Bros., to open their establishments with fresh requirements without formal notice to lift the closure, affecting about 6,000 workers ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : We are not aware whether police assistance was sought by Birla Bros.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : The information was given to the Chief Minister at the Writers Building. A memorandum was given by the representatives of the workers Union.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : This relates to some office being closed down ; not to factories.

DR. RANEN SEN : Was it a fact that the head office of Birlas was closed and then there were some disputes in regard to the closure of those offices and then a particular union affiliated to a particular political party entered into an agreement with the Birlas,

creating difficulties for the employees and thus the Birlas were able to take away the offices from Calcutta ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise ?

DR. RANEN SEN : Offices and establishments.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : This relates to the closure of the factories. His question is about the closure of the head office of the company. The Ministry in charge of company affairs may be asked about it.

MR. SPEAKER : His supplementary question is not relevant.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that the closure of the factories is necessarily related to the offices concerned with the running of those factories, may I know if Government is aware that there is a 22—storey building put up by the Birlas in order to run their headquarters from where the factories were conducted, and that building has remained unoccupied and nothing has been done even to take it up for public purposes or for any other purpose which Government thinks fit ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is whether some representatives of unions and associations of workers had recently urged the Centre to secure the reopening of the factories, and so on.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is a closure on account of the administration having gone Phut or whatever happened, and here is a building with the headquarters of the concern which is running all these factories ; they have put up a 22—storey building and nothing has happened ; are the Calcutta people to look at the empty apparition ?

MR. SPEAKER : He gave the reply. That is the only reply you can get.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : You are also interested in Birlas ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : This relates to production which is a very important economic aspect of the country.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नक्सलाइट श्रमिक संगठनों के माध्यम से जो गतिविधियाँ अशान्ति की, क्रान्ति की, ध्वंस की, विध्वंस की चल रही हैं उनका उद्योग पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है और कितने लोग बहा से शिफ्ट होकर दूसरे स्थान पर गये हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not ask just for the sake of asking. It does not arise out of this.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : कारखाने की बात है । कितने कारखाने बन्द हैं और कितने दफ्तर वहा से शिफ्ट हो गये ?

MR. SPEAKER : You did not listen to the reply. He gave the names in the first instance.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : If he is willing to answer...

अध्यक्ष सहोदय : इममे आप ने नक्सलाइट्स को कहा धुसेड़ दिया ? इससे कहा यह बात पैदा होती है ?

Working Results of Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co., Ltd.

*1082. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd., (BBJ) has been showing losses for the last three financial years ;

(b) whether contracts worth nearly Rs. 15 crores are under execution by BBJ at present ;

(c) if so, the reasons for failure to make profits since 1967 ;

(d) whether any complaints of financial mismanagement have been received by Government ; and

(e) whether any enquiry is going to be held into the affairs of the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of orders under execution at present is approximately Rs. 6.10 crores.

(c) Some of the reasons for the Company suffering losses during the last three years are :

- (i) Reduction in value of orders during this period.
- (ii) Due to recession the Company was obliged to accept uneconomic prices to avoid retrenchment ;
- (iii) Inadequate availability of raw materials ;
- (iv) Increased Labour and Staff costs due to Engineering Wage Board Award ;
- (v) Loss of production due to the difficult law and order situation ;

(d) Yes, Sir. A complaint has recently been received.

(e) The complaint is being enquired into.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In view of the fact that two of the companies making up this concern—Braithwaite and Jessop—are practically being run by the Government of India—the management of one has been taken over the other day and that of Jessop was taken over a long time ago—and these two companies together are the major shareholders of BBJ, since the Government has such a direct stake in this concern, how is it that they have only thought about looking into the matter after receiving a complaint recently, as he said ? Am I to take it that prior to receiving the complaint, the Government did not consider it necessary on its own to look into the matter ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY : It is true that the three companies Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop—hold shares in the ratio 40 : 30 : 30. Jessop is a majority company of the Government. The management of Braithwaite has been taken over by the Government under section 18A of the Industrial Development Act very recently. Consequently Government has acquired a controlling interest in the affairs of this company only with regard to its management, but not with regard to its shares. After we got into this, suddenly we knew about these difficulties and we have been trying to sort them out. But the recent complaint is with regard to some other matters, namely, top-heavy expenditure in the company, inefficient administration and lack of coordination. These

are the matters referred to in the complaint which we received sometime in June. Later on, the same complaint was forwarded to us by Shri Jyotirmoy Bose, M. P., on 12th June, 1971. We are looking into these specific complaints after they were received. But that does not mean that we have not been looking into the affairs of the company earlier.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know who was the original complainant and who has been entrusted with the job of conducting the enquiry ? What steps will be taken to see that this firm will not close down suddenly as is happening in many cases in West Bengal ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY : The original complaints was received from the BBJ staff union. We have now called for a report about these specific allegations. As soon as we receive them, we will certainly enquire into them if there is a *prima facie* case. We will see that the company is not closed. But as I said, there are certain difficulties.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said they have orders worth Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY : Yes, but for a company of this nature, Rs. 6 crores is not a very good order position. But the worst difficulties are raw material shortage, particularly steel and also labour disputes and frequent law and order situation. We will do our best to see that the company is not closed.

Use of Security Deposits for setting up Scooter Factory

*1083. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the market price of scooters is in excess of its ex-show-room price ;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate collecting this difference in the form of a security deposit from the allottees of scooters, to be forfeited in case of abuse of allotment and refunded in case of proper use at a time when the value of the scooter equals the sale price through depreciation ; and

(c) whether Government contemplate using this security deposit as capital for establishment of new units for manufacturing scooters ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Government exercise on informal control over the selling prices of scooters and nobody need pay a price higher than the price approved by Government. No specific instance of any manufacturer or dealer charging a price for a new scooter higher than the one approved by Government has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In part of (b) of the question I have asked :

"if so,"

—that is to say, if there is a difference between the ex-showroom and market price—

"whether Government contemplate collecting this difference in the form of a security deposit from the allottees of scooters...."

I suppose it was made abundantly clear in parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question and all of them put together that the price differential was not at the level of the dealers or the manufacturers but it was at the level of the first allottee. Part (b) of the question will make it abundantly clear that if there was any insinuation it was regarding the price that was taken by the allottee. If the hon. Minister agrees to this explanation, may I know whether the subsequent action that I have suggested will be followed? There has been no question at all, the question has never said it, that the blackmarketing or charging of higher price was either by the trader, or the dealer, or the manufacturer. The allottee gets it for a price of Rs. 3,500 and he immediately sells it for Rs. 5,500....

MR. SPEAKER : Is he still continuing the supplementary?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am trying to interpret the question to the hon. Minister. Let him answer it.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have not followed the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have followed him. He has asked about the price difference at the allottee's level and not at the dealer's level.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I hope no further explanation is necessary.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The show-room price in Delhi has been fixed under an informal price regulation arrangement. The ex-show room price for Lambretta is Rs. 3,427; for Vespa Rs. 3,462; for Fantabulus Rs. 3,750; for self-kick starter of the same variety Rs. 4,060; for Rajdoot Rs. 3,516. These are the prices. For other areas the calculation will have to be made according to the distance. With regard to deposit, any person who registers himself has, along with the application for a scooter, to make post office savings deposit of Rs. 250. Then, under clause 8 of the order no man can purchase more than one scooter. This Rs. 250 remains as deposit in the post office, with government more or less.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : May I know whether it has come to the notice of the government or the hon. Minister that there exists a flourishing blackmarket in regard to scooters?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The answer is that no specific instance of any manufacturer or dealer charging a higher price has come to our notice.... (interruptions) Let me answer the question my own way. No specific instance of any manufacturer or dealer charging a price for a new scooter higher than the one approved by Government has come to the notice of Government. That is the question with regard to selling of a new scooter. But I agree that there are cases of blackmarketing. For example, under the law after purchase of the scooter by somebody, he cannot transfer it within a certain period of time. But he can charge a black market price, not have formal registration and hand it over to somebody else. This kind of a thing is going on in view of the shortage in the country. So, there is a black market. I do not deny that.

SHRI AMRITNAHATA : Where does the manufacturers' quota go?

AN HON. MEMBER : In the black market.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that agents, who collect scooters, from the manufacturers, are keeping all the scooters, are not selling them to allottees in proper time and are cheating them by tel-

ing them that the scooters have not yet arrived. Has this come to the notice of Government? In Bangalore these things are happening for a long time. Allottees are not getting the scooters in time even though the scooters are available with the agent. Would Government make an inquiry into this matter and take steps in this connection?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The question was relating to the higher price charged by the dealer and the manufacturer.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : They are asking for higher prices.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The information given to me by the hon. Member is with regard to the agents withholding scooters and not selling them. Certainly, I will take the information from the hon. Member and look into this aspect of the matter.

रेलवे की खान-पान व्यवस्था के विभाग की हानि

*1084. **श्री गेंडा सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के खान-पान व्यवस्था विभाग को वर्ष 1970-71 में कितनी हानि हुई और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) रेलवे के खान-पान विक्रेताओं की सहकारी संस्थाओं को ऐसे ठेके न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Departmental Catering on the Railways did not incur any loss in the year 1970, on the other hand, they earned a profit of Rs. 26.12 lakhs approximately.

(b) When it is proposed to appoint a new catering or vending contractor at a station, allotment of contract to Cooperatives run by railway staff or of vendors or voluntary social organisations, is favourably considered, subject to conditions, namely 1. reasonable rates ;

2. quality of foodstuff; and 3. satisfactory service. Where no such organisation is available capable of rendering satisfactory performance, the vacancy is advertised and filled up by allotment to a suitable contractor.

श्री गेंडा सिंह : जो डिपार्टमेंट के हाथ में केटरिंग है उसमें 26.12 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ है। इसमें तो यह सही है कि तरक्की हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस बात की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान है कि खाने का जो सामान है उसमें भी कुछ तरक्की हो ? मेरी जानकारी में यह आया है कि उसमें तरक्की नहीं हुई है।

सहकारी संस्थाएँ जो आवेदन पत्र देती हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाता है। इस बात को सिद्ध करने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कितने आवेदन पत्र आए थे और उनमें से कितनों पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करके सहकारी संस्थाओं को केटरिंग का काम दिया गया ? संस्था बतलाने की क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Regarding the quality of food I receive several complaints that at various places the service is not satisfactory. In some places the service is satisfactory. We are continuously watching so that improvement may be made. We have taken strict measures. We have decentralised the controlling authority so that the man on the spot can continuously check. This is a question where food preparation is done daily. Sometimes it is not up to standard. I am aware of it. We are continuously trying to improve it.

So far as the second question is concerned, I have not got the figures here of the number of applications received and the number granted because it pertains to all the rail zones all over India. If the hon. Member is particular, I will collect the figures and supply to him.

श्री गेंडा सिंह : यह सूचना है कि सहकारी संस्थाओं के जितने आवेदन पत्र आये, उन पर

सहानुभूति के साथ विचार नहीं हुआ। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में केवल सूचना ही न देकर यह जांच भी करायेंगे कि ये आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृत क्यों नहीं हुए ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Several Members are aware that when they made representation regarding cooperative societies in Punjab and Haryana, I have conceded the request. If my hon. friend has got any particular application in view, I will consider it provided he brings it to my notice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रेलवे कैंटीनों में काफी लाभ हुआ है। लेकिन जो प्राइवेट लोग भोजनालय चला रहे हैं, उनसे रेलवे को उतना फायदा नहीं हुआ है, जितना कि उन प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों को। इन ठेकों के लिए लाखों रुपये की रिजर्वत ली जाती है। बम्बई और दूसरे बड़े बड़े नगरों में यही स्थिति है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह प्रथा चालू करेंगे कि इन भोजनालयों के लाइसेन्स नीलाम किये जायें और सबसे अधिक पैसा देने वालों को ही दिये जायें ? इन भोजनालयों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनका भविष्य बिल्कुल अन्धकारमय है। उनको ठीक तनस्वाहा नहीं मिलती है और न उनकी सर्विस की कोई गारण्टी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उन कर्मचारियों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : On the recommendation of a Committee long time ago, we introduced departmental catering. If I understand him correctly, he wants that departmental catering should be abolished. That is not the intention of the Government. So far as the price and other things are concerned, as and when we received information, we deal with it. Also, there is a vigilance department which makes *suo motu* enquiries. We are doing these things.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि इन दुकानों पर जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, कई साल काम

करने के बाद भी उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। एक ठेकेदार उनको रखता है और जब दूसरा ठेकेदार आता है, तो वह उनको निकाल देता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों की सर्विस पक्की हो, इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The hon. Minister said that the food and servicing also is good, not very bad. But so far as our knowledge goes, while servicing might be good, the quality of food is deteriorating day after day as can be seen the way in which the kitchens in the dining cars are run. In view of this, will the Government consider to serve food in packets as they are serving in Rajdhani Express and in aeroplanes also ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In fact, that is a suggestion which has already been accepted and they are going to implement that suggestion.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I would like to know....

MR. SPEAKER : You should have caught my eye.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Shall I put the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have already started it. It is all right.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Thank you.

As the nation is expecting that the cooperatives should be encouraged, may I know what is being done by the Railways to make special efforts to see that catering is slowly decentralised and given to the cooperative societies ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have already answered that.

Ajoy River Project

* 1087. **SHRI A. K. SAHA :**
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity and urgency to take up the Ajoy River Project Scheme between Burdwan and

Birbhum in order to save the people of the adjoining areas from flood havoc ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the urgency of protective measures in the lower reaches of Ajoy River in West Bengal. The State Government of West Bengal have already taken up remodelling and strengthening of the existing embankments on the river for this purpose from Parucha to Sagira on the right bank and from Nurpur to Jahanabad on the left bank. The possibility of constructing dams on the Ajoy river and its tributaries is under study by Bihar Government.

SHRI A. K. SAHA : In view of the fact that West Bengal Government had long ago given a proposal for the construction of a dam across the Ajoy river, may I know from the hon. Minister what stands in the way of expediting this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : No dam can be constructed in the Bengal territory because there is no proper site available. The only place where dams can be constructed is on the upstream in the Bihar territory. That is why we have asked the Bihar Government to investigate the sites. They have investigated one or two sites and they have been found not suitable from the point of view of submersion and from the point of view of suitability of the rock. They are investigating other sites.

SHRI A. K. SAHA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider to include it in the Fourth Plan ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted already, it is a question of the Bihar Government coming forward with some dam sites. I think, they will do and then only the question of inclusion in the Fourth Plan will arise.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know what recommendations were made by the Man Singh Committee about this project. I want to know why that recommendation has not been taken up as yet.

DR. K. L. RAO : The Man Singh Committee recommended strengthening of the embankments and the construction of the reservoir higher-up. That is a general recommendation. As I said earlier, it is a question of the Bihar Government and they have got to look into the possibility of finding a suitable dam site. We cannot force them to agree to the Committee's recommendation which is outside their territory altogether.

भारतीय रेलवे के लाइसेंस प्राप्त कुलियों से ली जाने वाली लाइसेन्स फीस

*1088. श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे पर काम करने वाले लाइसेंस प्राप्त कुलियों से लाइसेंस फीस के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि वसूल की जाती है ;

(ख) उक्त धनराशि किस प्रकार खर्च की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त धनराशि से लाइसेंस प्राप्त कुलियों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की कोई व्यवस्था है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो वे सुविधायें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The total amount of licence fee realised from licensed porters working on Indian Railways during the financial year ending 31-3-1971 was Rs. 9,35,738.55 p ;

(b) The above sum is entirely spent on the cost of uniforms supplied to porters and supervision ;

(c) No Sir ;

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : May I know how much amount out of this entire amount has been spent on uniforms ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I understand Rs. 3.57 lakhs approx. has been spent on uniforms.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : What about the residual amount ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The residual amount is spent on establishment charges and what is called the supervision charges.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Nothing out of the residual amount has been spent on the welfare or the improvement of the amenities of the licensed porters ? The amount has been spent on the railway employees who supervise the work of the licensed porters. May I take it that way ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question he has asked.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : In view of the fact that these porters belong to the lowest strata of society and specially the lower echelons of the services in the railways, do Government propose to spend this amount on the amenities, such as, health services and other things, of these licensed porters ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already given the reply.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : He has given only the factual reply. I want to know whether they have any such proposal under consideration.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This is a suggestion the hon. Member is making and I will examine it.

सीमेंट कारखानों के लिये रेल के बन्द माल-डिब्बों की कमी

* 1089. श्री महादीपक सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल के बन्द माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण वर्ष 1970 की वर्षा ऋतु में सीमेंट स्टाकिस्ट सीमेंट कारखानों से सीमेंट नहीं उठा सके;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप मकानों के निर्माण कार्य में रुकावट आ गयी थी; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस वर्ष बन्द माल डिब्बों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The loading of cement during the rainy season of 1970 was much better when compared to the earlier months as well as corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The Ministry of Railways is not informed of the position.

(c) All Railways are advised to intensify repairs required to make covered wagons watertight to make them suitable for loading during monsoon and meet the demand from different cement plants to maximum extent.

श्री महादीपक सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी सीमेंट फैक्ट्रीज है, उनकी मागो के अनुसार उनको डिब्बे मिल सके या नहीं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने अपने प्रशानन को जो आदेश दिया है, उमका कहाँ तक पालन हुआ, किन किन कारखानों को लाभ पहुंचा है, इसके आकड़े भी बताइये ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Obviously, all the cement factories have not been able to get all the wagons they have asked for. But, there has been considerable improvement from year to year in allotting wagons and in the transportation of cement. For example, in 1968-69, we were able to transport 9.4 million tonnes the next year it rose to 10.7 million tonnes and this year (1970-71) it has gone upto 11.1 millions. So, there is progressive improvement in the allotment and transportation and much more has to be done. I am aware of it. The other day, the All India Cement Manufacturers' Association's representatives met me and had a discussion with me and I am trying my very best to see that cement transportation takes place to the maximum extent possible.

श्री महादीपक सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस प्रयत्न का जो उत्तर मिला, वह कहाँ तक सन्तोषजनक है ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The manufacturers' representatives met me and I am trying to help them. Whether the response is good or bad, it cannot be stated as a matter of fact. But I am trying to help them.

हावड़ा-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन के विद्युतीकरण में विलम्ब

*1091 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हावड़ा-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य किस तिथि को प्रारम्भ किया गया था और यह किस तिथि तक पूरा होना था,

(ख) इसके पूरा होने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा यह किस समय तक पूरा हो जायेगा, और

(ग) इस लइन के पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण से क्या-क्या लाभ होंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Electrification of Howrah-Burdwan section, which forms part of the Howrah-Delhi Route, was started in 1954

(b) There has been no delay. The Electrification of Howrah-Delhi Route is expected to be completed by 1975-76

(c) With the completion of Electrification of Howrah-Delhi Route, it would be possible to operate Train services on the route without a change of Traction with resultant economy and efficiency.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी . अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा ही सवाल मार्च, 1970 में राज्य सभा में पूछा गया था, जिसके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि कानपुर टूण्डला 1971-72 तक पूरा हो जायगा, लेकिन टूण्डला के आगे दिल्ली तक के बारे में इकानामिक स्टडी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद फारन-एक्सचेंज और अवेलेबिल रिसोर्सेज को ध्यान में रख कर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस को पूरा करने

की कोशिश की जायगी। लेकिन अब जो उत्तर दिया गया है उसमें हम बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है, इसमें मैं समझना हूँ कि या तो इकानामिक स्टडी हुई ही नहीं है यदि हुई है तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त रिसोर्सेज और फारन-एक्सचेंज हैं, इसी कारण कहा गया है कि 1975-76 तक यह पूरा हो जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब 1954 में यह योजना शुरू की गई थी, क्या उसको पूरा करने के लिये उस समय कोई तिथि निश्चित की गई थी, यदि की गई थी, तो इसमें देर क्यों हुई ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Studies have been made as the hon. Member suggested. But, the real point is that we should finish within the targeted time. May be there may be some readjustment of the schedule of time. But I am very particular that this target stated is adhered to strictly and if there is any delay, the responsibility will be fixed on the concerned officer.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी . मंत्र सवाल के आखिरी भाग के जवाब में कहा गया है कि 75-76 तक जब यह पूरा हो जायगा और यहाँ पर अलग ट्रैक्शन हा जायगा, तब ही लाभ का पता लग सकेगा। आजकल कानपुर में इलैक्ट्रिक के लिये अलग लोको-शैड है, स्टीम इन्जिन के लिये अलग है, जिसकी वजह में ज्यादा खर्च उठाना पड़ता है। इसलिये इसको प्राथमिकता देकर जल्द से जल्द पूरा करना ज्यादा हितकर नहीं है क्या ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA The hon. Member has made a suggestion that this disparity should be removed. I will make a note of it and do the necessary thing.

गांधी सागर बांध की ऊँचाई बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

*1093 डा० लक्ष्मोनारायण पांडे : क्या सिखाई और बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या चम्बल कन्वेल बोर्ड, मध्य

प्रदेश में गांधी सागर बांध की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने का विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त उद्देश्य के लिये लगभग एक सौ गांव का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है और उस सम्बन्ध में किये गये सर्वेक्षण का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). गांधी सागर बांध की ऊंचाई को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जो अनुसंधान कार्य प्रश्न में उल्लिखित हैं वे बाढ़ों की पूर्व सूचना देने के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने के बारे में हैं, और जलाशय के नियमन में सहायता देने के लिये हैं ताकि अभिकल्पित मूल्य के अन्तर्गत अधिकतम स्तर सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि स्तर ऊंचा करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है बल्कि अभिकल्पित मूल्य के अन्तर्गत अधिकतम स्तर सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रयत्न किया गया है। क्या इसका सीधा अर्थ यह नहीं है कि वे फिर से विचार करके स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की दिशा में सोच रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ-क्या उनका ऐसा कोई विचार ही नहीं है या फिर ऐसा कहें कि विचार रखते हैं, उसी हेतु सर्वेक्षण भी कराया है। अथवा यदि आपने बाढ़ों की पूर्व सूचना हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : There is no question of raising the height of the dam. This river, Chambal, is very erratic and there is some good amount of water in some year and it has got very little water in some years. Gandhi Sagar is a very good dam in the country and we want to see that a good storage

is built up every year so that it can be useful when there is least rainfall. We have got to have some flood forecasting system to regulate the storage. For this we have carried out some survey. Once the project is completed, we cannot raise the height of the dam. It is not possible to do it.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : बाढ़ नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत जिन गांवों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, क्या ऐसे कुछ गांव पाए हैं, जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं ? क्या उनको वहां से हटाने की कोई योजना है ? अथवा कुछ गांवों की सुरक्षा की दिशा में कुछ विचार किया गया है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Some data is being collected with reference to two objects. One is to organise a very good forecasting system. If there is good rainfall we can calculate how much water is coming and if the reservoir is full we can open the gates before the water comes in. Secondly, we want to ensure that when the reservoir is at full level there is no damage to the villages. There is no question of raising the dam, because it is not possible.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : गांधी सागर डैम में अक्सर पानी की कमी हो जाती है, जिसके कारण बिजली के उत्पादन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके कारणों की कोई जांच की गई है ? यदि की गई है, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये आप क्या उपाय सोच रहे हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have submitted already, the Chambal river is very erratic. Sometimes it carries per year as low as 2 million acre-feet of water, and sometimes it carries as much as 6 million acre-feet of water. Thus, in some years it carries a very small quantity of water and in some years it carries a large amount of water. Our objective in having flood forecasting and in taking other measures is to see that we lock up every drop of water that the river carries in the good years so that it will be useful in the other years. A storage dam has been constructed much larger than the average yield of the river.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि गांधी सागर बांध का सर्वेक्षण कराने की योजना सरकार की है और इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि इसको देश का अच्छे से अच्छा बांध बनाया जाये तो इसमें पानी का अधिक स्टोर किया जा सके, अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई की जा सके और आस पास के जो प्रान्त है जो बिजली लेते हैं उनको अधिक बिजली मिल सके, अधिक पानी मिल सके, इसके लिये क्या सरकार के पास कोई निश्चित योजना है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : A number of dams have been constructed on the Chambal river, and every drop of water that falls in this area is being utilised. There is no other river in that area which is one of the scarcity areas. There is no other river in the vicinity and Chambal is the only river in that area. The Chambal itself has been planned completely and three dams have been constructed and have been nearly completed, and there is a barrage and and so on. There is nothing more that can be done on that river.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को दिया गया ऋण

*1094. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रों यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को अब तक कुल कितना ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में उक्त संस्थान को कितना ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) उक्त संस्थान को पहले से दिये गये ऋण पर ब्याज किस दर से लिया गया और 1971-72 में दिये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित ऋण पर ब्याज किस दर से लिया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (म). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

(क) 1939-40 से अब तक दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई ऋण की कुल रकम रु० 69.14 करोड़ है ।

(ख) अ.शा है कि 1972-72 के दौरान दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को ऋण के रूप में रु० 6.95 करोड़ की रकम दी जाएगी । इसमें से 1 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण पहले ही दिया जा चुका है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार पहले दिये जा चुके ऋणों पर लगाये जाने वाले ब्याज की दरों का समय समय पर निर्धारण करती रही और ये दरें प्रति वर्ष शुद्ध 3½ प्रतिशत से 6 प्रतिशत के बीच घटती बढ़ती रही । वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान दिये गये ऋणों के ब्याज की दर प्रतिवर्ष शुद्ध 6 प्रतिशत है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि डम साल 6 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण उन्हें दिया जायेगा तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी मांग किन्नी राशि की थी और जो ऋण मांगा उसमें किन किन मदों पर खर्च करने वाले हैं उसकी कोई सूची दी थी ? यदि हां, तो वह सूची क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The Fourth Plan provision for the Delhi city is about Rs. 42 crores. Out of that Rs. 2½ crores have been allotted for the NDMC and the balance of Rs. 39½ crores is for the DESU. From year to year, the money will be given according to the requirements. This year it is about Rs. 6.95 crores. The first instalment is

being released and that is for the purpose of maintaining their transmission systems and the generators.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह पूछा था कि कितना उन्होंने मांगा था और कितना आपने दिया है—पहले इस प्रश्न का उत्तर आ जाये तो मैं दूसरा प्रश्न करूँ।

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have submitted, the total amount is fixed for five years and it is about Rs. 42 crores, out of which Rs. 39½ crores is for the DESU. It will be spread over five years. It is likely that in the course of discussions they may have asked for some thing more, but I am not aware of that. The Planning Commission has fixed the amount for this year at Rs. 6.95 crores. That is more or less adequate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने इस वकनव्य मे बताया है कि हमने जो पहले लोन दिया था उस पर साढे तीन प्रतिशत से लेकर 6 प्रतिशत तक का ब्याज लिया है और अब 6 प्रतिशत का ब्याज निश्चित किया है तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ब्याज की दर बढ़ाई गई है उसका क्या कारण है और पहले की दरों पर आप लोन क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The rates of interest vary from time to time. In this particular case, the loans are given at the rate of 8½ per cent interest, and for ready payment, a rebate of 2½ percent is allowed and that is how 6 percent comes in. If the DESU does not pay in time, they have got to pay much higher rates of interest.

श्री एच० के० एल० जगत : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोन दिया गया है उसकी वापसी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को डेसू सेट्यूल के मुताबिक कर रही है या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As regards the recovery of these loans, these loans are repayable in 15 years. In the first year only the interest is payable and the DESU has been making payments.

Creation of a Zonal or Divisional Headquarters for Southern Railway at Bangalore

*1095. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received by his Ministry regarding the creation of a Zonal or Divisional Headquarters of the Southern Railway in Bangalore keeping in view the industrial importance of the city ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No representation of creating the Zonal Headquarters of the Southern Railway at Bangalore has been received.

However, suggestions for setting up an additional divisional headquarters of the Southern Railway at Bangalore have been received.

(b) The creation of an additional divisional headquarters at Bangalore, besides the one at Mysore is not considered justifiable.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Is there any proposal to convert from metre gauge to broad gauge the lines from Bangalore to Miraj and Bangalore to Guntakal and to introduce electrification from Madras to Bangalore, in view of the industrial importance of Bangalore ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The question does not arise out of the original question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : In view of the industrial importance of Bangalore, it becomes relevant.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Though the two hon. members are trying to help me because that is my constituency, still I have to adhere strictly to the original question. The point he is making does not come within that question.

Expansion of Kerala Ceramics Limited Kundera

*1096. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has

proposed to the Centre to sanction renewal of collaboration of Kerala Ceramics Limited, Kundara with Japan Ceramic Engineering Company Limited, Tokyo ;

(b) whether the State Government has also proposed various expansion schemes for the Kerala Ceramics Limited ;

(c) if so, the main features of the schemes , and

(d) the decision of the Centre in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Kerala Government had requested the Central Government in March 1971 to grant sanction for a revised scheme for the manufacture of ceramic transfer pictures by the Kerala Ceramics Ltd., Kundara in collaboration with M/s. Japan Ceramic Engineering Co. Ltd., Tokyo. Kerala Government had also recommended in October, 1970 the application for industrial licence of the Kerala Ceramics Ltd. for effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of Chinaware and pottery and for the manufacture of L. T. Insulators

(c) and (d). The revised scheme for collaboration for the manufacture of 1.35 lakhs sheets of Ceramic Transfer Pictures per annum was approved with some modifications on 17.5.71.

A letter of intent has been granted to the Kerala Ceramics Ltd. on 10.6.71 for effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of Chinaware and Pottery for an annual capacity of 1,440 tonnes (after expansion) and for the manufacture of L.T. Insulators for an annual capacity of 120 tonnes on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery. This substantial expansion proposal involves import of capital goods valued at Rs. 30.23 lakhs and foreign collaboration but no import of raw materials is involved. The party has agreed to export 30% of the production.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It is mentioned in the statement that the scheme of collaboration proposed by the Kerala Government had been approved with some modifications. What are the modifications made by the Centre ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : The modifications are reduction in the fees to the foreign collaborator for technical know how from Rs. 2,26,500 (Tax Free) proposed by Kerala Government to Rs. 1,51,500 (Taxable).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Is it a fact that the scheme proposed by the Kerala Government was drastically changed? If so, what are the reasons therefor ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Because it was not possible for them to implement the previous scheme. There was some difference of opinion between the foreign collaborator and the Kerala Ceramics. Therefore, on their request they had to change it from time to time. Ultimately, this is the position.

Production in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited at Hardwar, Tiruchirappalli and Hyderabad

*1098. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether production at the units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited at Hardwar, Tiruchirappalli and Hyderabad had gone up last year ;

(b) if so, how the figures compare with those of 1969 ;

(c) the value of production in each unit in 1969 and 1970 ; and

(d) the profit loss sustained in these years in each unit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Production at the units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited at Hardwar and Tiruchirappalli has gone up during the last year ; at

Hyderabad unit it has gone down. For the company, as a whole, the production has gone up during the last year. Figures of production unit-wise are given below :—

| | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|---------------|----------------|----------|
| | 1969-70 | 1970-71* |
| Tiruchi | 2111 | 2652 |
| Hyderabad | 1459 | 1254 |
| Hardwar | 944 | 1079 |
| Company Total | 4514 | 4985 |

Profit/loss position is as given below :

| | (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|-----|--|
| | 1969-70 | 1970-71* | | |
| Tiruchi (+) | 502 | (+) | 556 | |
| Hyderabad (—) | 324 | (—) | 106 | |
| Hardwar (—) | 328 | (—) | 426 | |
| Company Total (—) | 150 | (+) | 24 | |

*Figures For 1970-71 are provisional as the accounts are yet to be finalised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that one reason why the workers are not able to give of their test in these units whether in Hyderabad, Hardwar, Trichuripalli or Bhopal, is that there are no uniform service conditions in these units? As this is affecting production, will Government see to it that the service conditions of workers in all these units are put on a uniform basis?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I do not agree that uniformity of service conditions have something to do with the production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are the teething troubles experienced at Hardwar over? If not, what positive steps have been taken to see that they are identified and removed so that production is improved?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The Hardwar unit is actually in the process of construction: It is not near the period by which it will reach the break-even point. Even then, I can say that although it made a loss of Rs. 328 lakhs in 1969-70 and the loss went up to Rs. 426 lakhs in 1970-71..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not asking about the production of losses, but production of something else.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the teething trouble over now or not?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : Yes, there is teething trouble because no orders were forthcoming till recently. Now we have received orders and it is going into production, and we think we will be able to do better in future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Teething trouble does not necessarily mean the dawn of wisdom.

MR. SPEAKER : When I was the Chairman, the trouble was still there.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्गुली : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो नोट तैयार करके एम पीज को भेजा है उसमें उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया है कि भारत हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स हरिद्वार और भोपाल ने हमें यमुना हाईडल प्रोजेक्ट और राम गंगा प्रोजेक्ट के लिये जनरेटर समय पर सप्लाई नहीं किये जिसकी वजह से हमारा काम अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है और बिजली का उत्पादन शुरू नहीं हो पा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि हमको आर्डर्स नहीं मिले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों बातों में से कौन सी बात सही है?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : My statement that the Hardwar plant did not receive adequate orders is correct. I do not know what notes have been given to hon. Members of Parliament by the Government of U. P. If that is brought to my notice, I will certainly examine the question and see whether my information is correct or the statement made by the U. P. Government is correct. If there is any incongruity between the two, I shall certainly try to reconcile it.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : From the statement I find that though production has gone down in the Hyderabad unit, the loss has also gone down, I want to know how it is possible.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : It is because of better working.

SHRI K. K. RAMI REDDY : In the Hyderabad unit production has gone down and in the Hardwar unit production has gone

up, but the loss has also gone down in Hyderabad and gone up in Hardwar. Does it mean that the more we produce, the higher is the loss?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : It is not necessarily so. As I said, the Hardwar plant has not completed its gestation period. The Hyderabad plant is expected to break even in 1971-72 and the Hardwar plant in 1975-76.

Canal from Patna to Tamilnadu to Link Ganga and Cauvery

*1099. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to invite U. N. experts to examine the details of the project for constructing 2000-mile long grand feeder canal from Patna to Tamil Nadu linking Ganga and Cauvery and also to make an on-the-spot study ;

(b) whether his Ministry had made any feasibility study of the project before taking the above decision ;

(c) the nature of the new irrigation potential that will be generated and the cost involved thereon ; and

(d) when the U. N. experts are likely to commence their work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). Preliminary studies indicate that monsoon water in the Ganga near Patna can be transferred to other areas in the country where there is great demand for additional irrigation by a combination of pumped and gravity canals making use of natural water courses and existing or proposed reservoirs, wherever practicable. Such an integrated National Water Grid will also provide advantages for augmenting supply of drinking water and improvement of navigational facilities. Before making detailed investigations for determining the feasibility of the Project, the

Government of India have decided to avail of the advice of U. N. Experts. The request of the Government of India has been registered with U. N. and it is expected that the experts will commence their work in about 3-4 months' time.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I should congratulate the hon. Minister for this very ambitious scheme that he is envisaging to take up. In the background of this I should like to know whether a preliminary survey had been made by the Government in this matter and if so what is the total outlay that is expected to be spent on this project and in how many years this scheme will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. J. RAO) : We have made preliminary studies from the maps only. Before we undertake detailed survey on the field actually, which will take about 9-10 years, we want to consult the United Nations. We have requested them to send a team of four experts and we expect they would arrive in about 3-4 months from now. After their preliminary inspection and advice, we shall take up more detailed investigations.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The hon. Minister says that the U. N. experts are coming. Unless a preliminary assessment and survey has been made, how can this be done? If this whole thing goes through what will be the total cost according to their preliminary estimates? In how many years do they expect this to be completed? The 100 mile long Rajasthan canal has not been completed in ten years. This is 2000 miles long. How much time will it take and what is the total outlay?

DR. K. L. RAO : I submitted already that we have preliminary studies from maps only. If I give some information to the hon. Member based purely on paper studies, I am afraid it will not be useful. If I say that it will cost about a thousand crores, the hon. Member may feel panic. When we make some detailed investigations, it may be possible for us to reduce the length of the canal ; the actual field survey will show whether the length of the canal will be smaller or more. The height to which water is to be pumped might be much less. We should not rush with costs estimates before detailed surveys. We should have a

fairly detailed report. I do not want to give the estimate of costs on the basis of map studies only. We are requesting the United Nations to give us general advice on the project on such information as we are going to give them and also to give their idea whether the project is worth investigating in detail and so on.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Has he consulted the different States in this matter to avoid inter-state disputes later on ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are about seven States involved and as far as I know the Chief Minister of various States have welcomed the idea ; they are anxious to contribute some money towards the investigation of the project. I do not think that anybody will object to this.

श्री विद्युति मिश्र : जब 2,000 मील लम्बी कैनल गंगा से निकाली जाने वाली है, पटना होकर कलकत्ता से इलाहाबाद तक नैवी-गेशन होने वाला है और सारा सामान स्टीमर से आने वाला है तब क्या सरकार ने यह पना लगाया है कि जब गंगा का पानी सूखने लगेगा तब कैसे नैवीगेशन होगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Hon. Member referred to Bihar. The main problem of Bihar is more water, not less water. What we are trying to do is to take water at the time of maximum floods, only during three or four months and pump that water and store it up all along in the plateau. It is not a question of taking water during the dry season of 7 or 8 months of the year. It is only during three or four months or may be two or three months when the river carries flood waters. Then only we shall tap it, not at other times. There is no question of the hon. Member from Bihar being anxious. He has got too much water there.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Under the scheme of linking Ganga with Cauvery, will the surplus waters of perennial rivers like Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna, etc. which are in between, be taken into consideration ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It all depends on the amount of water available. Especially in the summer months, peninsular river carry little water. This happens due to erratic rainfall also and that is why we have got to have these link canals all the way from the Ganga. Ganga

is the only river which has got surplus water so that we can use it.

As far as this project is concerned, these canals will cross all these various rivers on the way over the plateau and plains of India. Whenever we find there is deficiency in a particular river, say, Narmada or a river like Mahanadi or Krishna,—if there is deficiency in that particular river, in that particular area, water will be fed. That is the idea. It is like a tap.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shifting of South Eastern Railway Headquarters Office and Railway Service Commission to Orissa

*1085. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :**
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the headquarters of the South Eastern Railway and the office of the Railway Service Commission to Orissa as recently urged by the Chief Minister of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of shifting these offices has to be examined ?

Fulfilment of Plan Targets

*1086. **SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what proportion of the total Fourth Plan Central outlay will remain to be spent during the last two years of the Plan ; and

(b) whether any special steps are contemplated for the fulfilment of the Plan targets ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Out of a total outlay of Rs. 1275 crores in the Railway Sector during the Fourth Plan period, a sum of around Rs. 560 crores will remain to be spent during the last two years of the Plan.

(b) A 'Task Force' has been set up on the Railways to keep a continuous watch on the pace of expenditure and physical progress of Plan projects.

Participation of State Governments in the Scheme of Central Agency set up for conducting cases before Supreme Court

* 1090. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO** : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Governments in India are participating in the scheme of Central Agency set up for conducting civil and criminal cases before the Supreme Court of India :

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of cases that came up before the Supreme Court of India involving the Union of India and the various State Governments, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir. Only the following State Governments are participating in the Scheme :

1. Punjab
2. Haryana
3. Bihar (some criminal matters only)
4. Jammu and Kashmir
5. Maharashtra
6. Gujarat
7. Himachal Pradesh

(b) It is not obligatory for any State Government to join the scheme. They are all however aware of the Central Agency Scheme. The non-participating States have chosen to make their own arrangement by appointing private advocates in the Supreme Court to represent them in their cases before the Supreme Court.

(c) The data will have to be collected and compiled from the date of the constitution of the Supreme Court upto-date and hence it is not possible to give the information.

Conversion of Ferozpur-Ludhiana Branch Line into main line

* 1092. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert Ferozpur-Ludhiana branch line into a main line so that Mail trains between Ferozpur and Delhi could be run on this line connecting the branch line stations ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no operational or Traffic justification.

Collection of Terminal Tax by Railway Administration in Delhi

* 1097. **SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway authorities have agreed to collect Terminal Tax on behalf of the Delhi Municipal Corporation at New Delhi, Delhi and Shahadara Railway Station ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the amount of Commission to be charged for this ; and

(d) whether the Railways are collecting Terminal Tax on a similar basis in any other part of the country and if so, the names of places and the amount of commission earned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) Railways are collecting Terminal Tax on behalf of the local bodies at certain stations.

Particulars, as have been collected so far, regarding the names of stations and the amount of commission earned, are given in a statement placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-648/71]

Demand for more Holiday Homes for Railway Employees

*1100. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge demand for "Holiday Homes" belonging to the Railways during summer rush ;

(b) whether the demands of a larger number of applicant are not met due to shortage of "Holiday Homes" ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase "Holiday Homes" on each Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HUNUMANTHAIYA) . (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-649/71]

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और आसाम में बाढ़ की चेतावनी देने वाले केन्द्रों की निष्क्रियता

*1101. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1971 के दूसरे सप्ताह में बिहार में गंगा, गण्डक, बागमती तथा भूतली-

बालान नदियों में और आसाम और उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ अन्य नदियों में अकस्मात बाढ़ के समय क्या बाढ़ की पूर्व चेतावनी देने वाले केन्द्र बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय रहे और लोगों को बाढ़ की पूर्व सूचना नहीं दी जा सकी, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप जानमाल की भारी हानि हुई ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने, इन बाढ़ चेतावनी केन्द्रों के बहुधा निष्क्रिय रहने और जनता को इनके लाभ में वंचित रखे जाने के कारणों का पता लगाया है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या उपनारात्मक कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अधीन बाढ़ पूर्व सूचना केन्द्र देश में कुछ नदियों पर असुरक्षित क्षेत्रों के लिये बाढ़ की पूर्व सूचनाएँ देने के लिये स्थापित किये गये हैं। जब भी नदियों में पानी चेतावनी स्तर के एक मीटर के अन्दर चढ़ जाता है ये पूर्व सूचनाएँ राज्यों के अधिकारियों को भेजी जाती हैं। इन पूर्व सूचनाओं को लोगों तक पहुँचाने के लिये राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी हैं। असम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा नदियों पर उन स्थानों पर बाढ़ पूर्व सूचना केन्द्र नीचे दिये जाते हैं जिनके लिये पूर्व सूचनाएँ जारी करने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं :

| राज्य का नाम | केन्द्र स्थल | नियंत्रण वक्ष स्थल | ये नदियाँ जिनके लिये पूर्व-सूचना प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं |
|--------------|--------------|---|--|
| असम | गोहाटी | डिब्रुगढ़, जोरहाट नलबारी, बारपेटा, रोड, ग्वालपाड़ा, सिलचर | (1) डिब्रुगढ़, नियामती, गोहाटी और ग्वालपाड़ा में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी (2) नलबारी पर पागलडिया |
| बिहार | पटना | मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, मुंगेर, बीरपुर | (1) बक्सर, पटना, हातीबा, मुंगेर, और भागलपुर में गंगा (2) सँझरपुर में कमला बालान (3) धनपतिया, मुजफ्फरपुर और समस्तीपुर में बूढ़ी गंडक (4) विवेपी में गंडक |

| राज्य का नाम | केन्द्र स्थल | नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थल | वे नदियां जिनके लिये पूर्व-सूचना प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--|
| उत्तर प्रदेश | लखनऊ | इलाह बाद, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर | (1) वाराणसी में गंगा (2) एल्गिन ब्रिज, अयोध्या और तुर्तीपार में घाघरा (3) बर्डसघाट में राप्ती (4) लखनऊ में गोमती |

बाढ़ पूर्व सूचना केन्द्रों ने, राज्य अधिकारियों को, जून के दूसरे सप्ताह के दौरान उपयुक्त नदियों के सम्बन्ध में यथावश्यक पूर्व सूचनाएं जारी की। असम और बिहार में जून के दूसरे सप्ताह के दौरान कोई भी भारी बाढ़ें नहीं आईं जिनसे काफी जानी व माली नुकसान हुआ हो। उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल चमोली और पिथौरागढ़ के पहाड़ी इलाकों में ही जानी व माली नुकसान हुआ जहां जून के दूसरे सप्ताह में बाढ़ों और भूस्खलनों से आठ आदमी मर गये और 11 लाख रुपये का कुल नुकसान हुआ।

(ग) और (घ). बाढ़-सूचना केन्द्रों का कार्य काफी संतोषजनक रहा है और ये राज्य अधिकारियों को, जहां भी आवश्यक हुआ सहायता और बचाव के लिये सामयिक कार्य-वाही करने में बहुत लाभदायक रही हैं। चेतावनी की अवधि और पूर्व सूचनाओं की यथार्थता में वृद्धि लाने के लिये आंकड़ों के एकत्रण और संचार प्रणाली में प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर, और सुधार लाए जा रहे हैं।

Wagons Diverted to carry food Supplies for Bangla Desh Evacuees

*1102. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway wagons diverted to carry food supplies to the Bangla Desh evacuees ;

(b) the Zones from which they are diverted and for what duration ; and

(c) the steps taken to made good the deficiency in the concerned Zones ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) No separate statistics of movement of foodgrains on account of East Bengal evacuees are maintained as no separate demand for movement on account of such evacuees alone are placed. During the period 1st April to 30th June 1971, 25, 112 broad gauge and 6390 metre gauge wagons were loaded with sponsored foodgrains to West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, where there has been heavy influx of evacuees.

(b) and (c). All General Service wagons of Indian Railways are pooled over all the Zones for transport of goods according to demand. It is not, therefore, possible to assess the extent or duration of diversion of wagons for movement of foodgrains for East Bengal evacuees. Statistics about the movement for the evacuees alone is not maintained.

Increase in price of Baby Food

*1103. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 4 per cent rise in the price of baby foods has been allowed by Government ;

(b) whether to keep down the cost of production, Government had supplied the food manufacturers with skimmed milk powder ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing 4 per cent rise in the price of baby foods ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reasons are :

- (1) Increased cost of wet milk.
- (2) Increased cost of imported skimmed milk powder.
- (3) Increased cost of processing and of other materials.

Withholding of Sanction for Irrigation Schemes in Maharashtra

*1104. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of irrigation schemes of Maharashtra, sanction to which is withheld by the Central Government on the ground that the report of the Commission appointed to adjudicate upon the river water dispute in respect of Krishna and Godavari Rivers is not still out ;

(b) whether the Commission have given any stay order in this respect , and

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has protested against the withholding of the sanction to its schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Water disputes on the Krishna between Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore , and the water disputes on the Godavari between Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, have been referred for adjudication to the Tribunals constituted on the 19th April, 1969 under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

The schemes of Maharashtra in the Krishna and Godavari basins, which have been received in the Central Water and Power Commission for examination are indicated in statement. The Government of India in consultation with Planning Commission have not considered it advisable to consider the clearance of these projects when the water dispute regarding the Krishna and Godavari rivers and their valleys is under adjudication by the Tribunals. The question of sanction of new Projects was not referred to the Tribunals.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

| Major Schemes | | Medium Schemes. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Krishna Basin</i> | | |
| 1. Hiranya-keshi | (West ward diversion) | 1. Khandala |
| 2. Kasari | do | 2. Pangaon (Hinghi) |
| 3. Dudhganga | | 3. Nazare |
| 4. Chaskaman | | |
| <i>Godavari Basin</i> | | |
| 1. Upper Wardha | | 1. Dasarwadi |
| 2. Upper Penganga | | 2. Bhojapur |
| 3. Lendi | | 3. Dengargaon |
| 4. Pench Irrigation | | 4. Karpara |
| 5. Lower Penganga (Irrigation component of Sahasrakund Project) | | 5. Kalyangirja |
| 6. Upper Pravara. | | 6. Dhamna |
| 7. Lower Duhna | | 7. Chargaon |
| | | 8. Takh |
| | | 9. Giroli |
| | | 10. Chulband |
| | | 11. Parditakmore |
| | | 12. Panchadara |
| | | 13. Karadkhed |
| | | 14. Tiru |
| | | 15. Amalnalla |
| | | 16. Pangaon (Chatsil) |
| | | 17. Masoli |
| | | 18. Tawarja. |
| | | 19. Chandrabhaga |
| | | 20. Bodhegaon. |

Classification of Industries

*1105. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government have removed the discrimination in the matter of non-priority classification of industries, which serve as ancillary or feeder to a priority industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : While the procedure of licensing, as between the 59 priority industries and other industries (designated as non-priority industries) has not been changed, the entitlements of non-priority industries are enhanced so as to enable them to produce upto their full capacity, or upto 125 per cent of licensed capacity, wherever deemed appropriate.

Issue of Licence for Production of Wire Enamels

*1106. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of manufacturers who have been licensed to produce Wire Enamels ;

(b) the number of manufacturers who produce Wire Enamels for captive consumption and the numbers of those who are producing for sale ;

(c) whether Government have refused licence to any of the applicants for the manufacture of Wire Enamels and if so, the reasons therefor ; and the names of the applicants ;

(d) the total licensed capacity and the actual production during the year 1969-70 ; and

(e) whether Government have explored the potentiality of Wire Enamels and if so, whether the licensed capacity has been fixed accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b).

1. M/s. Dr. Beck and Company (India) Limited, Poona.
2. M/s. Enamelled Wires Private Limited, Bombay.
3. M/s. Gangappa Cables Limited, Hyderabad.
4. M/s. Hindustan Transmission Products, Bombay.
5. M/s. Ajit Industries, Bombay.
6. M/s. Bharat Insulation Company, Bombay.
7. M/s. Devidayal Cable Industries Limited, Bombay.
8. M/s. Shakti Insulated Wires Private Limited, Bombay.
9. M/s. Electrical Industries Corporation, Bombay.

Of the above, only M/s. Dr. Beck & Company (India) Ltd., Poona produce wire enamels both for sale to the consumers in the country and for export to foreign countries. The remaining 8 parties produce wire enamel for their captive consumption only.

(c) Yes, Sir. Two applications, one each from M/s. Asian Paints (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay for the manufacture of Wire enamels (as a new article), and M/s. Bharat Insulation Co., Bombay for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of wire enamels were received during 1969 and 1970. The application of M/s. Asian Paints was rejected in August, 1970 as adequate capacity had already been licensed/approved to meet country requirements for this item. The reason for the rejection of the application of M/s. Bharat Insulation Company, in May, 1971 is that the industrial licence already issued to them in 1969 for this item has not yet been fully implemented by them.

(d) Total licensed capacity is 6,245 tonnes per annum. Besides this, a 'letter of intent' has also been issued to a party for a capacity of 80 tonnes per annum for captive consumption only. The production of M/s. Dr. Beck & Co. (India) Ltd., Poona for wire enamels during 1969 and 1970 have been of the order of 2740 tonnes and 3636 tonnes respectively. Separate records of the actual production of wire enamels for captive consumption are not kept.

(e) Yes, Sir, capacity has been licensed keeping in view the requirements for this item.

Siltation in Hirakud Reservoir, Orissa

*1107. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the actual rate of siltation in the Hirakud reservoir in Orissa assessed by any latest survey ;

(b) whether the life-time of the Hirakud reservoir has been reduced as a result of this siltation ;

(c) if so, to what extent ; and

(d) whether Government propose to adopt any silt-curing method to prevent this ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). The average annual rate of silting has been estimated from observation as 30 million cubic metres (25000 acre feet) against 20 million cubic

metres (16700 acres feet) assessed in the project report. A reliable estimate of the life of the Hirakud Reservoir as a result of siltation is possible when the silt settlement surveys, which, at present, are in preliminary stages are completed. Soil conservation measures have been taken in the catchment of the Hirakud dam to reduce the inflow of silt. It is also expected that the large number of sluices provided in the dam will assist in evacuating an appreciable part of the silt coming into the reservoir.

Demand for Increase in Price of Cement

*1108. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the representatives of the Cement Industry recently to increase the price of cement further ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Report of Material Planning Cell in Ministry of Industrial Development on non-Ferrous Metals

*1109. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features revealed by the studies prepared by the Materials Planning Cell in his Ministry in respect of non-ferrous metals ;

(b) the arrangements made to meet the shortages of these scarce raw materials ; and

(c) the special planning made to produce them indigenously and the stage of their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Materials Plann-

ing Cell in this Ministry has so far conducted studies in respect of zinc, nickel, tin, lead, copper, aluminium, sulphur and rock phosphate. The salient feature revealed by these studies is that the demand for all these non-ferrous metals is at present substantially more than their production in the country.

(b) Imports of scarce raw materials are being allowed to meet the shortages wherever necessary.

(c) Efforts are being made to maximize production of these metals indigenously. It is expected that by the end of the current plan, self-sufficiency will be achieved in aluminium industry and significant additions made in respect of copper, zinc, and nickel as a result of the various schemes undertaken by the Government.

Effect of Restriction on Licensing of New Cement Factories

*1110. SHRI K. K. RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a recent meeting in his Ministry, it has been brought out that rigid restriction on the licensing of new cement factories in the States that have surplus production but are economically backward, has come in the way of producing more cement and development of those backward regions ;

(b) whether as a consequence, the cement to be manufactured by the end of Fourth Plan will fall short of internal demand by 19 million tonnes ; and

(c) if so, the proposals evolved to offset the effects of Government's previous policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The general policy of the Government in regard to grant of licence for cement has been to encourage the setting up of additional capacity in deficit areas and discourage coming up of such capacity in the surplus areas. However due recognition will also be given to applications received from backward regions, though there may be surplus production.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps are being taken to license substantial additional capacities for production of cement to meet the possible increased demand by the end of the 4th Plan.

Cases of Misconduct of Officials of Ticket Checking Branch Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

4569. SHRI AZIZ IMAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of serious misconduct of officials of the Ticket Checking Branch of the Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway were destroyed by the interested officials in the Commercial Branch during the years 1968-70 with the motives of financial benefit and of hushing up of the cases ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases ,

(c) the extent of financial implications involved in these cases ; and

(d) the persons responsible for destroying the cases and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Three cases of suspected destruction of records have come to notice.

(c) This has not been possible of assessment in the absence of the papers.

(d) On the basis of an enquiry into the matter, disciplinary action is being taken against the Chief Inspector (tickets), Allahabad and a Clerk of the Commercial Branch of the Allahabad Division.

Vending and Refreshment Room Contracts

4570. SHRI AZIZ IMAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vending and refreshment room contracts given over Allahabad Division and over the Indian Railways separately during the years 1968-70, in which the amount of security was not deposited ;

(b) the revenue loss to the Railways on

account of non-deposit of these securities ; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulters including staff and contractors, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No vending or refreshment contract was allotted on the Allahabad Division and over the Indian Railways without taking security deposit during the years 1968-70.

(b) There has been no loss of revenue to the Railways on this account.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b) of the Question.

Misuse of Labour in Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

4571. SHRI AZIZ IMAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a lot of misuse of labour on the Indian Railways especially in the Allahabad Division of Northern Railway resulting in a national loss to the Exchequer ;

(b) if so, the measures adopted to eradicate this evil ;

(c) whether a specific case of misuse of labour was brought to the notice of the General Manager, Northern Railway at Mirzapur on 27th March, 1971 in a Union meeting by a Union official ; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No, but complaints are received now and then alleging misuse of labour. These are investigated as and when received. A complaint of misuse of labour in the Allahabad Division is at present under investigation.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

Option for Pension by Railway Employees

4572. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway employees were asked

to exercise their option for Pension on 13.9.68, when the question of Dearness Allowance merger with pay was under consideration ;

(b) how many Railway employees opted for Pension from 13.9.68 to 30.11.68 ;

(c) when Article 468C (C.S.R.) was revised merging Dearness Allowance with pay from 1.12.68 for Pensionary benefit, the reason why the Railway employees who retired between the above period were deprived of the benefits ;

(d) what expenditure will be incurred by Government if these benefits are allowed to the retired employes between 13.9.68 and 30.11.68 ; and

(e) whether Government propose to solve the hardship caused to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes ; the decision to give another option was in pursuance of the recommendation made by the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. This option was given to all Railway servants who had retained the State Railway Provident Fund (Contributory) benefits and who quit service on or after 1.5.1968.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) There is no Article 468C (CSR). Hence the question of revising the same does not arise.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of answer to part (c) above.

Participation of Public in Share Capital of Public Undertakings

4573. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the techno-economic feasibility of public financial participation in some of the existing public undertakings and future projects, with a view to augmenting their financial resources ;

(b) if so, the names of the existing or future public undertakings in respect of which public

participation in share capital has been decided upon and the extent to which this participation would be allowed in each of these public undertakings ; and

(c) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (c). Detailed information will be supplied after collecting information from the various Ministries.

Pilferage of Brass and Copper Pieces from Loco Workshop, Dahod on Western Railway

4574. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a report on 28th May, 1971, that one wagon stated to have contained rubbish, was sent out from Loco-Workshop, Dahod on the Western Railway but was found to contain brass and copper pieces ;

(b) whether the matter has been enquired into and if so, the results thereof and the action taken against the person found guilty ;

(c) whether 10 to 20 wagons containing rubbish usually pass out from the said workshop every month and many valuable brass and copper pieces go out in this manner ; and

(d) the action being taken to prevent such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Some brass and copper pieces were, however, found embedded inside the rubbish on 31-5-1971.

(b) Yes. The matter was looked into when such an information was received but none was found responsible as the pieces were a part of the rubbish.

(c) and (d). 5 to 6 wagons containing rubbish go out every month under the supervision of Loco and RPF staff. Every effort is made to prevent mixing of brass and copper pieces in the rubbish.

**Action of Coal Ash at Loco Workshop,
Dahod**

4575. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the practice of auctioning coal-ash has been discontinued by the Railway authorities at Loco-Workshop, Dahod on the Western Railway ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Beas-Sutlej Project

4576. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given assurance to Beas-Sutlej Project authorities that funds will flow uninterrupted ;

(b) if so, how long it will take for Beas waters to flow into Sutlej ;

(c) the number of power units to be installed through this project ;

(d) when these units would start functioning ;

(e) how much power these units will generate ; and

(f) the amount of land to be irrigated by this Project State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Requisite funds for the Beas Sutlej Link Project are being provided. This project is being financed by the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and forms part of their respective state plans. Central Assistance in the form of block grants/loans is being made to the concerned States. Outlays for this project are, however, being earmarked by the Planning Commission.

(b) As per present schedule the waters of the Beas are likely to be diverted into Sutlej by December, 1973.

(c) Four generating units of 120 M.W. each are to be installed in the first instance. Future provision of two units of similar capacity has also been made.

(d) As per present schedule the first unit is likely to be commissioned in March, 1974 and remaining units subsequently.

(e) On completion, firm power of 264 M.W. at 100% load factor would be available. The project would also augment the firm power output at Bhakra by 148 M.W. at 100% load factor.

(f) Waters diverted through this project would be mostly utilised for extension and improvement of existing irrigation in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग तथा कार बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री से बातचीत

4577. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने मई, 1971 में लखनऊ का दौरा किया था तथा उनके उस दौरे के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये कुछ मार्गों की थी ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कार बनाने के एक कारखाने की स्थापना के बारे में भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उक्त विचार-विमर्श के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) मुख्य मंत्री को यह सूचित कर दिया गया था कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जाने

वाली यात्री कारें बनाने की प्रस्तावित परियोजना अभी इस स्थिति में नहीं पहुँची है कि प्रायोजना के स्थापना स्थल के बारे में निर्णय लिया जा सके। उन्हे यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि कई अन्य राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उनमें परियोजना स्थापित करने का निवेदन किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के आवेदन पर उपयुक्त समय आने पर अन्य राज्यों के आवेदन पत्रों के साथ विचार किया जायेगा।

Reversion of Clerks Grade I of Accounts Department of Zonal Railways

4578. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Clerks Grade I in the Accounts Department, who were officiating as Clerk Grade I on 25th September, 1969 but reverted after the issue of Board's letter No. E (NG) 168PM1/99 dated the 25th September, 1969 on the Western Railway separately for each seniority unit and for other Zonal Railways (Zone-wise) ;

(b) whether any representation in this regard has since been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reinstate the aggrieved employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Except on the Southern and Western Railways there have been no reversions of Clerks Grade I. The position on these two Railways is as Under :

| | |
|---|-------|
| (i) Southern Railway | = 10 |
| (ii) Western Railway | |
| (1) Coaching Accounts Seniority Unit, Ajmer | = 2 |
| (2) Goods Accounts Seniority Unit, Ajmer | = 6 |
| (3) General Accounts Seniority Unit, Ajmer | = 6 |
| (4) S. A. O. (FTA) Delhi Seniority Unit. | = 7 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 21 |

(b) Representations were received from 7 employees of the Western Railway and 6 employees of the Southern Railway against their reversions.

(c) Since the staff in question were reverted in the normal course on the cessation of short term vacancies against which they were officiating, the question of their reinstatement does not arise.

Recruitment of Graduate Engineers by West Bengal Electricity Board

4579. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether qualified Graduate Engineers are being recruited by the West Bengal State Electricity Board on daily wages instead of graded pay scales and if so, the reasons, thereof ;

(b) whether engineering profession has resented this type of appointment and accused the employers of taking advantage of the present acute condition of unemployment amongst the engineers ; and

(c) whether appointments on daily wage basis are also made for other professions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. These engineers will subsequently be absorbed in regular establishment with the expansion of the activities of the Board. The Board considers that such employment gives necessary in-service experience.

(b) and (c). We are not aware.

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली से चालू किये गये सिंचाई पम्प

4580. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या सिंचाई और बिजली मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सिंचाई के उद्देश्य से कितने सिंचाई पम्पों को बिजली से चालू किया ?

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में सप्लाई की गई बिजली का डिबीजन-वार ग्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई पम्पों के लिये अगले वर्ष डिबीजन-वार कितने कितने ग्रामों को बिजली सप्लाई किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1970-71 के दौरान 20920 सिंचाई पम्प अर्जित हुए थे ।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

| क्रम संख्या | मंडल का नाम | कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए 70-71 के दौरान बेची गई ऊर्जा | 1971-72 में विद्युतीकृत होने वाले ग्रामों की संख्या | 1971-72 में अर्जित होने वाले पम्पों की संख्या |
|----------------------|-------------|---|---|---|
| (मिलियन यूनिटों में) | | | | |
| 1. | रायपुर | 2.67 | 195 | 3865 |
| 2. | बिलासपुर | 0.79 | 113 | 2555 |
| 3. | जबलपुर | 8.29 | 324 | 6410 |
| 4. | रेवा | 2.32 | 136 | 2660 |
| 5. | इंदौर | 35.72 | 480 | 9500 |
| 6. | भोपाल | 9.61 | 174 | 3480 |
| 7. | त्रावणिकूर | 5.47 | 78 | 1530 |
| | कुल | 64.87 | 1500 | 30000 |

Eviction of Inmates from Raima Sorma, Tripura

4581. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether notices are being served on a large number of inmates of Raima Sorma (Tripura) to vacate land for Dumbura Hydro Electric Project ;

(b) if so, the number of families involved in this matter ; and

(c) the alternative occupation being provided to the evicted or would-be evicted families of Raima Sorma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND PO-

WER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir, notices are being served on all persons on the lands in Raima Sorma to be submerged by Dumbura Hydro electric Project.

(b) About 300 families.

(c) Besides providing alternative land and compensation for property, Government are also trying to provide alternative means of livelihood to the evicted or would be evicted families of Raima Sorma.

जनता को बहोज प्रथा के कारण होने वाली कठिनाइयां

4582. श्री राम अगत पास्वान : क्या बिधि और न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को माजूम है कि

“तिलक” तथा “दहेज” प्रथाओं के कारण लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) . (क) और (ख) दहेज देने और लेने को रोकने की दृष्टि से दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961 बना दिया गया है।

विद्युत बोर्डों का कार्यकरण

4583. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड सतोषजनक रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन बोर्डों के उचित कार्यकरण तथा अन्य मामलों की जाच करने के लिये वर्ष 1964 से बैंकटरामन समिति गठित की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस समिति की मुख्य-मुख्य मीफारिशे क्या हैं तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) 1967-68 से 1969-70 तक के वर्षों के लिए बोर्डों की कार्यप्रणाली के वित्तीय परिब्ययो को सूचित करने वाला विभिन्न राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए औमत पूजी आधार पर लाभ दर दशानि वाला विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्धालय में विया गया। देखिये सख्या LT—650/71]

(ख) बैंकट रामन समिति (i) विभिन्न राज्य

विद्युत बोर्डों के राजस्व में तथा विद्युत कर से होने वाली आमदनी में वृद्धि लाने के मार्गोपाय सुझाने के लिए तथा (ii) टैरिफ और विद्युत कर के बीच सम्बन्ध की पद्धति सुझाने के लिए, 1964 में स्थापित की गई थी ;

(ग) राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों द्वारा उचित लाभ कमाने से सबधित बैंकटरामन समिति की रिपोर्ट में दी गई मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशे स्वीकार कर ली गईं और सबधित राज्यों को भारत सरकार के सकल्प सख्या ई० एल०-II-3 (i)/64, दिनांक 3 मार्च, 1965 द्वारा जिसकी एक प्रति मभा पटल पर रखी जाती है, प्रेषित कर दी गई। [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT—650/71] इन सिफारिशो को परिपालना करते हुए अधिकांश राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों ने, व्यवस्थित तरीके से, सुझाए गए लाभ लक्ष्यो को प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य में, अपनी राजस्व आय का समायोजन करने के लिए समय-समय पर अपने टैरिफ सशोधित किए हैं। राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों ने अपने लाभ लक्ष्यो को बहा कहा तक प्राप्त किया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसकी जाच करती है।

U. N. O. Inter-Regional Seminar on Water Resources

4584. SHRI P. K. DEO . Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are participating in the Inter-Regional Seminar on Water Resources to be organised by the U. N. O. for the sake of developing countries ;

(b) whether the last Seminar was held ; and

(c) the main recommendations of the Seminar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The hosting by the Government of India of the Inter-Regional Seminar on Water Resources to be organised by the U. N. O. is under

consideration. The last Inter-Regional Seminar on Water Resources was held in Fergana (U. S. S. R.) in 1966. The Seminar was an occasion for exchange of views amongst experts from various countries on various aspects of utilisation of water resources. For developing countries, the problems which were identified in general were the constraint of finances, difficulties in repayability, lack of technical education, lack of hydraulic data, development of an organisation for water management, need for storage schemes, changes in water laws for improving water resources development and water pollution.

Memorandum by Railway Porters Union of Southern Railway

4585. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any memorandum from the licensed Railway Porters Union of Southern Railway sometime in 1969 ;

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the points raised in the memorandum ; and

(c) if Government have taken no decision as yet, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Withdrawal of Police Cases against Employees Involved in Incidents on 12th November, 1970 at Gauhati (Northeast Frontier Railway)

4586. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the police cases filed against Railway employees after the incidents at Gauhati on 12th November, 1970 have since been withdrawn and if not the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether the Officer who was on the spot and was directly responsible for provoking

the incidents has since been promoted and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir. The cases are still under police investigations. The Railway Administration cannot interfere with the natural course of justice.

(b) The issue does not arise at present.

Third Class Sleeper Coach in Palezghat-Samastipur-Narkatiaganj Passenger Train

4587. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand from the local people to attach a III Class sleeper coach in Palezghat-Samastipur-Narkatiaganj passenger Train from Palezghat to Bairagnia ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Efforts of Martial Law Authorities in Bangla Desh to Flood Chittagong Hill Tracts

4588. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Martial Law authorities in Bangla Desh have been trying to flood the Chittagong Hill tracts and adjoining areas of Assam, *i. e.*, Mizo Hills District by deliberately and forcibly closing 16 sluice gates of the Karanaphuli Hydro-electric Project at Kaptai in Chittagong hill tracts ;

(b) whether due to closure of all sluice gates, level of water in the Halda, Sankha and Matamuhuri rivers rose above the danger mark and Mizo district was flooded ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Government have no information about the closure of sluice gates of the Karnafuli Hydro-electric project at Kaptai.

(b) The Government of Assam has reported that there has been no appreciable change in the water level.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to prevent Corruption in Delhi Courts

4589. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi High Court has taken certain measures to check large scale corruption in the lower courts ; and

(b) if so, how far these measures will help in removing corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The Delhi High Court is aware of the problem and conditions prevailing in the subordinate courts in Delhi. The High Court has constituted a Vigilance Cell consisting of two senior judges who are taking proper steps in the matter. It will not however be in the public interest to disclose the nature of the measures taken or contemplated in this behalf.

Quality Development Unit for Engineering Industry

4590. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has represented to the Central Government to set up a Quality Development Unit, similar to the Market Development Unit for export, especially for the Engineering Industry to promote quality control ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand, Production and Import of Newsprint

4591. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the internal demand, indigenous production and import of newsprint during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the indigenous production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The internal demand for Newsprint during the last three years, viz., 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 was not specifically assessed but it ranged between 1.1 lakh tons to 1.8 lakh tons. The production and import of Newsprint during the last three years were as follows :

| Year | Production | Import |
|---------|------------|--------|
| | (Tons) | |
| 1967-68 | 30806 | 81610 |
| 1968-69 | 35303 | 114458 |
| 1969-70 | 37341 | 182300 |

(b) The capacity of NEPA Mills is being augmented from 30,000 to 75,000 tons. Schemes are sanctioned to establish a capacity of 1,79,500 tons in the private sector. Besides, the Hindustan Paper Corporation will be setting up a newsprint factory in Kerala for a capacity of 75,000 tons per annum.

Setting up of Committee to enquire into the Affairs of M/s. Mckenzie Limited and M/s. Alcock Ashdown and Company Limited

4592. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to enquire into the affairs of M/s. Mckenzie Limited, Bombay and M/s. Alcock

Ashdown and Company Limited, Bhavnagar ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Government have ordered, on 3rd June, 1971, an investigation under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, into the affairs of M/s. Mckenrics Limited, Bombay and M/s. Alcock Ashdown and Company Limited, Bhavnagar. The Committee has been given two months' time to submit their report.

Price of Cement in Manipur

4593. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of cement has risen very high in the open market in Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Due to restrictions imposed by Railway authorities, on movement of wagons, the stocks of cement in Imphal market had considerably gone down on account of which higher prices might have been charged by the dealers. The Railways have since lifted the ban on the movement of cement wagons for Manipur and it is expected that the supply position would soon improve with the arrival of fresh stocks of cement.

आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन वस्तुओं के मूल्य निर्धारित करना

4594. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके

मूल्य सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) किसी वस्तु को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान वस्तुओं के अतिरिक्त कतिपय अन्य वस्तुओं को भी उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन लाने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-सन्धी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) विभिन्न प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सरकार, आवश्यक होने पर अथवा किसी वस्तु का सभारण बनाये रखने के लिए जिमसे समान वितरण और उचित मूल्य पर उनकी उपलब्धता का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए और सुरक्षा और देश रक्षा के और सक्षम सैन्य संचालन के लिए आवश्यक समझने पर किसी वस्तुओं को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1951 के अनुसार "आवश्यक वस्तु" घोषित कर देती है।

(ग) सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सूची पर बराबर नजर रखती है और वस्तुओं को आवश्यकतानुसार आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया जाता रहता है।

Demonstration by Employees of Signal and Telecommunication Branch of Indian Railways

4595. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of signal and Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Railways held a demonstration on the 19th April, 1971 in front of Rail Bhavan, New Delhi

and handed over a charter of demands to the authorities ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on their various demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands mainly related to recognition of their Association, setting up of an Expert Committee, uniformity of designations, relief from stores responsibilities of Inspectors, staff quarters, rest givers and leave reserves, confirmation, classification under Hours of Employment Regulations, job analysis, uniforms, scales of pay and training facilities. These were looked into and action has been taken as considered appropriate.

Non-payment of House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances to Employees at Patna and Danapur

4596. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have declared Patna as Class B-2 City ;

(b) whether the Railway employees residing at Patna and working at Patna or Danapur, are now entitled to get their House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances at the rates admissible for the employees residing in other Class B-2 cities ;

(c) whether the employees mentioned in part (b) above, are not getting the House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances at the rates admissible to them ;

(d) whether other Central Government employees residing at Patna are getting these Allowances at the due admissible rates ; and

(e) if replies to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to pay them the due allowances with arrears and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Railway staff working at Patna and residing in private accommodation are being paid the City (Compensatory) and House Rent Allowances as for B-2 Class cities. Those working at Patna but residing in Railway quarters are being paid City (Compensatory) Allowances as for B-2 class cities.

Those residing in private accommodation at Patna but working at Danapur are given House Rent Allowance as for B-2 Class cities. Sanction for payment of City (Compensatory) Allowance to these staff is under issue.

(d) Information in this regard is not available.

(e) Arrears, if any, will be paid by the end of August, 1971.

Increase in Rent of Railway Quarter at Khagaul

4597. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quarter rent of the Railways employees residing in Khagaul (Danapur) Railway Colony has been enhanced from October, 1970 and the increased rate has been deducted from their pay bills of May, 1970 for the first time ;

(b) whether the Railway Administration propose to realise the arrears of the quarter rent at enhanced rate from the employees ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this enhancement as these quarters were constructed years ago and the rent was fixed on their cost of construction at that time ; and

(d) whether Government propose to undo this enhanced rate and bring the status quo ante and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The assessed rents for the Railway quarters on the Eastern Railway including those at Khagaul (Danapur) were revised from 1-10-1970. This has resulted in their enhancement in many cases. The revised rents are being recovered from the pay bills of May, 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the Railways rent is not fixed separately for each quarter or quarters at one station. The total cost of all the quarters in a category is taken into account for arriving at the pooled assessed rent of the quarters in that category. The assessed rent so fixed is revised periodically to take into account the cost of new quarters built after the last revision was made. The present enhancement is the result of one such revision.

(d) No, Sir. As stated in (c) above, the revision is only the result of working out the assessed rent on a pooled basis. This system is considered to be fair and beneficial from an overall point of views both for the employees and the administration.

Insurance Scheme or Medical Facilities for Catering Vendors Working in Howrah and Burdwan Divisions

4598. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :
DR. SARADISH ROY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no insurance scheme or medical facilities to the catering vendors working in Howrah and Burdwan Divisions, Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to evolve such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAJIYA) : (a) and (b). No

Insurance Scheme exists for catering vendors in Howrah Division or in any other Division. There is no separate Railway Division at Burdwan which station is located in Howrah Division. Vendors working on commission basis in Departmental Catering including those working in Howrah Division are eligible for medical treatment free of cost in the outpatient departments of Railway Hospital/Dispensaries and Health units and also for free diet and free medical treatment as in-door patients in Railway Hospital/Dispensaries in connection with injuries sustained by them in accident cases. These facilities are allowed only to vendors and not to their families.

Issue of Licences for setting up Cigarette Units

4599. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licences for the setting up of any cigarette units in the country have been issued recently ; and

(b) if so, the names of firms to whom issued and the places where these units will be located ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

| No. | Name of Unit | Location | Capacity Approved (Million Pieces) |
|-----|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *1. | M/s. Universal Tobacco Co. Ltd. | Hyderabad | 1800 |
| *2. | M/s. Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd. | Baroda | 4500 |
| 3. | Shri K. L. Narayana | Bangalore | 4500 |
| 4. | M/s. National Tobacco Co. of India | -do- | 4500 |
| 5. | Shri Krishan Mohan Goel. | Calcutta | 4500 |
| 6. | Shri M. V. Rao, Madras | Hyderabad (A. P.) | 4500 |
| 7. | East India Tobacco Co. (P) Ltd., Guntur. | Tamil Nadu | 4500 |

*1 and 2 are industrial licences and the rest are letters of intent.

| Sl. No. | Name of Unit | Location | Capacity Approved (Million Picces) |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8. | Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Madras. | Tamil Nadu | 4500 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Srinagar. | Near Jammu (J&K State) | 4500 |
| 10. | Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Chandigarh. | Sonepat (Haryana) | 4500 |
| 11. | Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Trivandrum. | Kerala | 4500 |
| 12. | M/s. Nava Bharat Enterprises (P) Ltd., Hyderabad. | Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) | 3600 |
| 13. | Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd. | Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) | 4500 |

Transfer of Inspectorate Staff of R. P. F. on Charges of Corruption (Northern Railway)

4600. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Inspectorate staff of Railway Protection Force working in Northern Railway Zone have been transferred recently to other Zones on charges of corruption and doubtful integrity;

(b) if so, whether they have been relieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, on administrative grounds.

(b) Of the 9 Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors, 6 have been relieved. One of the relieved Sub-Inspectors, however, subsequently obtained a stay order from the High Court and has reported back for duty.

(c) Of the remaining three sub-Inspectors, two have reported sick and the third had proceeded on leave prior to receipt of transfer orders.

Theft charge against Sepoy of R. P. F. of Delhi Station (Northern Railway)

4601. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts of parcels at Delhi Main Station are increasing;

(b) whether a Sepoy of Railway Protection Force working at Delhi main station was caught red-handed while removing a cycle booked from Khurja junction to New Delhi under P. W. Bill No. 391298 on 13-6-71;

(c) if so, whether a case had been registered against him and he was suspended; and

(d) whether the matter has since been investigated and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No.

(b) Yes

(c) Yes.

(d) The case is still under investigation of Delhi Railway Police.

Construction of Kumar River Project

4602. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had agreed to construct Kumar River Project between Burdwan and Birbhum for protecting the villagers of the adjoining areas from flood havoc; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have reported that they have no proposal at present for any major project on Kunur River for the protection of areas against floods. However, the State Government have proposed the Kunur River Drainage Scheme in Burdwan District for protecting 770 ha of low-lying areas from inundation by river Kunur. Further hydrological data is being collected for finalising the scheme.

Promotion of A. M. I. E. Degree Holders as Assistant Engineers

4604. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Class III Employees holding A. M. I. E. degree were promoted as Assistant Engineer in Civil Engineering Department of the Western Railway in 1970 ;

(b) if so, how many were promoted ;

(c) whether employees holding this degree were not promoted on the Central Railway during that year ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such a disparity and whether his Ministry is considering the introduction of uniform system of promotion of such degree-holders on all Zonal Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). Yes. Nine Class III employees holding A. M. I. E. qualifications were selected for the posts of Assistant Engineer (Class II) and were promoted.

(c) Yes, as none passing A. M. I. E. degree qualified in the selection.

(d) There is no disparity. In all the Zonal Railways, under extant orders, field of choice is restricted to six times the number of anticipated vacancies. In addition, permanent staff in possession of an Engineering Degree or Equivalent with three years service in Class III are given a chance to appear in the selection for promotion to Class II Service. Unless selected and their names placed in the panel they will not be eligible for promotion to Class II Service.

Reservation for A. M. I. E. Degree Holders for Promotion to Class II Service on Railways

4605. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any quota has been reserved for Class III Railway Employees who hold A. M. I. E. degrees for promotion to Class II Service on the Railways ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). No. But permanent staff in possession of an Engineering Degree with three years service in Class III, are given a chance to appear in the selection for promotion to Class II Service.

Representation for Addition of Extra Bogie to Trains Running between New Bongaigaon to Farakka

4606. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation was made to his Ministry to attach an extra bogie in all the trains running between New Bongaigaon to Farakka on the Broad Gauge line for the travelling public originating from and disembarking at New Cooch-Behar station ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of a sectional coach between New Coochbehar and Khejuriaghat by 6Dn/5Up Express—which is the only direct train linking Khejuriaghat with New Coochbehar—is not feasible for want of room on these train as also lack of coach maintenance facilities at New Coochbehar station. For convenience of through passengers travelling by 6 Dn Express from New Coochbehar to Khejuriaghat and stations on Eastern Railway via Farakka certain quotas or berths/seats have been allotted at New Coochbehar station.

Shortage of Wagons for Carrying Goods from Karimganj to Coochbehar and other Places (Northeast Frontier Railway)

4607. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of wagons on the Northeast Frontier Railway, particularly to book goods from Karimganj to Coochbehar and from Coochbehar to other places has caused great hardship to the local tradesmen ; and

(b) if so, how the Railways proposed to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. There has been no difficulty in loading of traffic from Karimganj and Coochbehar stations on Northeast Frontier Railway. During April to June 1971, Karimganj and Coochbehar loaded 22 and 188 wagons respectively and at the end of June 1971 only 6 indents were outstanding at Coochbehar registered only on 26.6.1971 and nothing at Karimganj.

(b) Does not arise.

Reserved Seats and Berths from Coochbehar for Sealdah

4608. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several representations were made to his Ministry to increase the number of reserved berths and seats for all classes of Railways for New Coochbehar station on the Northeast Frontier Railway ;

(b) if so, whether Ministry has agreed to double the existing reserved seats and berths ;

(c) whether in most cases the berths and seats reserved are only for Farakka and not for Sealdah ; and

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to reserve seats and berths from New Coochbehar to Sealdah and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A few such representations were received.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Adequate quotas of reserved seats and berths have already been allotted to New Coochbehar station for providing through reservation upto Sealdah/Howrah.

Progress of Kangsabati Irrigation Project, West Bengal

4609. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kangsabati Irrigation Project Midnapore district West Bengal is keeping the construction schedule ;

(b) if not, what is the time-lag , and

(c) whether the delay has increased the plan outlay of the project and if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Kangsabati Project was taken up for execution in 1956 and scheduled to be completed by the end of the IV Plan. But due to inadequate funds, the completion of Project may get delayed by another one or 2 years.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is not possible to assess the additional outlay as the increase will be on account of labour, materials and establishment.

Construction Work in Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini (Allahabad)

4610. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited is expected to complete the civil works of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini (Allahabad) ;

(b) whether the above firm is doing the entire construction on its own or it has given sub-contracts to private parties also ; and

(c) the numbers of labourers employed by the above firm and the daily wages paid to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) All buildings except plant office are expected to be completed by the end of this year. The plant office is expected to be completed by March-April, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) total number of un-skilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers employed is 186 being paid at the rate of Rs. 3.25, to Rs. 3.50 per day in the case of un-skilled workers, Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 12.00 per day in the case of semi-skilled/skilled workers. In addition the average number of piece rate workers employed is 120.

Staff in Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited Naini, Allahabad

4611. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons employed in Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini Allahabad, so far ; and

(b) the percentage of Schedule Caste employees among the IV class employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Ninety-nine.

(b) Nine per cent.

Monopoly Houses in the field of Advertising

4612. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Commercial Advertising Agencies which are owned/controlled by one or other of the 20 largest Business Houses ;

(b) whether such Agencies are being regu-

larly patronised many public sector concerns ;

(c) if so, the names of the public sector concerns which get their publicity and sales promotion work done by such advertisers ; and

(d) whether Government propose to check the growth of the monopoly houses in the field of Advertising ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Engineering Consultancy Firms in Big Business Houses

4613. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Big Business Houses which have set up their own engineering consultancy firms ;

(b) whether this is in conformity with the principle that consultants should be independent ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have decided not to entrust any public sector projects to such consultants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Quite a number of the Big Business Houses like Kirlosker group, Sarabhais, Tatas, Union Carbide etc. have set up their own Engineering Consultancy Services.

(b) At the present stage of development, both categories of Consultancies i. e. independents and associated have been allowed to develop in the country, although over time the independent consultancy engineer will grow and gain in importance.

(c) Generally Public Sector Projects are entrusted to independent public sector consultants.

Priority Allotted to Rail Link between Hubli and Karwar

4614. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the techno-feasibility survey teams of the Indian Railways in respect of new lines rank the lines on the basis of utility i. e. maximum, medium, minimum and non-feasibilities ;

(b) if not, on what basis the limited allocation of resources under the plan is made with a view to ensure maximum return on investment ; and

(c) what rank and priority has been given to the Hubli-Karwar rail link ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No. Based on the results of surveys, proposals for new lines are classified as unremunerative or remunerative, as the case may be.

(b) Only remunerative lines are normally taken up for construction depending upon the availability of funds, unless there are other overwhelming considerations such as defence or top priority development.

(c) Engineering and Traffic Surveys have recently been sanctioned for the Hubli-Karwar rail link. Based on the results of the surveys, further consideration for the construction of the line will be given.

बूंदी रोड रेलवे स्टेशन का विद्युतीकरण

4615. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरबा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट स्थित बूंदी रोड रेलवे स्टेशन तक बिजली की लाइन की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन का विद्युतीकरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन का कब तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). बूंदी रोड स्टेशन पर अभी तक बिजली नहीं लगायी जा सकी क्योंकि राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड ने बहुत अधिक सर्जिस कनेक्शन प्रभार की माग की थी । अब बात-चीत के बाद राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सर्जिस कनेक्शन प्रभार एक उचित सीमा तक घटा दिये हैं और मार्च, 72 तक स्टेशन पर बिजली लग जाने की सम्भावना है ।

कोटा स्टेशन पर रेलवे बंगनों में अधिक मात्रा में पत्थरों के लदान के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन

4616. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरबा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पहले मतकंता निरीक्षक ने कोटा स्टेशन पर रेलवे बंगनों में अधिक मात्रा में पत्थरों के लदान के सम्बन्ध में 42—पृष्ठ का प्रतिवेदन पेश किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा मण्डल के कुछ स्टेशनों से माल डिब्बों में पत्थर के अधिक लदान करने के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे के एक सतर्कता निरीक्षक ने 20-5-71 को एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी । यह रिपोर्ट 22 पृष्ठों में है ।

(ख) पत्थर से भरे माल डिब्बों का चौकी-तुला वाले स्टेशनों पर तोल किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने और जिन माल डिब्बों पर प्राप्य हो उन पर सब प्रभार बसूल करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

रेलवे में खाद्य पदार्थ विक्रेताओं तथा बौडिंग तथा केटरिंग ठेकेदारों की सहकारी समितियां

4617. श्री गोंबा सिंह : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रेलवे में कार्य कर रहे खाद्य पदार्थ विक्रेताओं की सहकारी समितियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) रेलवे में बौडिंग तथा केटरिंग ठेकेदारों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 33.

(ख) 6,201.

Idikki Review Board Meeting in Kerala

4618. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions with a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission in connection with the meeting of Idikki Review Board on 14th May, 1971 in Kerala and discussions were held for further investigation in Canal system in the State and Edamalayay Project ; and

(b) whether those investigations have been completed and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). During his visit to Kerala in connection with the meeting of Idikki Review Board on 14.5.71, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power discussed with the State officers the Edamalayay Project and suggested further investigation of the Irrigation canal System under the Project with a view to reducing the cost of the project. Necessary action has already been initiated by the State Government.

Construction of Platform at Tirupati Station (Southern Railway)

4619. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether sanction has been accorded for construction of a platform for broad gauge line at Tirupati Station on Southern Railway ; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There is already a rail level platform at Tirupati East Station for B. G. trains. The work of raising it to high level, has been sanctioned. The work will be taken up shortly and is likely to be completed during the current year.

Representation from traders of Venkatagiri Town, Nellore District regarding transport facilities for lime fruits

4620. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints and representations have been received from the Traders at Venkatagiri Town, Nellore District (Andhra Pradesh) regarding the difficulties being experienced in securing adequate transport facilities for lime fruits ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to alleviate the difficulties of the lime fruit merchants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) With effect from 14-4-1971, the quota for loading lime traffic at Venkatagiri has been increased from 100 bags to 150 bags per day.

Over-bridge at level crossing near Renigunta

4621. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Railway authorities by the public of Tirupati Town in (Andhra Pradesh) for construction of an over-bridge at the Railway level crossing gate leading to Renigunta, Triuchaur, on account of heavy traffic of pilgrims and of the general public ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Proposal for construction of a road overbridge in replacement of the level crossing near Tirupati East station was included in the Southern Railway's Works Programme for 1967-68 at the request of State Government who, however, dropped the proposal subsequently. Further action can be taken by the Railway only on receipt of a firm proposal from the State Government together with an undertaking to bear the road authority's share of the cost, as per extant rules.

गंगा नदी बांध में दरार पड़ जाने के कारण बदायूं, उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़

4622. श्री महा वीपक सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में गंगा नदी के बांध में दरार पड़ जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप आई बाढ़ से सैकड़ों परिवार बेघरबार हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बांध की मरम्मत के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या योजना बनाने का है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बदायूं जिले में गंगा महेवा बांध में अभी तक कोई दरार नहीं आई है। बहरहाल, लगभग 150 मीटर की लम्बाई में गंगा में एक उमड़ा हुआ जल बांध के एक भाग को काटते हुए बांध के बहुत निकट बह रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया था कि प्रभावित पट्टे में एक रिटायर्ड बांध का निर्माण किया जाए परन्तु स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के विरोध के कारण इसे छोड़ना पड़ा। इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने दरार की संभाव्यता वाले क्षेत्र में व्यक्तियों को चेतावनी दे दी है। इस दरार के कारण थोड़े समय के लिए

पिछले जल की बाढ़ आ सकती है।

Seminars and Conferences Organised by Indian Law Institute

4623. SHRI H. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Seminars and Conferences organised by the Indian Law Institute during the last three years and the topics discussed there ; and

(b) how many eminent foreign jurists delivered lectures on the invitation of the Institute and the titles of the discourses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) During the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1971 the Indian Law Institute organised the following Seminars :

1. On "Government Regulation of Private Enterprises" in March, 1969.
2. On "Law of Torts" in May, 1969.
3. On "Comparative Law" in December, 1969.
4. On "Centre-State Relations in India" in April, 1970.
5. On "Company Law" in May, 1970.
6. On "Company Law, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices" held from 26th February, 1971 to 28th February, 1971, in collaboration with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
7. On "Law and Minorities in India" held from 24th April, 1971 to 26th April, 1971.
8. On "Labour Law" held from 10th May, 1971 to 15th May, 1971.

(b) During the same period the following foreign jurists delivered lectures as under :

| Name | Topic |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. C. Clyde Ferguson Dean, Howard Law School, USA. | "Civil Rights Legislation in the United States" on 31st August, 1968. |
| 2. Prof. Jerome Hall Indiana Law School, USA. | "Science and Morality of Criminal Law" on 4th September, 1968. |
| 3. Prof. Richard D. Schwartz, Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University, USA. | "Sociology of Law in the United States" on 10th December, 1968. |
| 4. The Rt. Hon. Ible Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls. | "Law and Life in our Times" on 9th January, 1969. |
| 5. The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice John Passmore Widegery, O.B.E., T.D. | "Legal Aid in the United Kingdom" on 8th January, 1969. |
| 6. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Elwyn Jones. Q. C., M. P., Attorney-General of U. K. | "Law Reform in England" on 13th January, 1969. |
| 7. Mr. William Feldesman, Solicitor, National Labour Relations Board United States. | "Mandatory subjects of Collective Bargaining" on 24th January, 1969. |
| 8. Mr. Charles H. Lieb, American Lawyer. | "International Copyright and its Implications" on 20th February, 1969. |
| 9. Dr. K. H. Hoefig, Judge, Dusseldorf, Germany. | "The Status of the German Judge" on 6th March, 1969. |
| 10. Mr. Bernard G. Segal, President, American Bar Association. | "The American Law Institute" on 2nd September, 1969. |
| 11. Justice Moti Tikaram, Chief Justice, Fiji. | "The Legal and Judicial set-up in Fiji" on 30th September, 1969. |
| 12. Mr. Hutley, Q. C., Lecturer, Sydney Law School. | "Commonwealth Industrial Court" on 15th October, 1969. |
| 13. Professor C. J. Hamson, Professor of Comparative Law Cambridge University. | "Government liability in Tort with special reference to France" on 1st January, 1970. |
| 14. Prof. Dr. Walter Rudolf, University of Bochum, Germany. | "Present Problems of Federalism in Germany" on 19th February, 1970. |
| 15. Mr. Martin Ennals, Secretary General, Amnesty International. | "The Amnesty International and its objectives" on 10th August, 1970. |
| 16. Miss Grace D. Cox, American Lawyer. | "The Role of Women in the American Judicial System" on 12th August, 1970. |

Besides the above, the following foreign jurists also visited the Indian Law Institute and spoke to the research staff of the Institute :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Professor E. I. Sykes, Professor of Law, University of Melbourne, Australia, on 26th August, 1970. | of Thessaloniki, Greece, on 7th November, 1970. |
| 2. Professor C. Simandiras, Professor of Civil Law at the Aristototelean University | 3. Professor I. I. Lukashuk, Head of the Department of International Law, Kiev State University, U. S. S. R., on 26th November, 1970. |

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरो और लिबर मैनों के समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान न किया जाना

4624. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में काम कर रहे ऐसे सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरो और लिबर-मैनों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें क्रमशः 1968 और 1969 में समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान नहीं किया गया ,

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जानी है ,

(ग) उन्हें समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस प्रकार के विलम्ब को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं , और

(घ) उक्त सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरो और लिबर-मैनों को कब तक उनका समयोपरि भत्ता मिल जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Amount Spent by Brahmaputra Flood Control Board

4625. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far spent on the Brahmaputra Flood Control through the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board ; and

(b) the names of places where the flood control structure are still existing and their present value ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and

(b). The amount spent up to the end of June, 1971 by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission on schemes approved by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board is Rs. 102 lakhs.

The total cost of the works approved by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board and which are under execution is Rs. 5 05 crores. The important schemes are as follows :

| | <i>Rs in Lakhs</i> |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Retirement of Brahmaputra Dyke from Desangmukh to Dikhowmukh | 88 1 |
| 2. Retirement of Brahmaputra Dyke at Lebr | 24 4 |
| 3. Construction of Ring bund at Jhogruchar in Dhubri Sub-division. | 27 5 |
| 4. Construction of retirement of Brahmaputra Dyke from Kharmuja to Fakirganj. | 18 2 |
| 5. Extension of Dibrugarh Protection works from upstream of Majan spur. | 23 1 |
| 6. Protection of banks from erosion of river Pagladiya. | 41 5 |
| 7. Protection of Brahmaputra Dyke at Alikash. | 34 1 |
| 8. Dhubri Town Protection Works. | 152 1 |

Since 1954 upto March, 1971, 771 kms of embankments on the main Brahmaputra, 2030 kms of embankments on the tributaries, 26 Town protection works including Dibrugarh, Goalpara and Nowgong and 774 kms of drainage channels have been constructed in the Brahmaputra Valley. The total expenditure on these works was about Rs. 32 crores.

Opening of new Railway Stations

4626. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new Railway Stations opened in each Railway Zone since 1968 ; and

(b) the total number of new Railway stations opened since 1968 in Ferozpur District (Punjab) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The total number of new railway stations opened in each Railway Zone during the period 1-1-68 to 31-5-71 is given as under :

| <i>Name of the Railway</i> | <i>Total number of stations opened</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Central Railway | 7 |
| 2. Eastern Railway | 9 |
| 3. Northern Railway | 46 |
| 4. North Eastern Railway | 17 |
| 5. Northeast Frontier Railway | 7 |
| 6. Southern Railway | 32 |
| 7. South Central Railway | 14 |
| 8. South Eastern Railway | 15 |
| 9. Western Railway | 20 |
| Total = 167 | |

(b) The total number of new railway stations opened in Ferozpur District (Punjab) during the period 1-1-68 to 31-5-71 is two.

Overhead bridge at Moga in Punjab

4627. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct an overhead bridge at Moga, District Ferozpur (Punjab) ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is at present ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes. There is a tentative proposal from the State Government for provision of an over or under bridge in replacement of one of the existing level crossings at Moga. The proposal is still to be finalised by the State Government.

Detention of Delhi-Bombay Janata Express by Smugglers at Botad Station

4628. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi-Bombay Janata Express was detained by a gang of smugglers at Botad Station near Bombay early in June and whether they manhandled the driver of the train and caused injuries to him ;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Administration has instituted an inquiry into the whole incident ; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, but at Bhilad Station. The smugglers did not manhandle the engine crew but the driver and fireman got slight injuries from stones hurled by two quarrelling parties at each other.

(b) No. The Government Railway Police, Bulsar, has registered a case under section 332, 337 IPC and 108, 127 of the Indian Railway Act on 6.6.1971 and are investigating it. One person has been arrested so far.

(c) No enquiry has been instituted by the Railway administration as the incident falls within the purview of the Government Railway Police who are investigating this case.

Civil Jurisdiction of Bhawani Mandi, Rajasthan shown in Surendra Nagar (Gujarat)

4629. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Indian Railway Conference

Association's Alphabetical List of Railway Stations in India, the civil jurisdiction of Bhawani Mandi is shown in Surenda Nagar (Gujarat) ;

(b) whether Bhawani Mandi is in Rajasthan and not in Gujarat State ;

(c) whether due to the negligence of Railway authorities, many complications are taking place , and

(d) if so, the action taken in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) So far no complications have come to notice.

(d) Arrangements have been made to rectify the error.

मोरेना जंक्शन पर दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस तथा पंजाब मेल का ठहरना

4630. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और मद्रास तथा दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली क्रमशः दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस तथा पंजाब मेल मोरेना जंक्शन पर नहीं सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए सरकार का विचार इन रेल गाड़ियों को मोरेना जंक्शन पर रोकने की

व्यवस्था का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि मुरैना स्टेशन पर दोनों ओर से ठहरने वाली वर्तमान 5 गाड़ियों जिनमें 3 जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़िया भी शामिल है, वहा होने वाले यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर के लिये पर्याप्त समझी जाती है ।

ग्वालियर, मोरेना, भिण्ड तथा गुना (मध्य-प्रदेश) स्टेशनों से यात्री तथा वस्तु यातायात द्वारा आय

4631. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर, मोरेना, भिण्ड तथा गुना स्टेशनों से सरकार को यात्री तथा वस्तु यातायात से कितनी आय हुई है ; और

(ख) उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान उपरोक्त रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को सुविचार्यें देने तथा अन्य दूसरी मदों पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान ग्वालियर, मुरैना, भिण्ड और गुना स्टेशनों पर सवारी और माल यातायात से प्राप्त आमदनी का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

| स्टेशन का नाम | 1969-70 | | 1970-71 | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | सवारी ₹० | माल ₹० | सवारी ₹० | माल ₹० |
| ग्वालियर | 65,16,678 | 53,83,562 | 67,40,625 | 47,48,391 |
| मुरैना | 6,13,299 | 11,70,950 | 6,83,695 | 9,10,136 |
| भिण्ड | 2,04,576 | 7,71,750 | 2,17,922 | 6,96,938 |
| गुना | 5,67,952 | 17,22,448 | 6,65,176 | 19,42,792 |

(ख) उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं तथा अन्य ढाँचों पर सरकार द्वारा किया गया कुल खर्च का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|----------|---------|---------|
| | ₹० | ₹० |
| म्बालियर | 7,093 | — |
| मुरैना | 295 | 391 |
| भिण्ड | — | — |
| गुना | 1,000 | 10,000 |

घाटे पर चलने वाली रेलवे लाइनें

4632 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जी० बाई० कृष्णन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारतीय रेलवे की कुल कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी रेलवे लाइनें (मीटर गेज तथा शाखा लाइनें) घाटे पर चल रही हैं ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के दौरान इन रेलवे लाइनों से सरकार को कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कितनी हानि होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस मामले में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतदा) : (क) हमारी वर्तमान संगणना के अनुसार घाटे में चलने वाली लाइनों की संख्या 75 है। एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है जिसमें इन लाइनों के नाम दिये गये हैं। [प्रश्नानुसंधान में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-651/71]

(ख) 1969-70 में 7 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था। 1970-71 के लेखे अभी

अन्तिम रूप से बन्द नहीं हुए हैं। अनुमान है कि घाटा सामान्यतः पिछले वर्ष से कुछ अधिक होगा।

(ग) लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपये।

(घ) इन लाइनों के संचालन में होने वाले घाटे को कम करने के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न उपाय किये जाते हैं। इनमें कर्मचारियों और गाड़ियों की संख्या पर कड़ा नियंत्रण, सस्ते काम चलाऊ मालगोदामों और पट्टेच मार्गों की व्यवस्था, आर्थिक यातायात आकृष्ट करने के लिए मुख्य लाइन की गाड़ियों आदि से अपेक्षाकृत मेल की बेहतर व्यवस्था, बिना टिकट यात्रा और अन्य राजस्व की चोरी की रोकथाम शामिल है। ऐसे उपाय भविष्य में भी किये जाते रहेंगे।

Industries in Backward Areas

4633. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines Government have laid down for setting up industries in the backward areas of the country ; and

(b) whether the said guidelines have been given to the Licensing Committee for its use in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHVAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The guidelines by way of special facilities for industrial development of industrially backward districts and areas in the country are as follows :

(i) Preference would be given in the matter of grant of letters of intent/ industrial licences to applications for locations in these areas. This aspect has been included in the guidelines to the Licensing Committee.

(ii) concessional terms would be granted by financial and credit institutions for financing industries in these districts areas and

- (iii) an outright grant of subsidy would be given by the Centre, amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units having a fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each in two selected districts each of the States identified as industrially backward, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and U. P., and one district in each of the other States and Union Territories. Schemes and projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs may be considered on merit and
- (iv) special surveys are being undertaken regarding industrial possibilities in many of these areas.
- (v) the incentives already being offered by States and Union Territories for promotion of industries in backward areas would be extended to all the districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions;
- (vi) the States and Union Territories should concentrate their efforts on developing fully not only the basic infra-structure facilities like power, transport, etc., but also other facilities in the districts selected to qualify for concessional finance, e.g., railway sidings, housing colonies for industrial labour, developed industrial sites, dispensary or hospital, etc. and
- (vii) special machinery should be organised by States and Union Territories to provide promptly technical and other information that may be required by entrepreneurs and also to the financial institutions in processing of the applications for credit facilities.

Besides the above, transport subsidy in respect of the more distant areas is also under consideration.

न्यायालयों में अनिर्णित पड़े मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने सम्बन्धी योजना

4634. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में फौजदारी तथा दीवानी के मामलों के निर्णय में बहुत अधिक समय लगता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई जा रही योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) यह सच है कि कुछ किस्म के दीवानी और फौजदारी मामलों के निर्णय में बहुत अधिक समय लग जाता है क्योंकि यह बात उनकी जटिलता और न्यायालय में काम की स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है। उनको निपटाने में विलम्ब के लिए कभी कभी तो स्वयं पञ्जाब जज्मेदार होते हैं।

(ख) प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय के तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या पर समय समय पर इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर पुनः विचार किया जाता है और उसे पुनः नियत किया जाता है कि संस्थित किये जाने वाले, निपटाए जाने वाले और बकाया मामलों सम्बन्धी परिस्थिति कैसी है। जहाँ तक मामलों को निपटाने में विलम्ब प्रक्रिया विषयक विधियों को फलस्वरूप हुआ माना जा सकता है, सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता तथा दण्ड संहिता को, विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर, संशोधित करने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। आशा की जाती है कि न्यायाधीश समिति भी जो इस समय उच्च न्यायालयों में बकाया की समस्या का अध्ययन कर रही है उच्च न्यायालयों की प्रक्रियाओं और पद्धतियों में ऐसी तब्दीलियों के सुझाव देगी जैसे मुकदमों का निपटारा जल्दी से जल्दी करने के लिए आवश्यक हों।

उत्तरी बिहार के बम्पारन जिले में नये उद्योग

4535. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार में बम्पारन

जिला बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और इस जिले में प्रति व्यक्ति आय बहुत ही कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये उक्त जिले में किन-किन उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाह) : (क) और (ख) प्रति व्यक्ति आय तथा अन्य बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने वहाँ उद्योग प्रारम्भ करने के लिये विन्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा रियायती दर पर वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने हेतु कुछ जिलों को चुना है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए चुने गये जिलों में से बिहार राज्य का चम्पारन जिला भी एक है। चम्पारन जिले में राज्य उद्योग निदेशालय द्वारा लघु उद्योगों की निम्नलिखित गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रारम्भ करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है :

1. कलमी शोरा शोधक कारखाना।
2. स्ट्रा बोर्ड एवं गन्ना।
3. कीटनाशक तथा जीवाणु नाशक वस्तुएं।
4. पुर्नबेलन (रीरोलिंग) मिलें।
5. प्लास्टिक का सामान।
6. साधारण दवाइयां।
7. लौह और अलौह गढ़ी वस्तुएं।
8. हड्डी का चूर्ण
9. मिश्रित उर्वरक
10. साबुन
11. पेंट और वार्निश
12. जी० आई० पाइप
13. शक्ति चालित करघे
14. साइकिलों के हिस्से
15. सामान्य निर्माण-कार्य
16. यंत्रकृत ईंटें

17. पी० एस० सी० खम्भे

18. लकड़ी चौरना

19. वाल्टी

20. चरमों के लेंस तथा फ्रेम

21. जिल्दमाजी तथा कापियां

22. आधुनिक चावल मिलें

23. खारी नमक शोधक शाला

24. दियामलाई उद्योग

विन्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा दी जाने वाली रियायतों और सुविधाओं से इस जिले में औद्योगिक विकास की गति को तेज करने में सहायता मिलेगी और आशा है कि उद्यमी विभिन्न रियायतों से पूरा पूरा लाभ उठाएंगे।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में नरहान स्टेशन का नाम बदल कर सिधिया घाट स्टेशन रखा जाना

4636. श्री राम भगत पास्वान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोग ऐसा अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर नरहान स्टेशन का नाम बदलकर सिधिया घाट स्टेशन रखा जाय;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि यह स्टेशन सिधिया घाट पर स्थित है और नरहान यहाँ से सात मील की दूरी पर है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सिधिया घाट की 300 एकड़ भूमि इसको दी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्टेशन का नाम नरहान से सिधिया करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) गत अप्रैल में राजसिगीहा-बुजुर्ग ग्राम पंचायत के मुखिया के नेतृत्व में जनता से एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था

जिसमें रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ख) और नरहन स्टेशन सिगीहा— बुजुर्ग गांव में स्थित है न कि सिगीहाघाट में।

(ग) 18.89 एकड़ का स्टेशन यार्ड का पूरा क्षेत्र सिगीहा-बुजुर्ग गांव में पड़ता है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Kerala's Share in the Development of Railways

4637. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Kerala had not been given its due share in proportion to its population from the amount spent on the Railways during the last three Plans, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) The works taken up by the Railways and the expenditure incurred on them is based on the traffic and operational needs, which is the main criterion for undertaking any work. It is neither State-oriented nor population-oriented. Seen from that angle, no part of India has met with any prejudicial treatment

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Licences for Production of Cigarette in Public Sector

4638. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued three licences for the production of cigarette in the public sector;

(b) whether the demand for cigarette both within the country and abroad has recorded an increase; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the State entering into a sphere of production which is being

handled adequately by the private sector units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Letters of intent have been granted to the State Industrial Development Corporations of Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and Kerala for the establishment of new undertakings for the manufacture of 4500 million pieces per annum of cigarettes each.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Distribution Among Railway Employees Savings accruing from Claims of Compensation

4639. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently offered to distribute among the staff the savings that might accrue from compensation claims which run to Rs. 14 crores, and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme formulated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) An offer to this effect to the Trade Unions was made by the Minister of Railways in his speech in the Rajya Sabha on 17.6.71.

(b) The scheme has to be formulated in consultation with Trade Unions on the basis that they will undertake the responsibility of stopping thefts, damages and pilferages.

Kerala Government's Request for Iron Rods

4640. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had made urgent requests to the Central Government for giving them iron rods for the use of the Kerala State Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURÉEL): (a) and (h). Priorities of all scarce categories of steel including iron rods (i.e. M. S. Rounds) are sponsored through the Central Water and Power Commission and allocations from indigenous production made by the Government of India. 1435 MT of M. S. Rounds have already been allocated on a priority basis to the Kerala State Electricity Board; out of this quantity, about 460 Metric Tons are for the period June, 1971—September, 1971. In addition, 510 MT have been allocated for supply from the Billet-Re-rollers to meet the urgent requirements of the Kerala State Electricity Board.

Conference of Indian Railways Engineering Inspectors Associations

4641. **SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Railways Engineering Inspectors Association during its recent conference in New Delhi has urged Government for a pay revision and better service conditions;

(b) the broad outlines of the demands made by the Association; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demands of the Association relate to revision of pay scales, removal of stores responsibility, reduction of workload, stagnation, fair selection, confirmation, implementation of recommendation of Kunzru Committee and Administrative Reforms Commission etc. These demands will be looked into and appropriate action taken.

Downgrading of the Posts of 'A' Grade Nurses (Northern Railway)

4642. **SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts of 'A' grade Nurses

on the Northern Railway have been downgraded :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has led to discontent among the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Three posts of Nurses Grade 'A' have been temporarily downgraded to Grade 'B'.

(b) The post of Nurse Grade 'A' is filled on seniority-cum-suitability basis for which the Nurses Grade 'B' have to pass a suitability test. On Northern Railway some Nurses who qualified for promotion to Grade 'A' refused promotion because they did not like to be shifted from their existing places to the places where the vacancies existed. As such due to non-availability of suitable Nurses, three posts of Nurses Grade 'A' had to be downgraded to Grade 'B'. These posts will be upgraded as soon as suitable Nurses become available.

(c) No.

Stoppage of Mail or Express Train at Govindpuri Station, Kanpur

4643. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govindpuri Station, Kanpur was established because of repeated representations from the people of Kanpur;

(b) whether no Mail or Express train from Delhi to Kanpur or Kanpur to Delhi stops at this station; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Lack of traffic justification. Since Kanpur where all Mail and Express trains stop, is only 3 Kms. away from this station.

Use of Concrete Sleepers

4644. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken

to use concrete sleepers with a view to speed up the trains further ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Indian Railways have decided to introduce concrete sleepers on some of the Broad Gauge routes.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की आवश्यकता

4645. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिजली की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में वार्षिक मूल्यांकन करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त बिजली उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस राज्य में बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जी, हां। भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त वार्षिक विद्युत सर्वेक्षण समितियों द्वारा राज्य प्राधिकरणों के साथ सलाह करके विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघीय प्रदेशों में विद्युत आवश्यकताओं के वार्षिक मूल्यांकन किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध विद्युत इसकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए काफी है ; इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ विद्युत मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को सप्लाई की जा रही है। बहरहाल, 1973-74 के अन्त तक कुछ कमी प्रत्याशित है।

(ग) विद्युत की उपर्युक्त कमी को दूर

करने के लिए कोर्बा ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र का 120 मैगावाट तक विस्तार मंजूर किया गया है।

New Zone of Metre Gauge Sections of Northern and Western Railways in Rajasthan

4646. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dual administrative control of the metre gauge sections operating in Rajasthan is leading to a lack of coordination and bottlenecks in transshipment affecting adversely the development of industry in the State ; and

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of merging the metre gauge sections of Northern and Western Railways into a single Zone for achieving administrative efficiency and smooth working ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No.

(b) The desirability of merging the metre gauge sections of Northern and Western Railways into a single zone has been examined in all its aspects and it is considered that these two zones need not be bifurcated at present.

उदयपुर, राजस्थान में सिंचाई के लिए कुंजरिया बांध का निर्माण

4647. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में उदयपुर जिले में चारीकी-रेल की हजारों एकड़ उपजाऊ भूमि को सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कुंजरिया बांध का निर्माण करने हेतु योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक कार्यारम्भ हो जाएगा तथा इस पर कितना व्यय आएगा ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से ऐसी कोई भी स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उदयपुर, राजस्थान के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं

4648. श्री लालजी भाई: क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में हजारों एकड़ खेती योग्य भूमि सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बेकार पड़ी है और क्या सिंचाई प्रयोजन के लिए कुछ स्थानों पर बांध निर्माण सम्बन्धी कुछ योजनाएं इस बीच रद्द कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) में (ग). राजस्थान सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि उदयपुर जिले के किसी सिंचाई बांध के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृत किसी स्कीम को रद्द या परित्यक्त नहीं किया गया है।

Strike by Workers of Loco Coal Contractors of Sealdah and Howrah Divisions

4649. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of loco coal contractors working in Sealdah Division and Howrah Division went on a strike on 12th June, 1971 in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main demand is that the labourers engaged by contractors for coal and ash handling on the Indian Railways should be treated as regular Railway employees.

(c) Coal and Ash handling work has been entrusted to contract labour for a long time past on the Indian Railways. Whether this work should be taken over for departmental management with regular Railway employees will depend upon the Central Government deciding whether contract labour should be prohibited or not for this type of work, in exercise of the powers vested in the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970.

Development of Small Scale Industries in U. P. during Fourth Plan

4650. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme was submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the development of small scale industries a few years back ;

(b) if so, the location of Government there-to ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to develop small scale industries during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of Foreign Consultants in Private and Public Sector Projects

4651. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2246 on the 15th June, 1971 regarding the appointment of foreign consultants in private

and public sector projects and state :

(a) the names of firms in the private and public sectors in which consultants of foreign nationals are engaged at present ;

(b) the monthly emoluments being paid to them ; and

(c) their field of specialization ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

आगरा में हुआ अखिल भारतीय रेलवे गार्ड परिषद का सम्मेलन

4652. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा में हुए अखिल भारतीय रेलवे गार्ड परिषद के सम्मेलन में रेलवे के कार्य में सुधार करने के लिये कुछ नये सुझाव दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Oriya Employees on South Eastern Railway

4653. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working on South Eastern Railway ;

(b) how many Oriya employees are there among the employees ; and

(c) whether the proportion of Oriya employees under the said Railway is adequate considering the coverage of Railway lines over the States ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Total number of employees working on South Eastern Railway as on 31.3.1970 is 1,71,518.

(b) Statewise statistics are not maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

थाना बीहपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर पुल

4654. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों को सुविधा देने के लिए सरकार का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के थाना बीहपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पार पुल बनाने अथवा वर्तमान पुल को बड़ा करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) मुख्य और द्वीप प्लेटफार्मों को मिलाने के लिए एक ऊपरी पैदल-पुल पहले से ही मौजूद है । नये ऊपरी पैदल-पुल की व्यवस्था करने या वर्तमान पुल का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सतर्कता निरीक्षक (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) द्वारा पकड़े गये महादेवपुर घाट और बरारी स्टेशनों के टिकट कलैक्टर

4655. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महादेवपुर घाट और बरारी स्टेशनों के टिकट कलैक्टर स्टीमर आने जाने का प्रत्येक यात्री से पचास पैसे लेते हैं और उनसे चार्ज नहीं लेते ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे सतर्कता विभाग के निरीक्षक ने एक टिकट कलैक्टर को रंगे हाथ पकड़ लिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दोषी पाये गये कर्मचारियों को दण्ड देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख) महादेवपुर घाट और बरारी के बीच चलने वाली स्टीमर सेवा पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की चौकसी शाखा के निरीक्षकों और पटना की विशेष पुलिस स्थापना ने मिलकर 28.11.70 को महादेवपुर घाट से और 12.5.71 को बरारी में जाच पड़ताल की थी। इन जाच पड़तालों के दौरान बरारी और महादेवपुर घाट पर टिकट कलैक्टरों द्वारा कुछ ऐसे यात्रियों से 50 पैसे प्रति व्यक्ति लेने के कथित मामले नोटिस में आये, जिनके पाम यात्रा करने के लिए वैध प्राधिकार पत्र नहीं थे।

(ग) 28.11.70 को की जाने वाली जाच पड़ताल की रिपोर्ट सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारी को भेज दी गई है ताकि सम्बन्धित टिकट कलैक्टर के विरुद्ध अनुशासन एवं अपील नियमों के अधीन उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाये। ऐसी ही कार्यवाही 12.5.71 को की गई जाच पड़ताल के बारे में भी की जा रही है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय का निर्माण

4656. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालयों के निर्माण करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कटिहार में जलमार्ग विभाग के अधीन बांध में बरार

4657. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पूर्णिया जिले में कटिहार मब-डिवीजन में जलमार्ग विभाग के अधीन बांध में गंगा नदी में अचानक बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण कलत नगर गांव के निकट दरार पड़ गई है;

(ख) क्या रीग बांध के अब तक पूरा न किए जाने के कारण समूचा क्षेत्र पानी में डूब गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों की खड़ी फसल नष्ट हो गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त क्षेत्र के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करने का है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील). (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पूर्णिया जिले के कटिहार उप-मंडल में सावलिया ग्राम के निकट गंगा पर बाया तटबन्ध कट गया है। कटी हुई पट्टे के पीछे एक रीग बन्ध का निर्माण किया गया है और इस समय नदी की बाढ़ द्वारा कोई क्षेत्र जलप्लावित नहीं है। राज्य सरकार ने एक रिटायर्ड तटबन्ध के निर्माण का कार्य भी हाथ में लिया है।

Over-bridge near Bhillwara Railway Station (Rajasthan)

4658. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of an overbridge at Bhillwara near the Railway Station has been sanctioned ;

(b) whether the foundation stone was laid

during the mid-term poll; if so, the reasons why the work has not been started; and

(c) what will be the total cost of the bridge and the amount to be shared by the Rajasthan Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No work has been sanctioned by the Railway.

(b) It is understood that a foundation stone has been laid by the State Government on 21-6-71 only.

(c) The probable expenditure and share of cost to be borne by the State Government would be known only after the details of the scheme are finalised.

पश्चिम रेलवे में अजमेर और विजयनगर के बीच शटल गाड़ी

4659. श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में अजमेर और विजयनगर के बीच शटल गाड़ी चलती है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो अजमेर और भीलवाड़ा के बीच उक्त गाड़ी चलाने को कोई योजना विचाराधीन है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उक्त योजना कब तक लागू की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। न तो यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर को देखते हुए गाड़ी को भीलवाड़ा तक बढ़ाने का औचित्य है और न ही परिचालनिक दृष्टि से ऐसा करना व्यावहारिक है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चित्तौड़गढ़ और कोटा के बीच रेलवे लाइन

4660 श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ और कोटा के बीच

रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन कार्य के कब से शुरु होने की सम्भावना है , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?
रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) . (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस लाइन के निर्माण के लिए अभी हाल ही में किये गये यातायात सर्वेक्षण में मालूम हुआ है कि इस लाइन को बनाने का तत्काल औचित्य नहीं है।

भीलवाड़ा में मेजा बांध के लिए 'बनास फीडर' के कार्य में प्रगति

4661. श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भीलवाड़ा में मेजा बांध के लिए 'बनास फीडर' का कार्य प्रगति पर है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि निश्चित की गई है, कितनी धनराशि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अब तक दे दी गई है और कितनी देने का विचार है , और

(ग) इस 'फीडर' पर कब तक कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). भीलवाड़ा जिले में बनास नदी के ऊपर बनास बांध के लिए मेजा फीडर पर कार्य, जिसकी अनुमानित लागत लगभग 166 लख रुपये है, 1970-71 में आरम्भ किया गया था और इसके चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है। चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान स्कीम के लिए पूर्ण प्रावधान किया गया है।

Effect of Increase in Power Traffic on Agricultural Production

4662. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the adverse effects on agricultural production in deep-lift irrigation areas on account of progressive increase in power tariff ; and

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER : (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Electricity Boards in order to encourage agricultural production usually charge motional rates for agricultural pumping. The increase in consumption of power for agricultural pumping during the last three years, in spite of small increase in tariff rates, not indicate any adverse effect on agricultural production.

(b) Does not arise

Guarantees Required by State Electricity Boards in respect of Agricultural Consumption

4663. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the insistence of high minimum guarantees by the State Electricity Boards in respect of agricultural consumption is acting as deterrent to use of electricity for lift irrigation in drought-affected areas ; and

(b) whether a study of the situation is proposed to be made with a view to effect reduction of minimum guarantee charges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Minimum consumption guarantee charges for irrigation pumpsets are fixed by the Electricity Boards to ensure certain level of consumption consistent with the investment made by the Boards for providing the power

supply. Generally the agricultural consumers consumed more energy than what the minimum consumption guarantee required. The minimum consumption guarantee charge in the case of Uttar Pradesh is high compared to other States. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are examining the question of reducing the charge.

In Andhra Pradesh whenever drought conditions occur the minimum consumption guarantee is not levied. In the case of most of the other States also relief in the minimum consumption guarantee charge is given when drought conditions occur, and enough water in the wells is not available for the consumer to utilise the pumping sets to the extent of minimum consumption guarantee.

Floods in Manipur

4664. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur are aware that vast agricultural areas between Wangjing and Khongjom on the Imphal Moreh Road are heavily flooded causing damage to crops every year due to the absence of flood control measures in that area ,

(b) if so, the measures being taken to control these floods ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether the Government of Manipur propose to cause an early investigation into the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c) : Taking into account the damage caused by floods, the Manipur Administration have prepared a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 4.4 lakhs consisting of constitution of embankments, strengthening of existing embankments and provision of sluices, for protection against floods of Wangjing river. The scheme which has been approved by the Planning Commission, is under execution.

Rules for Recruitment of local Advocates to Judicial Posts in Manipur

4665. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have framed any rules prescribing the manner in which local Advocates may be recruited to the highest judicial posts in Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Rule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Checking of Congestion and Robbery in Third Class Compartments

4666. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the enhancement of the facilities provided in third class compartments by checking congestion and robbery in trains ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Subject to limitation of availability of resources by way of rolling stock, sectional and terminal capacity, it is constantly the endeavour of the Government to provide more and more accommodation for passengers where on any route trains tend to become overcrowded, either by increasing the number of trains or by adding more coaches on trains by the use of heavier locos. Night passenger trains are escorted by Government Railway Police in affected sections. Close liaison is maintained between the Railway administration and the State Police (including the Government Railway) to ensure prevention of crime on Railways.

कोसी नदी परियोजनाओं से बिहार को लाभ

1667 श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्रो यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोसी नदी परियोजना से निकली

नहरों से नहरों के दोनो ओर पानी रुक कर जमा हो जाने के कारण किसानों को उतना लाभ नहीं मिलता जितना कि मिलना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या पानी के जमा हो जाने को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो यह योजना किस तरीके से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मे (ग). कुछ चिरी हुई जगहो मे ट्रेनों के अवरोध हो जाने के कोसी नहर काम मे सिंचाई के विकास में वटिनाइयो का सामना करना पड रहा है। बिहार सरकार ने कुछ जन-निवास स्कीमो का आयोजन किया है और आगे अनुसंधान कार्य प्रगति पर है।

New Industries in Tirhut and Bhagalpur Division in Bihar

4668. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special effort is being made to accelerate the industrial growth of Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions in Bihar , and

(b) if so, the names of industries proposed to be started in these divisions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Government have selected certain districts/areas for grant of concessional finance from the financial institutions for starting industries there. The following districts of the Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions of Bihar, viz., Champain, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, Santhal Parganas, Purnea and Saharsa have been selected for this purpose. In addition Government have selected certain districts for grant of a Central subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units to be set up there. For the States of Bihar, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur districts,

both in Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions are eligible for this subsidy. The concessions and the facilities to be allowed by the financial institutions and under the Central subsidy will help to accelerate the pace of industrial development in the backward districts of the State and it is hoped that entrepreneurs would take full benefit of the various concessions.

Import of Tyres

4669. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the loss in production suffered by tyre industry during the last one year on account of labour difficulties and acute power shortage;

(b) whether Government propose to import tyres to meet the shortfall in production ; and

(c) the number of tyres imported during the year 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The loss in production suffered by the Automobile Tyre Industry on account of labour troubles and power shortage was about 3 lakhs Nos. during 1970 and 150,000 Nos. during 1971.

(b) Import of Tyres is being permitted to State Road Transport Undertakings and to Vehicle Manufacturers to the extent of shortfall.

(c) The number of tyres imported during 1970-71 (April-November) is as under :—

| Category of tyres | Imports up to Nov. 1970 (Quantity) |
|---|--|
| 1. Tyres cases for air craft. | 1733 |
| 2. Tyre cases for motorcars. | 464 |
| 3. Tyre cases for motor cycles | 4502 |
| 4. Tyre cases for off-the road vehicles. | 109 |
| 5. Tyre cases for tractors | 7037 |
| 6. Tyres cases for truck and bus. | 115 |
| 7. Tyre cases for other vehicles | 3808 |
| 8. Solid rubber tyreing for motor vehicles, | 184 |
| 9. Tyres flaps | 396 |
| 10. Solid rubber tyreing not elsewhere stated | 202 |
| | (Tonnes) |

Parity in Relation to Amenities in Railway and C. P. W. D. Quarters

4670. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only one ceiling fan in type II quarters is provided and none in type I quarters on the Railways ;

(b) if so, whether in one of the inspections of Railway colonies in Delhi area, the then Railway Minister agreed that fans should be provided on the lines of C. P. W. D. quarters ; and

(c) if so, when the orders for the same are likely to be issued by the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Treatment of Private Patients against Payment in Railway Hospital (Northern Railway)

4671. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether private patients are allowed to be treated in Railways hospitals on payment ,

(b) whether Railway doctors are paid non-practising allowance ;

(c) if so, whether 40 per cent of the charges recovered are payable to the doctors and none to lower staff ;

(d) the number of such cases dealt with in Northern Railway Central Hospital and other similar hospitals on other Railway in the last two years ; and

(e) whether in view of the dearth of medical facilities to Railwaymen, Government propose to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) 7918 on All Indian Railways, while only 110 cases in Northern Railway Central Hospital.

(e) No.

Provision of parking space in double storeyed Railway quarters

4672 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway Board is aware of the difficulty of staff living in railway colonies for keeping motor cycle/scooters in double storeyed quarters, and

(b) if so, when the Railway Board is likely to give its approval for the provision of the facility on the lines of other Government quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMAN THAIYA) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

सेन्दूल रेलवे में रेल दुर्घटनाएं

4673. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) जनवरी 1970 से 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक सेन्दूल रेलवे में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, और

(ख) इनके फलस्वरूप जान तथा रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानत कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) (क) 1-1-70 से 30-4-71 तक की अवधि में मध्य रेलवे में टक्कर, पटरी से उतरने, समपारो पर गाड़ियों के सड़क यातायात में टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों के अन्तर्गत 115 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 5 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 45, 91, 700 रुपये के मूल्य की क्षति होने का अनुमान है ।

इटारसी-भुसावळ सेक्शन में नई गाड़ियों का चालू किया जाना

4674. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इटारसी-भुसावळ सेक्शन पर

यात्रियों की बहुत अधिक भीड़ रहती है और इसके बावजूद उक्त मार्ग पर एक अनिश्चित गाड़ी चलाने सम्बन्धी मांग गाड़ी के डिब्बों में कमी के तर्कों के आधार पर स्वीकार नहीं की गई है,

(ख) क्या उक्त सेक्शन में चलने वाली एक गाड़ी हाल ही में बन्द कर दी गई है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार उक्त रेल मार्ग पर नई गाड़िया चराने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं अनिश्चित गाड़ी की मांग पर्याप्त यातायात न होने के कारण स्वीकार नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) जी हा, 349/350 भुसावळ-इटारसी सवारी गाड़ी अगस्त, 1968 से बन्द कर दी गयी है, लेकिन एकमर्तम गाड़ियों को ठहरा कर या अन्य सवारी गाड़ियों के समयों में समा-योजन करके कुछ स्टेशनों के लिए वैकल्पिक गाड़ी की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है ।

(ग) अभी नहीं

भुसावळ-इटारसी क्षेत्र के स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शौडों की व्यवस्था

4675. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या खिरकिया स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) के अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर कोई शौड नहीं है,

(ख) भुसावळ और इटारसी स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित उन अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों के नाम क्या है जहां शौडों की व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ग) भुसावळ और इटारसी स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां प्लेटफार्म शौडों की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं। इस स्टेशन पर दो प्रतीक्षालय पहले से ही मौजूद हैं एक अप जेटफार्म पर 506 वर्ग फुट का और दूसरा डाउन जेटफार्म पर 2816 वर्गफुट का।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Closure of Railway Workshop, Jamnagar (Western Railway)

4676. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to close down the Western Railway's Workshop at Jamnagar ;

(b) if so, the grounds for the decision ;

(c) whether the Railway Administration has received representations suggesting alternative ways and means of keeping the workshop in operation instead of closing it down ; and

(d) whether in the event of closure, the workmen involved will be ensured of alternative employment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A final decision has not so far been taken.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

Setting up of Cigarette Factories in State Sector

4677. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State Government which have submitted proposals for starting cigarette factories in the State sector and the particulars of those proposals ; and

(b) the decision taken by the Central Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). The State Industrial Development Corporations of Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and Kerala have been granted letters of intent for the establishment of new undertakings for the manufacture of 4500 million pieces per annum of cigarettes each. The applications of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation for a capacity of 3000 million pieces per annum and of the Madhya Pradesh Andyogik Vikas Nigam for a capacity of 4500 million pieces per annum are still under the consideration of the Government.

Reversion of Head Clerks/Senior Clerks to Lower Scale in Guntakal Division (Southern Railway)

4678. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Head Clerks and Senior Clerks of the Engineering Department of Guntakal have been reverted to lower scales of pay with effect from 1st April, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for reversion ;

(c) whether the concerned staff and their union have made any representation in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken on this representation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. Four Head Clerks in scales Rs. 210-380 and eleven Senior Clerks in scale Rs. 130-300 were reverted to lower grades.

(b) The reversions had to be made on completion of certain works, and resultant abolition of work-charged posts.

(c) and (d). The Southern Railway Mazdoor Union represented against the decision and they were advised that the reversions had been ordered owing to completion of certain works and that before these reversions were ordered, the possibility of continuing the affected staff against other work-charged posts in the same grade had been fully examined.

Setting up of Thermal Power Plant in Kutch

4679. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to set up a thermal power plant in Kutch based on the lignite found there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : No, Sir, The Government have no proposal at present to set up a thermal power plant in Kutch based on the lignite found there as the quality and quantity of lignite are under investigation.

Increase in frequency of Local Trains between Madras and Trivellore

4680. SHRI C. GHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the frequency of local trains between Madras and Trivellore in view of the increased passenger traffic ; and

(b) whether Government propose to speed up trains between Madras Central and Arkonam to reduce the running time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, because Madras Central has no spare capacity to deal with additional trains.

(b) No. The trains in this section are already booked to run at the permissible speed consistent with track and traction.

Stopping of Train at Tambaram

4681. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider stopping of train Nos. 119/120 and 117/118 at Tambaram to facilitate travelling public around Tambaram area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The proposal was considered by the Zonal Time Table Committee and was disapproved.

Schemes for Prevention of Sea-erosion in Maharashtra

4682. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of schemes for prevention of

sea-erosion undertaken or subsidised by the Central Government in Maharashtra ; and

(b) the extent of the financial stake of the Central Government in these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Anti-sea erosion works from a part of the flood control programme and are included in the State sector. Beginning from the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the State Governments for their Plan schemes is being provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular project or head of development. As such, the question of undertaking anti-sea erosion schemes or subsidising them by the Central Government does not arise.

Consideration of Running Allowance for deduction of House Rent

4683. SHRI PRAVIN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allotment of accommodation is being done taking into account the pay drawn by the employees ;

(b) whether in cases of running staff, the recovery of rent is being made taking into consideration running allowance ;

(c) if so, whether the pay slab in such cases is considered by adding the portion of running allowance ;

(d) if so, the number of employees of running staff eligible for accommodation ; and

(e) the particulars of accommodation provided to Loco Running staff with classification of accommodation on divisional basis ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Allotment of various types of quarters is done in accordance with the specific scales of pay prescribed for different types of quarters for the purpose.

(b) and (c). Yes. In the case of running staff who draw pay in the authorised scales, pay for the purpose of rent for Railway quarters is pay plus 40% of pay, which latter represents the pay element in the running allowance.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Survey of Saria Nullah in Dharam Jaigarh, Madhya Pradesh

4684. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since surveyed the Saria Nullah in Tehsil Dharam Jaigarh in District Raigarh, Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Investigations on the Sarai Nullah have been carried out and a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 29 lakhs to irrigate 2360 ha has been prepared by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The scheme has not been included in the Fourth Plan proposals of the State.

Rail Link between Ambikapur and Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh

4685. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no rail link between Ambikapur and Raigarh via District Surguja and Lalitgarh and Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to link this backward region with railway lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification, it will not be possible to consider the construction of any new lines in this region at present.

Schemes for Irrigation and Rural Electrification in Chhatisgarh

4686. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) which are the new schemes to be

launched by the Central Government to provide irrigation to Chhatisgarh area in Madhya Pradesh and for rural electrification of this region during the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject. The planning, investigation, formulation and execution of irrigation projects is done by the State Governments concerned keeping their resources position in view. The position about the new irrigation and rural electrification schemes in Chhatisgarh area in Madhya Pradesh is indicated below.

In addition to Kunwarpur Project, estimated to cost Rs. 85.64 lakhs, which has been approved by the Planning Commission, reports on the Mahanadi Reservoir Stage—I and Pairi Stage—I have been received and are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

The following schemes of the Central Government for rural electrification and lift irrigation, have been sanctioned :

| <i>Name of Scheme</i> | <i>Outlay for 1971-72 (Estimated)</i> |
|--|---|
| (i) Raipur Scheme for Mahanadi and Jonk rivers. | Rs. 79.22 lakhs |
| (ii) Bilaspur Scheme for Hasdeo and Mand rivers. | Rs. 41.03 lakhs |
| (iii) Additional transmission lines in six Districts of Chhatisgarh. | Rs. 256.9 lakhs |

Running of Passenger Train on Dandakaranya—Bailadila—Kotabalasa Line on South Eastern Railway

4687. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to run passenger trains on Dandakaranya-Bailadila-Kotabalasa line on the South Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Electricity for Irrigation in Kerala

4688. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether electricity produced in the State of Kerala is not being utilised fully for irrigation purposes ;

(b) whether the Central Government are giving adequate assistance to Kerala with a view to ensuring full utilisation of electricity for irrigation purposes ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The emphasis in rural electrification schemes throughout the country is on the energisation of pumpsets for increasing agricultural production. Finances for such schemes are provided in the State Plans. The Central Government provides additive finances through the Rural Electrification Corporation. In the State of Kerala, the load demand of energised irrigation is being met in full. There is, however, scope for energisation of additional pumping sets. Schemes for rural electrification with a bias towards energisation of pumpsets are being accelerated. It is proposed to energise about 20,000 irrigation pumpsets in Kerala during the Fourth Plan as compared with about 13,900 energised at the beginning of the Fourth Plan. The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned about Rs. 155 lakhs for three rural electrification schemes in Kerala envisaging the energisation of 3400 irrigation pumpsets.

River Water Projects in Kerala

4689. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the river water projects sanctioned by the Planning Commission for

Kerala for being taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on each of the said sanctioned projects ; and

(c) the number and names of the projects on which preliminary work has been started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). No new river valley projects in Kerala have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the Fourth Plan.

Price of Power Sold in Mysore, Maharashtra and Goa

4690. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the price at which power is sold by Mysore and Maharashtra to bulk consumers in their States ;

(b) the price at which power is sold by Mysore and Maharashtra to Goa ; and

(c) if the price of power supplied to Goa is more, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The average rates for power sold by Mysore and Maharashtra State Electricity Boards to their bulk consumers for a load of 15 MW at 60% load factor are :

Mysore—5.49 P/kWh.

Maharashtra—9.28 P/kWh and 10.91 P/kWh for hydro and thermal supply respectively.

(b) Power is sold by Mysore and Maharashtra to Goa at the following rates :

Mysore—6.25 P/kWh for power supply upto 30 MW and in case the supply is more than 30 MW, 5.75 P/kWh for supply.

Maharashtra—First 5 lakh units p. m.
= 8 P/kWh
Next 5 lakh units p. m.
= 6 P/kWh
All in excess = 5 P/kWh

(c) The rate charged by Mysore to Goa is not comparable with that charged for bulk consumers within that State since power supply is made available to Goa by Mysore at the border entailing expenditure on transmission. The rates were mutually agreed to by the two Governments.

Small Cadres of Technical Officers in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

4691. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in his Ministry there are numerous small cadres of technical Officers ;

(b) whether Government have ever considered the integration of various small cadres and if so, whether any decision has been taken ;

(c) whether the technical cadres of Chambal Control Board and Farakka Control Board were merged with the cadres of the Central Water and Power Commission ; and

(d) the names of other small cadres which remain isolated and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a), (b) and (d). Small technical cadres exist in the following Organisations of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power :—

- (1) Indus Wing in the Ministry proper ;
- (2) Ganga Basin Wing in the Ministry proper ,
- (3) Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation.

The question of integration of these small cadres with the appropriate cadres in Central Water and Power Commission was considered some time ago. It was, however, decided to maintain *status quo* as it was felt that the merger would lead to certain administrative complications.

(c) In the Chambal Control Board and the Farakka Barrage Control Board there exist only two posts each of Technical Officers. These were brought on the appropriate cadre of Central Water and Power Commission with effect from 15-9-1969.

Promotion of Shunter as Driver, Jaipur Division

4692. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the promotion to the post of Driver from Shunter 'A' and 'B' is based on ratio of 1 : 4 since the 14 July, 1959 ;

(b) whether there had been reversions of Shunter 'A' on Ajmer Division in 1967 due to being over and above the quota ,

(c) whether Shunter 'A' on Jaipur Division had been promoted as Driver 'A' over and above the quota since 14th July, 1959 ;

(d) whether the promotion of Shunter 'A' over and above the quota had adversely affected the chances of promotion to the serving employees ;

(e) whether different procedure had been adopted in dealing with the same type of cases on the same Railway ; and

(f) if so, the action Government propose to take to bring uniformity in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) No as it was due to non-availability of adequate number of suitable and qualified Shunters 'B' that Shunters 'A' were promoted as Drivers 'C'.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Promotion of Drivers Grade 'A' Jaipur Division (Western Railway)

4693. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of promotion of Driver Grade 'A' on the Western Railway ;

(b) whether *ad hoc* promotions are being made against the vacancies not exceeding 30 days according to the Railway Board's orders and promotions against the vacancies exceeding 30 days are being made on regular basis according to the seniority ;

(c) whether juniormost persons are working as Driver Grade 'A', whereas seniors are working as Driver Grade 'B' ;

(d) whether those persons who were not selected as Driver Grade 'B' had been promoted as Driver Grade 'A' on Jaipur Division; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to regularise the promotion according to the seniority?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) By selection.

(b) For vacancies upto 30 days local arrangements are made on Shed basis. Vacancies exceeding 30 days are filled by posting senior most Driver Grade 'B' on an *ad hoc* basis, if otherwise suitable, pending regular selection.

(c) and (d). No Only empanelled drivers grade 'A' are posted and in the absence of any panel, the seniormost drivers grade 'B' are promoted on *ad hoc* basis, if they are otherwise eligible.

(e) Does not arise.

Drivers Penalised for taking extra time in learning road and station working Rules

4694. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2368 on 10th March, 1970 regarding procedure for booking Drivers for learning Road and Station Working Rules and state :

(a) whether two Drivers on Ajmer division were penalised ;

(b) whether this issue was discussed by the All India Loco Running Staff Association with the General Manager, Western Railway on 11th July, 1970 at Ajmer ; and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

रेलवे में बुक की जाने वाली कम और अधिक खराब होने वाली सज्जियों के वर्गीकरण का आधार

4695. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री प्रेषित माल पर न्यून शुल्क को बकाया राशि के बारे में 15 जून, 1971 के

अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2216 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम खराब होने वाली तथा अधिक खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं की/श्रेणी बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या नियम बनाये हैं ;

(ख) हरी मिर्च, फूल गोभी, बन्द गोभी, टमाटर, भिण्डी, बेंगन, गाजर, शलजम, और घीया सज्जियों में से किन-किन सज्जियों को कम खराब होने वाली वस्तुएं माना जाता है तथा इसके क्या आधार हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने किसी पुस्तिका में यह प्रकाशित किया है कि किसी विशिष्ट वस्तु का पार्सल बुक करते समय उस पर किसी विशिष्ट शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत शुल्क वसूल किया जाये और यदि हा, तो किस पुस्तिका में ; और

(घ) यदि इसको प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). 'कम नश्य' और 'अत्यधिक नश्य' वस्तुओं के वर्गीकरण का कोई सिद्धान्त निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी, फल और फूल के रूप में पैदा होने वाली सज्जियों को जमीन के अन्दर पैदा होने वाली सज्जियों जैसे आलू, प्याज आदि की अपेक्षा अधिक नश्य समझा जाता है।

(ग) जी हां। भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन कोचिंग शुल्क दर-सूची भाग I में।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Manufacture of Nuclear Turbines at Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

4696. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a poor progress in making Nuclear turbines at Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal for the nuclear power station in Kallipakkam in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The work on this contract is proceeding as per schedule.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in price of Salt and essential commodities in Assam and Meghalaya

4697. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scarcity of salt in Assam and Meghalaya;

(b) whether the price of salt has risen very high throughout Assam and Meghalaya, specially in rural areas; and

(c) if so, what are the causes of this salt scarcity and abnormal rise in its price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c). It has been reported that there is some shortage of salt supply in the two States and also an increase in the selling price of salt due to abnormal increase in demand following the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh.

Seniority of Drivers Grade 'C' of Jaipur Division (Western Railway)

4698. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of the employees of Loco Running Staff at Western Railway had to be regularised according to the rules in force before holding the selection;

(b) if so, whether the ratio between rankers and direct recruitments, had been maintained and if not, what is the deficiency;

(c) whether one group had been deprived of its right to appear in the selection recently held in Jaipur Division by virtue of not allotting the ratio in the seniority list; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to provide proper ratio in the seniority as well as in the selection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) No. The ratio could not be maintained because of non-availability of rankers (Shunters grade 'B') for diesel training. The shortfall was of 27 Shunters grade 'B' and it has since been reduced to 19.

(c) No one was deprived of his rights to appear in the selection of Drivers Grade 'B' held recently in the Jaipur Division. Only Drivers Grade 'C' were eligible and were called for the selection as per their seniority.

(d) Does not arise.

Panel of Promotion of Driver Grade 'B' Ajmer Division

4699. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection of Drivers Grade 'B' held in Ajmer Division had been cancelled and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the promotion of the seniors will not have to be regularised due to the aforesaid cancellation; and

(c) whether reversions had been made without declaring the panel of drivers grade 'B' and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (c). Yes. The selection was not conducted strictly in accordance with the extant instructions of the Railway.

(b) The promotions have been treated as *ad-hoc* pending fresh selection.

Over bridge at Ramghat Road crossing at Aligarh

4700. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to build an over bridge on Ramghat Road crossing at Aligarh had been taken by his Ministry some time back;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the decision, and

(c) the number of accidents which have taken place there and the number of fatal accidents out of them during the preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) The proposal to construct a road over bridge in replacement of the level crossing No 109 near the Last Cabin at Aligarh is still under consideration of the State Government/Road authority concerned. Further action can be taken by the Railway only on receipt of a firm proposal from the State Government/Road Authority together with the necessary acceptance to bear the road authority's share of the cost.

(c) During the preceding three years there has been only one accident at this level crossing in which a woman was run over and killed and a man injured by a shunting engine. At the time of the accident, these persons were trespassing the railway track while level crossing gates were closed against road traffic.

Central Loan to Andhra Pradesh for Drainage System in Godavary and Krishna Delta Areas

4701 **SHRI B S MURTHY** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have applied for any loan for carrying out drainage schemes in the Godavary and Krishna delta areas,

(b) if so, the date of application,

(c) whether any loan has been sanctioned and if so, the amount thereof, and

(d) if not, when the loan is proposed to be sanctioned for the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (d) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had made a request to the Union Minister for Finance on 23rd May, 1971 for loan assistance of Rs 2 crores during 1971-72. This request was considered but it was not found possible

to provide the special loan assistance to the State Government.

Operation of Ultrasonic flaw Detector Equipment

4702 **SHRI B N BHARGAVA** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there exists an anomaly on different Railways for operating ultrasonic flaw detector equipments,

(b) whether in some Zonal Railways this equipment is being operated by Laboratory Superintendents, grade Rs 325-575 (A) and in others by Chemicals and Metallurgical Assistants, grade Rs. 210-425 (A), although the qualifications nature of duties and responsibilities are the same,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether Railway Board contemplate to remove this anomaly in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) Yes

(c) Ultrasonic flaw detection on the Railways has been introduced only a few years back. On acquiring Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors, different Zonal Railways created posts either of Laboratory Superintendents in grade Rs. 325-575 (A) or of Chemical and Metallurgical Assistants in grade Rs 210-425 (A) for operation of these equipments according to what they considered adequate for the nature of duties and responsibilities involved.

(d) Ultrasonic Flaw detection of rolling stock axles is being extended and the testing procedures are being standardised. The question of Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors being operated by staff in grade Rs 325-575 (A) will be considered after the final recommendations of Third Pay Commission are received and considered by the Government.

Health Unit in Samastipur Workshop (North Eastern Railway)

4703 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Samastipur

Workshop are agitating since long for the opening of a Health Unit; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes. Only an unrecognised Union had raised the issue to have a Health Unit in the Workshop premises.

(b) There are about 500 Railway employees in the Workshop who are adequately covered by the existing Divisional Hospital at Samastipur situated at a distance of about 100 metres from the gate of the Workshop. Ambulance services have also been provided in the Divisional Hospital. The existing arrangements are considered adequate and provision of a Health Unit in Samastipur Workshop is not justified.

ओरवाड़ा-बस्ती रेलवे लाइन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के पहले रेलवे फाटक पर चौकीदार की नियुक्ति

4704. श्री अनंत प्रसाद घुसिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ओरवाड़ा-बस्ती रेलवे लाइन के पहले रेलवे फाटक पर पहले कोई कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था तथा इसकी चाबी सदाओरवाड़ा के स्टेशन मास्टर के पास रहती है ; और

(ख) क्या जनता की सुविधा के लिए बहा चौकीदार नियुक्त करके स्थाई प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय ओरवाड़ा के पश्चिम में स्थित समपार सं० 194 सी से है। यदि ऐसा है, तो स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

समपार सिगनलों से अन्तर्पाषित है और उसका नियंत्रण स्टेशन मास्टर द्वारा किया जाता है। समपार के फाटक सामान्यतः सड़क यातायात के लिए खुले रहते हैं और गाड़ियों के संचलन की अवधि में बंद कर दिये जाते हैं। यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये गये

हैं कि जब कभी गाड़ियों का अत्यधिक संचलन हो, तो उस समय फाटक कम से कम अवधि के लिये बन्द किया जाये। हाल में की गयी यातायात की गणना से पता चला है कि गन्ने के मौसम को छोड़कर अन्य मौसम में इस समपार पर किर्मा नियमित फाटक वाले की व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य नहीं है। गन्ने के मौसम में मौसमी यातायात को निकासी के लिये यहाँ एक फाटक वाला तैनात कर दिया जाता है।

Unutilised Licences/Letters of Intent

4705. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units that have actually come up or are under construction out of the 221 and 338 industrial licences and 331 and 423 letters of intent issued in 1969 and 1970 respectively ;

(b) the major head of industry and the new capacity created thereby ; and

(c) the action taken over the unutilised licences or letters of intent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Letters of intent are issued to enable the applicant parties to know that Government will be prepared to grant an industrial licence, subject to their satisfying certain conditions relating to import of capital goods, terms of foreign collaboration, if any, and phased manufacturing programme. After the conditions of the letter of intent are fulfilled, the letter of intent is converted into an industrial licence. It is only then that 'effective steps' are taken by an entrepreneur for setting up the project.

Normally letters of intent are given a validity period of six months or a year for fulfilling the conditions therein and a licence is to be granted only thereafter. Similarly, industrial licences are given a validity period of six or twelve months depending on the time that would be taken for implementing the project. In the circumstances, the letters of intent and licences issued in 1969 and 1970 would be under various stages of implementation.

Detail of all industrial licences and letters of intent issued, including the industries to which they relate, their capacity, etc., are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library

In cases where letters of intent or licences are not implemented within the specified period, requests for extension of the validity period, are usually received and they are considered on merits. The administrative Ministries/Departments in charge of the industries concerned maintain a system for keeping a watch over the implementation of the letters of intent and licences and for taking action, where necessary, in the case of unutilised letters of intent or licences

Electrification of Bhusandpur Railway Station on South Eastern Railway

4706 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bhusandpur Railway Station under Khurda Division, South Eastern Railway is not yet electrified although electricity connection is available nearby, and

(b) when this Station is proposed to be electrified ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes The power supply has recently been extended by the Orissa State Electricity Board to the villages near Bhusandpur Railway Station, about 5 kilometres away. The State Electricity Board, it is learnt, has plans to extend the supply lines towards the Station,

(b) A reference has been made to the Orissa State Electricity Board to submit their estimate for service connection and indicate the tariff, for which a reply is still awaited

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग कार्यालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में प्रगति

4707. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मडल . क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष में जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा कितन प्रतिवेदन तथा अन्य प्रकाशन निकाले गये और उनमें से हिन्दी में निकाले गये प्रतिवेदन तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों की संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) उक्त आयोग में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में कितनी प्रगति हुई है

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में आयोग के कितन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और

(घ) राज भाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आयोग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग द्वारा दस रिपोर्टें और प्रकाशन निकाले गये हैं , इनमें से एक हिन्दी में जारी किया जा चुका है तथा एक और छप रहा है ।

(ख) सभी अधिसूचनाएँ, महत्वपूर्ण सामान्य आदेश आदि अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी में जारी किये जा रहे हैं । केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग के दोनों स्कुधों में एक पूर्ण-कालिक हिन्दी अधिकारी के अधीन हिन्दी अनु-भाग स्थापित किये गए हैं । सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए स्टाफ को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ). गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयोग के 340 कर्मचारी हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित किए गए हैं । सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में

स्थापित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति द्वारा राजभाषा के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के संबन्ध में प्रगति का समय-समय पर पुनरवलोकन किया जाता है।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज भाषा अधिनियम की क्रियान्वित

4708. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) गत वर्ष हिन्दी में किस हद तक पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ और उनके मंत्रालय में तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में कितनी प्रगति हुई ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, मंत्रालय के कार्य में हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। मंत्रालय में जो पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त होते हैं उनके उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं। सभी संकल्प, अधिसूचनाएं, प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टें आदि अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी में भी जारी की जाती हैं। स्टाफ को सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। मंत्रालय में स्थापित की गई राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति इस दिशा में की गई कार्यवाही का समय-समय पर पुनरवलोकन करती है।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित हिन्दी साहित्य

4709. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा 'भगीरथ'

तथा अन्य जानकारी देने वाला साहित्य को केवल अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित किया गया है ;

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले प्रकाशनों के भाषा-वार नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या 'भगीरथ' को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने में प्रयास त्याग दिए गये हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उनके मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन तथा अन्तः प्रकाशन आदि को हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय मामलों में प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ताकि ग्रामीण लोगों को विकास कार्यों से परिचित कराया जाए क्योंकि देश में सिंचाई तथा विद्युत के विकास से उनका सीधा सम्बन्ध है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) इस समय भगीरथ (एक तिमाही पत्रिका) का प्रकाशन सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में होता है। विशेष प्रचार-साहित्य का प्रकाशन अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में दिया जाता है।

(ख) प्रकाशनों के नाम सभा-पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-652/71]

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और निष्पत्ति बजट का प्रकाशन हिन्दी में भी होता है। जहां तक अन्य प्रकाशनों और साहित्य का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में सिर्फ वे ही चीजें प्रकाशित की जाती हैं, जो सामान्य रुचि और गैर-तकनीकी ढंग की होती हैं।

Inconvenience to the Travellers in Shuttle running between Ajmer and Bwar

4710. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to heavy rush on the shuttle

running between Ajmer and Bewar of Western Railway, the local travelling public is put to great hardship,

(b) whether despite several approaches and representations, the Railway Authorities have failed to add few more third class coaches to the shuttle, and

(c) the date by which the Railway Authorities contemplate to add few more third class coaches to ease the rush on this train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA). (a) to (c) As per the census conducted in November, 1970, some overcrowding was noticed on one out of the two pairs of shuttle trains running between Ajmer and Bewar, viz. No 182/183. The normal load of these shuttle trains is 5 passenger bogies, and the maximum is 6 passenger bogies. The train is running with 6 bogies with effect from 28-6-1971. No more increase in load is indicated at the present level of traffic.

कोटा में रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा रेलवे कालोनियों से होकर जाने वाली पगडंडियों की बन्द किया जाना

1711 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा स्थित रेलवे कालोनी और वर्कशाप के चांगे और पुराने गांव बसे हुए है और उन गावों को जाने वाली पगडंडियां रेलवे कालोनियों से होकर गुजरती है ।

(ख) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों ने एंग्लेरन खड़े करके गावों की ओर जानेवाला पगडंडियों की घराबन्दी कर दा है और यदि हा , तो इसके क्या कारण है ,

(ग) क्या इन गावों की जनसंख्या मे 60 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति रेलवे कर्मचारी है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो वर्षा ऋतु मे इन गावों मे जाने और वहा से आने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध लिये है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) रेलवे

बस्ती और कारखाने के पूरब की ओर सुघरिया नामक केवल एक गांव बसा हुआ है । पश्चिम की ओर कोटा शहर है जबकि उत्तर और दक्षिण की ओर खुले मैदान हैं । इस गांव क लिए एक मडक है जो अच्छे मौसम मे खुली रहती है । यह मडक कोटा जंक्शन स्टेशन के उत्तरी निरे पर स्थित समपार को मिलती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) कुल रेल कर्मचारी गांव मे रहते हैं । उनका प्रतिशत ठीक-ठीक मालूम नहीं है ।

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठना ।

Central Assistance for Flood-Affected People of Andhra Pradesh

4712. **SHRI B S MURTHY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan requested for by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for flood protection works ;

(b) the amounts so far sanctioned , and

(c) whether there is any estimate made about the average annual loss of life, cattle, crops and property because of floods in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Since the beginning of the Fourth, plan central assistance to State Governments is being provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular project or head of development.

A non-plan loan assistance of Rs. 3 crores was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1969-70 for making a start on the Krishna-Godavari Delta Drainage Scheme in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh which was severely affected by cyclones in 1969. During 1970-71 and 1971-72, Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for special loan assistance of Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 2 crores

respectively for speedy implementation of this scheme but the Government of India could not agree to the request.

(c) The average annual loss due to floods and drainage congestion in Andhra Pradesh is of the following order :

| Area affected in lakh hectares. | Population affected in lakhs. | Damage to crops | | Damage to houses | | Cattle lost Nos. | Human lives lost Nos. | Damage to public utilities lakhs Rs. | Total damage to crops houses and public utilities in lakhs Rs. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Area in lakh ha. | Value in Rs. Lakhs. | Nos. | Value in Rs. Lakhs. | | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 2 8 | 25.0 | 1.8 | 1267 | 60476 | 439 | 27908 | 134 | 465 | 1760 |

Rail Link Between Nagarjuna Sagar and Hyderabad

4713. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are being taken to link up Nagarjuna Sagar with Hyderabad by rail because of its tourist importance ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a new line from Secunderabad (Bibinagar) to Nadikude (with the conversion of the Guntur-Macherla Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge) have recently been completed and the Survey Reports are at present under the examination of the Rail-Board. The new line is likely to be 151 Kms. long and may cost about Rs. 12.52 crores. The conversion will be for a length of 130 Kms. and may cost about Rs. 6.98 crores.

Translation of Constitution of India

4714. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of languages in which the constitution of India is available ;

(b) the agency through which these translations are done ; and

(c) whether the concerned State Governments were consulted before issuing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) An up-to-date revised edition of the Constitution of India in English was published in 1969. Copies thereof are available with the Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale to the public. A diglot edition of the Constitution with English text and the Hindi translation thereof side by side, as modified upto the 1st December, 1957 was published by the Ministry of Law in 1959. As this publication was brought out long ago, copies thereof may not be available with the Manager of Publications, Delhi. The translations of the Constitution in other languages are not available.

(b) and (c). An up-to-date Hindi translation of the Constitution has been prepared by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission. It is under scrutiny. The translations of the Constitution in other languages have also been prepared by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission and they are now in the process of revision/finalization in consultation with the State Governments concerned. No up-to-date version of the Constitution in Hindi or in any other regional language has been published so far.

12 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

(Procedure)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, I rise on a Point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House. What is your point of order ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is about the next item on the agenda—the Calling Attention. I would like to raise a point of order about that. My submission is—

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order which may be a submission.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a point of order. It is this. It is the established parliamentary practice that whether the House is in session, any policy statement that is made should first come to the House, before it is released to the press. Here, the Minister of Irrigation and Power has released to the press, about the Cauvery waters, stating that this is a matter to be referred to the negotiating table and they do not like it to be sent to the tribunal. In this regard, I would submit that in all inter-State disputes, the Centre always acts as a grand arbiter and these are decided on a political plane, whether it is Fazilka or Chandigarh or the Mysore-Maharashtra dispute. We cannot have different yardsticks for different questions. So far as the Godavari Krishna and the Narmada water disputes are concerned, they have been referred to the tribunal. Why, in this case, there is a departure from the usual practice ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. I am not allowing it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Why is this departure ? We cannot reduce this House to a mockery. I would like to know from the Minister why on this question of major policy it was released to the press before it was brought to this House.

MR. SPEAKER : When you sent it in writing to me, why should you get up again ? The Minister has not made any policy statement. I have seen that statement. Of course, from day to day, many factual things occur, and the Minister has a right to speak to the press or to the people.

SHRI P. K. DEO : He should not.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a major policy that he has laid down ; not at all.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a question of life and death to Tamil Nadu. It should not have been treated like that. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : It is a bad habit with you. Kindly sit down.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I have studied your point also. Will you please sit down ? In this Call Attention motion, one hon. Member from Mysore came out in the ballot ; two from Tamil Nadu both of whom are absent. What is the fault of the ballot ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I shall quote an instance just to help you.

MR. SPEAKER : There is one Shri Muktar Singh Malik, and then Shri Ramkanwar.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : No substitution.

MR. SPEAKER : No substitute, we will have some time for discussion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This has nothing to do with who is from which State. The matter is before the House. It is a national issue, this is not a State issue. (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Do not interrupt. If the Tamil Nadu Members have any grievance that they are absent, I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee and if they allot any time, I will have no objection to fix any time if the Government agree.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : We have given a motion for discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You will kindly remember that when there was a calling attention motion about Statehood for Tripura in my name, you allowed me to drop out and you allowed Shri Meghchandra to put a question. There is a precedent for it. I am quoting from the records.

MR. SPEAKER : It was expressly decided by the House that this thing would not be treated as a precedent and it would not be repeated. Now, Mr. Shivappa.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CAUVERY WATERS DISPUTE

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : Sir, I

call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly demanding that the Central Government should refer the Cauvery waters dispute to a Tribunal and restrain the Mysore Government from going ahead with the construction of Hemavathi and other projects in the Cauvery basin."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Sir, before I read the statement, I would like to point out that what Mr. Deo said is not correct. I have not been interviewed by the Press on this subject. Even the statement I am going to read was given for cyclostyling in my office only at 10 O'clock this morning.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling already. Why do you go into it again ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I will read the statement.

The resolutions of Tamil Nadu Legislature and the Statement of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu have been received. Cauvery is one of the most extensively used rivers of the world. Irrigation has been practised for several centuries in its valley. In its basin, there are still large tracts without irrigation water. The river passes through the States of Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and there is demand for the waters of Cauvery from all the three States. The States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been representing that the matter should be settled by reference to a Tribunal under Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956. Mysore Government on the other hand contend that the projects proposed to be undertaken by them are not only essential but are within their rightful allocations of water and reference to the Tribunal is not necessary. Attempts have been made to settle the dispute amicably.

In the absence of an elected Government in Mysore, it is difficult to bring negotiations to a conclusive stage. We are however endeavouring to ensure that the relative claims of different States concerned are not prejudiced in the meantime.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order now.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : Only during Question Hour it is not allowed. During calling attention, it is allowed. Kindly give me two minutes and I will satisfy you that I am within the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : On a point of order, Sir. How can you allow Mr. Vishwanathan to make a statement now?

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : The minister has just now made a statement which is diametrically opposed to a law passed by this House. Under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, if a State wants a particular dispute to be referred to a tribunal, it is obligatory on the part of the Central Government to refer it to a tribunal. There is no option left.

MR. SPEAKER : A point of order should relate to the procedure.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : It is opposed to public policy. Section 4 of the Act says :

"When any request is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute and the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute."

The minister has said that the negotiations have broken down. So, it is obligatory on the part of the Centre to refer it to a tribunal.

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order. I have held earlier that there is no point of order. The hon. Member has said whatever he wanted to say.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : At the very outset, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for his realistic approach to the problem. It is not a question of favouring my State or another State but it is a question of having a practical and sympathetic approach to the problem. I am glad the Minister has taken the right stand

[Shri N. Shivappa]

especially when there is no popular government representing the people in the State of Mysore at present. We have got a long-standing problem and since the very signing of this agreement we have been requesting the Central Government technical clearance and sanction of some of the schemes for utilisation of water and some funds for implementing those schemes but I have to say with regret that we have not got even a single pie from the Central Government. This is a project which requires clearance because it comes within the ambit of some agreement, either of 1892 or 1924. But, over, and above that, there are numerous projects which are pending consideration and sanction, namely, Swarnavathy, Yagachi, Vothole, Gantal Sagare, Doddakare and also Cauvery which are not covered by any agreement. Yet, there is a hue and cry about them and the dispute is carried to the public street. If this is the attitude which is adopted by some of the State Governments, what is the value which we are attaching to national integration of this country? The Minister is doing his best to solve the Cauvery water problem in an amicable way so that it will contribute to the economic improvement of the various States. Our demand is very modest. We want to increase our irrigation facilities from 9 per cent to at least 15 per cent. They have already reached 40 per cent. They have utilized our water over and above the Mettur Dam. Only 3 lakhs acres of land were to be irrigated by Mettur Dam. What is the present utilisation? They are cultivating about 10 lakhs acres with that water. Not only that, they constructed Bhavani and Amaravathi without consulting the Central Government, much less the Mysore Government. The Mysore Government have protested against it but still they went on utilising our water.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Why are you accusing us? We have not done anything against you. Why do you say "they have taken our water"? Who are "they"?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I was referring to Tamil Nadu. The trouble started with the 1892 agreement. That agreement was concluded between two unequal partners. The agreement that was entered into with

the bigger State of Madras is not binding on us. It is *abinitio* void. We are not prepared to honour it. We want the hon. Minister to be sympathetic to our request. We want technical clearance for non-scheduled rivers because in regard to them there is no agreement or stoppage of water. What is the bottleneck in regard to them? Why should Tamil Nadu Government come forward and create all this *hullagulla*, I do not understand. The agreement is subsisting till 1974. So, why should they make all this *kalata* and *hullagulla*, till then? The Mysore Government is requesting the Centre only for technical clearance of some projects and financial help for their implementation. Why should technical clearance be withheld for those projects? At least when the control of the Mysore Government is with the Central Government, let them give an assurance on the floor of this House that they will give technical clearance to these schemes at least at this late hour. I do not want to criticize any of our friends. I have got all regards for them. I request them not to make this kind of a demonstration hereafter.

DR K. L. RAO: So far as the clearance of projects on the unscheduled rivers in the Cauvery Basin is concerned, that will be done. There is no difficulty about it. As regards clearance of projects in scheduled rivers, it is a matter on which the Government of India has got to be very careful. They have got to satisfy all the requirements of everybody. Unless we get a general agreement between the three parties concerned, it will not be possible to clear the projects on the scheduled rivers.

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक): स्पीकर साहब, यह कावेरी वाटर डिसपुट बड़े लम्बे अरसे से चला आ रहा है। वैसे उसके पानी को दोनो स्टेट्स सदियों से इस्तेमाल करती चली आ रही है, लेकिन पीछे इन दोनो स्टेट्स के बीच में यह झगड़ा पैदा हो गया। सेंटर की कुछ ऐसी आदत हो गई है कि वह ऐसे मिटरज को बहुत लम्बे अरसे तक लटकाये रखता है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि स्टेट्स के आपसी ताल्लुकात बड़े कधीदा हो जाते हैं। आप ने इस हाउस में ही बेल लिया है कि इस मामले पर मैसूर और तामिलनाडू के मेम्बर

भी आपस में लड़ने पर आभावा हैं। जैना कि मैंने कहा है, सैंटर ने ऐसी आदत बना ली है कि वह झगड़े को निपटाने के बजाय कनफ्यूजन को ज्यादा कानफाउंड करता चला जाता है।

मध्यम महोदय : पंजाब और हरियाणा का भी यही हाल है।

श्री युक्तिवार सिंह मलिक : मैं नहीं जानता कि इस झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए दोनों स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स या अफसरान की कोई मीटिंग हुई है या नहीं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि चूँकि मैसूर में इस वक्त पापुलर गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, इसलिए इस वक्त इस झगड़े का कोई फैसला नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला तो बहुत अरमे से चला आ रहा है और इस बीच में मैसूर में पापुलर गवर्नमेंट रही है। तो वहाँ पर पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के रहते हुए, सैंटर ने इस झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए कौन से इक-दाम उठाये ?

1924 में एक एग््रीमेंट हुआ—मैसूर उम वक्त एक रजबाड़ा था—जिसके मुताबिक मैसूर को दस परसेंट पानी इन्तेमाल करना था। लेकिन अब मैसूर ने कावेरी के डिस्ट्रिक्टरीज पर बांध बनाना शुरू कर दिया है माननीय सदस्य, श्री शिवप्पा, ने कहा है कि मैसूर ने डेम बनाना और दूसरे प्राजेक्ट शुरू कर दिये हैं और प्लानिंग कमीशन को उनकी मन्वूरी बे देनी चाहिए। यह तो वैसी बात है कि कोई थप्पड़ मार के पूछे कि ज्यादा तकलीफ तो नहीं हुई। मैसूर ने डेम बनाना शुरू कर दिया है और अब माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस में यह एगोरेंस चाहते हैं कि मैसूर को इस बारे में प्रीन सिग्नल दे दिया जाये। यह तो कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

यह झगड़ा सिर्फ दो स्टेट्स का नहीं है। चूँकि कालीकट डिस्ट्रिक्ट इसके कैंचमेंट एरिया में जाता है, इसलिए केरल स्टेट भी इस मामले से कनसर्नड है। तामिलनाडु का स्टैंड यह है कि

मैसूर ने जो बांध वगैरह बनाना शुरू कर दिया है, उसका अमर तामिलनाडु को मिलने वाले पानी पर बहुत जबर्दस्त होगा, इसलिए इस मामले को हल करने के लिए ट्रिब्यूनल के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये। मैसूर स्टेट मनमानी कर रही है। उसने अपने यहाँ बांध बनाना शुरू कर दिया है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है :

“In the absence of an elected Government in Mysore, it is difficult to bring negotiations to a conclusive stage. We are, however, endeavouring to ensure that the relative claims of different States concerned are not prejudiced in the meantime.”

उन्होंने जो शुभकामना जाहिर की है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन उन्होंने सब स्टेट्स के इन्ट्रस्ट्स को सेफगार्ड करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं, ने इस स्टेटमेंट में एन्सुमरेट नहीं किये गये हैं।

तामिलनाडु के तंजोर और तिरुची डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स इसके कैंचमेंट एरिया में आते हैं और उनको पानी मिलता है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस में यह एगोरेंस देने के लिए तैयार हैं कि इस वक्त तामिलनाडु के इन दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को जितना पानी मिलता है, वह उसी तरह से मिलना रहेगा और मैसूर में बांध बनाये या पानी को रोकने से तामिलनाडु के इन दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के सैराब होने पर किसी किसम का कोई असर नहीं होगा और उनके इन्ट्रस्ट्स सेफगार्ड दिये जायेंगे ?

क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बता सकते हैं कि कब और कौन सी स्टेट ने इस झगड़े के बारे में सैंटर को एपरोच किया और सैंटर ने इस झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सैंटर की मध्यस्थता में इन तीनों स्टेट्स के बीच में इस झगड़े को हल करने के लिए कोई मीटिंग या कांफरेंस हुई है, उस मीटिंग

[श्री मुब्बिनयार सिंह मलिक]

या काफरेंस में क्या प्राप्ति हुई और टाक्स के ब्रेक डाउन होने के बाद सेंटर ने इस बारे में क्या इकदाम उठाये।

क्या 1924 के एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक कभी किसी मौके पर इन तीनों स्टेट्स का हिस्सा मुकर्रर हुआ था कि मैसूर स्टेट को दस परसेंट पानी मिलेगा, बाकी पानी तामिलनाडू को मिलेगा और कुछ पानी केरल के कालीकट डिस्ट्रिक्ट को मिलेगा? क्या किन्हीं टाक्स, मीटिंग या काफरेंस में सेंटर ने इन स्टेट्स को मिलने वाले पानी के हिस्से मुकर्रर किये थे?

क्या मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस में कोई ऐसी बात है कि उनको हिस्से के मुताबिक पानी नहीं मिला? अगर उनको नहीं मिला तो क्या उन्होंने मेन्टर को एप्रोच किया? किसी बाध के बाधने के लिये सेंटर में कभी किसी स्टेज पर उन्होंने इजाजत मांगी या नहीं—इन बातों की बजाह के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब तामिलनाडू सरकार का एग्रीमेंट दे कि उनका पानी के बारे में जो हक है, उस पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा। इन बिना पर स्टेट के आपस के ताल्लुकान को कशीदा करना, लम्बा बढ़ाने में कोई फायदा नहीं है।

स्पीकर साहब, आप जानते हैं, इस बक्त नर्बदा वाटर के बारे में गडबड है, गुजरात का झगडा है, भाखडा के बारे में पंजाब और हिमाचल का झगडा चला आता है। सेंटर इस किस्म की पालिसी रखना है कि वहां पर अपनी गवर्नमेंट है या नहीं (अध्वचान)

DR K L RAO The Government of India has been making sincere efforts consistently for the last four years to achieve an agreement between various States. A near-agreement had been reached with regard to most of the subjects and the agreement was about to be signed also but then it went off. We have still got hope that it will be possible for us to bring an amicable settlement. My only request—I appeal to the hon. Members in the House and outside —is that they should eschew emotions and

passions on the subject. Not only on this river water dispute. There are other river systems also. For example, as the hon. Member mentioned, we are engaged in trying to reach an amicable settlement on the Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab and Haryana. Similarly, there are many other river systems in the country. We are lucky in having so many river systems in our country. Therefore, these problems will be there and we have to solve them in an atmosphere of peace and not in anger and, it is for us to settle the issue in the best interests of the country and also in the best interests of the various States concerned.

The hon. Member asked me two specific questions. One is about the steps being taken in this matter. No doubt, we are handicapped because we do not have a popular Government in Mysore, and we have got the President's Rule there. That creates a certain amount of difficulty in pursuing the matter. Nevertheless, I have been thinking of having a discussion with the hon. Members of this House coming from various States. I propose to have a discussion with the hon. Members who have studied the subject very well and we shall try to arrive at an amicable settlement as soon as possible. I have been thinking on these lines, because the matter is a very delicate one, and we should try to arrive at some solution as quickly as possible. Therefore, I am thinking that I should invite the hon. Members of this House belonging to three States to sit together and try to find a solution.

Then, the hon. Member mentioned about Tanjore and Tiruchi districts. The hon. Members in this House and outside can be rest assured that so far as Tanjore and Tiruchi districts are concerned, these irrigated lands are not going to be affected in the least. Some of them are saying that these districts will be converted into a dry desert. This is absolutely unfounded, exaggerated and nothing like that. I can assure you that area is not only a sacred land of Tamil Nadu but of India. These lands have been irrigated for several centuries and it will be our endeavour to see that nothing happens to these ancient irrigated lands of Tanjore and Tiruchi districts.

12.25 hours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW OF CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA
LIMITED FOR 1969-70 AND ANNUAL
REPORT THEREOF

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): On
behalf of Shri Moinul Haque Clouthury, I
beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the
following papers (Hindi version) under sub-
section (1) of section 619A of the Companies
Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the
working of the Cement Corporation of
India Limited, New Delhi for the
years 1969-70
- (2) Annual Report of the Cement Corpora-
tion of India Limited, New Delhi, for
the year 1969-70 along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-642/71]

REVIEW OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT
CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LIMITED
AND ANNUAL REPORT THEREOF

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy each of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section
(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act,
1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the
working of the Water and Power Deve-
lopment Consultancy Services (India)
Limited, New Delhi, for the period
26th June, 1969 to 31st March, 1970.
- (2) Annual Report of the Water and Power
Development Consultancy Services
(India) Limited, New Delhi, for the
period 26th June, 1969 to 31st March,
1970 along with the Audited Accounts
and the comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-643/71]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): I beg
to present the third Report of the Public
Accounts Committee regarding paragraph 36
of Audit Report (Civil) 1970 relating to Ex-
ploratory Tubewells Organisation.

12.26 hours

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72 Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE
AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now
take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos.
6 to 10 and 113 relating to the Ministry of
Education and Social Welfare and Demand
Nos. 98 to 100 relating to the Department of
Culture for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who
are desirous of moving their cut motions may
send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indi-
cating the serial numbers of the cut motions
they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 6—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 1,00,57,000 including the sums already
voted 'on account' for the relevant services
be granted to the President to defray the
charges which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the 31st day of
March, 1972, in respect of Department of
Education."

DEMAND NO. 7—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 73,12,86,000 including the sums already
voted 'on account' for the relevant services
be granted to the President to defray the
charges which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the 31st day of
March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 8—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,59,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Education."

DEMAND NO 9—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16,11,000 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, 1972, in respect of Department of Social Welfare."

DEMAND NO 10—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,91,29,000 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, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'"

DEMAND NO 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,44,55,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Out-

lay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO 98—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,42,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND NO 99—ARCHAEOLOGY

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,41,24,000 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, 1972, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO 100—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,36,44,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Culture'"

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) . May I make a submission, Sir ? The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture have been combined for the purpose of discussing their Demands Only 6 hours have been allotted for the purpose In fact, three Departments have been combined, including the Social Welfare. Previously, we used to discuss the Demands of the Ministry of Education and the Department of Social Welfare separately. We used to get 4-5 hours for the Ministry of Education and 4-5 hours for the Social Welfare. Now, only 6 hours have been allotted for all

these Departments put together. How is it possible? I do not know why it was not taken into consideration by the Business Advisory Committee that these two are more important Departments and are major Departments also. Therefore, 8 hours should have been allotted, 4 hours for the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and 4 hours for the Department of Culture. The Business Advisory Committee has missed the point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I may explain to my hon. friend. Mr. Bhandare that they considered 4 hours for the Ministry of Education, 1 hour for Social Welfare and 1 hour for Culture.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You have done a wrong thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of 4 hours, it was increased to 6 hours.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) ; Sir, it is very unfortunate that every time we have to fight for time for discussing the subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their problems.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh will open the debate.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Sir, are we to understand that separate time, say 2 hours, is given to the Social Welfare Department for discussion out of this six hours? Last time, the Social Welfare Department was under the Ministry of Law and separate time was given.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want four hours for education, we can have one hour for the Department of Culture and one hour for the Department of Social Security.

Now, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH (Nabadwip) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are indeed very happy that the Ministry of Education to the task of celebrating the International Education Year in 1970 so seriously. We are pleased to note that so many conferences, seminars and programmes could be packed into one year, and the best brains of the country were given the opportunity to give us the benefit of their

immense wisdom and expertise in various fields through those seminars. It is also good to know that so much thought was given to planning so many aspects of the programme and important details like the 75th birth day of Acharya Vinoba Bhave were not allowed to be neglected.

While appreciating the good work done by the Ministry in conducting this programme, I often ask myself, were there not other ways of celebrating the International Education Year? Could not the celebration take the form of say, making primary education free and compulsory for every child below 14 years? Could we not celebrate this highly significant year by changing our national priorities in favour of education, by making a far larger allocation for education in the annual budget and by introducing other changes? Or was that the authorities were aware of these needs, but were overruled by those in position to formulate national priorities?

Even a superficial glance at the budget proposals convinces any one that the basic weaknesses and deficiencies of the traditional educational policy of the Indian Government have been zealously preserved. May I remind the Government that the Prime Minister's twelve point election pledge contained the provision for free and compulsory education for all children? The Government has been making so much noise about '*Garibi Hatao*', but without '*Ashiksha Hatao*' even the fringe of the country's economic problems cannot be touched. Only last year, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the then Education Minister, lamented that allocations to the Ministry of Education were being cut to the bone, and that a proper climate for formulating a educational policy was missing. Has there been any qualitative change in the situation since then? Unfortunately, the answer is an emphatic No.

The percentage of the sum budgeted for education has remained at 1.5%, the percentage spent on education as a proportion of national income has been maintained at an incredibly low level. In fact, it stands among the lowest in the world, and despite talks about redesigning the Fourth Plan and re-orienting national policies, the allocation for education has remained the 'lowest ever' in the history of planning in this country.

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh]

Even after 24 years of Independence only 30% of the population can barely read and write in their own language, and at this rate, it will take more than a century to eradicate illiteracy from India. One child in five in the age group of 6-11 is deprived of the right to go to school, and for those between 11 and 14, about two children in three are being denied the privilege of going to schools. The Central Advisory Board on Education has been forced to view with concerns that no State would be able to realise the goal set by the Directive Principles of the Constitution before the eighties, and that some of the States would not meet the goal before the next century. Is this how the Government of India views the role of education in the country? Not only that the Government has failed to clear the backlog of illiteracy through adult education and for this task a paltry sum of Rs. 10 crores has been allocated for the entire Fourth Plan period. In fact, the absolute number of illiterates has gone up from 293 millions in 1951 to 343 millions in 1968-69. It is indeed a stigma on us that half the illiterate population of the world lives in India.

Sir, what we are having in this country in the name of educational policy is a mere extension and continuation of the traditional policies of colonial education formulated by the British Government. It was stated in the famous Macaulay note of 1835 that :

"We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and millions whom we govern ; a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect."

Excepting that the ruling class has changed its hat, nothing of that policy has been changed since then. The present rulers also want to fulfil the same goal from education, that is, of procuring a large number of interpreters who would help them in governing and exploiting the hundreds of millions who have been denied their fundamental rights.

Whenever the question of education is raised, the Government has made it a habit to take shelter behind the constitutional pro-

visions and to claim that it is essentially a State subject. But whatever be the Constitutional position, can the Central Government shirk its responsibility in this way? Who are running the Government at the centre and who are running the Governments at the State level? Do not they all belong to the same political organisation called Congress with or without suffix? For 20 years after independence what measures did the ruling party implemented to cure the fundamental diseases from which our educational world suffers? Even on Constitutional grounds can the Centre evade its responsibility? Was not the pledge given in Art. 45 of the Constitution supposed to be implemented by the Union Government?

The other excuse the Central Government puts forward as an explanation for its failure in solving the problems of education is that there is not enough money under the command of the Government for this purpose. Let us look deep into this excuse. The same Government which advances lack of funds as a plea for cutting down the expenditure on Education, has, as yet, found no difficulty in securing money for police and military and for appeasing the bureaucracy by inflating expenditure on administration. Why is it that so much of the budgeted sum goes for military and police when only a petty 1.5% is allocated for Education? I can't refrain from referring to the fact that even during the war years, Britain had found means to raise her yearly expenditure on Education to 300 million pounds as against the pre-war 100 million. What is lacking in this Government is a sense of priority, a sense of national urgency, a clear understanding about the pivotal significance of education in modern society, about the basic fact that "universal franchise without universal, compulsory, free, elementary education is a fraud in democracy." Yet, no less a person than Pandit Nehru himself opined in 1958 and I quote him. He said :

"Primary Education to the people was much more necessary than anything else.... even food and housing."

Moreover, Sir, can we possibly ignore education even for national defence? No less important than the supply of armed personnel and highly sophisticated weapons are the needs for

skilled manpower for, people with education, are people who can best acquire the techniques of modern warfare for national defence. In recent years, the Government has suddenly become aware of the crucial need for family planning and the allocation for that item has gone up from a meagre Rs. 14½ million for the entire four-year period in 1951-55 to Rs. 3300 million during the 4th Plan period.

By giving so much emphasis to family planning, the Government is not only showing a distorted sense of priorities, but also putting the cart before the horse because as all recent surveys suggest, a significant drop in the birth rate can be achieved only by spreading education among the masses. The same thing can be said about programmes for economic development also.

Leaving aside the fact that the Government's priorities are distorted and lopsided, is the lack of money an honest explanation? According to Government reports, about Rs. 700 crores of income-tax proceeds are in arrears, and according to the unpublished report of the Wanchoo Committee about Rs. 2000 crores of black money are created every year. If even a part of this huge amount is realised—which is, after all, not a difficult task to perform,—many of the problems facing us can be satisfactorily solved.

It is a matter of great shame that when the Second United Front Government of West Bengal asked for Rs. 6 crores per year for the humble purpose of providing free education upto Class VIII in that problem-ridden State, that request was refused, while the Government did next to nothing to bring to book the unscrupulous and dishonest businessmen who are evading taxes and indulging in smuggling and blackmarketing.

Moreover I have heard so much about corruption, favouritism, malpractices and the like in connection with Government concerns, for example, the NCERT, that I wonder why so much wastage in terms of these abuses are being tolerated while sufficient money cannot be found for expanding primary education. I would like to voice a few of our demands in this context. We demand immediate reappraisal of the policy of Government towards education. We demand that a minimum 10 per cent of the Union budget, a minimum 10 per cent

of the Plan outlays and a minimum 6 per cent of national income be earmarked for education.

The educational system is now in a chaotic state. Apart from the fact that education is far from being life-centred and job-oriented, far from correspondence with the programmes of development in the country, there are other factors also. Every State in the country has been allowed to have its own pattern of education. Different types of schools and colleges have been allowed to function with diverse teaching programmes and salary scales for teachers. There is no uniform educational policy, and without a national educational policy, the idea of national integration is a hoax. The situation is worst with respect to schools. Unlike the UGC for colleges and universities, there is no such parallel body for the primary and secondary sectors of education, which we deem essential for equal and uniform development of education all over India.

In this connection, I would like to observe that the All Bengal Teachers' Association has long been making efforts to create public opinion for an intergrated national uniform educational policy and that the All Bengal Teachers' Association seminar in 1967 made an attempt to formulate a comprehensive system of education. We hope that the Ministry would look into the matter and give due consideration to those recommendations.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the two major human components of education, namely the teacher and the taught. If you would pardon me, Sir, for adding a personal note to the subject, it has been my privilege to work as a secondary teacher for more than 11 years. I wish I had time to enumerate in some details my personal experience regarding the conditions of the teachers and the students, especially girl students in an average Indian school. I wish I could effectively depict before this House the pale, anaemic faces of my poor students who have learnt by heart the components of balanced diet, but cannot afford a square meal a day. They lack everything, food, clothing, textbooks and other necessities of life such as reading space at home, light or even a candle or lamp at night. Their future appears to be bleak as their present. Although they are young and like young people everywhere, they also aspire for a better life, they know as much as we know that their

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh]

choices are limited to two alternatives, either to leave school and join the reserve army of unemployed just now or to continue in school, pass the examinations and then after a time-lag, to join the same pool of unemployed youth.

Given this situation, is it surprising that youth of this country feel discontented and frustrated and a section of them want to go ahead with the idea of building a new society, a just and equitable society through political activities? It is no use blaming the students for political activities and unrest when the elders in the country have closed all options before them and have left them with no alternative but to go into the streets to voice their protests.

We are also aware of some of the non-political aberrations on the part of the students. I have been told by some that the vices of drug addiction and alcoholism have reached an alarming proportion in some of the universities among the students.

The examination system has been debased to such an extent that mass copying has become the general rule, and at least in one case the students were awarded degrees without their sitting for the examination. We are opposed strongly to the idea of conducting the so-called cultural revolution in schools and colleges by burning down buildings and destroying laboratories and libraries. But let me also make it clear that even for all these aberrations, the authorities in charge of education cannot escape responsibility. It is they who have made the education system what it has become today, a system which is rotten down to the core, a system where people at the top mostly seek their own interests and satisfy their own personal and factional goals, and care little for the students and the teachers who are being left with the task of carrying its load.

I hope, Sir, that most of the Members of this House are aware of some of the abuses and mal-practices of our school system—for example, paying less to the teachers than shown in the accounts, collecting resignation letter from a teacher even before he is appointed and like practices. But even if there were no such mal-practices, the salaries paid to the teachers are proportionate neither to the responsibility they carry nor to the physical labour they undertake. The Kothari Commission also recognised

the inadequacy of the pay scales of the teachers particularly the primary teachers and clearly stated that whatever gains in real income were made prior to the sixties were neutralised by price increase during the sixties. There is urgent need for a national scale for school teachers in India which takes into account their qualification, nature and load of work and their responsibilities. Lack of security of service, adverse teacher-student ratio, heavy work load and ill-management are only a few of the difficulties faced by teachers in schools and colleges alike. It is also unfortunate, Sir, that the pay scales of Indian teachers compare very unfavourably with those abroad. In fact, it is only because of their dedication, sheer determination and sense of responsibility that our teachers in schools and colleges are plying through their work.

A few words about Social Welfare, Sir. There were budget cuts in this item also. Sir, I happen to represent a constituency reserved for the scheduled castes and I consider it my duty to highlight some of their problems.

A few figures might help the Members to appreciate the degree of misery and poverty they are experiencing. We have already discussed about the magnitude of illiteracy in the country, but the rate of literacy is further lower for the backward classes. Whereas the average rate of literacy for the whole country was about 24% in 1961, the corresponding figures for the scheduled castes and tribes were 10.2% and 8.5% respectively. In other words, the degree of literacy of these classes was about one-third of that for an average Indian. Add to this that the tribal people have no provision of education in their mother tongue. The Santals have not yet got their scripts. It is also significant that whereas about 23% of the Indians belong to the backward classes, their proportion among the landless labourers is about 43%—that is there are twice as many landless cultivators among the backward classes as the average figure for the whole country. To quote from the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

“The land hunger in the scheduled castes is neither fancy nor jealousy; but they are anxious and impatient to move out of the degrading economic and social life

of landless labourers which have kept them ill-fed, half-naked, and devoid of bare necessities of life."

The picture is clear, Sir.

The only tangible thing the Government of India has done so far is to introduce or rather retain the quota system. But that is also operating theoretically perhaps. Always there is the plea of failure to find suitable candidates. I would like to give examples from the NCERT which is the biggest establishment under the Education Ministry at present. Out of over 720 Class I and Class II officers, four only belong to the scheduled castes and none to the scheduled tribes and these four also were selected by the U.P.S.C. before the formation of the NCERT in 1961. Even in the special unit on tribal education, there is no tribal representation. And the four scheduled castes officers have not been offered any promotion for the last ten to fifteen years. Furthermore, 30% of the Class III and Class IV workers, many of whom are scheduled are working on a daily wage basis for the past four or more years. I have been told that until 1965 the scheduled caste employees of that establishment were not even allowed to get food from the common canteen. If this is what is happening under the Ministry of Education and Welfare itself, we can well imagine the conditions elsewhere in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into details of the sufferings and discriminations the down-trodden people have to put up with. But I would like to remind the Government that there is a limit to everything and there is also a definite limit to the amount of humiliation, exploitation and oppression, even these submissive and diffident people can absorb. Let me warn the Government that they will have no right to condemn the oppressed classes including the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes if they rise up in revolt, pull down the existing structure and forcibly put an end to injustice.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa):
I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant more money to West Bengal so that the school going children can get free education upto class XI (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce pension scheme for teaching and non-teaching staff in colleges which are under the U.G.C. (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the mass scale literacy campaign and imparting primary education to poor landless people, specially the Khetmajura and tribals, adivasis inhabiting in the belt of Pandua Balagarh in Hooghly District and Memari Kalna of Burdwan District (West Bengal) (8)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):
I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce common curriculum in the whole country (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide uniform pay scales and other facilities to the teachers in the country (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make education less expensive and within the reach of common man (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to effect radical changes in the educational policy (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Need to make education employment oriented (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check American infiltration in the field of education (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the influence of communal elements like R. S. S. and Jamaite Islami in the educational institutions (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more hostels for students in every University (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce tuition fees (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up at least one Central University in every State (21)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Patna University into a Central University (22)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more assistance to Bihar Government for education (23)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special financial assistance to Patna University (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accord the status of a full-fledged University to Shri Kaashi Vidyapeeth (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make primary education free in the entire country (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give up the policy of frequent transfers of teachers of Central Schools (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the main causes of indiscipline among the students (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check indiscipline among the students (29)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand technical education (30)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds for providing scholarships to students (31)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for giving scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds for giving scholarships to the students belonging to the backward classes (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run Urdu medium schools properly (34)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give the right to Urdu, Bangla and Oriya speaking students in the Universities to answer questions

papers in their respective mother tongues in the examinations (35)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to send more students from India to the Lumumba University in Moscow (36)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to shift the R. S. S. office from the premises of the Banaras Hindu University (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise education (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over the management of the schools by dissolving their managing committees (39)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to spend more funds on education (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check American propaganda in Delhi University (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eliminate communal elements in the Delhi University (42)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the infiltration of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh in N. C. E. R. T., Ajmer (43)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check participation of certain teachers of N.C.E.R.T., Ajmer in the activities of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh (44)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sanctioning of Government scholarships to certain pro-R. S. S. students of N.C.E.R.T., Ajmer (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a scheme for the education of agricultural labourers in rural areas (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to put an end to the exploitation of Tribals, Harijans and backward classes (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to do away with the practice of carrying of night-soil on the heads by the sweepers (48)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to the practice of social victimisation of Harijans and Adivasis (49)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

डा० गोबिन्द बास (जबलपुर) : स्वराज्य के बाद हमारे देश का यह काल निर्माण युग के रूप में चल रहा है। निर्माण दो प्रकार का हो रहा है, एक तो भौतिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण और दूसरा नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण। जहाँ तक भौतिक वस्तुओं के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, हमें कुछ दूर तक तो उसमें सफलता मिली है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है। परन्तु जहाँ तक नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें हमें जरा भी सफलता नहीं मिली है। नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण बहुत दूर तक शिक्षा के ऊपर निर्भर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसार के प्रायः सभी देशों में घूमा हुआ व्यक्ति हूँ और शिक्षा से कुछ अनुप्राण होने के कारण मैंने सभी देशों की शिक्षा प्रणालियों का अध्ययन करने का

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

प्रयत्न किया है। यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कोई भी ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली है जिसमें कोई दोष नहीं है लेकिन इसमें भी कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जितने दोष हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में हैं उतने दोष दुनिया की किसी और शिक्षा प्रणाली में नहीं हैं।

स्वराज्य मिलते ही नहीं बल्कि जब हम पराधीन थे उस समय भी इस ओर हमारे मनीषियों का ध्यान गया था और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा के अनेक प्रयत्न चले थे। स्वराज्य के बाद तो हमने इस पर सबसे अधिक ध्यान दिया। सबसे पहले हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक आयोग नियुक्त हुआ। उसके बाद माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर विचार करने के लिए एक दूसरे आयोग की नियुक्ति की गई और अन्त में एक और आयोग नियुक्त किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य था सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा प्रणाली पर ध्यान देना। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह करीब-करीब उलटी बात हुई। पहले ऐसे आयोग की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये थी जो सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा पर विचार करता। उसके बाद माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर विचार किया जाता और तब विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा तो अपने आप ठीक हो जाती। खैर जो कुछ हुआ, सो हुआ लेकिन इतना तो कहना ही पड़ेगा कि इन आयोगों ने भी शिक्षा प्रणाली में जो सुधार के सुझाव दिये हैं, उनमें से एक को भी कार्यरूप में परिणित नहीं किया गया है और इन आयोगों के प्रतिबन्धन भी अलमारियों की शोभा बढ़ा रहे हैं और कुछ दिन में शायद दीमक का पेट भरेंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सारे निर्माण का एक ही दृष्टिकोण है, भौतिक उन्नति। मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विश्वास नहीं हूँ। भौतिक उन्नति होनी ही चाहिये। लेकिन अगर उद्देश्य केवल भौतिक उन्नति हो जाए तो वह एकान्गी उन्नति होती है। भारतीय संस्कृति संसार की सबसे पुरानी संस्कृतियों में से एक है। संसार की चार

संस्कृतियां सबसे पुरानी हैं, भारतीय संस्कृति, मिश्र की संस्कृति, चीन की संस्कृति और यूनान की संस्कृति। भारत का तो मैं रहने वाला हूँ। मिश्र, चीन और यूनान मैंने देखे हैं। उन देशों में यदि आप जा कर वहाँ के जीवन में, वहाँ की प्राचीन संस्कृति के दर्शन करना चाहें तो वह नहीं होंगे। वहाँ की प्राचीन संस्कृति या तो आपको वहाँ के खंडहरों में दिखाई देगी या वहाँ के अजायबघरों में। मात्र भारत ऐसा देश है, जहाँ की प्राचीन संस्कृति की परम्परा आज के भारतीय जीवन में भी है और हमारी यह संस्कृति धर्म प्राण संस्कृति है। धर्म प्राण संस्कृति में धर्म शब्द का बड़े व्यापक रूप में उपयोग किया गया है। धर्म का अनुवाद किया जाता है, मजहब या रिलिजन। ये दोनों अनुवाद गलत हैं। धर्म तो इतना व्यापक है कि उसमें व्यष्टि और समष्टि का समस्त जीवन आ जाता है। विनोबा जी ने कहा है "धर्म शब्द इतना विशाल और व्यापक है कि उसके सारे अर्थ बताने वाला शब्द मैंने आज तक किसी भी भाषा में नहीं पाया"। धर्म के विविध लक्षण हैं। किसी स्थान पर धर्म के आठ, कहीं दस, कहीं बारह, कहीं पंद्रह, कहीं सोलह लक्षण बताये गए हैं। श्रीमद् भागवतगीता में तो तीस लक्षणों का विवरण है। इसका बड़ा सुन्दर और संक्षिप्त विवरण मनु स्मृति में आया है, जहाँ कहा गया है

धृतिः क्षमा दमो स्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रिय निग्रहः।

वीर्यश्चा सत्यमक्रोधो दशक धर्म लक्षणम् ॥

ये दस लक्षण धर्म के मनु स्मृति में बताए गए हैं। एक वाक्य में भी हमारे यहाँ पर धर्म के सब लक्षण आ जाते हैं और वह है धारयति इति धर्मः।

इसका अर्थ यह है जो व्यष्टि और समष्टि के सम्पूर्ण जीवन को धारण करता है, वह धर्म है।

धर्म शब्द दो प्रकार का है, एक सामान्य धर्म जो कि मानव मात्र के लिए है

और दूसरे विशिष्ट धर्म जो कुछ समाजों, कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है। इस विशेष धर्म के पासन के बारे में श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। स्वधर्म, स्वभाव, नियत कर्म स्वकर्म, आदि अनेक शब्दों का गीता में प्रयोग हुआ है। गीता घोषणा करती है :

श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विभुनः परधर्मोऽस्वनुष्ठितात्

स्वधर्मो निघनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः ॥
और भी

सहजं कर्म कौन्तेय सदोषमपि न त्यजेत् ।
सर्वारम्भाहि दोषेण धूमेनाग्निरिवावृताः ॥

वास्तव में सब धर्मों में कोई विरोध नहीं है। देश काल और अवसर के अनुसार व्यवहार में कुछ अन्तर आता है और उस में हम को अन्तर देखने लगता है। लेकिन धर्म के सिद्धान्त सब एक से हैं और उन सब सिद्धान्तों की ओर अगर हम ध्यान देंगे तो हम को यह मानना पड़ेगा कि सभी धर्मों के अनुसार वही व्यक्ति धार्मिक माना जा सकता है जिस के मन और कर्म में दूसरों का अहित न हो। अतः सदाचार ही धर्म है। धार्मिक विकास के बिना मनुष्य का व्यक्तित्व अधूरा रहता है। बिना धर्माचरण के नैतिकता माना असम्भव है।

इसीलिए आचारः प्रथमो धर्मः इत्यादि वाक्य हमारे यहां पर आए। परन्तु हम ने तो धर्म का पूरा बहिष्कार ही कर रखा है। अपने संविधान में हमने धर्म निरपेक्षता को स्थान क्या दिया हम उसका, गलत अर्थ ही लगाने लग गए हैं और मानने लग गये हैं कि अधर्म ही शायद हमें श्रेयस्कर है। सैक्युलर शब्द का यह तो कभी भी अर्थ नहीं हो सकता। पश्चिम में सैक्युलर एजुकेशन, सैक्युलर स्टेट आदि। शब्दों का प्रयोग वहां की विशिष्ट परिस्थिति के कारण हुआ था। पोप और उनके मातहत पादरियों ने जल्म किये और उन जल्मों के विरोध में ये शब्द निकले थे। पोप और पादरियों का शब्द था इक्वीबैलिस्टिकल। इसके

विरोध में सैक्युलर शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ था। हमारे देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति कभी उत्पन्न नहीं हुई। विनोबा जी के शब्द हैं :

“हमारी सरकार का सारा चिन्तन अंग्रेजी में होता है और उसका तर्जुमा करना पड़ता है।” इसीलिए सैक्युलर शब्द के सम्बन्ध में इतनी गड़बड़ी मची हुई है।

इसी प्रकार साम्प्रदायिकता का भी गलत अर्थ लगाया जाता है और इस शब्द का भी बड़ा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। साम्प्रदायिकता का असल मतलब क्या है? साम्प्रदायिकता का मतलब धर्म के किसी पथ पर चलना है। धर्म बड़ा व्यापक है। उस पर चलना पड़ेगा तो किसी न किसी सम्प्रदाय को तो लेना ही पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार धर्म और साम्प्रदायिकता इन दोनों शब्दों का बड़ा गलत अर्थ किया जा रहा है। जब हम पराधीन थे उस समय भी और उसके बाद भी, इन दोनों का हमने गलत प्रयोग किया है। कहा जगता है कि धर्म की शिक्षा में कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जो बात आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि धर्म की हमारी शिक्षा में नितान्त आवश्यकता है। सन् 1882-83 में हंटर आयोग ने कहा था।

“विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक स्तर को उठाने के लिए एक ऐसा पाठ्यग्रन्थ तैयार होना चाहिए जिस में मानव धर्म के सारभूत सामान्य-सिद्धान्तों को रखा जाए।”

स्वाधीनता के बाद सन् 1948-49 में राधा-कृष्णन आयोग नियुक्त हुआ। उसने कहा “धार्मिक शिक्षा में रुढ़ियों का बहिष्कार कर आध्यात्मिक शिक्षण पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।”

1959-60 में श्री श्रीयुत श्री प्रकाश जी की अध्यक्षता में गठित धार्मिक एवं नैतिक शिक्षा समिति ने कहा था :

“जनता पर से धर्म का अकूँध हटते जाने के कारण शिक्षा अगत तथा खराब में बहुत से

[डा० गोबिन्द दास]

वोष जा गए हैं। भारतीय जीवन का आधार धर्म रहा है। आज यह सूत्र ढीला हो रहा है। अतः राष्ट्र का जीवन खिन्नभिन्न होने से रोकने के लिए धर्म का आधार पुनः तैयार करना होगा जिस में नैतिक तथा आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा दी जाए।”

1964-66 में जिस काठारी कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई थी उसने कहा

“धर्म का सम्यक ढंग से विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा अध्ययन कराया जाए तथा इस तरह का साहित्य तैयार हो कि सारे शिक्षा क्षेत्र में उन मान्यताओं को प्रभावोत्पादक ढंग से किस प्रकार प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है इस पर विचार हो।”

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मनीषों क्या कहते हैं उस पर भी थोड़े से विचार आपके सामने मैं रखना चाहता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी कहते हैं

“अच्छी शिक्षा के लिए व्यक्तिगत जीवन की पवित्रता सब में बड़ी शर्त है।”

समस्त ज्ञान का उद्देश्य चरित्र निर्माण होना चाहिये। सब धर्मों में हमें जो विभिन्नता देखने में आती है उस सब के बीच आधारभूत एकता विद्यमान है और वह है सत्य तथा शुद्धता। धार्मिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों के धर्मानुकूल आचरण में दी जा सकती है।

13 hrs

महामना प० मदन मोहन मालवीय कहते हैं: “युवकों को यह शिक्षा मिलना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वे अपने सामने सर्वोत्तम आदर्श रखें। दूसरे के प्रति हम को ऐसी कोई कृति कदापि नहीं करनी चाहिए, जिस को अगर दूसरा हमारे लिए करे तो हमें दुःख हो। सक्षेप में यही सब धर्मों का सार है।”

“गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने कहा है: “मानवता को पहले ज्यादा विस्तीर्ण भावनाओं से पूर्ण और बलशाली एकता का अनुभव करना है।”

योगिराज अरविंद का कथन है: “ज्ञान, भक्ति और निष्काम कर्म-आर्य-शिक्षा के मूल तत्व हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य होना चाहिए ऐसी उपयुक्त शिक्षा देना, जिस से भावों सतान ज्ञानी, सत्यनिष्ठ, माहसी और विनीत हो।”

श्रीमती एनी बीसेट का कथन है: ‘शिक्षा वही सच्ची शिक्षा है, जो व्यक्ति की आध्यात्मिक, बौद्धिक, नैतिक तथा शारीरिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करे।’

विनोबाजी कहते हैं: “आजकल सेक्युलर स्टेट के नाम से विद्यार्थियों को धार्मिक साहित्य दिखाया नहीं जाता है। वास्तव में होना यह चाहिए कि सब धर्मों का सार सिखाया जाये। हिन्दू, बौद्ध, जैन, ख्रिष्ट, मुसलमान, पारसी, सिख आदि सब धर्मों का सार निराला कर उन में जो समान अंश है, सब को श्रद्धा दृढ़ करने वाला अंश है, वह सिखाना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ और शिक्षा पद्धति में सभी धर्मों को टाला गया। इस शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार होगा, तभी बचाव होगा।

श्री चक्रवर्ती सी० राजगोपालाचार्य कहते हैं: “शिक्षा का सब से महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य छात्रों में देवी गुणों तथा कर्तव्य-परायणता का विकास करना है। विज्ञान को समार में एक बार विजेता के रूप में प्रदर्शित किया था, परन्तु अब वही विज्ञान धर्म का सब से बड़ा सहयोगी है। उच्च विज्ञान भौतिकवाद के दृष्टिकोण को त्याग कर अब आत्मिक विकास तथा उन्नति के दिशा में देवत्व की ओर ले जाने वाला बन रहा है। किन्तु विज्ञान धार्मिक विश्वास और देवी गुणों के विकास में तभी सहायता दे सकता है, जब व्यक्ति को भाव्यावस्था से ही इस के अनुकूल सिद्धित किया जाये।”

वैज्ञानिकों का यह आधुनिक मत पश्चिम के कुछ प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिकों के कथन से सिद्ध हो जाता है। सर जेम्स जान कहते हैं: "ब्रह्माण्ड एक कल की अपेक्षा एक महान् विचार या ज्ञात होता है। विज्ञान का अन्तिम मत उन्नीसवीं सदी के भौतिकवाद से भिन्न होगा।"

सर ए० एस० एडिंस्टन का कथन है: "मैं तो चैतन्य को ही परम सत्य मानता हूँ और प्रकृति का आविर्भाव चैतन्य से मानता हूँ।"

श्री जे० बा० हेल्डन का मत है: "यथार्थ में वास्तविक जगत एक ही है और वह है आध्यात्मिक जगत। ब्रह्माण्ड का केन्द्रीय तत्व प्रकृति को कोई शक्ति या भौतिक वस्तु नहीं है। वह है मानस और व्यक्तित्व।"

सर आनीवर लाज ने कहा है: "हम ब्रह्माण्ड को जितनी दूर तक आध्यात्मिक मानते थे, उमसे वह कहीं ज्यादा आध्यात्मिक है। यथार्थ बात यह है कि हम एक आध्यात्मिक विश्व के बीच हैं, जो भौतिकता पर शासन करता है।"

श्री अल्डुअस हाक्सले का कथन है: "विज्ञान का विरोध धर्म से है ही नहीं। वह है ऐसे दर्शन से, जिम ने धर्म को कुचला है।"

श्री अल्बर्ट आइन्सटीन का कथन है: "मैं ईश्वर के अस्तित्व से विश्वास करता हूँ, जो अपने को अभिव्यक्त करता है।"

भारतीय संस्कृति भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं है। हमारे छः दर्शनों में एक दर्शन का नाम है वैशेषिक दर्शन में एक वाक्य आया है: "यतोऽभ्युदयः निश्चेयस, सिद्धि स धर्मः" "अभ्युदय" शब्द का अर्थ है भौतिक उन्नति और "निश्चेयस" का मोक्षप्राप्ति। परन्तु आज निश्चेयस को छोड़ कर केवल अभ्युदय पर ध्यान हो गया है, जिस से कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। इसी कारण रिहबतखोरी, चौर बाजार आदि अनेक सामाजिक पापों का उदय हुआ है। पैसे का स्थान ईश्वर से भी ऊँचा हो गया है। ईश्वर के

सम्बन्ध में तो दो मत हैं—एक मत ईश्वरवादी है और दूसरा अनीश्वरवादी। कुछ आस्तिक हैं, कुछ नास्तिक। परन्तु पैसे के सम्बन्ध में कोई नास्तिक नहीं है।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। परन्तु धर्मविहीन अर्थ और उस अर्थ द्वारा काम की संतुष्टि व्यक्ति और समाज को जबर बना देने हैं, मानव सच्चा मानव नहीं रहता। स्वामी विवेकानन्द बार-बार एक प्रश्न पूछते थे: "क्या तुम मनुष्य हो"? इस प्रश्न में सभी कुछ आ जाता था। और ऐसे सच्चे मनुष्य के लिए हजारों वर्ष पहले महाभारत में कहा गया था: "न मनुष्यात् श्रेष्ठतरम् हि किञ्चित्"।

एक अंग्रेज कवि, गोल्डस्मिथ, ने एक बार कहा था: "वैल्य एक्वुमुलेट्स एंड मैन डिके"। यही बात फ्रांस के प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार, रोमां रोलां, ने कही: "दि मोर आई हैव, दि लैस आई एम"। हमारे उपनिषदों में हजारों वर्ष पहले कहा गया था: "न वित्तेन तर्पणायो मनुष्यः"।

एक प्रसिद्ध महात्मा, श्री रंगनाथानन्द, ने कहा है, "हम पिछले बीस वर्षों से तीन मरकारों के पीछे दौड़ रहे हैं—सम्पत्ति, सुख और सत्ता।"

हम देखते हैं कि सत्ता और सम्पत्ति प्राप्त करने के बाद भां जीवन का सुख प्राप्त नहीं होता है और उम का कारण है कि हम ने भौतिक उन्नति का ही अपना आदर्श मान लिया है।

आज सब से अधिक चर्चा समाजवाद की है। मनुष्य सामाजिक प्राणी है, समाज में रहने वाला व्यक्ति है, कोई ऐसा जन्तु नहीं है कि जंगलों में अकेले सिधों या भालुओं की तरह रहता हो इस लिए समाजवाद तो आयेगा ही। परन्तु समाजवाद के जो पोषक हैं, मैं सब के लिये नहीं कहता हूँ, अधिकांश की क्या हालत है, आप देखें—अधिकांश स्वार्थी हैं और उन्होंने

[ड० गोविन्द दास]

समाजवाद के नाम पर धन ही किसी न किसी प्रकार प्राप्त करना अपने जीवन का उद्देश्य मान लिया है।

हमारे ऋषि, महर्षियों, तत्व-वेत्ताओं और दार्शनिकों ने हजारों वर्ष पहले एक खोज की थी कि यथार्थ में यह समस्त सृष्टि एक ही तत्व है। जो मैं हूँ, वही आप हैं, जो आप हैं, वही मैं हूँ, सारी सृष्टि एक है। आज के वैज्ञानिक हजारों वर्षों के बाद भी इस के आगे नहीं जा सके हैं। आज का विज्ञान भी यही मानता है कि यथार्थ में यह समस्त सृष्टि एक ही तत्व है। इसी के आधार पर हमारे वेदान्त के कुछ सूत्र निकले थे—अहं ब्रह्मास्मि, तत्त्वमसि, सर्वं खुल विदं ब्रह्म। इसी लिये वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् और सर्वभूत हितरतः कहा गया।

भगवत गीता में भगवान ने अर्जुन को बारबार युद्ध करने को कहा, लेकिन उसी के साथ यह भी कहा—निर्वोरः सर्वभूतेषु। इस से बड़ा कोई समाजवाद नहीं हो सकता, इसी लिये भारतीय संस्कृति सहिष्णुता, समन्वय और एकता की संस्कृति रही है। थोड़े दिन पहले डा० राधाकृष्णन् जी ने कहा था—

“Without a spiritual recovery the scientific achievements threaten to destroy us.”

इस के लिये हमें अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन लाना होगा। मैं रे साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ, वे एक बड़े कुलीन वंश से आये हैं, देशबन्धु चित्तरंजन दास के नाती हैं, वे इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दें और देखें कि क्या करना है।

मुसोलिनी और हिटलर के समय में इटली और जर्मनी में वहाँ की नई पीढ़ी ने फासिस्ट-वाद और नास्तिवाद का समर्थन किया था। क्या कारण था? वहाँ की शिक्षा प्रणाली इस प्रकार की बनाई गई थी कि वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों ने फासिस्टवाद और नास्तिवाद का समर्थन किया। तो क्या आप भी ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली

नहीं बना सकते, जिस में आप का और सारे संसार का कल्याण हो।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा— शिक्षा का बहुत सम्बन्ध भाषा से है। 1967 में भारत सरकार ने सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था। उस ने सर्व-सम्मति से तय किया कि सब विश्व-विद्यालयों में शिक्षा और परीक्षा का माध्यम देश की भाषा होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी तय किया कि इस के लिए हमें ग्रन्थों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी इस लिये भारतीय भाषाओं में ग्रन्थ निर्माण का काम बहुत जरूरी है। भारत सरकार ने भी इस को स्वीकार किया और 1969-70 में एक विभाग चालू किया। 18 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिये दिया गया, लेकिन तीन वर्ष व्यतीत हो चुके हैं, हम ने देखा कि इस 18 करोड़ रुपये में से केवल 70-80 लाख रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है और इस 80 लाख रुपये से 100-150 पुस्तकें छपी हैं, इन पुस्तकों में भी 20-25 स्नातक स्तर की पुस्तकें हैं। इस प्रकार काम चला तो हमारा साहित्य निर्माण किस प्रकार हो सकेगा, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

आज कल साहित्य निर्माण का काम जिस सज्जन के पास है, उन की अयोग्यता के सम्बन्ध में तो एक पुस्तक लिखी जा सकती है। शिक्षा मंत्रो स्वयं इस चीज को देखें और विचार करें कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण काम किस के जिम्मे किया गया है।

इन वाक्यों के साथ—क्षमा करें मैंने थोड़ा अधिक समय ले लिया है—मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI G. K. CHANDRAPAN (Telli-cherry): Sir, when I say that in India education today is facing a crisis, I think the ministers on the other side will also agree with me, because the modern concept of education is that it should be used as an effective and powerful instrument for the transformation of the

society and, as our nation stands committed to socialism as we are often told, education should be used in our country for the transformation on the lines of socialism. When you approach the question in this light, you can see what a mess we have been creating in the field of education during the last 23 years.

After 23 years of independence, 70 per cent of our people are illiterate, remaining in darkness. Regarding the remaining 30 per cent, I was reading an article where it was said that they cannot be really called literate because about 50 per cent of the so-called literates could only sign their names or might have even forgotten that also. This is the state of affairs about the common man. What is the priority and emphasis we are giving to education? Is it to eradicate illiteracy? Is it to give primary education to everybody as promised by the Constitution? Or, is it to have a meaningful higher education in universities in the country? Nobody on the other side, I am sure, will be able to give a clear answer to all these questions. No doubt we have been appointing one after another so many commissions. About a month back, we have produced a second edition of the Kothari Commission Report. It will be a very good document to be preserved in the libraries. The other day, the report of one more commission headed by Dr. Gajendragadkar on the governance of universities has been published. But are we going to implement all these recommendations? For the last 23 years, we have hardly implemented the recommendations made by various commissions headed by such outstanding personalities of our public life and education like Dr. Radhakrishnan and ending with Dr. Kothari and Dr. Gajendragadkar. We are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on commissions, which are producing wonderful reports and then they are placed on the library. No action is taken on those reports. This is happening again and again.

Take primary education, for instance. Have you a policy in regard to that? Not at all. You may say that you are spending more and more money on primary education and the increase in expenditure on primary education is phenomenal. But that does not mean that you are providing a good educational system to the country. It only means that we are spending public money without an objective. Now if you admit 100 students in the first class by the time they reach the fifth standard

60 per cent of them drop out. Have you considered the causes? Have you found out a solution for that? At least your predecessors have not done it and I am sure that you also do not have a solution for that.

Coming to secondary education, what is the position today? Unlike most of the advanced countries, we have no aim or limit for our secondary education. At that stage you learn three languages, a little bit of science, history and social science and you write an examination. Afterwards, you are admitted to a university to study the same subjects in a more elaborate manner. But that is not the concept of secondary education in advanced countries where purposeful and meaningful education is imparted. If we have some aim and limit for secondary education, we can avoid many of the problems which we now face in the educational system.

After higher secondary education students rush to colleges. Why? Is it because they are interested in acquiring knowledge or doing research in universities? No; they are interested only in getting a degree because that is a status symbol in India. If you want to give your daughter in marriage in a higher society she must have a degree. A man with a degree will get a little more of dowry in spite of the legal ban on dowry. That is why people are running after degrees.

There should be a definite limit, aim and objective for secondary education. Once a student passes the secondary school examination he should be eligible to compete even for IAS. I know the IAS people would not like that; but we should not go by their likes or dislikes. The standard of secondary education should be raised to that level so that a student who passes that examination will have a higher general knowledge about almost the essential subjects one should study. Secondary education should be so oriented that those who pass that examination would be fit for administrative jobs. It is not that anyone who passes that examination will be offered a job. Many of them would not be getting any jobs. I would be coming to that later.

University education should be limited and confined to those people who want to specialize, do advanced study and research in various

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

subjects. At present there are universities in India where even for MA you have a rigorous course in general knowledge. University education should be research-oriented.

What is the purpose of education? Is it to impart the ideal of secularism? I was listening to the speech of the hon. Member from the other side about the purpose of education. I do not agree with most of the ideas expressed by them. If that is the idea with which you are going to advance your educational policies, even God will not be able to save you. This country stands committed to secularism but secularism is not a synthesis of various religions and their learning.

In our country today there are Central universities. If I speak about any university in the States, the hon. Minister will say immediately that it is a State subject and he is not bothered about it. But, I think, he has to be bothered about the Central universities at least.

What is happening in the Banaras Hindu University? Is it not a shameful thing that a fanatic, religious and fascist type of organisation, like the RSS, which has been and is a menace to this country and to our ideals, is allowed to function in whatever way it likes? The Gajendragadkar Commission pointed out that the RSS should not be allowed to function inside the campus with an office inside the university. We thought that at least that recommendation would be implemented. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Shrimali, a friend of the people belonging to that party, tried to implement this. But that poor man did not understand how the Ministers and the Government would behave. Ultimately he came out with a statement that he was so sorry that he was not having the power to implement what he wanted at least in the case of the RSS. He told the RSS to take away their office from the campus but they said, no. They said, "We have been given it at the time of Madan Mohan Malaviya." They were resisting. When Nathuram Vinayak Godse, a RSS member, shot and killed Mahatmaji, the Banaras Hindu University authorities banned the functioning of the RSS office in the university campus. It was not functioning there for many years. But afterwards the rulers of UP—I do not know whether from the Centre also—

gave them the permission to function there and they are functioning there today. So, you cannot say that you are going to do something so secular about it.

Then, regarding the content of education, it is so outmoded, obsolete and unscientific. I was going through a textbook that you are teaching to students not of a municipal school here but of a well know public school in Delhi. I forget the name but it is near Ajmal Khan Park. Your officers will be able to tell the name of that famous school. In that school they are teaching social science which gives the student an idea of the divine origin theory of the state. So, we are living under secularism, we are professing socialism but you are teaching the divine origin theory of the state to young minds.

Then I find another wonderful thing that your textbooks contain. What is that? It is, God bestowed the power on the policeman; the policeman, directly getting the power from God, is all powerful and he is the custodian of God to look after the law and order situation and everything under the Sun.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is that textbook?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is a social science textbook. This is the content of the book. This is how you are running the whole show.

We tried to raise a discussion about the Pataliputra Medical College, Patna. Some of your friends constitute the board of trustees and run the Pataliputra Medical College where students from 16 foreign countries are learning along with Indian students. They are not learning there just because they got admission there. High rates of capitation fee are charged from them. It is Rs. 16,000 per head, which is quite a big amount. They are taking that amount, have swindled the whole money and have made another mess there. They had to close down the college. The demand was to take over the college and save the future of those students. They are costly students because they spend Rs. 16,000 per head to get admission there. You could not do anything even when foreign students were so much manhandled by those people who are sucking the blood otherwise of

the Indian people. When they got some foreign students, they mercilessly dealt with them and nobody came to rescue them. This is the state of affairs in our educational field to-day. This is not so wonderful.

Then, regarding the objective of education, it is not any more for that purpose of merely acquiring some knowledge. We are acquiring knowledge to have a decent life, to earn to lead a decent life and to earn our own livelihood for tomorrow. Here, we do not have a manpower planning. You might have got somebody to prepare reports about it. That is true. I know that, but, in this country, to day 60,000 Engineers are unemployed and many of your State Governments have already given warnings, 'Don't go for medical education because you will also get unemployed.' Why is this happening? 'In our country no more engineers are required? Are no more doctors required? No, except that you don't have the plan. You have a plan but your plan is so lopsided, your plan is so unscientific and your plan is not meant for the common man and the plan is not meant for creating a new society in which your own promises will be fulfilled. That is how it is like that.

Then, take the case of teachers. Here is a memorandum of teachers in the Universities about their miserable conditions of life. And then you form so many such organizations. May be due to some brain-wave sometimes you create some organisations. There was a National Fitness Corps organization under the leadership of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who thought that the nation should have a better physique also and he tried in his time very well and trained people. 7000 people are being trained and to-day somebody got another brain-wave, 'It should never be with the Centre. It should be given to the States'. What happens? 7000 young men are sent to be under the States, 7000 people were trained and for their training, you have spent a lot of money. They are now almost on the verge of being kicked out of their services. What are you going to do about this?

Only yesterday I raised that matter. I was rather ashamed to hear the hon. Minister defending PL 480 in that manner. No. Even

I should say that while defending them, you were more loyal than the king. The PL 480 funds which are being spent in our education are having a bad influence on our Universities and it is going to have a bigger poisoning effect on the minds of our young people and it is going to kill the Indian talent inside our country. Why is it so? Poison is not considered dangerous because it will only kill the man. But, here it kills the mind of our young people.

PL 480 money is being spent for writing text-books, which you call 'cheap text-books'. You are opening a drainage through which you are sending our money to other countries by way of royalties and all that.

Again, who are writing the text book? We have got talented people and you have organization for national talents and all that and those people are ready to write text-books. But you will not agree to that. You will go to the American text-book writers who give you all the glorified ideas of the American way of life and American values. What are those American values? Creating My Lais in Vietnam. Why should that be taught to our students at the cost of our country?

Sir, we had a collaboration with the Wisconsin University which has sent you a team of professors, for the Minister's information I should say, in 1968. About that team we had a discussion in this House. The team which came for geological survey in the deserts of Rajasthan and to see what are the currents there and to find out the sources, was actually indulging in CIA activities and the same University is now in your collaboration agreement. I would like to know why all these things are being done. This is the mess they have created. The Minister is presiding over the mess created by himself and created by his predecessors. He is presenting a budget which we cannot support. I am very sorry to say that we cannot.

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY (Anatapur) : The revered hon. Member Seth Govind Das clearly brought out to us one of the neglected

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aspects in our system of Education. In the name of secularism we have ignored spiritual values and this, to great extent, has brought in lot of dissatisfaction among our students and children.

Secondly, our friend who just now spoke, was highly critical that we are having collaboration with certain foreign countries. We do have collaboration with countries. This will be a great help, whether they be the Americans or the Russians or from some other nations. To take help from others to improve our system of education or our economic condition is not wrong.

Coming to the subject of Education, I would like to confine myself to school education. It is true that after independence we have improved education quantitatively and if we go by statistical data, the number of schools and the enrolment therein, and the number of students coming out of schools and colleges, the increase has been umpteen number of times. This is no doubt a good sign that we are going on right lines. But still this is not everything. Mere numbers do not improve quality of education. It is high time we should concentrate on the improvement of quality of education.

Both at the State level and at the Central level, the Government have been rather niggardly in allotting funds for the improvement of our educational standards. University education, to a great extent is taken care of by the University Grants Commission. But unfortunately it is at the elementary and secondary school level that the guardian is not available. Why cannot the Minister see whether he could have an organisation similar to the one like UGC, to look after elementary and secondary education ?

Next let us study the allocation of the Fourth Plan. The third plan allocation was 6.9 per cent of the full allotment. In the Fourth Plan, schools have increased, and enrolment has increased, but allocation has been reduced to 5.2 per cent only. This is rather disappointing that when numbers are increasing, you are reducing the allocation! Something must be done in this respect because if you want to improve our standards in the Fourth Plan, the

plan allocation must be improved more appreciably.

Compared to various countries of the world our level of education is rather low. Our level of education is 68 per 1,000 whereas in China it is 113 per 1,000. China which has been troubled with revolutions and later on with liquidation of People, could get a better level of education compared to us. If we compare ourselves with other advanced countries like Japan, Russia and United States, we are far below the standards. Therefore, it is high time that we see that our level of education also is improved to a great extent.

One great defect in our system of education is that we are still following after nearly 23 years of Independence, the same system that was introduced into our country by the British. The British introduced a system of education wherein they could train people to staff their offices as clerks or as administrators. After 23 years of Independence, after appointing a number of education commissions, have we changed the system of education that is existing in our country? We have not done anything appreciable in this connection, and the same system is still being followed. That is one of the main reasons why we have so many educated unemployed. They are fit only to be clerks or administrators. When the British were there, they were very careful in giving recognition to new schools because they knew that if the number of schools were increased, they would not be able to absorb all those students in their offices, and consequently educated unemployment would be there. But we have increased the number of schools. A district where we had only 10 high schools has now more than 200 high schools, and a taluk which had probably only 20 or 30 elementary schools before, has now got more than 200 primary schools. So, educational opportunities have improved. The number of people who are educated and who are coming out of the schools and colleges is increasing. Therefore, unemployment among the educated has been increasing day after day.

Dr. A. L. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar committee as also the Dr. Kothari commission

have recommended that at a certain school stage, there should be diversification. But we have not implemented it in such a way that the effect would be felt. We started multipurpose schools. But what is the effect? Those boys who got some training in engineering or in agriculture after coming out of the schools, fell into the same category of educated unemployed, because the training that was given was flimsy and very shallow.

Last year, Mr. Micheal Huberman of the secretariat of the UNESCO was telling us that mere literary education would not improve the economic condition of a country. It is an accepted truth that investment in education is an asset for economic development. But Huberman said that investment on literary education cannot be an economic asset. He preached the theory that we should have functional education, that is, education which is aligned to the life of the people. A pupil who is educated should not be purely a literary product. He should know the life around him, and he should know the environment in which he is living. If he is in a village, he should know something of scientific agriculture or if he is connected with carpentry, he should know something about scientific carpentry, scientific blacksmithery and so on. This aspect of education should be developed in our country. Unless this functional education is introduced in an intensive way and not in a paper-way, our educated unemployment will not be reduced appreciably. Therefore, I request the Education Minister to study this properly and see how far our new syllabi could be changed and how far our system of education or our policy of educational programme could be changed in order to bring into our country this functional education.

This had already been recognised in our country when last year or two years back, the Government of India introduced pilot schemes wherein this functional aspect of education had been recognised, where adult literary schemes were introduced along with scientific agricultural methods. So, it is already recognised. I, therefore, wish that this is studied further and it is introduced at all levels of education in the country.

Coming to adult education, as one hon. Member was telling us, the number of adult illiterates is nearly 70 per cent of our popula-

tion. It is so because the drop-outs are high in elementary schools and even those who pass out of the elementary schools, or at least a good percentage of them, say, about 10 to 15 per cent, among women it may go up to 30 per cent, lapse into illiteracy. Therefore, adult illiteracy has increased. But, unfortunately, in the Fourth Plan, the allotment is hardly Rs. 10 crores for educating nearly 300 million adults. Is it practicable that with Rs. 10 crores spread over five years, we shall be able to make literate the 300 million adults? It is an impossibility. Therefore, that is also another aspect where the Education Minister should think deeply and see how best he can improve the allotment of this ten crores of rupees to some bigger figure and at the same time how best with the money available, he could utilise to make the maximum number of literates in the field of adult education.

Now coming to what you call technical education, it is a pity that our technicians and engineers in a developing country like ours where opportunities for employment are innumerable, should remain unemployed. It is a very sorry state of affairs. I must say that there is something wrong with our system of our technical education. Take industrial schools, polytechnic institutions or engineering colleges. The products are taught by those who have little experience in their particular field of work. They may be M. Es. in engineering, but they have no practical experience of constructing a house or a bridge. They have never worked in the field. Do you think that the theoretical knowledge imparted by a man like these will make an engineering student, when he comes out of the college, to stand on his own legs or start his own business? It is impossible. During the British time there was a system that a professor in an Engineering had to go back as an Engineer to work in the field for one or two years to gain practical experience. But in the present system of engineering education, the professors have only theoretical knowledge, they never leave the campus of the college. This defect should be rectified. If we want that the students who out of our engineering colleges, should stand on their own legs and start their own business. This will also reduce unemployment among the engineers to a great extent.

Take the case of Japan. After the war, Japan was a scratch. Take the case of West Germany or East Germany. After the war, they were

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scratches. But what are they now? How have they improved their industries, and how have they become the great industrialist nation of the world? We should learn from them, how we should develop, how we should educate our youngsters hereafter so that our country also comes to their standard, if not today but after some years.

Nextly, Sir, with good intentions the Government of India started the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The intentions were good, but unfortunately, Sir, the hell also is paved with good intentions. So, an institution which was started with good intentions, could not produce good results. Recently, I had visited the NCERT. I had a good talk with one of the Heads of that Institute, especially Science Equipment Section. They are doing some good work, I do not deny, but the amount that is spent is far more than what is necessary. Most of the members of the staff were loitering in the verandahs or corridors. I could only conclude that these people had no work. There is something lacking in NCERT, but what is it, that may be too early for me to say, but one thing that I guess is that a dynamic leadership is not there to guide and encourage these youngsters to do research and other work for the improvement of our educational standards and system.

Actually, the Nag-Choudhury Committee passed one simple remark. It said that the text-books prepared by the NCERT are on hypothetical syllabus. That means, they do not have any plan, a course of syllabi from class one to seven is not drafted, and still without that scheme of syllabi they have written text books. Will that be a real text-book? It only shows that there is something wrong in their system. A dynamic leadership is necessary, if useful work should come out of NCERT.

We are also hearing for the last one month lot of criticism in various papers about NCERT. It is high time that the Minister institutes a Committee preferably a CBI, to enquire into some of the allegations so that they are rectified and NCERT is made most useful for the development of our elementary and secondary education.

Again, recently we heard a scandalous

report about the audio-visual section of NCERT. It all shows that there is something radically wrong over there. This also must be inquired into.

Lastly, there are a number of regional colleges. One defect I noticed in NCERT is that the staff working there have practically no teaching experience. If they lack such experience, can we expect them to guide the teachers? Impossible. I cannot tell a doctor what medicine he should prescribe to me, for my disease. This is exactly what is happening in NCERT. Therefore, the staff working in the NCERT should be sent to the field, to the regional colleges, training colleges or training schools to teach so that they may be in touch with the teaching done there and the problems faced. Then only can they be in a position to do research in teaching etc.

I conclude by quoting H G Wells who said that the history of mankind is a race between education and catastrophe. If we want that our country should not end in catastrophe, it is high time we changed our system of education, raised our standards and saw to it that our standard in schools is improved to such an extent that in due course we could take our rightful place among the greatest nations of the world.

*SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to pay my humble tribute to the Ministry for formulating many worth while schemes and for implementing them with a view to relieving the distress and sufferings of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Central Governments have created the authority of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who functions with the sole intention of protecting the rights and safeguarding the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There is also the Committee of Parliament to go into the grievances of these people. Besides these, a Conference of the Ministers of Social Welfare

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

of all the States and the Centre is convened every year to frame welfare schemes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Though I have no hesitation in complimenting the efforts taken, I would like to ask how far the recommendations and the suggestions made by the Commissioner, by the Parliamentary Committee and also by the Annual Conference of the Ministers have been translated into action.

Among the several decisions taken in the Conference of the Ministers of Social Welfare held on May 20-21 this year, one related to the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. It was unanimously urged that there should be no delay in the awarding of Post-Matric scholarships and it should be ensured by the Government that the scholarships are awarded in time. I welcome whole-heartedly this recommendation. But there is a longstanding and genuine grievance that the amount of scholarship is inadequate and insufficient. I regret to say that no effort has been made to enhance the amount of scholarship. The amount given today is the same as that prescribed twenty years ago. Within two decades of our independence, two Pay Commissions were appointed and the third Pay Commission is confabulating about the salary structure of the Government employees. Many times during this period the Dearness Allowance has been sanctioned to the Government employees to meet the ever increasing rise in prices. Recently, even the salary of the Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively was raised. I don't question the need for raising the salary of Government staff. At the same time it should be realised that the boarding and lodging expenses, besides the educational expenses have gone up considerably. It should at least be ensured that the scholarship amount meets the minimum educational requirement of a student. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should look into this important question and see that the scholarship amount is also increased proportionately so that the student is not driven to the wall. To illustrate my point, a meagre sum of Rs. 27 is given for post-matric training, Rs. 40 for a student pursuing degree courses, Rs. 50 for a post graduate student and Rs. 75 for a student taking up a professional or a technical course of study. You will appreciate, Sir, that a minimum sum of Rs. 120 is essential for meeting the boarding and lodging expenses alone. I would request that the Government

should pay immediate attention to this problem of need for increasing the scholarship amount.

At present there are three Pre-training Centres Allahabad, Madras and Chandigarh. I am sure that the Government will appreciate the need for having more such Centres in a vast country like ours. I would suggest setting up of Pre-Training Centres in Delhi, the capital of our country and in Bombay and Calcutta the cosmopolitan cities of our nation.

I am sorry to state that the share of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the matter of awarding foreign scholarships for higher studies abroad is dismally low. I would substantiate my point by quoting statistics for the past three years. Out of 326 foreign scholarships awarded in 1964-69, the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students is only 8; in 1969-70, out of 323 their number is 11 and in 1970-71 out of 300 their share is just 5. I would like to ask: is there paucity of talent among these students to such an extent that only 5 could be located out of 300 students sent abroad? I feel that there is something basically wrong in the system of awarding foreign scholarships. This should be looked into by the Minister.

Now, I will refer to reservation in the Services. The Annual Conference of the Ministers of Social Welfare felt that this policy of reservation is not being implemented in right earnest in different wings of Administration. On the 3rd June issue of PATRIOT a news item appeared giving the details of the number of employees belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the National Council of Educational Research and Training which is located in Delhi and working under the direct supervision of the Ministry. There are only 4 Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of 722 Class I and II Officers, which works out to 0.5%. The hon. Minister may condescend to counter this argument by stating that the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees in Class IV cadre, i.e. sweepers and scavengers, is high. Is it not a classic example of showing caste distinction in the Services? In the Public Sector Undertakings, in Class I their share is 0.5%, in Class II 0.77%, in Class III 5.20% and in Class IV 21.35%.

Leaving this question for a while, the

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Annual Conference of the Ministers recommended that reservation should be introduced in promotions at all levels of the Services. Against the policy of reservation in promotions, one Mr. Rangachari of the South Indian Railway went to the High Court of Madras in 1960, which upheld his contention. As a result, many persons were also reverted. However, when the issue came up before the Supreme Court in appeal, Civil Appeal No. 341 of 1961, the Full Bench of the Supreme Court, reversing the judgment of the Madras High Court, stated that "Reservation of selection posts in the Railway Service in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is within the scope of Article 16 (4) of the Constitution". When there is constitutional provision and when the Supreme Court has confirmed it, why the policy of reservation in promotions is not given effect to in actual practice? Along with this, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the question of reservation in promotion to Delhi Development Authority for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Here also there is grave negligence on the part of the Government. As recommended by the Seminar on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes convened by the Planning Commission, I would strongly urge the need for constituting a separate executive authority for ensuring strict implementation of reservation both in appointments and in promotions in the Services. This suggestion has been also endorsed by the Parliamentary Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like the hon. Minister to initiate action in this matter.

Here, I would like to give the statistics about the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the composition of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Central Council of Ministers. There are 77 scheduled caste members and 37 scheduled tribe members in the Lok Sabha, making a total of 114. In Rajya Sabha there is no adequate representation, for which propose, it necessary, the Constitution may be suitably amended. Among the 14 Cabinet Ministers at the Centres there is only one Minister of Cabinet rank belonging to the scheduled caste. There is none in the 22 Ministers of State and out of 17 Deputy Ministers, four Deputy Ministers belong to the scheduled caste. If you compare this position with that obtaining in Tamil Nadu, out of 14

Cabinet Ministers two belong to the scheduled caste. This Government at the Centre ceaselessly sermonises the necessity for establishing an egalitarian society in our country, and they brag about that they are the ordained custodians of the welfare of weaker sections of the society. If this is the attitude shown in the matter of giving representation to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes both in the Services and in the public life, I would like to warn that this section of our society will flare up in fury.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who is entrusted with the sacred duty of safeguarding the interests of these people, submits his Report to Parliament every year. But no report has been presented for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. This unpardonable lapse is due to the fact that the post of the Commissioner is vacant for the past one year. This is a constitutional appointment and I am unable to understand the reasons for keeping this post vacant.

Under Article 338 of our Constitution, the first Commissioner was appointed on November 18, 1950. He had Assistant Commissioners in all the State Capitals to help him in evaluating the needs of these people in distress. Now, this set-up has been radically changed. The posts of Assistant Commissioners have been abolished and the country has been divided into five zones, which are being officered by Directors. They are not under the Commissioner, but they report directly to the Director-General of Backward Classes. The Commissioner has become helpless and he is unable to discharge his functions with the same degree of alacrity as he was when the Assistant Commissioners were there. I would suggest that the posts of Assistant Commissioners in the State capitals should be revived so that the Commissioner does justice to his onerous duties.

I would also point out that the tenure of three years for the Commissioner is too short to deliver goods. It is imperative necessity that his tenure is extended to five years so that he is in a position to cover the whole gamut of the problems.

In the Warrant of Precedence, the Commissioner occupies 28th rank, which is equivalent

to the Secretary to the Government. Unless his rank is made equivalent to that of the Chairman, U. P. S. C., and the Chief Election Commissioner, i. e. 25th rank in the Warrant of Precedence, he will not be able to exercise his independent judgment in the discharge of his duties.

I would now after to the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who have converted to themselves to Buddhism. They have become the uncared for orphans in our country. Buddhism is not an alien religion. The savant of Hindu religion assert that it is only a rebel child of Hinduism. The laws relating to Hindus apply with equal force to Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains. The Asoka Pillar raised in memory of Asoka, the greatest exponent of Buddhism, is our national symbol today. The Asoka Chakra adorns the centre of National Flag. With all this evidence at our command, I am not able to appreciate the discrimination shown to the Buddhist converts. They are denied the educational and other concessions offered to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Prime Minister, while inaugurating the First All India Buddhists Conference, in Bombay on 23 October, 1968 assured that the same concessions enjoyed by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be extended to the Buddhist converts also. On 28th April, 1969, the then Minister of Social Welfare, the late Shri P. G. Menon, on the floor of this House repeated this assurance. Again on 12.8.1969 he stated here in this House that the Government had taken a decision to that effect. I regret to state that all the assurances have so far been confined to the file-racks of the Ministry. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this question and implemented the decisions of the Government solemnly announced in this House. The Buddhist converts should be given educational concessions and greater employment opportunities.

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The implementation aspect of the Untouchability Offences Act was discussed in detail in the recent Annual Conference of the Ministers of Social Welfare. It was decided that the period of punishment and the quantum of penalty must be enhanced as a deterrent to the practice of untouchability. Those who commit such offences are liable to imprisonment for a minimum period of six months or

in the alternative pay a fine of Rs. 500. I do not know how effectively this Act has been implemented so far. You might now envisage stricter punishment. But, how are you going to punish those who swear by the authority of Hinduism for the perpetuation of caste system? On 1.4.1969 in the World Hindu Convention held at Patna, the Sankaracharya of Puri perorated that Hinduism permits perpetuation of caste system and some are born untouchables. A case was filed against him in a Court of Law, but it was dismissed. The Magistrate who dealt with the case observed that "the preaching of untouchability was an offence under the law but anyone who practised it in his own life could not be punished under the law". If the guardians of law express such grave doubts, how are the Government going to punish those who practise untouchability in their day to day life? No doubt the caste system has been abolished constitutionally. But the virus of casteism has spread its tentacles throughout the length and breadth of the country. It will not be possible to control this by enhancing the punishment. The scope of the Act should be suitably widened. I would request the hon. Minister to give serious thought to this question. I am reminded of the song sung by the revolutionary poet of Tamil Nadu, Bharathi Dasan, which means: The world is still enveloped in darkness for there are some who proclaim and profess their faith in the existence of castes. If the Government want to abolish caste system really, then, as suggested by the Ilayaperumal Committee in its report, a Board should be constituted at the Taluk level throughout our country. In Tamil Nadu the Government are setting up District Boards for this purpose. The Government of Tamil Nadu are awarding Gold Medals for inter-caste marriage. I would request the hon. Minister that he should bestow his personal attention in the matter of achieving the laudable objective of establishing a casteless society in our country.

I came across a news story in the Indian Express of June 23 that 50 scheduled caste people from Bulandshahr have come to Delhi to meet our Prime Minister and to seek redress from her in person. As they could not any longer bear the atrocities of the local people, they had come to Delhi all the way. In spite of the fact that they are staging a *dharna* in front of the Prime Minister's residence for the past ten days, they have not been able to meet the

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Prime Minister. I would request that they must be heard by the Prime Minister so that they can have at least the solace of meeting her.

In the end, I would say that in the III Five Year Plan a paltry sum of Rs. 40.14 crores was allocated for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I was astonished to find that a sum of Rs. 3 crores had been surrendered. What does it show? Is it due to negligence on the part of the authorities or it is due to lack of imagination? I would stress that more money should be allocated for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and also whatever money is allocated must be fully spent in the welfare activities for the benefit of these people, who have been in distress for centuries.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the beginning, I was happy that there were only 5 names from the Congress party. I thought I would allow each member enough time. But later on, a supplementary list has come with 48 names. I would give 10 minutes to each member from the Congress side.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, we have accepted under article 45 of the Constitution that education must be free and universal. It comes under directive principles, but as the founding fathers said, they are not just pious platitudes. They are instruments of instruction given to the party in power to be implemented as rigorously and vigorously as possible. The provision was to be implemented within 10 years of the Constitution coming into force. But 20 years have passed. Have we been able to achieve the objective? In the age group 6 to 11, only 80 out of 100 children are enrolled. In the group 11 to 14, only 35 out of 100 are enrolled. In the group 6 to 14, we have 12 crores of children and a number of them are not going to school. Moreover, the quality of primary education is very poor. It has to be substantially improved. I know there are difficulties, but they are bound to be there in a vast, developing country like ours. How long are we going to sit quiet and say, we have a number of difficulties like finance, availability of classrooms and teachers? No sacrifice

will be too much for the achievement of this objective of giving free and universal education to the children from 6 to 14.

Primary Education ought to be free, but in a number of States it is not so. I am not going to tire the House with names of those States. We have accepted the goal of a socialist society. We have also committed ourselves that social justice will be the principle which will govern our destinies. But in the absence of universal and free primary education, can we expect to establish a socialist society? This may sound hollow but let me quote some figures. Out of 100 children in India 20 never go to the schools. Out of the 80 that go to the school only 25 complete primary education and the remaining 55 drop out at one stage or other after receiving education for only one or two years. What we have been able to achieve, therefore, is to provide education to 25 per cent of the children of this country. The remaining 75 per cent either do not go to the school at all or go only for one or two years. So, this cannot be called a system of mass education or people's education. It is pure and simple a system of education for the middle and upper classes. May I call it a system of education of the classes or should I call it an educational system for the castes? Perhaps that will be too uncharitable. Therefore, I will not use the word "caste."

It we have to create a socialist society, then we must give highest priority to the programme of providing universal education. Education should not be the luxury of the few. It should be available to all. Then only can we talk of social justice and establishment of a socialist society.

I need not mention that our society is a caste-ridden divided society. We have no social cohesion and no unification of the society into one unified whole. In order to achieve this objective of social cohesion and unification I make three suggestions. Firstly, we must provide free universal education to all children in the age group to 6 to 14 irrespective of caste, creed or religion. Secondly, we give these children a common uniform to be worn. Thirdly, we must make provision for one meal a day which must be shared by all the students. If we implement these we will create

an entirely new society. We must pursue and implement this programme at any cost within the next ten years.

In view of the financial difficulty these suggestions may appear fantastic. But if we could face a gigantic refugee problem, why could we not face a similar problem in the educational field? Why could we not make provision for the items I have suggested?

Coming to the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I need not mention that these under privileged classes, the oppressed classes were denied education for centuries together. In order to raise their economic status we must bring education to their doors. This programme must be given very high priority and vigorously pursued. Here I am not dealing with primary education for them because that will be covered by universal primary education. But I certainly emphasize the point that secondary and higher education should be given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all costs.

This will give them social mobility and will also improve their social and economic status. It will raise them in the social scale. It will create a new leadership in their midst which will improve their entire life and will also materially assist the development of our nation. It is the secondary and higher education for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has to be emphasized. I know, the Government is doing its best but enough, according to my view, has not been done and the money must be found at all costs.

What is the position? I find that secondary education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is only about half that of the others. At the university stage their education is about one-third or one-fourth of the others. We must, therefore, make more vigorous efforts to expand secondary and higher education among these classes.

Again, we have to improve the quality of education. Special efforts shall have to be done to improve the quality of education imparted to these classes. They must be given admission in good and prestigious institutions. This can be done if Government also provides personal attention and individual tuition to

these students—tuition and not intuition because Government must have the intuition to peep into this. We know that they do not get any support or help from their homes and, therefore, these underprivileged children will never be able to compete with children of other advanced classes. I therefore, appeal to Government to examine the entire programme in all its aspects and implement the suggestions that I have made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Coming to the last point, which is a point of necessity, I refer to facilities to new converts to Buddhism. I do not know why Government is not trying to understand two very simple propositions. One is that the new converts to Buddhism are persons who belong to the Scheduled Castes. After their conversion their status and position, either economic or social, is not changed at all. They are remaining at the same place in the villages. They continue the same type of drudgery of life, even after their conversion. Therefore, because they belong to the same castes status, or to the same social and economic level, they should be given the facilities which are available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I need not mention that along with social and economic status that ought to be taken into consideration, there is a constitutional provision which has to be taken into consideration, since we are dealing with social welfare of these classes. I think, I have got to enlighten the Government on this point that under clause (2) of article 25 of the Constitution it is said in sub-clause (b) :—

“providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.”

Nothing will prevent the Government from making such a law.

Now, who are the Hindus? Explanation II says:

“In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion”.

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Therefore, social status, economic status, backwardness and the constitutional position ought to be taken into consideration in order to come to the conclusion that the facilities must be given to the Buddhists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Since you are ringing the bell and I am taxing your patience, I need not proceed ahead; otherwise, I would have certainly raised certain problems for the consideration of the Education Ministry. There are only five problems. With your permission should I raise them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can just say one, two, three, four, five without elaboration.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: The first problem that ought to be taken into consideration is: why the extent of coverage of the Scheduled Castes is still low?

- (2) Why is it that the rates of wastage and stagnation at the school stage are higher among the Scheduled Castes than in the community as a whole and what measures will be taken to reduce them?
- (3) What are the difficulties experienced by the Scheduled Castes students in getting admission into good Secondary Schools and good colleges and in the Universities in the country?
- (4) Do the Scheduled Castes students admitted to Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities get personal attention and personal guidance necessary for them?
- (5) How is the programme of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes students at the University stage operating in practice?
- (6) How are the hostels for the Scheduled Caste students at the Secondary and University stages being maintained at present?
- (7) What are the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes teachers of various

categories in urban and rural areas in social life, in educational institutions, in recruitment and in the services?

Sir, a deep scientific research is required to be carried on in order to find out the answer to these problems. I hope the Education Ministry will do it.

With these words, I must thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. N. SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands under this head. But, I must express my disappointment at the way this subject is being treated.

We have heard practically every hon. Member speaking from the ruling Party mentioning about the massive mandate repeatedly and *ad-nauseam*, with gratification and satisfaction. We do not grudge them the pleasure they derive from the massive support they got. But they forgot as to what is the basis and what are the reasons why the people gave them such a majority. It was on the basis of their promise to banish poverty. The 'Garibi Hatao' slogan acted as a magic wand.

In this context, I think it entails a heavy responsibility upon the Government to take all possible measures to implement their election pledges and to bring about social transformation and to establish an egalitarian society based on social justice and equality. Sir, in this context, education has come to acquire a new dimension, an enlarged one, because it has to play a very effective role in this regard. But what do we find? The investment or the allocation for education has been cut down and it is an all time low. Even the former Education Minister, Dr Rao, lamented the cuts in the education allocation. In order to underline my point that even for the fulfilment of your election pledges, you have to make heavy investment on education, I would like to quote from a distinguished economist, Prof Galbraith, who said:

"Poverty is self-perpetuating because the poorest countries are poorest in the services which would eliminate it. To eliminate poverty efficiently, we must indeed invest more than proportionately on the children of the poor community. It is therefore that

high quality schools, strong health services, special provision on nutrition and recreation are most needed to compensate for the very low investment which the families of the poor are able to make in their own offspring."

As I was referring to election pledges, Mr. Bhandare said that he need not be reminded of them, but he forgets that he has got to be reminded of them. Otherwise, the former Education Minister would not have spoken for the heavy cut in the Education Budget.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Do you know it was done when Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister ? He had done the cut.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : But the Prime Minister was Mrs. Gandhi.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He was your Finance Minister.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : If that is so, it is up to them now to rearrange those priorities and allot more funds for Education.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : It was Morarjibhai who allotted more for the post-metric scholarships. Now it is only 90 lakhs of rupees for Scheduled castes.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : It has not been given as high priority as it should have been given. The reason is this. Education has not remained under the stewardship of one single Minister for some considerable period of time, so that the Education Minister may evolve a national policy on Education, according to his own light. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is very much interested in his job and with his equation with the Prime Minister, we thought that education will get the priority that it needs badly, but unfortunately, he has been snatched away from the Education Department and we do not know who is going to be our next Education Minister. If Education is to play an effective role for the transformation of society, if Education is to be given the high priority that it deserves, then, it must be entrusted to a person of stature and dynamism.

I do not want to go into figures, but I would only confine myself by saying that it is a great disappointment to all of us that the

expectations for free and compulsory education could not be fulfilled, before the 21st century. As Dr. Rao said, a committee was appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the then Union Education Minister, Dr. Rao but what has the Committee done ? I am unable to understand this. It has become usual practice with them to appoint committees and get their reports and then sit over them.

Our investment in Education is the lowest compared to other countries, whereas our country, from the point of view of number of children, is the third largest country in the world, after USSR and USA. Therefore, is it not necessary that we should revise our priorities ? Dr. Rao thought of starting a "grand national conscience awakening campaign" for collecting funds and involving the people in this regard. But Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has gone, and Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is also going. I do not know whether his successor is going to take up that matter with the same zeal and dynamism as he was going to do. This is the position with regard to primary education and the same is true even with regard to secondary education which continues to be the weakest link in the educational system. Despite our noble decisions to make secondary education job-oriented and multi-purpose schools, a terminal point, we have not succeeded in this regard. The percentage of secondary school pupils taking to vocational courses in our country is only 12, while in West Germany it is 70, in Japan it is 60. This way also, we are lagging far behind, and we do require to give more attention to secondary schools and make them a terminal point because I am not in favour of succumbing to the demand for more colleges and more universities.

We hear about the explosion of knowledge and the explosion of numbers, and on the basis of this it has been argued that more universities and colleges should be opened. But what is the position of the universities today ? Most of these universities are not properly staffed. They lack in proper talents. The result is that the general standard is falling down. Sir, you have been a teacher yourself and you know what the position today is in regard to higher education. Is it necessary that we should follow a policy of expansion ? Should we not pause and try to consolidate

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what we have already achieved and then go ahead after that ?

As far as I know, while there is explosion of knowledge and we require the research efforts to be intensified, there is a big ferment in the college and university campuses. There has been a decline in the standards. The teachers with requisite qualifications are not available. The Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kothari had said 'The nation is being shaped in the classrooms'. But what kind of nation ? You know the state of affairs with regard to examinations. They are a big farce. Our students are copying and they adopt all kinds of methods. If they are thwarted in their efforts, they take to violence. You know what happened in my State of Bihar. The Bhagalpur university was burnt down by pre-university students, and one principal was killed by the infuriated students ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think these are more or less known to the country. The hon. Member may now make his suggestions and conclude.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : I would now give my suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has already exceeded his time.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : I would now make a few suggestions to remove the malaise afflicting our universities. I do not find any awareness about it anywhere in the reports, and what efforts we are going to take in this regard. Are we going to allow these universities to be held to ransom by the student ? Are we going to allow these students to take their degrees in this manner and then become citizens of tomorrow ? If that is going to be allowed, then what kind of nation are we going to have ? If those who have no respect for any values will tomorrow man the whole country in different Posts, do you expect that the nation will be fit to do anything ? Therefore, it is necessary that the Education Ministry must accord high priority to educational reform. These two commissions have made many recommendations but no action has been taken on them.

Therefore, I want to suggest that the Educa-

tion Ministry ought to have a man of dynamism, ought to have a man of stature and ought to have a man of real sense of social purpose .

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : Is he applying for the job ?

SHRI S. N. SINHA : No, Sir, I am not. I have had enough of it. Therefore, I am saying that this matter should be looked at from that point of view, and whatever is being done at the State level should also be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sure Government will consider his suggestion. Now, he should conclude.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : They have not considered. I think the SSP block has written to you suggesting that two or three minutes of their time may be given to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given him 15 minutes whereas he was entitled to only 10 minutes, despite the fact that the SSP does not have any time allotted to it because their number is so small. So, let the hon. Member kindly cooperate. He is a senior Member.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : I am not a senior Member here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him kindly cooperate. He is a senior person, and let him kindly co-operate.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : I just wanted to make one or two suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude now.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : Then, Sir, we take the case of University Education. In this regard, the University Grants Commission has been saddled with lot of responsibility. Even the latest report submitted by Gajendragadkar Committee said that wherever the State Governments are going to enact any legislation with regard to higher education, they must consult

the U.G.C. The U. G. C. should have more whole time Members. There should be a research section there and the Commission should have continuous contact with the State Governments and State organs connected with higher education.

Sir, with regard to the University autonomy, may, I say that firstly the Committees have said that the State Governments should be brought into picture and wherever State Governments have abdicated their functions to some other statutory bodies, the UGC should have come in. This has not been done with regard to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you do not want me to resort to the unpleasant measure of ordering that no more will go on record.

SHRI S. N. SINHA : I have nothing more to say, Sir. I will only submit to the Education Minister that education requires high priority. Dr. Rao has gone away with this lament that education has never been given national priority. Education allocations were cut down because of the pressures of the Chief Ministers. I hope that new Education Minister will exercise his influence over them and will not shield itself by the alibi that this is a State subject and we cannot do anything. I hope that it will be possible for the Centre to bring them round and they should not take shelter behind this point that education is a State subject. They should do everything possible to enforce their education policy.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Talking about education reminds me of Mark Twain, who said that everybody talks about the weather and yet nobody does anything about it. That is the trouble. We go on talking but the need of the hour is action. We appoint committees and yet we do not implement their reports. So the foremost thing to be done about education is implementation of the reports which have already been submitted, at least the essential recommendations contained in these reports. It is quite fashionable to criticise the Central Ministry of Education. Yet, it is very interesting to note that the persons who clamour for national priorities are the persons who resist the temptation on their part to yield to some kind of central planning in education.

We have been demanding right since the beginning, I mean the teachers, that higher education be made a Concurrent subject and yet all the Education Ministers of the States except Mr. Parboddh Chandra of Punjab have been against it. There was only one State of Punjab that agreed to make it a Concurrent subject. I hope, Mr. Sinha was also one of them, who was just speaking, desiring to have a national priority and then keeping higher education a State subject. These are the contradictions in terms; we cannot have a national priority unless we authorise the Education Ministry to make it or give it. Similarly, the States must surrender some part of their powerful influence that they exercise over the vast empires of the educational institutions in order that national guidance can be given to education.

Whereas, the world is conscious of the educational crisis and they are holding conferences again and again, we are in the habits of talking in terms of national priorities and wishing to do this and doing that and yet not implementing them.

The Annual Report gives us very interesting figures about expansion. We learn from the report that there are now 83 universities in the country and in addition, there are 9 institutes deemed to be universities. In 1947, there were only 20 universities. But may I remind the House that in spite of this expansion, the quality has gone down? Whereas, we were able to have a Tagore and a Raman of international fame in pre-partition days, we are not having them now.

The greatest casualty of education is the fact that we attach greater importance to degrees and diplomas than to real talent. Mama Warerkar, noted Marathi writer, lamented the fact that for getting appointments in the university, all you need is a Ph. D. What is a Ph. D? He has written a research thesis on the works of a writer. A writer may have written 10 books, but the person who has written something about those 10 books may be appointed a lecturer; the person who has written those books will die of starvation; he will not be appointed to such a job. Even if Shakespeare were alive today, he would find himself miserably upset in this educational mess that has been created. We do not recognise creative talent. This is one drawback

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which has plagued educational systems the world over, but whereas other countries have been correcting their systems, here in this country we are doing nothing about it and things continue as they are. We give advance increments to Ph.Ds. and those who have come from foreign countries. We even denigrate our own Ph.Ds. At the same time, we do not give any importance to the rich experience of the teacher. In our view, a living teacher is less important than a letter or certificate which a Ph.D. holds. This is just reversing the order of things.

Confucius, the great saint of China, who was also a great educationist in the classical times, referring to education, said: 'I refuse to teach a student who does not find the three corners of a square when I have taught him about one'. Moreover, his view, experience was more important in education. This is an important aspect that has got to be taken care of. But any how, the old things continue as they are. I wish at least now something could be done to look into this problem.

Do we value creative scholarship? How many universities in the country out of the 83 have produced men who have written plays or novels or other forms creative literature taking their place along with the writings of Tagore, Mama Wamerkar or any other writer of note, even in Indian languages, for the matter of that. All these things continue to be ignored and all our professors, research scholars and lecturers only concentrate on getting Ph.Ds. They are like the dry bones with no breath of life in them. If we do not analyse this malady which is afflicting the fabric of our educational system, and take corrective steps, I think higher education would be a failure.

I am conscious of the fact that central planning is lacking in our country so far as education is concerned. When I spoke in this House on education—it was perhaps on the UCC report for 1968-69—I referred to the fact that even our universities are not bound by a central system of guidance. Leave aside the country as whole. Take the State of Punjab. It has 11 districts with three or four universities. We read in the press of a dispute between two universities in that State. Two thousand students see a dark future before them as a

result of this, because one university says that the other university is functioning without jurisdiction. The eligibility is being questioned. What crime have the students committed? What is their fault that they should be the victims of this controversy? Can you imagine the anguish of a student who has to wander from pillar to post between Amritsar, Chandigarh and Patiala? All this is because there is no central guidance in regard to higher education. If something had been done earlier, matters could have been corrected. But now I find from press reports that the students are there, but there is no eligibility for students of Punjab University in Guru Nanak University, and no eligibility for students of Guru Nanak University in Punjab University. What kind of educational planning is this? Cannot our educational planners at the Centre or the UGC have a uniform policy for the country? This is only a question of a State, but because politics enters everything, therefore, the students have to be the victims. This is a tragic waste of our educational resources and we are unable to take this much of initiative to rectify this state of affairs. The Ministry of Education should have thought as to what would happen to the students of these two universities when admissions started. A mess has been created. If you go to the Punjab, you would face a big demonstration of students. They wander from one University to the other and there is no hope for them. Please intervene in the matter and see that something is done before the academic year of the students is wasted. There is a tragic kind of hint in this.

According to the Plan reports, 5.2 per cent of the total outlay in the public sector is to be spent on education in fourth plan. In the Third Plan it was 6.9 per cent. So, while education has expended, the number of universities has increased from 22 to 83 and there are a large number of colleges, the percentage of expenditure on education has become lower. This is some thing which requires immediate attention. Unless we do something about it, we cannot do justice to education. I do not think any committee is needed for this. There is no committee that will take less than one year to submit its report, and by the time the report is submitted, the findings will have hardly any relevance to the changing scene of education.

The educational system is having its own inertia. It takes time to change itself, and yet something should be done, because when we talk of educational reforms, we do not know what we are going to do. There is no sense of priorities. In my own State of Himachal Pradesh, there are high schools and higher secondary schools. We started basic education with the flourish of a trumpet, but it failed. Then we switched over to the higher secondary system as in Delhi. When you are converting high schools into higher secondary schools in Delhi, in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab they are converting higher secondary schools into high schools, so that a boy who has passed matriculation there fails to get admission in Delhi. There should be a uniform educational system throughout the country. Either switch back to the high school or continue the higher secondary system, but there should be one system and not two systems, or a different one in each State. Even in the same State both the systems are operating and nobody knows whether the higher secondary schools downgraded into high schools or the high schools would be upgraded to higher secondary schools. There is another report that the pre-university classes will be spread over two years. This kind of lack of clear guidance is running our system as a whole. We are experimenting with ideas which is leading us nowhere.

There is the three language formula which a cynic has referred to as the free language formula because it can be interpreted in any way one likes. But I would like to plead for some kind of importance being given to Sanskrit and Pali which are our classical languages. Unless we do this, we are not going to have the development of Indian languages in a proper way, because they are in a position to inherit a vast vocabulary, a large number of idioms, from Sanskrit and the classical works that have been written by Sanskrit writers and scholars. Over a period of time we have to see that this rich heritage is not wasted. If you encourage them, Sanskrit and other ancient languages of India can become living languages. Kindly give some priority to this.

We had a meeting with Dr. Kothari yesterday. He was referring to the importance of some foreign languages. I am not surprised at the fact that in the United States the greatest importance is attached to the teaching of

Chinese. After China, the greatest centres of learning of Chinese are to be found in the United States, but what have we done about the Chinese language? There is a department only in Delhi University, and there may be one in Shantiniketan. The total number of students in both would not be more than 100. We have to confront a country that is larger in size and population, and unless we understand that country, we cannot do justice to the job. We have to do something about it. Dr. Kothari was suggesting that there should be a national school in each one of the States where the foreign languages are taught. Let one such school or institute be opened in each State Capital, so that the citizens of the State do not have to rush to Delhi for studying any foreign language, whether it is French or Chinese or Japanese. If we want to do something about it, we have to see that there is some kind of a central model school or national school in each State which can give clearcut guidance to our educational policy, and see that the Indian languages as well as the foreign languages are given importance. If you see the report of the Delhi University, you will find that there are five or six students in the Tamil or Telugu certificate course. When I was studying in one such course, Tamil, we tried to impress upon the Vice Chancellor the need to institute the diploma course. But he replied that there were not sufficient number of students and so it could not be instituted. I think this a vicious circle. Because there are no diploma courses, students will not come in for certificate course and because there are no students, the diploma course will not come.

If we are not going to encourage the study of South Indian languages in the North and the study of North Indian languages in the South, who is going to do that? Similarly, about our foreign languages. We start them in the university; it becomes fashionable to imbibe knowledge and then after that, it is discontinued. We must do some practical planning. As I said this facility should be available not only in Delhi but in other parts of the country, especially State capitals.

I should have continued for some more time but for lack of time I shall refer now only to one important point that plagues us all the time. Our educational system is suffering from inertia to which I referred earlier. We must carry out a thorough appraisal of our policy

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and there should be an integrated approach. Previously anybody could start a school. Now a school means a good manager, good planning and good teaching. Integrated approach needs integrated planning and a thorough reappraisal of education system because upon that hinges the future of our country. Investment on man and education is better than investment on dams and other things. If we invest on man, our country's future will be bright.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): While speaking on the demands for grants of the Education Ministry, I want to bring to your notice certain points which need consideration. They may be simple points; yet if we attend to these points our education system will benefit and our children will definitely be better for it.

I find that the standard of education in Government schools is very low. That is why many children go to the private schools, whether the standard of education is high. This could be attributed to the teaching staff. I do not blame the teaching staff at all. Government pays them so little so that after the school they are forced to take up tuition which leaves them hardly any time for the next day's work. If we pay them handsome salaries, I think the teachers should do a much better job towards our students. They just come there and take them for the day, neglecting all the other needs of the children. Naturally the child is tired and there is no interest in the class room. The classroom itself is not conducive for the child sitting there for so many long hours. The other surrounding environment naturally plays upon the mind of the child which is so much attracted towards whatever he sees around him. If the standard of education has to be raised, we would raise the salaries of our teachers; then we can demand better teaching staff.

I find that discipline in our schools is very low, particularly in the primary schools. I should attribute this also to the environment of the school. I have gone around in the south to most of the schools and I find that the schools are housed in noisy streets. They are located perhaps in a place which will only be a living house. There are no other amenities for the children. There are no play-grounds.

The ventilation is also very poor. Sanitary arrangements also are very poor. So, the children are naturally uncomfortable for all the time in the classrooms. I find also that the apparatus is not sufficient for supply to the needs of the children. There are so many children in the class and there is not enough sitting accommodation. The apparatus is not enough for all the children engaged for the whole time, with the result that half of the class is engaged and the other half is playing, naturally disturbing the rest of the class.

This also could be controlled if a clear inspection is done at the right time. Children should be taught that this is the only time when they could gain the best that they have to put forth in the future, and this could be done if our teachers take a little more interest and our education departments send round really interested inspectors who will go round and see that the child benefits and not the teachers or the inspectors alone.

Then, about the school buildings, this is what I have often said also when I was in the Legislature in Andhra Pradesh. I had visited one school just before I came over here, and while I was standing and talking to the children in the class room, I was afraid that the beam of the roof would fall down. The school was being housed in such a shaky and dilapidated building where I am sure the parents are scared to send their children. I would request the Government, as I have done before, that if it is not done at the State level, the Centre at least should take a little more interest and put up some school buildings of their own, instead of hiring these houses which are not at all suitable for classrooms. I would request that the Centre should allot more money to the States so that every State, every year, could construct one school, so that within a short time we would have our own schools instead of the Government spending so much money on rent and not catering to the needs of the children in that particular locality.

I would next turn to another problem. The hon. Member who spoke before me was talking about foreign languages being taught. I think we have enough of our own Indian languages. If we could try to study the languages of most of our States, I think we could become real

linguists. We have 14 languages to be studied. So I think we should take interest in studying the languages of our sister States; and this will be more interesting because when we move from State to State we could feel one with them if we are able to speak the language of that particular State.

I would like to request the Centre to do something about promoting the three-language formula in the schools. I would say that the regional language should be given as much importance, as for instance, any other language. The mother-tongue should be taught from the first stage and I request that Hindi should be taught side by side, not, of course, overlooking English.

I would like to put in a little plea particularly for the teaching of English. I know that many people will say that they would rather learn the mother-tongue. But knowing from the experience that I have had so far, moving from place to place, I find that we are going to put our children into watertight compartments if we are going to educate only through the regional language or the mother-tongue. I have known that many children who, when they go to the neighbouring State, feel quite out of place there, because they cannot make themselves understood or they cannot understand their fellow-children or fellow-citizens there. So, I would request that English be taught with a little more emphasis, so that from north to south, from east to west, we could be understood wherever we go and our children will not be misfits if they could go abroad for further studies, or perhaps when they go out sometimes outside the country they will not be misfits, wherever they go to any part of the world. This will carry them all over the world and they will have self-confidence to go and meet anybody on any platform. But I find that the poor children in the villages are taught only in the regional language and when they come to the city, they cannot understand either Hindi or English. In Andhra Pradesh, they used to speak in Telugu and even children reading in high schools feel as if they are strangers when they come to the city. We feel all our children should feel as if they are one and as if they belong to every State in India. They should not find themselves out of place whenever they go to other places.

15 hrs.

In the colleges, they want to introduce the regional language. This is going to make it more difficult for our boys and girls than anything else, because college education which is the final education for the children, should enable them to step out into the larger world and not make them stick only to their own State. States which impart college education in the mother tongue later on are unable to provide jobs to the children. When the children go to other States to find jobs, they are thrown out. Their own State is not able to provide them jobs. Therefore, our children will be able to find jobs somewhere, where they are fit, if they know a link language. I, therefore, request that English should be taught on a par with the other subjects—not that extra attention should be given to English—but English should not be completely eliminated from the curriculum. I would request that our school children should at least have a general knowledge of English so that when they go to the cities or other States, they will feel that they also belong to this vast country of India and they are not misfits wherever they may go.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi) : Sir, of the many tasks which confronted India immediately after independence, the foremost was the reconstruction and expansion of her system of education. It is a fact that various measures were undertaken by our Government to expand education at all levels and at all sectors. Despite all these measures, the country's literacy stands at 29.4 per cent of the total population according to the latest census.

It is now high time that we paused a little and pondered over some of the fundamental questions which are responsible for this slow progress of education in India. The most crucial point which emerges from the analysis of educational system is that the entire educational development programme was ill-conceived by the planners and we are putting too much emphasis on higher education. But the higher secondary education which provides the bulk of professions remains completely neglected. Most of the professionals like soldiers, policemen, postmen, primary school teachers, clerks, small businessmen and assorted others come from this category of education and their ill-training adversely affects the efficiency of any

[Shrimati Mukul Banerjee]

programme leading to national reconstruction. Quality of secondary education should be improved if we want social justice. It is imperative that for the successful implementation of any programme, the roots should be strongly based and thoroughly grounded.

The immediate need, therefore, is to revise priorities and curb the reckless growth of higher education concentrating more money and attention on primary and higher secondary education. The indiscriminate expansion of universities, which has continued at an accelerated pace during the last two decades has created many socio-economic and psychological problems like unemployment of graduates, doctors and engineers. Education is a human investment, as Shri Parashar has said, and an attempt should be made to evolve an integrated system of education right from the beginning. Immediately after the completion of primary school education the child should be given psychological tests to locate his talent and motivation. This process will facilitate to a considerable extent the reorienting of educational objectives and will help the child in developing an attitude of self-confidence and self-reliance. Once a child is professionally oriented he will not have to run to government for employment. I therefore feel that a special institution should be started for imparting job-oriented vocational training. Of course, there are a few institutions like this but I feel that the number is very limited and it should be expanded. For example, as one of the previous speakers mentioned, there are carpenters and other professionals but they are not experts. If we have special type of institutions for them then they will not enter colleges for MA or BA degrees.

The poor literacy performance during the last two decades can be attributed to the unsuccessful implementation of adult literacy drives. Systematic and scientific implementation of functional adult literacy programme instead of merely adult literacy programme should be taken up. This functional adult literacy programme has a wider scope as it includes the various other programmes for adults. Since the programme will be directly linked with the improvement of his profession if will quickly build up the adult respectively with education. This has wider implication

too. If we educate one adult we succeed in educating the entire family simultaneously.

The National Archives is not functioning very well. It seems that the Estimates Committee, in the year 1968 or 1969, in its report recommended that historians should be asked to go into its affairs and suggest changes. Dr. Amba Prashad and Prof. Mujeeb were asked to do this work. They have submitted a report. That report should be implemented immediately.

As one of the previous speakers has mentioned, there are lots of defects in the functioning of the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Jobs of the heads of the departments of the National Council of Educational Research and Training must be advertised.

A new series of books are being prepared for reading project when an old series which is very popular is already existing. This involves investments amounting to lakhs of rupees.

The Council at present is getting the books written by outsiders, while its own expert staff are there who are capable enough to write such books. This will not involve any copyright complication on adoption or adaptation by States.

The Council budget is more than that of two central universities. But one wonders whether the Council's impact or output is equal to even one university.

The Heads of the Departments of the NCERT have made it a practice to travel by air both ways although they are not entitled to do so. Only in emergency cases they can have one journey by air.

The university autonomy is justified but this should not be confused with accountability. The output of individual professors should be assessed by public bodies. As there are party politics and other factions in the departments, in certain cases it has been found that the Heads of the Departments foment trouble by appointing their own favourites or people belonging to their parties.

In many universities students keep their names enrolled in the university for 12 or 15

years just to indulge in politics. This generally happens in the Law Department. Some steps should be taken to see that such students, who are not interested in studies but are interested in other political activities, are not allowed to continue in the university.

Then, there is the Delhi Education Bill which has been passed by the Metropolitan Council and which will be coming to Parliament. This has been passed in the Metropolitan Council after a prolonged struggle by the aided school teachers. As it stands today, the Bill contains provisions for (1) the same service conditions in matters of pension and gratuity etc., (2) direct payment of salary to the aided school teachers by the Department of Education; and (3) for a temporary take-over of the mismanaged schools for not more than three years.

I would like that the third point should be amended because when 95 per cent of the money is being given by the Government, if the Government takes over any school which is mismanaged only for three years, there is every possibility after three years of some teachers, who informed the higher authorities about mismanagement, being punished. This is a wrong procedure.

A suitable amendment may be made for ensuring security of service of the aided school teachers by introducing a provision for the constitution of a judicial tribunal where an aggrieved teacher may go in appeal against the orders of the Director of Education. The court fee for such an appeal should be Re. 1/- only and the time limit for the decision of the case should be six months in order to avoid harassment to the aggrieved teacher.

Provision for the recognition of the teachers' association should be introduced and proper representation should be given to teachers in all matters concerning education.

Political pressures are being used in the appointment and in the promotion cases of teachers and just orders given by competent authorities are being set aside under the political pressure of the ruling party in the Delhi Administration. There is, therefore, great unrest among the Delhi teachers against such political victimisation.

The last point I would like to say is that

I was very happy when Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray met the Delhi teachers. After many long meetings some recommendations have been prepared by the Ministry. They should be implemented and should not be brushed aside because there is every possibility of the Minister being changed. I feel that this should be considered strongly and should not be brushed aside at the present state.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, education is an important instrument for the reconstruction and transformation of the society. As we dream to build a democratic, socialistic and secular society, it necessitates us to know to what extent the educational policy we follow has got its own significance.

Referring to the despatch made in 1884 by Woods, the then Secretary of State, to the Board of Directors of the East India Company the despatch enunciated the aim of education as diffusion of art, science, literature and philosophy of Europe contrary to the studying of Sanskrit literature. Later, the recommendation was reviewed by various commissions like the Hunter Commission in 1882 and the Horton Committee. Ultimately, the Government Resolution was adopted in 1913. I need not go into the details of the recommendation but the importance of the recommendations is the ultimate evolution of the educational policy. In 1937 the All India Educational Conference was held at Wardha under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi and where the salient feature was free and compulsory education and education in the mother tongue and it was incorporated in Article 45 of the Directive Principles of the Constitution but that object has not been achieved by the Government of India to the extent of full satisfaction. At the commencement of the Fourth Plan only 42% of the school-going population in this age group get free and compulsory education and there still remains a large section to get free and compulsory education. Anyway Referring to the recent commission of Dr. Kothari, it has given adequate and satisfactory educational policy which was reviewed by Parliamentary Committee and with the elimination of some of the recommendations, a final policy had been adopted. Now, it is before the Government of India to see to what extent the educational policy can be implemented regarding

[Shri Mallikarjun]

primary education or secondary education or higher education.

Sir, let me bring to the knowledge of this hon. House that when a child comes for primary education particularly in the rural areas it is so miserable that the buildings have not been completed and other facilities have not been provided. Of course, this may be a State matter, but, at the same time, the responsibility of the Union Ministry of Education also lies here and so far as the secondary education under the jurisdiction of the Government is concerned I do not know to what extent every parent of this hon. House is satisfied and here every one wants that his progeny or his children should be given proper education. Particularly, they send their children to the Mission Schools or private schools where proper coaching is given. Sir, as we are conscious, upon the early education of the students depends the nation's progress and prosperity. Therefore, the steps which we take have got their own value and here I have to inform the and I frame an allegation against the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, who has recently with all his irresponsible and destructive attitude, with his Power-intoxication, has abolished the examination system both at the primary and the secondary stages.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) : A point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is attacking a person who is not here to defend himself. He says 'power-intoxicated' etc. How far is it proper, Sir ?

SHRIMATI M GODFREY : Sir, it is not true. They are having examinations but not detention. I think they have changed.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Madam, when I am speaking, please don't try to interfere.

My main emphasis is that if you have no examination at every stage but only have an examination at the 7th standard or at the 10th standard, where is the fear complex ? How are we going to train our children ? How are you going to enforce discipline on the child who is the future pillar of this nation ? Here, I want that the Minister of Education should give proper guidance. How far examination are essential is a question of dispute.

Now, referring to higher education, particularly, the University Grants Commission has been functioning to the best satisfaction with all its minimum resources available at its disposal. For the information of the House and particularly of the Hon. Minister in charge, I would say that the total number of universities are about 79. The funds at the disposal of the University Grants Commission is very much less and not enough scholarships are provided for boys and girls. Even these small scholarships are not given properly and satisfactorily in time. For Scheduled castes and tribes, under Social Welfare Scheme 1951, about Rs. 40 has been allotted to each higher-education student and still the same policy is being continued although the cost of living has gone up several times. 80,000 Scheduled castes students are suffering in this country. They come from poor agricultural labour families. They cannot afford to provide facilities for the education of their children. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that they also participate and become part and parcel of the prosperity of this country.

For the Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Union Education Ministry is spending Rs. 5 crores. I suggest that they should spend not less than Rs. 10 crores, so that they may get additional Rs. 50 per head, per student, so that there will be a sign of prosperity for the scheduled caste communities.

Recently, in my own state, in Osmania University, this difficulty about lack of funds has been expressed. The Vice Chancellor of the University had to undertake a fast for release of funds. I do not know what the attitude of the Chief Minister is. Never in the history of the country has a Vice-Chancellor been forced to undertake a fast for release of funds.

The Vice-Chancellor's conference held during April, 1969 and Students' Representatives Conference held during 23-25th May, 1969 recommended for the effective participation of students in the administrative and academic affairs of the universities. I suggest to the Minister that he should issue a note to the concerned universities so that the students' participation in the academic and administrative affairs of each university can be ensured. The quality of education should be such that the

students' produce should result in the nation's vitality. The Education Minister should take necessary steps in this regard.

I request that more funds should be allotted to the University Grants Commission. The present provision of Rs. 85 crores is not adequate. They should be given more funds so that hostels can be constructed for boys and girls and research work could be done. They should get funds for consideration of hostels in each college affiliated to the university. Finally I suggest that effective implementation of the Kothari Commission's recommendations should be undertaken along with necessary provisions to the teachers. Thank you.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): While supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Education, I would like to make a few observations regarding Education in this country.

It is true that since independence a lot has been achieved in respect of having more colleges and universities throughout the country. But, when we look at the students unrec can we say that we have been able to achieve all our objects?

15.25 hours

[**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE** in the Chair]

My hon. friend Dr. Govind Das who spoke before me talked about spiritual education. From that moment I started thinking about what he meant by spiritual education. I have also read some portions of the Kothari Commission's report in this regard. Of course, it looks like a telephone directory, but when I went through that portion I was disappointed to see that the commission had missed the soul of education. It appeared to me that they had given much attention the external aspects of education. Of course, I do not mean to say that external things are not important. But it needs the soul to be utilised by it.

In their report, they have spoken about religious and spiritual education. It is assumed that by reading moral, spiritual and religious books, one becomes moral, spiritual or religious. They have suggested that on the basis of a comparative study of religious textbooks will be prepared for religious and moral studies at

the universities. I was thinking of this problem: suppose there are contradictions between religious and moral books, what will be done? The universities will cut off some portions of it and after that censorship, what remain?

When I am on the subject of spiritual education, I am tempted to speak about the Shri Aurobindo International School of Education. Our Minister of Education knows about it. I have put my child also there. They have done a way with examinations. They do not give degrees or diplomas or even certificates. They are carrying on very big experiment. I was very much surprised to see that none of our Ministers in the Ministry of Education has so far visited that institution. Education is a big problem in this country and in many places people are carrying on experiments. It is a very big experiment which is going on in this Shri Aurobindo International School of Education. But not of the Ministers has visited that institution so far....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): But he was not invited us.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: In 1969, the Ministry of Education appointed a committee to go into matters relating to the Shri Aurobindo International Centre of Education. They suggested that Rs. 6 lakhs should be every year as recurring grant, but only Rs. 3 lakhs has been given to that institution. I would request the hon. Minister of Education to see that the entire recurring grant suggested by committee is given to that institution. I am speaking for the first time in the House, I hope, hon. Members will tolerate.

There is a proposal for the establishment of Shri Aurobindo University at Pondicherry to celebrate the centenary of the great man, Shri Aurobindo, who was the first principal of the first national college that was established in the beginning of this century in Yadavpur. I hope, Ministry of Education will take necessary steps to help the college that is being proposed.

I am thankful to Minister that Dr. Kothari has been given some more time to serve

[Shri Devendra Satpathy]

on the UGC. It is doing a very good work, but the grant they wanted, was not given to them. UGC gives grants to all the universities on sharing basis, but there are certain States like Orissa which are very much under-developed. This basis should be abolished in the case of Orissa and other backward States. They should be given more grant

Further, UGC has got some centre of advance studies. I do not think, any purposeful and useful work is being done there. Then there are National Science Councils of Education. These councils are not one of the councils either under the control of Government or the UGC. I think, something should be done about them also. The Council organises a number of summer institutes. I wonder, if any assessment has been made about this programme. Some assessment should be done.

About the NCERT I wanted together some informations, and I am sorry, I was told that it is a big white elephant and it is serving no useful purpose. There is some enquiry committee about it and I would request that the report of that enquiry committee should be placed on the Table of this House.

I am grateful for having given me the time to speak. I could not speak on all the points and I will find another occasion to do so.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चंदौली) : मान्यवर, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय, सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ। प्रायः इस विषय की चर्चा हुआ करती है कि शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय बनाया जाय या राज्यों का विषय रहने दिया जाय ? मेरी निश्चित धारणा है कि शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय बनाया जाय। हो सकता है कि उसमें संवैधानिक बाधाएँ हों, या दलगत राजनीतिक, स्वार्थगत क्षेत्रीय बाधाएँ हो। लेकिन जब तक ये बाधाएँ दूर नहीं की जाती हैं तब तक मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एक सम्पर्क एकाक की स्थापना की जाय। केन्द्र एक सम्पर्क एकाक की स्थापना करे जो राज्यों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करे और उन बातों को मनवाने का यत्न करे जो देश के कल्याण के लिये हों।

जब इस देश में शिक्षा की चर्चा होती है तो कोठारी आयोग या शिक्षा आयोग की चर्चा होती है। बड़ी सुन्दर रिपोर्ट है। अगर उसे कहा जाय कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विचारों का एक ताजमहल रचने का यत्न किया गया है तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। किन्तु वह धर्मशाला नहीं है जहाँ हम शरण पा सकें, क्यों कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा के लिये लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, और सारे प्रयत्नों के बाद प्रतिवर्ष लगभग एक करोड़ व्यक्ति ऐसे बढ़ते हैं जिनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। उस विचार से यदि देखा जाय तो शिक्षा आयोग की सारी संस्तुतियों का पालन करना सारे देश के साधनों को केवल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लगा देना है, और वह महान उदधि है, उसे पार करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन शिक्षा होनी चाहिये और इस रूप में होनी चाहिये कि देश के जीवन के सभी पक्षों को, तत्वों को संगठित कर सके, उत्तेजित कर सके, चेतना की नई दिशा दे सके।

क्षमा किया जाय हमारे भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री के वाक्य विरोधियों द्वारा वेद की तरह उद्धृत किये जा रहे थे। जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उसमें उन्होंने भी काम किया है। मुझे बड़ा भद्दा लगता है कि जब लोग पद पर रहते हैं तब नहीं चेतते और अब अलग हो जाते हैं तो उन्हें मुक्त संसार के दृश्य सुन्दर दिखाई देने लगते हैं और वे कल्पनाएँ साकार होकर सामने आने लगती हैं जो कि होनी चाहिये। जब श्री चागला शिक्षा मंत्री थे, बड़ा अच्छा काम हो रहा था, दुर्भाग्यवश वह अब शिक्षा मंत्री नहीं रहे जब श्री वी० के० आर० वी० राव आये जो गुरुओं के गुरु थे, जो महागुरु थे, तो हमने समझा था कि कुछ काम होगा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी ऐसा कार्य उन्होंने अपने समय में नहीं किया है जिसकी प्रशंसा की जा सके। और आज उन चीजों की वह स्वयं भर्त्सना करते हैं, या नये सुझाव देते

है तो लगता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ आ गयी है। क्योंकि जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में है उसे जो सोचना चाहिये, वही रुहना चाहिये, वही करना चाहिये चाहे राष्ट्रपति के पद ही को उमने लात क्यों न मार देनी पड़े अगर उसकी बात नहीं मानी जाती है, नहीं सुनी जाती है। हटने के बाद जब लोग ऐसी बात कहते हैं तो भरी ममझ में नहीं आता।

शिक्षा की सगठित करने के लिये मरी दृष्टि में एक चीज हो सकती है। इस देश में 20 लाख अध्यापक हैं। ज्ञान की गति जिन प्रकार में बढ़ रही है, 10, 5 वर्ष में जब तक हम योजना बनायेंगे हमारे अध्यापकों का ज्ञान आधा भी नहीं रह जायगा और इतना बासी पड़ जायगा। जिन की परिकल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रतिदिन ज्ञान इस गति में बढ़ रहा है कि यदि शिक्षकों का हम जिन नूतन ज्ञान उपलब्ध करते हैं तो निश्चय ही यह शिक्षा आगे बढ़ सकती है। इस बारे में मरा सुझाव है कि जिन प्रकार ऐंग्लो-इण्डियन के लिये इन्स्टीट्यूट खोले गये हैं, जिस प्रकार इंग्लिश-मिडिल क्लास के लिये इन्स्टीट्यूट खोले गये हैं उसी प्रकार शिक्षा के लिये इन्स्टीट्यूट खोलने चाहिये जो विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्बद्ध नहीं हाने चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विश्व-विद्यालय बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, परम्परागत काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन वह रूढ़िगत हो गये हैं। जो देश में नया ओज चाहिए, नई चेतना चाहिये, उसके प्रवाह में वह नहीं रह गये हैं। बल्कि नये ये इन्स्टीट्यूट अधिक अच्छा काम अपने क्षेत्रों में कर रहे हैं और इन इन्स्टीट्यूटों को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये और शिक्षा के लिये हमें ऐसी तैयारी करनी चाहिये जिससे निश्चित रूप से वह शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित कर सकें। क्योंकि पश्चिम में यह धारणा होती जा रही है कि ये जो हमारी उपाधियाँ हैं इन्हें केवल 5, 7 साल के लिये मान्य किया जाय क्योंकि ज्ञान इतना आगे बढ़ रहा है कि 5, 7 वर्षों से अधिक

मान्य करने का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हम पीछे पड़े जा रहे हैं। इसलिये रिफ्रेशर कोर्स बगबर होना चाहिये और निश्चित रूप से होना चाहिये।

उसी सम्बन्ध में यू० जी० सी० की बात कह रहा था। उसने हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा को बहुत कुछ दिया। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि आत्मा उमने नहीं दी क्योंकि हमारे शोध एगार बगबर गिरता गया और उन शोधों का जीवन में सम्पर्क नहीं है। जीवन की चेतना को संचित करने का काम यू० जी० सी० नहीं कर सकता है। रुपया देने का काम उसने निश्चित रूप में किया है और यह कार्य हमारे लोह जीवन को उम दिशा की ओर नहीं ले जाता है जिसके लिये हम वचनबद्ध हैं। क्योंकि जो शिक्षा जीवन सम्पर्क स्थापित कराने में अगफन रहती है तो वह शिक्षा किसी भी देश में नहीं बढ़ा सकती चाहे वह प्रतिक्रियावादी देश हो या प्रगतिशील देश हो।

अभी मेरे किसी मित्र ने हिटलर की चर्चा की कि उसने शिक्षा के माध्यम से नाजी तैयार किये। हम दशभक्त इन विश्वविद्यालयों से तैयार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्यों कि ये एगार खाने मड गये हैं और इन कारखानों को नया रूप धरना चाहिये। इसका इन्हे बोध नहीं है, इसका इन्हे ज्ञान नहीं है, चेतना का अनुमान नहीं है कि जनता क्या चाहती है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय हमारा इस बात के लिये मशहूर है कि शिक्षा संस्थान का सम्बन्ध बहा का जनता में न हो। पर सिद्धान्त के लिये तो वह कहता है कि होना चाहिये। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का नाम लेना चाहूँगा। काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से काशी को जनता का किसी प्रकार का सम्पर्क नहीं है। जब जब प्रबन्धक समिति का निर्माण होता है या कुछ और होता है तो निश्चित रूप से चाहें यह अलिखित हो—यह सब साहब के समय में हुआ है—कि कोई भी स्थानीय आदमी उसमें न रखा जाए। मालवीय जी ने जिस यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जो कि काशी में है,

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

काशी कोई साम्प्रदायिक नहीं रही है क्योंकि वहाँ पर सभी जाति धर्म के लोग रहते हैं और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं वहाँ पर अगर किसी अध्यापक को भी रखा जाता है तो वह भी वही होता है जिसका काशी से सम्बन्ध न हो। एक तरफ तो सिद्धान्त की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ यह व्यवहार किया जाता है।

उच्च शिक्षा के लिए जो एक करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य को दान किया है, भारतीय भाषाओं उच्च साहित्य के लिए, कुछ स्थानों पर तो अच्छे काम हुए हैं और कुछ स्थानों पर कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है और कुछ स्थानों पर ऐसा काम हुआ है जिस काम की अगर जांच की जाएगी तो बकेवल राज्य सरकारें ही लज्जास्पद स्थिति में पहुँचेंगी बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी लज्जा का अनुभव होगा।

शब्दावली आयोग ने अच्छा काम किया है। चार लाख शब्दों की उसने रचना की है और उन शब्दों का प्रयोग वैज्ञानिक ग्रन्थों के भीतर हो रहा है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा को यदि जीवन में ध्येय के साथ मिलाना है तो भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। शिक्षा की ऐसी व्यवस्था इसलिए नहीं हो रही है क्योंकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो लोग हैं, वे प्रायः पुरानी अंग्रेजी वंशावली के अंश हैं जो कि अंग्रेजों के समय थी और उनको जीवन के नए तत्वों का परिज्ञान नहीं है, जो क्रान्ति देश में हो रही है, उस क्रान्ति से उनका सम्पर्क नहीं है, इसलिए वे पुराने ढाँचे की तरफ उसको ले जाना चाहते हैं।

अभी नैतिक शिक्षा की बात भी कही गई है। अगर सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा भी दी जाती है तो वह पुराने ढंग की नहीं होगी बल्कि वह ऐसी होगी जो अभेद में भेद की दृष्टि रखती है। भारत का यह विश्वास रहा है कि भेद में

अभेद की दृष्टि रखी जाए लेकिन आज की जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है वह अभेद में भेद की दृष्टि रखती है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि आज अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से जो हमें आशाएं थीं वे पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं और हमारे समाज की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और उसको मैं बहुत जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि आज कला और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में जो एकेदमियां काम कर रही हैं वे देश के नुमायश घर में रखे खिलौने मात्र हैं। इस देश के 50 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की आत्मा की पुकार उनके भीतर प्रकट करने की शक्ति नहीं है और आप देखेंगे कि उनमें जो मूलाधार हैं वे पन्द्रह पन्द्रह और बीस बीस वर्ष से चले आ रहे हैं और ऐसे लोग चले आ रहे हैं जो कि किसी विशेष मान्यता से प्रभावित लोग हैं और वे भी अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजियत में ज्यादा विश्वास रखते हैं। उन एकेदमियों की जांच हो रही है पता नहीं कब तक उनकी जांच होती रहेगी। हम लोग पार्लियामेंट में पांच साल के लिए हैं, पता नहीं जब तक वह हो पाएगी या नहीं। भगवान करे कि उनकी जांच जल्दी समाप्त हो। अगर इस देश को जागृत करना है, इसको जीवित करना है और एक समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करनी है और लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था मजबूत करनी है, तो ये केवल पुरस्कार वितरण और कुछ किताबें छापने से ही अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री इस क्षेत्र में न करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय और सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय की मांगों का अनुमोदन करता हूँ, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I would not like to restrict the debate only to the issue whether the funds that are made available for education are quite adequate. I would also not waste time in merely voicing regional grievances regarding our

educational institutions. I would like to take discussion to a plane from which it should be possible for us to look at the overall perspective and orientation of our educational system. I would like the Government of our educational system. I would like the Government to realise the basic motivations and the content of our educational system. Basically, the educational system has to be a process of cultivation, that must develop firstly perceptions, secondly, intelligence, thirdly emotions of human beings.

The educational system must be able to teach our alumni to live tastefully and aesthetically with due regard for the social obligations and ideals. We are a secular democracy and profess that we are wedded to a socialist way of life. Therefore, it would be worthwhile investigating whether these social objectives of our society have been fulfilled by the educational system and whether the Government is contributing to the fulfilment of those objectives.

The reconstruction of our educational system fundamentally reforming our curricula, the methods of teaching, the syllabi for universities and schools, the outmoded methods of examinations and restoring to the universities real spirit of universalism with accent on acquisition of modern knowledge that will instill a spirit of modernism.

The question of medium of instruction at the university level must also be dealt with at length in a proper way. To my mind briefly, the failures in the field of education—Government is responsible by and large for these are: firstly, inadequate equipment and resources to cope up with the rapid expansion of educational facilities with the result that academic standards are dwindling; secondly, general indifference of the educational programme to the stage of development of students; thirdly, lack of provision in the educational institutions for the cultivation of the social and objective aspects of mind; fourthly, absence of opportunity to the students to exercise initiative and spontaneity under smothering weight of written essay type examinations which tend to become just memorisation tests; fifthly, insistence on the passive receptivity to the almost utter exclusion of active experience and participation; and

lastly, the prevailing unchallenged notion of the schools and colleges as instructional shops and not as communities living and working together in the service of shared higher values.

A lot of talk is there about the spiritual values and cultural heritage of our country. I feel that through constant education and persuasion a considerable part of our decadent tradition should culture will have to be discarded and destroyed.

The report refers the nationalised production of school text books. To inculcate modern values and national outlook among the students, what is needed is not merely dealing with the control of production of text books but with the contents of the text books. The alumni is to be liberated from the stranglehold of the feudal culture of our fragmented society. The text books contain a number of biographical sketches. If you look at the various biographies that have been presented to our young students, what do you find? We do not find in them the presentation of the historical perspective with a spirit of objectivity I might be permitted to mention only two illustrations. The point of view which I am putting forward will be unpopular.

The late Lokmanya Tilak had a burning sense of patriotism; he was the spokesman of Indian nationalism. But we cannot forget that some occasions he surrendered to the traditional Hindu orthodoxy. Can we ever forget that the late Lokmanya Tilak went abroad and when he came back, he had to surrender to the traditional Hindu orthodoxy; he had to resort to an act of atonement which is called 'prayaschitha' by the orthodoxy. He created the controversy whether social reform or political reform came first. On a number of occasions, in order to placate the political supporters he surrendered to the social reaction and the orthodoxy in this country. This spirit of objectivity must be put before the students.

Shivaji who happens to be a national figure had been denigrated just as Stalin was. We find that Shivaji who ought to be the symbol of burning patriotism and nationalism, national unity, sense of tolerance and accommodation, administrative efficiency and collective leadership, has been reduced to the symbol of parochialism. The Election Commission has con-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

ducted so many elections. In my State Shivaji has been made some the election symbol in small and petty elections, from panchayat to parliament. That is the greatest tragedy of the man whom we hail as a national hero. We must project most of these great men in proper perspective. If our Ministers try to do it, they will have to incur some unpopularity but they will have to do that.

I will take only one minute more. History is being taught and written with an element of passion and prejudice. For national integration this will have to be changed. I touched that point last time, and therefore, I do not want to develop it. For the Muslim community, the set of heroes in history is different; for Hindus, the set is different. Those who are taught history are taught with passion and prejudice, instead of bringing about the integration of the country, a sense of strife is being projected through our educational institutions and text books of History. These text books will have to be revised. I would request the Minister that rather than merely controlling the production and calling it as nationalisation of the production of textbooks, nationalise the textbooks in the sense that real spirit of nationalism will be actually permeated through our textbooks, and in a new way history could be taught.

Science is being taught, but the very substance of science, the very motivation of science, is being lost. History is being taught but the motivation and interpretation of history are lost. That is where we need to have a change.

Sir, I will take half a minute more because it is a very important point. I will touch on the medium of instruction problem. Here also, I feel that I am projecting a point of view which is very unpopular, because either people want the regional language as the medium of instruction, or, at the other end, they want the status quo to be maintained and want English to be retained as the medium. In deciding about the medium of instruction at the university level, I would like the Government to apply certain criteria. To my mind, the factors that must weigh in deciding our medium of instruction at the university level will be, one, desirability of ensuring inter-university communication and mobility; two, need to

preserve access to modern knowledge; three, legitimate aspirations of a free nation to ensure the rightful place to the Indian languages; and lastly realisation that the unqualified status quo about the medium of instruction cannot continue. Expertise knowledge in science is growing, and therefore, there is all the more need for communication and transfer of teachers, exchange of scholars and research workers. If that is to be brought about, a spectroscopist coming from Banaras will never be prepared to come to a Bombay university college if he finds that the teaching of science in university is going on in Maharashtra through Marathi only. Therefore, I am building up a case for uniform medium of instruction at the university level. I do not say that if there are regional languages as media there will be disintegration; because there are enough politicians and communalists in the country, who are bringing about disintegration. They would not give scope to the educationists to bring about disintegration. But I feel that for communication, and inter-university mobility, this type of uniform medium of instruction is necessary.

As far as possible, there should be one uniform medium. If English medium is to be changed, it is better to have Hindustani or Hindi in its place. But if there is a controversy about Hindi in non-Hindi States, I would be satisfied by permitting the southern States or the non-Hindi States which are opposed to Hindi to adopt English as the regional language as the medium of instruction; in the rest of the universities, let us accept Hindi.

I am one of those who believe that rather than having insistence on one language and two countries, we must have one country and two languages. That is the attitude that I would like to adopt.

In the end, I would say that though all these problems to which I have referred are problems dealing with only a small sections of the population in society, yet they are very important. Here, let me conclude by giving only one illustration. The famous Spanish philosopher, Salvador Madariaga, was once asked,—he was talking in terms of liberty, cultural freedom, educational progress—what is the microscopic section of population which is concerned with these problems. And he

replied : "if you just lift up a human being, put him upside down, and see that only the head of the human being is submerged below a bucketful of water, the percentage composition of cells in the human body that are submerged in the water is very small, but the human being dies because that part which is submerged is very vital." To my mind, the section of our population, which is the educated section, might be a microscopic minority, but you must cater to the needs of that section, because they are a vital section and will act as catalytic agents for the social transformation in the country. If they are approached in the right manner, the process of social transformation can be brought about in an accelerated and effective manner.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Youth Services. Injustice has been done to this ministry, though it comprises three very important subjects. The time given is very niggardly. Education is such an important instrument for national integration, social reformation and economic progress that it should have been given much more time. Not only that. Even the resources are becoming more and more meagre for carrying out the various plans of this ministry. Coming to social welfare, more than 50 per cent of the people in India are socially backward. To discuss a subject like this, asking the members to speak within 5 minutes each, is something ridiculous, if not preposterous. Youth Services is again not a subject to be seen like a meteoric thing and then forgotten about it. Therefore, I request the minister to see that hereafter much more time is given to these subjects. We may not be able to say much which is constructive, but still our agonies, our ideas and feelings about certain things happening in this country will be known to the minister, through him to the ministry and through the ministry to the country.

SHRI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Time should be extended for the discussion of these demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In view of the long list of members who are desirous of speaking, there is a suggestion from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the House should sit till 7 o'clock today. If the House favours this suggestion, we will continue till 7.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I just whispered this idea to you because there is a long list of speakers from both sides who want to speak. This ministry covers scheduled castes and scheduled tribes also. Lady members also interested in speaking. But the fact remains that if we spend more time on this ministry, we would be taking the time of other ministries. More ministries will have to be guillotined at the end. Perhaps, my own ministry, if not me, will be guillotined. We can continue the debate tomorrow, but it will mean more ministries being guillotined. Therefore, I made the suggestion that we may sit for one hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The subject is important. The consensus of the House is that we will sit till 7 o'clock today.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : No ; it is not like that.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Otherwise, it will mean some more ministries will have to be guillotined. Therefore, even if it means some inconvenience, I think in the larger interests of the country, I take it that the consensus of the House is that we should sit till 7 o'clock.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, thank you for the clarification. I would not like to touch anything except school education in my speech today.

Much has been done and much is contemplated to be done as far as education of this country is concerned. But somehow or other the progress does not seem to be satisfactory. It is stated at page 14 of the Report of the Ministry of Education :

"The Board views with concern the progress of primary education in the country. On the basis of the present trends it appears that no State would be able to realise the goal set in article 45 of the Constitution earlier than 1980 and several States will be able to do so only in the the 21st century. The Board, therefore, feels that the whole situation should be reviewed afresh and concrete proposals put forward both before

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

the Central Government and the State Governments so that the target set down in the Constitution with regard to free and compulsory education would be reached in all parts of the country by at least 1985. The Board requests the Chairman to set up a high-level committee to examine the whole matter."

In article 45 of the Constitution it is stated that within ten years the whole country should have the facility of free and compulsory primary education. Twenty years have passed and still we are in the wilderness and according to this statement it may take at least four or five decades to fulfil these targets. This is the woeful state of affairs and it shows how disinterested the nation is on the subject.

The educational system in India since independence has no element of excitement in it and it has no revolutionary changes. It is the same education which we had 50 or 60 years ago. The system is still going on at a snail's pace. I feel that an element of revolutionary change must be introduced in it. I am not here to state what it should be but I am prepared to discuss it with the Minister.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : You are here only to criticise and not to give suggestions ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am prepared to meet the Minister and the officers of the Ministry and give them some of my ideas. I do not want to do that here because that will take more time.

The proof of the pudding is in eating of it. After 25 years of national education in independent India under great servant and professors, what is the result today? Are they disciplined, constructive and creative? Are they looking forward to a time and in the future when they will be able to make India better known for its greatness in all walks of life? After a generation or more of education we have created Naxalites; we have created political murderers; we have created regionalism which cuts across nationalism and we have created defections which were unknown in India prior to independence.

Like this I can go on cataloguing. I do not stand here to point my finger and say, this is

your mistake and that is our mistake. Anything that would not contribute to national solidarity and unity is something about which every individual must be greatly concerned. Therefore, it is high time that we must sit together and see what is wrong with our educational system.

As a matter of fact, the latest census has shown us that our literacy progress is not even 1 per cent per annum. At this rate how many centuries do we require to educate our people? Here I have certain figures called out from this report. As far as the progress in lower primary is concerned, in 1950-51 there were only 200 lakh students. It is good that in 1970-71 this number has gone up to 600 lakhs. There is a very good improvement so far as this is concerned.

What is necessary is that the Ministry of Education, through its counterpart departments in the States, should undertake as to how many students have joined in the primary classes, how many have continued in the school up to the fifth class and how many have passed out of it. That is more important. What is the wastage; what is the stagnation? Every individual student who is lost to the school in the middle of the year is a loss to the society.

In this respect I would try to quote the Bible and say that if there are 100 sheep and one sheep is lost the shepherd leaves, as Jesus Christ has said, all the ninety-nine and will go in search of the lost one. Therefore, all the professors, teachers and everybody engaged in this great nation building task of educating the nation must be fired with a missionary zeal so much so that every school will be an institution....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is pressing the bell in the middle of the Bible.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Because the devil has come. I am sorry.

AN HON. MEMBER : The lost sheep.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : We are willing to invest crores and crores of rupees on factories, dams and everything else. I am not against

them. But the human material is the most important material in building up a nation. As long as you forget about it, as long as you ignore it and as long as you are indifferent to it, I am sorry, the nation cannot progress and the nation cannot be respected in the comity of the world's nations.

I wish, I had some more time. Anyhow, I would not disobey your ringing the bell in spite of the fact that I have very solid support from Shri Piloo Mody. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister that the whole system should be put into the test tube and from the primary—I am confining myself up to the higher secondary—to the higher secondary, there must be a thorough change, a change constructive and gradual.

There is one word about Hindi. The veteran leader, Seth Govind Dasji, every year speaks about it, gives us a lecture on it. How many of us are keen about it, I do not know. But what is essential is this I am coming from the south and the south is not inimical to Hindi. It is much more in favour of Hindi. But what we do not like is the hegemony that is being thrust upon us from the Hindi-speaking areas. Who are you to question us about our willingness or unwillingness about Hindi?

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Do you mean to say that we are not patriotic as much as you are? Sir, years before Independence was won by India, in the South we had set up the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and thousands and thousands and even lakhs and lakhs of persons have been educated in Hindi and to-day South India can boast of scholars of great merit and calibre in Hindi and their books are being read and appreciated in the north. Therefore, please don't point your finger at us and say, "You read Hindi, otherwise—(dash)". When the Aryans were ruling here, everybody was anxious to learn Sanskrit. But we said, 'No. Sudras should not read.' If he read, his tongue would be cut off. If he hears, something will be put into his ears. Therefore, it became a dead language. To-day, you are, on the other hand, so extremely fond of rubbing your Hindi on us. We are one with you as far as making Hindi as the national language but don't try to decry us and say that we are not one with you....
(Interruptions)

Another point, Sir. The mid-day meals scheme is being continued. More than a lakh out of six hundred lakhs students are being given mid-day meals. What is necessary to bear in mind is not the supplying of food to indigent students but the philosophy, the national unity in it. If all the students in a village sit together and enjoy a hearty meal, from that stage onwards, you build up your nationalism—not criss-crossing into Parties and playing 'Ayaram' and 'Gayaram' game. Therefore, if you want to prevent 'Ayarams' and 'Gayarams' in India, begin education as the primary school and make the students understand that they are children of one nation.

Sir, I have many things to say. But thank you very much for this indulgence. I will once again appeal to the Minister. He is a Siddhartha. He will become a real Siddhartha as far as education is concerned and I wish him all success.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rajmata Gayatri Devi.

I must make it clear that the allotment chart mentions that your Party has only four minutes. So you must be very brief.

RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur) : I will be very very fast. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to hear me.

First and foremost I have taken pleasure to see in this report that merit scholarships are being given to residential schools. I also run an educational institution and it is a public school and up till now the general tendency has been against Public Schools. So, it is refreshing to find at least one Minister who has understood what a Public School stands for and I am very glad to know that we have been asked to take in the public schools 25% admission of merit scholarships from next year. I think this is a wonderful thing.

I would also like to point out to the Members of this House, who think that the Public Schools system is a western institution, that it is not true. This is an old concept of education where the students stay with the teacher and, therefore, they get the full benefit of education and of teaching of morals and extra-curricular activities. But I am very much perturbed that the hon. Minister is going to West

[Rajmata Gayatri Devi]

Bengal. But I hope this policy will not be changed by his successor, whoever he be.

Now, as far as Education is concerned, there is one more thing that I would like to say. In this changing world of today, scientists, naturalists and geologists and everybody else are warning us that man is committing suicide day by day. I think we should understand this. We just educate our children for the present, not for the future. We should teach them subjects like ecology, preservation and conservation of natural resources. They should be taught those subjects with Natural History and Geology in their Schools and Colleges. At the same time we should also ensure that they develop as disciplined citizens of the country. For that, we should introduce a course of Citizenship giving guidelines to the students.

I find myself alone voice, or the only person who seems to be looking after the beautiful city of Jaipur. I go through the City every day and see the beautiful architectural buildings getting spoiled. We have to keep a check over the upkeep of everything. I wrote to the Archaeological Department and they say, go back to the Rajasthan Archaeological Department. They say, go back to the Centre. And so it goes on. I am not only speaking about Jaipur, but this applies to Ajmer, Jaisalmer also. There are beautiful stone carvings in Jaisalmer, but pilferage takes place. What I suggest is that important centres of architecture should be taken over by the Centre and created as State subjects.

I have written several letters to this Ministry regarding the preservation of 'objects of art'. I have been told that laboratories are available in this country where old textiles and paintings can be maintained and repaired. The National Museum is the only one with a laboratory who can help in this regard. There should be more of these laboratories where you can attend to all these things.

Regarding museology, this pamphlet says that only 9 students were trained. When we talk about unemployment, here is something where we can do something.

Regarding theft of art subjects, as long back as in 1963, I spoke on this subject and now

we see this subject has come back with a bang. In 1963 there was an exhibition in Hamburg and very beautiful sculptures were auctioned. Why should smugglers get into such things and sell them and make huge profit? If in fact we have abundance of art objects, why cannot the Government itself sell them and make a profit? If such art objects can go out of the country, the Government itself can step in and auction them, like Sothby's and Christies. Why not do something like that instead of allowing the smugglers to take them away?

I know, Sir, that you have got a lot of other Members to speak, and if I say anything more, it would be a repetition of what others are going to say.

AN HON. MEMBER: She can speak a little longer.

RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI: If I could speak a little longer, then there is another thing that I would like the hon. Minister to consider. I feel rather diffident in saying it, but on the other hand, I feel that really must. I feel diffident in saying it because people may think that I am saying it because it affects me. At the moment, does not affect me, thank goodness. There are many palaces and there are many forts of historical importance in India. In the old days, the maharajas, rulers and jagirdars kept them up. Today, they are crumbling. Something must be done about them.

There was a very good article in the papers yesterday about Khajuraho. This young lady wrote that tourists could spend three or four days there if these places were expanded. Then she talked about the fort at Ajaigarh. It is falling apart and if one takes the trouble one would be surprised to see how many *murtis* have been stolen from the fort during the last three months or more. I would like to say that if something could be thought out, we could preserve some of the finest pieces of architectural skill that are to be found there. We do not want them to crumble. So, to keep them, something on the lines of the National Trust in Britain might be thought of, and the owners of these palaces and forts might be contacted and something must be done to preserve them.

श्री कमरनाथ बिश्वासकार (चंडीगढ़):
समापति जी, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की सीटों का

पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं यह आशा करता हूँ शिक्षा मंत्रालय जिन मजबूत हाथों के सुपुर्न किया है उन्हें इस मंत्रालय को चलाने में पूरी पूरी सफलता हो। मैं ऐसी आशा करता हूँ कि श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय, जिनके बड़े सुलझे हुए विचार हैं और जो शिक्षा में काफी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं वे इस मंत्रालय के काम को बहुत आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। मैं उनका ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, जब से हम स्वतन्त्र हुए, निरन्तर हमने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया कि शिक्षा को एक अच्छी सतह पर लाया जाये। दरखसल हमारी बहुत सारी समस्याये शिक्षा के द्वारा हल हो सकती हैं। आज बहुत सारी हमारी समस्यायें हैं जो कि शिक्षा के कारण उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। हम जितनी भी रिपोर्टें देखें, शुरू में आजाद होने के बाद, शिक्षा का कोई ऐसा पहलू नहीं रहा जिसके सम्बन्ध में विशेष कमेटीयों ने बैठकर अपनी रिपोर्टें तैयार न की हों, तकरीबन हर पहलू पर उन्होंने विचार किया है और अपने सुझाव दिए हैं और अधिकांश सुझाव ऐसे हैं जिन पर बहुत मतभेद नहीं है लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि शिक्षा का बहुत सारा ढांचा जोकि आजादी से पहले का बना हुआ था उसमें हम बहुत कम परिवर्तन कर पाये हैं। मैं बहुत पीछे नहीं जाना चाहता—हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो कमेटी बनाई थी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में और जिसने अपनी रिपोर्टें पेश की थी, श्री चागला साहब के समय में, उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि जिस समय यह रिपोर्टें निकलेगी, "कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट," तो उसके बाद हम बहुत से परिवर्तन करेंगे। उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिये सन् 1967 में पार्लमेंट ने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी, जिसने 67 में ही अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी, उसको अगर आप देखें तो उसमें तमाम वह बातें जिनके होने की हम आशा करते हैं या शिक्षा से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला हर एक व्यक्ति और सिटिजन जिनकी आशा करता है वह सभी बातें उसमें कही गई

हैं। उसमें शुरू में ही कहा गया कि हमारी शिक्षा नेशनल लाइन पर होनी चाहिए—डेवलपमेंट आफ ए नेशनल सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन—यह होना चाहिए। उसमें कहा गया है कि हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी हो जो कि हमारे देश के विद्यार्थियों और नये युवकों के अन्दर नेशनल स्पिरिट पैदा करे उनके अन्दर समाजवादी भावना पैदा करे, उनके अन्दर इकट्ठे रहने की सामाजिक भावना पैदा करे। हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी हो जोकि हमारे देश की एकता को मजबूत करे। हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी हो जो मारल, सोशल और स्प्रिचुअल वैल्यूज को मजबूत करे। ये बातें हमें करनी हैं लेकिन आप मुकाबला करके देखें कि हमारी शिक्षा आज क्या पैदा करती है? आज हमारे शिक्षालयों की हालत यह है कि बजाय इसके कि वहां पर देश की एकता की भावना मजबूत हो, जो छोटे छोटे स्कूल हैं प्राइमरी स्कूल और मिडिल स्कूल, वहां पर शाखायें लगती हैं आर० एस० एस० की; जहां हिन्दू कम्युनिज्म पैदा किया जाता है। हमने इस बात को रोकने या काउंटरएक्ट करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया? आज स्कूलों में ऐसे अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी हैं जो कि विद्यार्थियों में कम्युनिज्म, मार्क्सवादीक भावनाओं को पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उसको हम रोकते नहीं हैं। हम नाम लेते हैं देश की एकता का तो मैं पूछना हूँ हमने कौन से नये प्रयत्न किये हैं जिनमें कि विद्यार्थियों में मारल और सोशल वैल्यूज पैदा हों और मजबूत हों? आज हम उन बातों को भूलते जा रहे हैं। हमारे नये युवकों में एक ऐसा वातावरण है कि वे निहिलिस्ट ज्यादा बनते हैं, उनके सामने जीवन का कोई उद्देश्य नहीं है, जीवन का कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है और आज उनके जीवन का वह लक्ष्य यह शिक्षा पैदा नहीं करती।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक में कोई बहुत नजदीक का रिश्ता पैदा होना चाहिए। लेकिन हमने वह मेकेनिज्म पैदा नहीं की जिससे वह नजदीक का रिश्ता पैदा हो सके। हमने कहा कि हमारी शिक्षा में कुछ टेक्निकल काम करने की भावना पैदा

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार]

हो, कुछ साइंटिफिक आउटलुक पैदा हों लेकिन इस साइंटिफिक आउटलुक को पैदा करने के लिए कौन सी नयी बात और कौन से प्रयत्न किए? आज छोटे छोटे बच्चे ही नहीं बल्कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग भी इतना भी नहीं जानते कि घर में बिजली जो रोज इस्तेमाल की जाती है उसके स्वीच की मामूली तौर पर मरम्मत कर लें या साइकिल जिस पर कि रोज चढ़ते हैं उसकी कोई मामूली मरम्मत कर सकें। इस तरह की चीजें जो रोज इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं उनकी देखभाल करने या ठीक ठाक करने का ज्ञान भी उनको नहीं होता है। साइंटिफिक आउटलुक की कहीं पर कोई बात ही नहीं है। आप विद्यार्थियों से जाकर कोई सवाल करें तो किताब का घुटा हुआ भले आपको बता दें, लेकिन जहां तक साइंटिफिक आउटलुक की बात है, विज्ञान के मोटे मोटे उसूल हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं बता सकेंगे।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने बड़े अच्छे अच्छे उसूल रखे। लेकिन आज भी हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ अमीरों के स्कूल हैं और दूसरी तरफ गरीबों के स्कूल है और यह सिलसिला बिल्कुल वैसे का वैसे ही चला आ रहा है। हम कामननेस को ला नहीं सके हैं। मैं यहां पर रिपोर्ट की तमाम बातों को नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं इस बात की तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रो० वी० के० आर० वी० राव के पास जब यह विभाग आया था और उनके पास यह विभाग काफी देर तक रहा तो हम यह आशा करते थे कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन आयेगा और शिक्षा को वे काफी आगे ले जायेंगे लेकिन वह बात नहीं हो सकी। आज हमें शिक्षा में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वे इस बात की तरफ प्रयत्न करें, चाहे आप आपस में बैठें या कोई कमेटी बिठायें और देखें कि उन उसूलों को जो कि हमने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में रखे उनमें हम कहां कहां क्या परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में हम क्या परि-

वर्तन लाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि आज प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। आज के जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं वे एक प्रकार से केजेज हैं, पिंजड़े हैं जिनमें कि हमने बच्चों को कैद करके रखा है। वह डिमोक्रैटिक स्पिरिट जिमको कि हम लाना चाहते हैं वह कहीं भी प्राइमरी स्कूलों में या मिडिल स्कूलों में नहीं है। हमें विद्यार्थियों पर धीरे धीरे प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में जिम्मेदारी डालनी चाहिए लेकिन वह चीज कहीं पर दिखाई नहीं देती है। समाजवाद की भावना कहीं भी नजर नहीं आती है। मैं अधिक समय न लेते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे मुख्य और मूलभूत बात यही है कि शिक्षा के अन्दर अगर हम परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तो भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में हम जो कल्पना करते हैं उसको पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। शिक्षा ही एक माधन और इस्ट्रूमेंट है जो कि हमारे तमाम प्रयत्नों और हमारे तमाम आदर्शों को पूरा कर सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मूलभूत चीज की तरफ आप ज्यादा तबज्जह दें और ऐसा कोई न कोई परिवर्तन लायें क्योंकि हर स्तर पर परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी बजारत के दिनों में जिस काम की हम उनमें आशा करते हैं उसको अवश्य पूरा करेंगे।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्री० पी० यशबब) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा क्षेत्र में सुधार के जितने भी सुझाव दिये गए वे चाहे अपोजीशन की बेंचेज से आये हों या ट्रेजरी बेंचेज की तरफ से आये हों उन पर हमें खुशी हुई है। मूल रूप में हम शिक्षा को तीन भागों में बांट कर देखना चाहते हैं। पहली पद्धति प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के डेवलपमेंट की, दूसरी सेकेन्ड्री एजुकेशन के डेवलपमेंट की और तीसरी यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन के डेवलपमेंट की। और इन्हीं तीनों सिस्टम को कोआर्डिनेट कर के चलाते हैं तो उसे हम शिक्षा की प्रगति कहेंगे। और इसी पर

सभी माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान गया है। कुछ तथ्य और आंकड़े मैं माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिस से अंदाज लग जायगा कि हमारे सामने कितनी विशाल समस्या है कि शिक्षा में प्रगति कैसे होगी। हमारे पास दर्जा एक से लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी क्लास तक पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या 12 करोड़ है और अगर एक छात्र के पीछे कम से कम एक रुपया रोज आप खर्च करें तो माल भर में 4,320 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। मात्र अगर एक रु० एक छात्र पर एक दिन में खर्च करते हैं।

शिक्षकों की संख्या प्राइमरी में लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी तक 26 लाख के करीब है। अगर उनको 300 रु० माह भी दें तो उनमें 936 करोड़ रु० एक माल में लगेगा। उसके बाद प्राइमरी स्कूलों की इमारतों की बड़ी विकराल समस्या है। इस पर हिमाचल लगाया गया है जिस पर करीब 1200 करोड़ रु० खर्च होगा। तृतीय योजना का सम्पूर्ण राशि भी अगर हम एकत्र कर दें और शिक्षा पर ही व्यय करें तो भी उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। इस तरह की विशाल समस्या हमारे सामने है। इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए, भारत की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमें विचार करना है और उसे प्रैक्टिकल रूप में लेना होगा, और इतनी बड़ी राशि कहा से आयेगी इसे हमें सोचना होगा, एक एक करके सोचना होगा।

प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में शिक्षकों को स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। कोठारी कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी कि शिक्षकों के वेतनमान में वृद्धि होना चाहिये। मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। लेकिन क्या कहा से आयेगा इसका समाधान हमें और आप को मिल कर करना होगा। सरकार जरूर सतक है, लेकिन आप को भी सहायता करनी होगी। स्कूल की इमारतों का ही प्रोग्राम अगर होगा तो उसके लिये 1200 करोड़ रु० अभी सरकार के पास नहीं है। और अगर वोलेंट्री आर्गेनाइजेशनस मदद नहीं करेंगी तो स्कूलों की इमारतें नहीं बन सकेंगी। इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्यों

का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित करना चाहूँगा कि वोलेंट्री आर्गेनाइजेशनस से अपने अपने क्षेत्र में जितनी अधिक संख्या में हो स्कूलों की इमारतें बनवाने की कोशिश करें। सरकार भी मदद देगी।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा) . लेकिन क्या यकीन है कि अगर उनका वेतन यही रहना है तो पढाई का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊँचा हो सकेगा। सारे डेवलपमेंट को एक ही चीज पर ला कर रख दिया कि पैसा नहीं है इमान्दारी प्राइमरी टीचर्स की तनखाह नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती है।

| شری استخوان سمہلی (امروہہ) — لیکن کیا یقین ہے کہ اگر انکا ویجن یہی رہتا ہے تو پڑھائی کا سٹینڈرٹ اونچا ہو سکے گا۔ سارے ڈویلپمنٹ کو ایک ہی چیز پر لا کر رکھ دیا کہ پیسہ نہیں ہے اس لئے پرائمری ٹیچرز کی تنخواہ نہیں بڑھائی جاسکتی [—ہے

श्री समापति : अब आप बैठें। आप ने उस को रेफर कर दिया है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मेरा यह विचार नहीं है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षकों की तनखाह न बढ़े। मैं तो आरुढ़े भिर्क दे रहा हूँ कि हमारी समस्या कितनी बड़ी है, इसको नजरअंदाज न करें।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली हमारे एरियर्स मिलने करोड़ रु० पड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिये भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। 1300 करोड़ रु० एरियर्स का पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव . इसलिये इस समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें प्राइमरी और मेकेन्ट्री एजुकेशन का तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

कोठारी कमीशन को रिपोर्ट के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि इसका कोई भी अंश इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन मैं बताना

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

चाहता हूँ कि कोठारी कमीशन की बहुत सी सिफारिशों को लागू किया गया है, खास कर कालेजों में 80 परसेंट इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो गया है। प्राइमरी और सेकेन्ड्री एजुकेशन के बारे में स्टेट सबजेक्ट होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो हिस्सा होता है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार दे रही है। लेकिन यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट होने के कारण हमारी समस्या है। कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का जो हिस्सा प्राइमरी और सेकेन्ड्री एजुकेशन के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के बारे में है वह इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो सका है, शिक्षकों को वह नहीं दिया गया है जो कमीशन ने रिक्मेंड किया है। इसको हम पूरा करने की अधिक से अधिक कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : कोई डायरेक्शन आप देंगे स्टेटों को ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : बार बार स्टेटों को लिखते हैं कि अपना हिसाब लगा कर उसकी पूर्ति कीजिये। लेकिन स्टेट्स के पास रिसोर्सेज की कमी है। इसलिए उनके सामने भी दिक्कत है।

माननीय सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने बड़े भाव भीनी शब्दों में भाषण दिया कि यहाँ पर रिजीजस सेंटिमेंट्स को, धर्म को शिक्षा में लाना चाहिये। यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है और हर आदमी को...

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं इस बारे में एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ।

समापति महोदय : इंटरप्शन एक हद तक ठीक है। यह तो डायलोग होने लगा है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० के बारे में कहा। सम्भव है उसमें मानवीय कमजोरियाँ हो सकती हैं। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि भविष्य में वहाँ कोई खामियाँ न हों इस बारे में स्टैप्स लिये गये हैं और जो सुझाव हमारे साथियों ने

दिये हैं, तथा कुछ साथियों ने लिख कर दिया है, उसको हमने इम्प्लीमेंट किया है और जो भी उचित सुझाव उसके विकास के लिये होगा उसको माना जायगा।

पाटलीपुत्र मेडिकल कालेज के बारे में माननीय चन्द्रप्पन ने कहा। उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध रखता है। अच्छा होगा कि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से कहा जाय।

सेकेन्ड्री एजुकेशन में माइंस और आर्ट्स की पढ़ाई में इम्प्रूवमेंट के सम्बन्ध में हमने एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० के माध्यम से और रीजनल कालेज के माध्यम से जो कुछ भी किया है वह चाहे कम भले हो, लेकिन प्रगति अच्छी हो रही है इसका माननीय सदस्य विश्वास रखें। हम ने अच्छी-अच्छी किताबें निकाली है।

माननीय चन्द्रप्पन ने आज फिर पी० एल० 480 के बारे में कहा जिस का जवाब कल ही माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने दे दिया था, वह इससे सैटिस्फाइड थे। पी० एल० 480 का डुप्लेयोज नहीं हो रहा है। उस बारे में इतनी ऐलर्जी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। एशियन कोलैबोरेशन से बम्बई में एक आर्ट्स आर्ट्स टी० बनाया है, उसके बारे में आप को एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन कानपुर में जो अमरीका की कोलैबोरेशन से आर्ट्स आर्ट्स टी० चल रहा है, जो बहुत ही बढ़िया इंस्टीट्यूट है, उस पर बहुत ज्यादा बायेस्ड चार्ज होता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूँगा कि इतना ज्यादा बायेस्ड हो कर अटक न करें।

माननीय पाराशर जी का यूनिवर्सिटी की यूनिफार्म पोलिसी के बारे में जो सैन्ट्रल गायडेंस का सुझाव है, यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है। इस पर मंत्रालय जल्द बिश्वार करेगा।

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी ने दिल्ली के एजूकेशन के बारे में और यहां के शिक्षकों के बारे में कहा है। वह बात हम लोगों के विचारार्थ है और सोचते हैं कि उसका समाधान हो जायगा क्योंकि कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के दायरे के अंदर वह आता है। उस रिपोर्ट के दायरे के अंदर जो आयेगा उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में हमको कोई ज्यादा झंझट का मुकाबला नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

श्री देवेन्द्र सत्पथी जी ने श्री अविन्दा आश्रम स्कूल के बारे में जो कहा है मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हू कि उसकी स्थिति को देख कर जो भी मदद हम दे सकते हैं वह देंगे, और अगर वह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अच्छा उपयोगी होगा तो उसका अनुसरण हम भी करेंगे।

कुछ मित्रों ने त्रि-भाषा फार्मूले के बारे में कहा है। उस बारे में मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता हू। उसका जवाब मंत्री जी देंगे। लेकिन हम लोगों को किसी न किसी रूप में एक ऐसी भाषा को अपनाना होगा जो हमारे राष्ट्र की भाषा है, हमारी अपनी भाषा है। इसके विकास के लिये हमने क्या किया है, वह मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ। अभी हम ने 18 करोड़ ६० हज़ार स्टेट को एक, एक करोड़ ६० भाषा के डेवलपमेंट के लिये दिया है। भाषा के डेवलपमेंट के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज की किताबें लिखने के लिए हमने एक एक करोड़ रुपया दिया है। यह कम राशि नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इससे सहमत होंगे।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
सर्व्व नहीं हो रही है।

श्री डी० पी० बाबू : हमारा धर्म था कि हमने रुपया दे दिया और विश्वास करके दे दिया। अगर सर्व्व नहीं हुआ है तो उसका फालो अप एक्शन करेंगे। सेनापति सेना पर विश्वास करेगा लेकिन अगर सेना भागने की कोशिश करे तो इसमें सेनापति का क्या कसूर है।

इस प्रकार मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की इस

बहस के दौरान जो कुछ भी सुझाए आए हैं वे बहुत अच्छे सुझाव हैं और मन्त्रालय इन पर विचार करेगा। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मन्त्रालय का ज्यादा क्रिटीसिज्म नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara) : Sir, I am sorry to say that the most vital policy of education has been experimented by all the ministers who were made in charge of this portfolio. The education ministers who, rolling on cushions and improving their health by the tonic effect of adulation, power and garlands, were busy in tampering with it, toying with it and burying it in false egalitarianism.

Sir, the Education Ministers are not interested in the next generation, but are mostly interested in the next general elections. The Education Minister who is also in charge of the affairs of West Bengal, as has been said by some of my friends as the military ruler of West Bengal, is going to relinquish this portfolio and we shall have to face a new Education Minister.

The way Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray showed interest when he took charge was heartening. But now he has been assigned the duty of utmost importance, and I wish him all success. He comes from a family who have a brilliant and distinguished record of serving this nation during the independence era. I hope the Herculean task ahead of him—to weed out the antinational elements—will be carried out by him, befitting the traditions of his family.

I remember in 1967, what the Education Minister has said once, regarding the educational policies. He highlighted the point that the main weakness with us has been not the lack of ideas but the failure to implement known and even agreed programmes. So, it seems clear from it that the implementation is faulty. I will not be surprised if one day our Planning Commission will fall in line with the Pentagon of the United States.

As compared to other States, Madhya Pradesh has acted as a very good boy to the Education Minister. The glorious example of the out come of our national educational

[Shri Hamendra Singh Banera]

policies suggested by the Central Government can be seen in the case of Madhya Pradesh. Every time the Central Government suggested a change in the educational policy, the State of M. P. was the first to implement it and the result is not brighter. But the reputation of M. P. is the worst among the universities of the nation. I want to know why the suggestion contained in the Kothari Commission's report has not been implemented in M. P.

The gap between the nations advanced in science and technology and those like ours is increasing in explorably. There should have been a detailed study in depth to find out how the courses of study should be revised and other activities reorganised to make them more relevant to the needs of the country.

I understand that the educational plans are long-term plans and long-term projections of needs and resources are beset with serious uncertainties. But now the time is up when we should stop playing with the fortunes of millions of young men, who are frustrated because of the failure of educational policies and to take up the matter to give stability to this policy with seriousness.

Starting with primary education, I pity the under-paid staff. In Japan and some other countries, the salary of a primary teacher and the university teacher is the same. If we cannot reach that standard, we can certainly bring about some improvement.

In Rajasthan, primary education is under the panchayats and they have made a mess of the whole system with their petty views of political attitudes. We should realise that the foundation is laid in a young boy during this period of primary education.

I am glad something is being done in regard to the compulsory and free primary education in the country. The Education Minister, as the Chairman of the committee which is examining this aspect, should expedite this work and action should be taken to reach this goal of free and compulsory primary education.

Secondary education requires great attention of the Ministry. It has been found that a student of agriculture in the secondary school has a tough time in setting down to his further

studies when he leaves the higher secondary school, because the course are comparatively difficult and fresh in the first year of the four year degree course of B.Sc. (Ag). During the secondary education, basic knowledge of the subjects should be imparted to a student so that he does not find difficulty in his further studies.

No educational system in India can be satisfactory if it does not meet the needs of the rural areas and if it does not have the following objectives in view : 1. Training of farmers' sons who will go back to their farm and work on them more effectively. 2. Training of a variety of persons for education, extension work, etc. 3. Training of research.

Ours is *krishi-pradhan* country and it is necessary to extend all facilities to agricultural education in India. It should be ensured that agricultural education reflects the agricultural policy of the nation and represents in effect the cardinal features that should influence the economic development and democratic growth which the nation has decided to promote under the national plan.

We must recognize the basic fact that farming provides the biggest avenue of employment and is the basic source of food and other human needs. There can be nothing more important to the country than a suitable system of education for imparting a sound knowledge of agriculture and farming.

To build up a welfare state we will have to achieve high level of competence in those to be trained at various levels in agricultural education, which forms a major task of the present stage of our development. The agricultural universities and institutions should require our attention. At a time when the national needs of increased agricultural production are paramount and technical personnel are required in large numbers, both in public and private sectors to make our soil yield more and better crops, dealing with our agricultural education in all its facets in the country and a thorough overhauling of the system is necessary.

Jansangh is not against English language or any other foreign language. To have close relation with other nations of the world we

should learn these languages. The policy towards languages in the field of education should be as follows. Primary education should be in the mother tongue. Middle and high school education should be given in regional languages and the study of Hindi should be compulsory. Students who speak Hindi language should learn in addition any other Indian language. The study of Sanskrit should be made compulsory. Grants to Sanskrit institutions should be increased. The greatest national treasure we possess today in the literature of Sanskrit. When other nations are showing interest in it, why are we neglecting it? Is this because its learning would hamper the progress of achieving socialism for which the present government is mad?

The language problem should be settled once and for all in the national interest. I do not see any reason why this government with a massive mandate is running away from it. I know you cannot please everybody but the reign of this country is with you and we expect that every action that you take would be in the national interest.

Youth service again is a very delicate problem. The role of the NCC is of great importance. The set up of the NCC Units in the country and the administration of NCC by the defence personnel are praiseworthy. But we are not taking full advantage of this department by making the NCC voluntary. In Rajasthan, for example where a huge amount is spent on the set up of the NCC, should it not be made compulsory? A student undergoing this training learns discipline which we fail to impart in schools. It is a good thing. There are very many advantages and I feel that it should be made compulsory.

More youth centres should be opened and programme performed to develop understanding in the youth and to make him feel responsible in fulfilling the great and pious task ahead him in strengthening India in every field.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded your time.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: I would need another two minutes. I want to mention the Vice-Chancellor of the BHU over here. Incidentally, I happen to represent the same area, Bhitwara, which returned Dr. Kalu

Lal Shrimali, the ex-Education Minister, in the year 1962. If I may remind the House, Shri Kalu Lal Shrimali had resigned from the Nehru Ministry under the Kamaraj Plan in 1964 and it was said that the resignation followed under the Kamaraj Plan was to strengthen the party organisation. Example counts more than precept. Shri Shrimali, after his resignation, was appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the Bangalore University and from there he has moved to BHU. I do not doubt his ability because he hails from Udaipur but would certainly like to mention here that Shri Shrimali is more interested in political activities in the BHU rather than in working for its improvement. The herculean task made by Shri Madan Mohan Malaviya in bringing the name of BHU in the same prominence as was of Nalanda is being shattered by the present Vice-Chancellor of BHU. Certainly, he has strengthened the party organisation in BHU rather than improved it. His indulgence in students' union activities, sheltering the bad elements and favouring groupism and partialism in promoting lecturers without their competence, is responsible for the unrest and disturbance in the BHU.

The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should have a criterion and if it is absent at present, it should be formulated and implemented. Non-political persons with high educational experience should replace such persons whose appointment to such a vital post is politically motivated. We have so many high cadred educationists in our country and they should be given a chance.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): Mr. Chairman. I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to intervene on these Demands. I will confine my remarks to the activities of the Department of Social Welfare.

The Constitution provides certain safeguards for the welfare of the under privileged classes in the society and also lays down certain obligations on the Government to protect and promote the welfare of the backward classes.

Article 46 of the Constitution says:—

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

With this end in view the Department of Social Welfare has been implementing certain special measures in addition to the general development programme. Our achievement in these 20 years is not what we wanted it to be, yet we have really achieved something which we may boast of. It may be less but it is not insignificant. We have done something and I want to narrate some of the progressive things that this Department have been able to do in these twenty years. If you see the allocation of funds, we have been getting every year more funds from the Planning Commission.

17 hrs.

In the First Plan period we got Rs. 26 crores which rose to Rs. 78 crores in the Second Plan and in the Third Plan it was Rs. 102 crores. During the inter-plan period, i. e. 1966-69, an amount of Rs. 69 crores was spent on these programmes and if the States are also added to this, the total amount comes to Rs. 375 crores.

During the Fourth Plan period the Central allocation is Rs. 142 crores and the States will spend Rs. 37 crores per annum and the total will come to Rs. 327 crores. In the first three Plan periods we spent Rs. 375 crores while in this Plan period we are spending about Rs. 327 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER : It comes to Re. 1 per head.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It may be and it may be less also. But we have to fight for more funds and in future we shall get more funds and we shall see to it that even this amount is spent properly and it produces good results. That is more important.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : What is its percentage when compared to the total plan ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I don't have the figure now.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : May be very much less.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : We are con-

cerned with the development of the Backward Classes who are backward -economically, educationally and socially. Unless these Backward Classes progress well in education, they cannot make any progress economically and also socially. So, our emphasis is on education. If we give education to all people, I think, the social evils will disappear. Unless and until we get cent per cent literacy in this country ; this curse of untouchability, I am afraid, will not go from this country. So, we should give them more education.

Mr. Bhandare said that there should be universal primary education. Definitely this will benefit both castes and non-caste students. So, in the educational field I will mention what has been our progress.

In 1931 the literacy rate for the Scheduled Castes was 1.9% as against the general literacy rate of 9.5%. This rose to 10.27% for Scheduled Castes in 1961 as against the general literacy rate of about 24%. Thus while in the case of general population the literacy rose about 3 times, in the case of the Scheduled Castes it rose to 5 times. As for the Scheduled Tribes, literacy rate in 1931 was 0.7% in 1961 it was 8.54%, i.e. the literacy percentage rose 12 times. This, in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the growth of literacy has been at a far greater pace than that of the general population.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Can we know anything about higher education ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : In post-matric education also the improvement has been considerable. In 1950-51, 1316 scholarships were awarded to the Scheduled Caste students. The number rose to 42,071 in 1960-61. In 1970-71 it is 1,57,000. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the corresponding figures are 348, 6871 and 29,200. Thus, there are at present about 120 times as many Scheduled Caste students undergoing higher education as there were in 1950-51, while in the case of Scheduled Tribes the number has gone up about 85 times.

After education comes the employment. Now, we have fixed reservation in services for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Recently we have raised the reservation for Scheduled Castes from 12½ to

15 per cent and in the case of Scheduled Tribes it has been raised from 5 to 7½ per cent. We are making very good progress and for the last 6 years, from 1964 onwards, we are able to recruit for the IAS and IPS enough to satisfy the quota reserved for these two classes.

Then again, with regard to the combined competitive examination, we are able to achieve the quota. It is true that the backlog is there and it will take sometime to clear that. But we are proceeding according to our programme and there is no lagging behind.

To assist the candidates of scheduled castes/tribes to prepare themselves for the examination and get good marks and passes, we are having one institution at Allahabad for pre-examination training. That institute is doing very good job and producing very good results. About 20 or 25 students appear for the examination every year and get pass. In one year it has produced 50% results. We are encouraging more and more number of students to come and join the Allahabad institute and get the benefit of it. We went to set up pre-examination institutes in the States for the State Services and also for LIC, Banks and such other things. We have already got institutes established in Andhra, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, U. P., West Bengal and also in Delhi. We have fixed reservation in the industrial training institutes for these people and some stipends are given as a sort of encouragement. As on 31-1-1970, there were 13,641 scheduled caste candidates and 2,402 scheduled tribes candidates undergoing training in 356 industrial training institutes.

On the economic development side, the problem is with regard to the landlessness of these people. They don't have enough land to cultivate. Somebody remarked that 46% of them are landless labourers. So, in this connection States have to do something and we take this up with the States. During the years 1950-61 (10 year period) about 36 lakh acres were allotted to the scheduled castes/tribes and between 1961-65, about 1.5 lakhs acres were allotted to about 50,000 persons. During 1965-66 about 3 lakh acres were allotted to the scheduled castes and about 1.32 lakh acres to the scheduled tribes. Almost all the State Governments have also enacted laws to pre-

vent the alienation of lands belonging to scheduled tribes.

We have got about 500 tribal development blocks functioning throughout the country. Some of these are there for 10 years. They have not made much progress. So, instead of expanding the block, we are concentrating in the same blocks, for another 5 years, and we will be spending Rs. 10 lakh for each block in this 5-year plan. Till 1968-69 we have spent Rs. 39 crores on these blocks.

11 Tribal Research Institutes have been set up throughout the country to coordinate the research activities of the central organisations and to advise how the tribal welfare activities can be conducted.

Another thing we are doing is the nutrition programme. We have started this on a wide scale. The children suffer from nutritional deficiency. Because of malnutrition, they are affected very much and we should take care of them. If their health is taken care of at this age, 0-6, they will become better citizens. Otherwise they will not be in very good physique and mental state. So we are concentrating on giving this nutritional aid to the children. Last year we spent about Rs. 4 crores which benefited about six lakhs of children, and this year we have raised it to 20 lakhs, and so far we have been able to benefit 8.44 lakhs of children in 7700 centres. This is confined to tribal areas and also slum areas in big towns consisting of a population of one lakh and more. The UNICEF has appreciated our work with regard to the children and in the past two years they have doubled their grant to our children activities in the country. They have also given one-fifth of the total amount so far given to the under developed countries for this purpose.

We are also having many schemes for the welfare of the unfortunate handicapped children who are mentally retarded, who are blind, deaf and dumb. We have got four national centres where they take good care of these people and also do research, and the Department also gives grants to voluntary organisations engaged in this work throughout the country.

We are happy that the parliamentary committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and

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Scheduled Tribes has been constituted now. The previous committee under the chairmanship of my hon. friend Shri Basumatari did good work and produced about 19 reports within a short time and they could get very good cooperation of the Department. We have accepted many of their recommendations and it was only in some cases that we could not accept. With regard to other recommendations, we have sent them to the other Ministries for review.

My hon. friend Shri Ulaganambi mentioned the fact that untouchability was still prevailing. The Elayaperumal committee went into this and had recommended the enhancement of the punishment under the Untouchability (Prevention of Offences) Act. We are seriously thinking over it, and I am going to bring forward a Bill for amending that Act.

He also said that assistant commissioners who were functioning before should be re-appointed. This matter was discussed by the previous commissioner Prof. Bose and he was not in favour of reviving this. Also, the Minister at that time, Shri Asoka Mehta was not in favour of it. But the parliamentary committee went into this matter and have recommended it. Now, it is for the new commissioner who is coming shortly, to look into it and then we shall formulate the proposal.

Regarding the conversion Scheduled Caste students to Buddhism and admission of Scheduled Caste students in prestigious institutions, I shall leave it to the hon. Minister to make a policy statement thereon.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : I am grateful for having been given a chance to speak in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education. I am sorry that I have got only a very limited time at my disposal and, therefore, I shall brief and shall deal only with certain important educational problems of our country.

For democracy to succeed, socialism to be established, economic conditions to be improved, industrial efficiency to be enhanced and above all, for unity and solidarity of the nation to be realised, proper education and proper educational facilities for all, is the basic need of the hour. But it is a matter of great regret

that not enough attention is being paid nor are sufficient funds being allotted for the purpose of improving education in our country.

Dr. Mathur has correctly observed in his book.

Educational Administration :

"India is still backward, illiterate, poor and emotionally disunited...."

श्री बी० पी० नौर्य : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक क्षण के लिये व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे यह बताया गया था कि लिस्ट में मेरा चौथा नम्बर है। सुबह इसके लिये तैयारी की, कल भी तैयारी की, लेकिन अभी तक नम्बर नहीं आया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने मन से बुलवाते हैं या जो लिस्ट दी जाती है, उससे बुलवाते हैं या जो उसमें तबदीली आती है, उससे बुलवाते हैं। हमको इस बात की जानकारी हो जानी चाहिये, क्योंकि इससे बहुत परेशानी पैदा होती है। हम देख रहे हैं कि नाम काटे जा रहे हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : ज्यादा अच्छा तो यह है कि आप इसकी एन्क्वायरी मिनिस्टर-फार-पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफैअर्स से करें। जैसे जैसे लिस्ट देते जाते हैं, वैसे वैसे बुलाते जाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) सभापति जी, यह लिस्ट का क्या मामला है। यह तो आप के अधिकार की बात है।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें अधिकार की चुनौती का सवाल नहीं है। जो लिस्ट यहां दी गई है, उनसे बुलाते जाते हैं।

श्री बी० पी० नौर्य : जहां तक लिस्ट देने का प्रश्न है, यह प्राइवेट मामला है। जहां तक इस सदन का सवाल है, आप अपनी बुद्धि, शक्ति और योग्यता से सदस्य को बुलवायेंगे, यही इस सदन की परम्परा रही है।

सभापति महोदय : आप यही मान कर बलें कि हम अपनी बुद्धि, शक्ति और योग्यता से बुला रहे हैं।

श्री बी० पी० चौधरी : सभापति जी, यह एक बुनियादी मामला है, इसको हम अपने दल में भी रखेंगे.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, वास्तव में यह एक बुनियादी मामला खड़ा हो गया है। आप यह बात स्वीकार करेंगे कि सदन के सदस्यों के नाते हमारे भी कुछ अधिकार हैं और सूची आप के पास पाटियां भेजती है। यह कोई छुपी हुई बात नहीं है, हम भी भेजते हैं। लेकिन अगर किसी मेम्बर को यह शिकायत हो कि सूची में उसका नाम नहीं भेजा जाता है, तो मेम्बर के नाते वह आप से कह सकता है कि आप उसको बोलने का अवसर दें और आप को अवसर देना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप सही कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने पूछा था कि आप सूची के मुताबिक चल रहे हैं या नहीं। उन्होंने मेरे अधिकार को चुनौती नहीं दी थीं और मुझे जिसे बुलाना है, उसके बारे में मैंने नहीं कहा कि मैं बुला नहीं सकता हूँ। मैंने जो व्यवस्था दी थी, शायद आपने उसको समझा नहीं। मैंने कहा था कि हम सूची के अनुसार चलेंगे, जहां तक हो सके। इसके मायने यह नहीं है कि सूची से बाहर आगे-पीछे या तरमीम नहीं कर सकते।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं चाहता हूँ कि सूची रहे या न रहे, लेकिन कायदा यह कहता कि जो आप की आंखों में समा जाय, उसको बुलवायें।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : जिसको बोलना है, उसको बार बार खड़े हो कर आप की तरफ देखना चाहिये, इस तरह की उत्सुकता सदन में प्रकट करनी चाहिये, आप से आंखें लड़ानी चाहिये और यह बताना चाहिये कि हम बोलने के लिये उत्सुक हैं।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : I hope the time taken in these interruptions will not be deducted from the time allotted to me.

Sir, I was quoting Dr. Mathur's observations

in his book, *Educational Administration*, dealing with educational problems. He says :

"India is still backward, illiterate, poor and emotionally disunited." The Centre should take more interest in education. The glaring disparities in the quantum, content and provision of education in various States of the country can be removed only if the Centre is actively engaged in formulating sound policies of education and implementing them."

I hope our present dynamic and able Education Minister will not leave us and go but remain in this Ministry, and formulate sound educational policies according to the need of the hour. I would like to suggest that in our universities we must establish Employment Counsel Bureaus as in foreign universities, in USA. I want this because they will go a long way to find jobs for our younger generation and give them proper advice to find right jobs for themselves.

The student community in our country do not get proper encouragement through scholarships from the Government for studies abroad and therefore they have to depend upon scholarships of British and American universities. I hope attention will be paid to rectify this sorry state of affairs,

Coming to the Aligarh Muslim University, you are well aware that this noble institution has been established by the efforts and sacrifices of the Muslim minority for last one century. But today I am pained to point out the fact that the University is being run under the emergency legislation of 1965. There is no democracy there. The Court, the Vice-Chancellor etc. are governing like autocrats. Promises were made by the Late Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and later the present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, repeatedly, that a new Bill would be introduced as early as possible maintaining the minority character of the university and fulfilling the aspirations of the Muslim minority. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was entrusted with the task of finding a solution. He had appointed a Committee known as Baig Committee. The recommendations of his committee have been before the Government since 1968. Speaking last year during the discussion on

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

the Demands of the Education Ministry I also demanded that the Bill should be introduced at the earliest. The then Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, replying to the debate said in April, 1970 and I quote :

"I took the matter to the Cabinet and I have decided to introduce the Aligarh Muslim University Bill as early as possible. I will try to introduce this during this session, otherwise it will be introduced in the next session."

This was the promise made by the previous Education Minister also but nothing has been done so far. So many sessions were held afterwards. Last Parliament was dissolved and we have now a new Parliament today. I am sure the new Education Minister who is so sympathetic towards the minorities and is dynamic in character, will see that the new Bill of the Aligarh Muslim University is introduced and passed as early as possible.

Sir, no justice has been done so far to the Urdu language also. It is not a language of any particular community. It is the heritage of both Hindus and Muslims. It is a common heritage as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru declared. It is the only language that can bring about national integration, but it is being denied its proper place. Promises have been made so many times and even the Prime Minister recently said that she had issued instructions to the States with regard to Urdu, but we do not know what those instructions are. We want that justice should be done to this language and that it should be legally made a second regional language in Bihar, U. P., Delhi and Madhya Pradesh.

I have come to know that a grant of Rs. 1 crore was made for the development of Urdu language in 1967 or 1968 for writing books and translating books in Urdu for higher studies in the Universities. In April 1969 Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao convened a meeting of the various educationists, Vice-Chancellors and Members of Parliament etc. and a Board was established called the Taraqi-e-Urdu Board. The office of the Board, I learn, housed in one room of the Commission of Terminology for Scientific and Technical Terms. Nothing

substantial is being done by the Board. The staff is not interested in Urdu, and this money is being wasted. I would, therefore, request the Education Minister to give us details about the functioning of the Taraqi-e-Urdu Board and the contribution it has made for the progress of Urdu so far.

In conclusion I demand a clear cut assurance from the Education Minister that the new Bill of the Aligarh Muslim University will be introduced as early as possible, the democratic system will be established making court and council elective and above all the aspirations and hopes of the Muslim minority-retaining the character of the University.

At the time of the last elections the manifesto of the Congress Party has made some promises to the minorities about educational institutions and Urdu language in particular. I am happy that the forces of democracy and secularism won in the last mid-term poll to Parliament. The Muslim minority had a share in the same. Therefore, I say we have great expectations and I hope the Muslim minority particularly which supported the forces of secularism and democracy and socialism in this country will not be disillusioned and their faith in secularism will not be shaken. This can happen only by doing justice to the minorities while dealing with their problems connected with Urdu and the Aligarh Muslim University.

श्री बी० पी० लोब (हापुड़) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आने वाले मुझे बोलने का शुभ अवसर दिया। राष्ट्र के जीवन में शिक्षा प्राण का स्थान रखती है। शिक्षा, बिना राष्ट्र भाषा के विकसित हो नहीं सकती। दुनिया का कोई भी राष्ट्र ऐसा नहीं है जिसने अपनी मातृभाषा के अलावा किसी दूसरी भाषा को आचार बनाकर बिकास किया हो। आज देश में शिक्षा के पीछे रहने के जहाँ और बहुत से कारण हैं, जहाँ हम अध्यापकों को ठीक से वेतन नहीं देते, जहाँ और भी बहुत से कारण हैं जिनको मैं गिनाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि बहुत से सम्मानित सदस्यों ने उन पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं—

वहाँ सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि देश में हम शिक्षा को विदेशी भाषा में पढ़ाते हैं। विदेशी भाषा चाहे जितनी ही सुन्दर क्यों न हो, जिस तरह से एक नर्तकी चाहे जितनी ही सुन्दर क्यों न हो व्याहता के पुत्र को मां का प्यार नहीं दे सकती, ठीक उसी प्रकार से विदेशी भाषा भी चाहे जितनी सुन्दर क्यों न हो, चाहे जितनी अच्छी क्यों न हो, चाहे जितनी लचीली क्यों न हों वह कभी भी राष्ट्र का विकास नहीं कर सकती है। यदि सरकार शीघ्र ही इस देश का विकास चाहती है तो इस देश की शिक्षा-दीक्षा और पठन-पाठन का कार्य राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी में होना चाहिए। मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ हम शिक्षा को बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समझते हैं वहाँ शिक्षा मंत्रालय को उतना ही पीछे रखते हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को रक्षा मंत्रालय के आधार पर रखना चाहिए। शिक्षित समाज चाहे जितना कमजोर क्यों न हो, यदि वह बुद्धिजीवी है तो उसे कोई भी गुलाम नहीं बना सकता है हमारी हजारों वर्षों की गुलामी का कारण हमारी शिक्षा की कमी रही है। अगर हम शिक्षा में आगे रहे तो फिर कभी भी वह नौबत नहीं आ सकती है इस लिए जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, उसपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए, अभी तक हम शिक्षा को पीछे रखते चले आये हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि भविष्य में शिक्षा को भुलाया नहीं जायेगा। आज 23 वर्षों के बाद भी हम डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स की धारा 45 को लागू नहीं कर पाये हैं—यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय के दिवा-लियेपन की निशानी है।

संविधान का आर्टिकल 45 कहता है :

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years".

क्या इसकी पूर्ति हम 23 सालों में कर पाये हैं? क्या बीसवीं शताब्दी में हम इसकी पूर्ति कर पायेंगे? अगर हम इसकी पूर्ति नहीं कर पाए

तो हम कभी भी देश का विकास नहीं कर पायेंगे देश का विकास लम्बी सड़कें बनाकर नहीं कर सकते हैं। देश का विकास बड़े बड़े दफतर और एयर कंडीशन्ड बंगले बनाकर नहीं कर सकते हैं। देश का विकास करने के लिए वृद्धि का विकास करना होगा और बुद्धि का विकास करने के लिए हमें यहाँ पर 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को—जैसा की हमारे संविधान का डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल कहता है - अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा देनी होगी। जब तक सरकार इसको पूरा नहीं करती मैं समझता हूँ शिक्षा मंत्रालय अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता है।

अब मैं तुरन्त ही समाज कल्याण विभाग पर आ जाना चाहता हूँ। इस विभाग को शिक्षा मंत्रालय से जोड़कर या और दूसरे विभागों को इसके साथ जोड़कर मैं समझता हूँ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की समस्याओं को एक तरह से पीछे डाल दिया गया है। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का अलग ही एक मंत्रालय रखा जाता तो आज यह दुर्दशा नहीं होती जोकि देखने में आ रही है।

मैं सबसे पहले सरकारी नौकरियों को ही लेना चाहता हूँ। अभी उपमन्त्री बोल रहे थे कि हमने सरकारी नौकरियों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की बहुत तरक्की कर दी—वे नम्बर गिना रहे थे लेकिन सैकड़ा नहीं बता रहे थे। अगर आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो पेज 36 पर दिया हुआ है कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक पहले दर्जे की नौकरी में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग 2.08 थे, दूसरे दर्जे की नौकरी में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग 3.1 थे। और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की हालत इससे भी ज्यादा बुरी है। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग पहली कैटेग्री में .57 सैकड़ा थे और दूसरी कैटेग्री की नौकरी में .41 सैकड़ा थे और यहाँ तक कि तीसरी श्रेणी की नौकरी में उनका नम्बर 1.25 सैकड़ा

[श्री बी० पी० मोर्य]

या। इसलिये मैं इसको आपका एक पोलिटिकल रजोल्यूशन मानता हूँ जोकि आपके मंत्रालय का है कि आपने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये नौकरियों में परसेन्टेज बढ़ाकर 22 सैकड़ा कर दिया है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इसको आप इम्प्लीमेंट कितना करते हैं यह तो एक पोलिटिकल रजोल्यूशन हो सकता है। यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट आपको बताती है। दो तरह का संरक्षण है। एक सरकारी नौकरियों में और दूसरा राजनीतिक संरक्षण। राजनीतिक संरक्षण के अधीन इसी सदन में 114 सदस्य हैं, लेकिन सरकारी नौकरियों में भी संरक्षण है उसकी पूर्ति आज तक नहीं हो पायी है, जो हमेशा के लिये रहता है। राजनीतिक संरक्षण पहले 10 साल के लिये था। फिर 20 साल के लिये किया गया और अब दुर्भाग्यवश उस की अवधि बढ़ा कर 30 साल कर दी गई है। उसके लिये अनुसूचित और जनजातियों के लोग मिल जाते हैं यहां बैठने के लिये लेकिन सरकारी नौकरियों में यह कह कर इससे ऐफिशियेंसी गिर जायगी उनको नहीं लिया जाता है। इस तरह की यू०पी०एस०सी० की रिपोर्ट है। यह जो सरकार के विशेषज्ञ हैं, आई० सी० एस० लोग है जिनकी लालफीताशाही चलती है यही लोग कहते है कि ऐफिशियेंसी गिर जायगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर 114 सदस्यों की मौजूदगी से इस सदन की ऐफिशियेंसी नहीं गिरती तो सरकारी नौकरियों में 22 फीसदो लोग रख देने से ऐफिशियेंसी कैसे गिर जायगी ?

मान्यवर, आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक योग्य एडवोकेट हैं, उस कोर्ट का एक फैसला 1968 का है जो आज शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स लोगों की नौकरियों और उन के प्रोमोशन में आड़े आ गया है। मैं उसको पूरा नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, केवल कुछ लाइनें ही पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रकार है :

"Article 16, clause 2, prohibits discrimination and thus assures the effective enforcement of the fundamental rights of equality of opportunity guaranteed by article 16(1). The words "in respect of any employment" used in article 16 (2) must, therefore, include all matters relating to employment as specified in article 16(1). Therefore, we are satisfied that promotion to selection posts included both under article 16(1) and (2) does manifest that the scope of clause 4 of article 16 is not co-extensive with the guarantee of equality of all citizens in clause 1 of that article. In other words, clause 4 of article 16 does not cover the entire field covered by clauses (1) and (2) of that article.

For instance, some of the matters relating to employment in respect of which equality of opportunity has been guaranteed by clauses (1) and (2) do not fall within the mischief of the exception to clause 4.

As regards the conditions of service relating to the employment, such as salary, increment, pension, and age, there can be no exception even in regard to the backwardness of citizens. The only matter which clause 4 covers is a provision for the reservation of appointments in favour of the backward class of citizens. It is well-settled that clause 4 of article 16 is an exception, is not an independent provision and it has strictly to be construed.

It is also necessary that the language of article 16 (4) has to be interpreted in the context and background of article 335 of the Constitution. In other words, in making a provision for reservation of appointments or posts, the Government has to take into consideration not only the claims of the members of the backward classes but also the maintenance of efficiency of administration which is a matter of paramount importance."

श्रीमान्, इस फैसले के बाद सरकारी नौकरियों में अब कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं रह गया है, न इनीशियल स्टेज पर और न प्रोमोशन की स्टेज पर। जब तक आर्टिकल 335 में से

"consistently with the maintenance of efficiency" इन शब्दों को न निकाल दिया जाय तब तक नौकरियों में कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं रह गया है। अगर सरकार सही माने में यह महसूस करती है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को सरकारी नौकरियों में उम गी आबादी के लिहाज से जमह मिलनी चाहिए तो अनुच्छेद 335 का संशोधन करना बहुत ही अनिवार्य हो जाता है इस फैसले के पश्चात।

अभी मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि पिछले वर्ष तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बेहबूदों के लिये 375 करोड़ रु० खर्च किया। अगर इसको आबादी पर बाटा जाय तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के एक आदमी पर एक साल में एक रुपया आता है। उस सरकार को इन आकड़ों को बताते समय थोड़ा सा ध्यान करना चाहिये कि वह क्या कहने जा रही है। इस वर्ष भी जो 10 करोड़ रु० रखा है वह एक रुपये से भी कम एक व्यक्ति पर आता है। क्या इस तरह से आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं जिनका शोषण 'जारो सानों से हुआ है ?

समय चूक कम है इसलिये कुछ शब्द मैं खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उनकी समस्या बहुत भयंकर है। आज देश के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में जनतंत्र का सजाक बन कर रह गया है। बड़े जमींदार अपनी तारुन के बल पर या तो अपने ह्मारे पर वोट डलवा देते हैं, या खेतिहर मजदूरों को वोट डालने से रोक देते हैं। अति सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोगों को सही माने में जनतंत्र देने के लिये उनको जमीनों मिलनी चाहियें चाहे एक एकड़ ही क्यों न हो। वह उस पर अपनी झोपड़ी बनायेगा, आजादी से रहेगा, अपनी गाय बैस को खड़ा कर सकेगा और आजादी से बल फिर सकेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में सीलिंग लागू है, 50 एकड़ की सीलिंग है उत्तर प्रदेश

में। लेकिन एक, एक जमींदार आज भी हजार से डेढ़ हजार एकड़ जमीन अपने पास रखे हुए है। सीलिंग का कानून केवल कागज के पत्तों तक ही सीमित रह गया है। इसके साथ ही साथ आप मह देखेंगे कि पंजाब में एक एक आदमी के पाम डेढ़ से दो हजार एकड़ जमीन है जिसको अपने नाम पर, अपने पड़ोसियों के नाम पर मुजरे पर कर रखा है। अभी परसों में फाजिलका गया था वहां एक मजिस्ट्रेट ने मुझे बताया कि वहां के जमींदारों ने जमीन को कुत्ता और बिल्लियों के नाम पर चढा रखा है। इन परेशानियों को दूर करने का एक ही उपाय है कि सही माने में सीलिंग को लागू किया जाय और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को जमीन दी जाय।

जहां तक राजनीतिक संरक्षण का सवाल है, मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता। लेकिन मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि राजनीतिक संरक्षण अगर शक्तिशाली रहा होता तो आज 23 वर्ष को आजादी के बाद हम भिल्लारी के रूप में यहां पर मांग नहीं रहे होते। हम शक्ति का प्रदर्शन करके 114 सदस्य स्वयं फैसला कर सकते थे। राजनीतिक संरक्षण ने दास अधिक और स्वाभिमानी नेता बहुत कम पैदा किये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक संरक्षण जो आप धोपना चाहते हैं बजाय इसके शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारे, उन को शिक्षा दें, उन को जमान दें, उन के बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था करें। इन सब चीजों के कर देने के बाद उन को और किमी तरह की आवश्यकता की जरूरत नहीं रह जायगी। आज कुछ विशेष व्यक्ति उस का लाभ उठा लेते हैं, लेकिन उन को तहीं मिलता है। इस देश की सरकार को आज उनकी ओर लाना पड़ेगा। उद्योग में उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आप कितने ही पब्लिक कारपोरेशन्स बनाये उस से उनको लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को उद्योग में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिये आपको

[श्री बी० पी० भौर्य]

अलग से उनके लिए धन देना होगा। उनके लिये अलग से फायनेन्स कापोरेशन बनाना होगा। उन के शोषण को रोकने के लिये और भी बहुत से तरीके हैं, लेकिन समय मेरे पास अधिक नहीं हैं इसलिये मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में नहीं जाऊंगा।

अब मैं बुद्धिज्म पर आता हूँ। श्रीमन्, मैं भी स्वयं एक शोषित समाज की माँ की कोख से जन्मा हूँ। लेकिन आज मैं यह स्वाभिमान के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मैं राजनीतिक संरक्षण का भिखारी नहीं हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी स्वाभिमानी नेता अगर यह समझे कि वह जनतंत्र का प्रतीक है तो मैं भी उस से किसी माने में कम नहीं। मैं राजनैतिक संरक्षण को लाना मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग जो बौद्ध हो जाते हैं उन की माली हालत और सामाजिक हालत बदलती नहीं। आप कानून में उनको हिन्दू ला से गवर्न करते हैं। आप सिख को, जैन को, बौद्ध को और हिन्दू को हिन्दू ला से गवर्न करते हैं। तो जब आप हिन्दू ला से गवर्न करते हैं तो उन को वे तमाम सुविधायें जो हिन्दू होने पर मिलती हैं वे बौद्ध होने पर भी मिलनी चाहिये वरना बहुत सी समस्याएँ आगे खड़ी हो जायेंगी।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Sir, it is admitted that the scheduled castes and tribes and other backward communities are the most handicapped people. They are backward socially, economically and educationally. I do not like to deal with this because it is an admitted fact. But it is not admitted by our Government and the country as a whole that to eradicate these difficulties, our Government has done less so far. Large chunks of landless peasants and unemployed people belong to the scheduled castes and tribes and other backward classes. I have seen in my part that whenever we demand certain arrangements for safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly of the Scheduled Tribes in the eastern region, we are told that the tribal

development block has been formed to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Tribes and also to save them from alienation of land. But our experience shows that tribal development block is no guarantee at all to safeguard the interests of the tribal people in the matter of alienation of land.

In Tripura we have five tribal development blocks. In almost all the tribal development blocks more than 50 per cent of the tribal people who have been residing there are alienated from the land and these people are roaming from one place to another in search of jobs. So, the tribal development block does not help them.

Then, we are talking of reservation in the services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want to point out that not a single tribal has been appointed as either BDO or project officer in the tribal development blocks even though in Tripura there is no dearth of tribal people for appointment to such posts. Even one per cent of the posts are not filled by tribal people. When even posts are not appointed from the tribal people what is the point in saying that you are going to provide jobs to tribal people. It is simply not taking place in our part and our Government is pursuing a policy which does not serve the interests of the tribal people there.

Secondly, as I have pointed out on a number of occasions, more than 4,000 tribal people have been alienated from their land during the last ten years. Though I have drawn the attention of the Government to this, nothing has been done so far. Now there is a provision that transfer of land from a tribal to a non-tribal is not permissible without the permission of the Government but it is very easy to get such a permission. It could be easily managed. Therefore, we have suggested that transfer of land from tribal hands to non-tribal hands must be made a cognisable offence. Otherwise, you cannot check this transfer. I would suggest that Government should come forward with legislation prohibiting the transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal hands.

Coming to education, particularly of the people living in the tribal belt, it will not be possible for each and every area to have a

high school or higher secondary school. Now those schools are located generally in the towns or in non-tribal areas and the people who are living in the hilly areas are not able to take advantage of these schools because they do not get residential accommodation in the towns. Therefore, Government should start a number of hostels so that they can accommodate these students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes there.

Grants for books and stipends must be made eligible to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, irrespective of their merits. Otherwise, you cannot help them to get education because these people are very poor and they cannot afford to spend so much money. Therefore I request the Education Minister and his ministry to look after all these problems and see that these difficulties of getting education and other things of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are removed.

****SHRI L. K. DUMADA (Dahanu):** I belong to one of the sub castes of the Worli-community, which is a scheduled tribe in the Thana district. My constituency includes the Palgher, Dhanu, Talasari, Javher, Morcwada, Shahapur, Talukas and a part of the Igatpuri talukas of the Nasik District. Excluding the railway areas, the remaining parts of the Palgher and Dahanu talukas are mountainous and 90 per cent of the people there are scheduled tribes and harijans. The remaining 10 per cent of the people i. e. non-tribals live in much the same way. This area is backward and mountainous, and therefore the government has started some development schemes in these areas. The schemes are being worked by Pauchayat Samitis of the Jilla Parishad. The schemes are not being implemented with sufficient speed. Though the government is of the view that the economic and social development of the tribes should take place rapidly, the programme will not gain any momentum, so long as the tribals themselves do not think they should become prosperous and happy. Through ignorance they are not able to shake off the habitual poverty.

Education is the chief means of eliminating poverty. But in this part education is not efficient; the government has opened schools

in all the villages, but the tribals cannot take advantage of them because they are farm labourers, that is, they work on other people's farms and migrate to towns in the summer season and so cannot give education to their children. Due to this economic strain it is impossible for them to get education.

So my suggestion is that these village schools should be closed and a school within a radius of 5 miles be established in each central place and children of the tribals be kept in hostels there and the whole expenditure should be borne by the Central Government. The children who are educated should be given jobs. Simultaneously schemes of irrigation should be taken in hand in these areas, forest lands given to the tribals and they should be enabled to build houses by giving them teak wood free. In this way alone it is possible to promote the education and around economic development of these people.

श्री धर्मराव अफजलपुरकार (गुलबर्गी) :

महापति महोदय, एजुकेशन के बारे में बड़ी दर में इस सदन में काफी दिलचस्पी की बहस हो रही है। कहावत है "विद्या विनु मनुष्य पशु ममाना"। मनुष्य को जीवित रखने के लिए जैसे अन्न, पानी और हवा की जरूरत है, उसी तरीके से इस बीमवीं शताब्दी में मनुष्य के नाते से जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए शिक्षा बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इस चीज का ध्यान रखते हुए जब हम सोचते हैं कि भारत सरकार की ओर से आजादी मिलने के बाद शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में क्या इकनाब आया है तो देखते हैं कि कोई भी इकनाब या कोई नब्दीली नहीं हुई है। बल्कि हमें उस जमाने की बाद आती है जबकि मैकाले ने एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को इस तरीके से पेश किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हजारों की तादाद में गुलामाना जहनियत के लोग पैदा हों और उनकी हकूमत ठाक ढग से चलती रह सके। आजादी मिलने के बाद हम देखते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी बातों की जाती हैं, नेशनलिज्म की बात कही जाती है, सैक्युलरिज्म का सबाल खड़ा किया जाता है, जम्हूरियत की दुहाई दी जाती है, डुबलबली

****The original speech was delivered in Marathi.**

[श्री धर्मराव अफजलपुरकार]

का सवाल पेश किया जाता है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सारी चीजें जो हमारे देश की संस्कृति है, सभ्यता है, तहजीब व तमद्दुन है, उसके सामने फीकी पड़ जाती हैं। जब तक हम अपने बच्चों को सही तालीम नहीं देंगे, जब तक हम अपने तर्जों तालीम को इनकलाबी शकल नहीं देते हैं, नए ढंग से शिक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं, उस वक्त तक ये तमाम चीजें बेकार होंगी। खेती के मैदान में हमने कुछ तरक्की की है, कारखानों की स्थापना की है और भारत सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपया इन पर खर्च किया है, बड़े बड़े डैम बनाये हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखाने कायम किये हैं, नेशनल हाइवेज बनाये हैं, मीलों सड़कों का निर्माण किया है और हो सकता है कि इस सब की वजह से देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ हो लेकिन बुद्धिजीवी जिस को कहते हैं वे हम तैयार नहीं कर पाये हैं। हुबलवली के वास्ते भी यह जरूरी था कि हम लोगों के अन्दर शिक्षा का प्रसार करते और सही ढंग की शिक्षा उनको देते। मनुष्य के जीवन का तथा उसकी बुद्धि का जो विकास होना चाहिये, उस में जो इनकलाब आना चाहिये वह शिक्षा के बगैर नहीं आ सकता है। जिस तरह से हम डिफेंस को अहमियत देते हैं उसी तरह से हम को शिक्षण को भी अहमियत देनी चाहिये थी। जब तक यह नहीं होता है इस देश के सामने जो सवाल खड़े हैं वे हल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में ऐसे ऐसे मदरसे हैं जहां पर टीचर्स नहीं हैं और अगर टीचर्स हैं तो बिल्डिंग नहीं हैं और अगर ये दोनों हैं तो बच्चे नहीं हैं। यह ऐसे ही हो रहा है जैसे अंधी पोसे और कुत्ते खायें। यह जो लापरवाही शिक्षण के बारे में भारत सरकार की ओर से बरती जा रही है इसको रोकने की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षण की व्यवस्था और अच्छी व्यवस्था करके ही हम जो कुछ भी हासिल करना चाहें कर सकते हैं। अगर शिक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है तो मनुष्य मनुष्य नहीं कहला सकता

है। आप नेशनल प्लान बना रहे हैं लेकिन बगैर शिक्षण के जो हमारी मंजिले मकसूद है, उस तक हम पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं। इस वास्ते शिक्षा को आपको बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत देनी होगी। चौथे प्लान में इसके वास्ते आपने 823 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं जबकि जरायत के लिए 1125 करोड़ और कम्युनिकेशन और ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए 3025 करोड़ रखे हैं। क्या वजह है कि इस कदर लापरवाही और बेदर्दी आप शिक्षण की तरफ दिखा रहे हैं। यह व्यवहार नितान्त अनुचित है।

आप देखें कि आजकल हो क्या रहा है। जो पोलिटिकल लीडर हैं वे शिक्षण संस्थाओं में घुस जाते हैं और अपना सुधार करना शुरू कर देते हैं। एक बिजिनेस सा यह उनका चालू हो गया है। एक इंडस्ट्री बन गई है, काटेज इंडस्ट्री बन गई है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की ही मिसाल आपके सामने रखता हूँ। वहां एक शिक्षण संस्था है जिसका नाम है हैदराबाद कल्चरल एजुकेशन सोसाइटी। 1958 में इसको रजिस्टर किया गया। 1959 में इसके वास्ते कुछ इंतखाबात हुए। 1959 से 1969 तक किसी को कुछ मालूम नहीं है कि जो यू० जी० सी० ने लाखों रुपया दिया है वह कहाँ गया है। उसकी जांच पड़ताल के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। उसके एकाउंट्स का आडिट नहीं हुआ है। जनरलबाडी की मीटिंग तक नहीं बुलाई गई है। जनरलबाडी के सामने एकाउंट्स पेश नहीं किये गये हैं। कोई रेजोल्यूशन पास नहीं हुआ है। पिछले साल 26 जनवरी को लोगों ने वहां हड़ताल की। 44 दिन तक हड़ताल बराबर जारी रही। श्री चन्द्र शेखर, श्री कृष्ण कान्त वहां आए। वहां मीटिंग बुलाई गई, पब्लिक मीटिंग हुई। हम लोगों की एजिटेशन को खत्म करने के लिए श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल ने हमारे ऊपर लाठी चार्ज करवाया। उस के बाद उन दोनों को और मुझे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। पिछले अगस्त में हमारा एक डैलीगेशन यहां आया।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर को हमने मेमोरेण्डम दिया। वह मेमोरेण्डम उन्होंने यू जी सी को भेज दिया। तब एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर डा० वी०के०आर०वी० राव होते थे। वह बड़ी बड़ी बातें किया करते थे। उन्होंने हमें यह कहा कि यह हमारा विषय नहीं है, हमारा सबजैक्ट नहीं है। हमने कहा कि यह सबजैक्ट आप का नहीं है तो आप पैसा क्यों दे रहे हैं। अगर मंत्र की ओर से दिया गया पैसा ठीक ढग में खर्च नहीं हो रहा है, अगर उसका काउंट नहीं रखा जा रहा है, उसका आडिट नहीं हो रहा है, तो आप पैसा क्या देते जा रहे हैं। पैसा जिस काम के लिए दिया जा रहा है उस पर वह खर्च नहीं होता है तो क्या आप इसको देखेंगे नहीं? पिछले साल में अब तक न यू जी सी ने कुछ किया और न एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने। अब तो वहां पर गवर्नर का राज्य है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसके लिए जिम्मेवार है। मैं प्रार्थना करना हू कि अब तो आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। ऐसी जो एजुकेशनल सोसायटीज बनी हुई है, इस तरह की एजसीज जो बनी हुई है, जो प्लेटफार्म बने हुए हैं और जिन से जो मकसद आप हासिल करना चाहते हैं और वह हासिल नहीं होता है तो क्या यह आपका वस्तु नहीं है कि उप और आप ध्यान दें? अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो बहुत बड़ा अन्याय हो जाएगा और अन्याय ही नहीं बल्कि इसमें बढ कर और कोई बदकिस्मती इस देश की नहीं हो सकती है। जो भविष्य में आने वाले तालिब इल्म हैं और जो हकूमत की बागडोर अपने हाथों में सम्भालने वाले हैं, उन लोगों की तरफ अगर इस तरह से लापरवाही के साथ हम पैसा आएंगे तो देश कहा जाएगा, इसका आप बहुत आसानी से अदाजा लगा सकते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि प्राइवेट एजसीज को कभी भी किसी भी सूरत में एजुकेशन जैसे अहम काम में आपको आने नहीं देना चाहिये।

जहां तक प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, सिंगल टीचर स्कूल जितने भी हैं उनके पास कहीं भी कोई बिल्डिंग नहीं है। ये स्कूल

या तो मस्जिदों में हैं या मन्दिरों में हैं या आसरेखानों में हैं। जहां तक मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों का सवाल है हरिजन और गिरिजनो के बच्चों को अन्दर आने नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर कोई टीचर भी इन जातियों का होता है तो उसको भी अन्दर आने नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरह में बच्चे और टीचर दोनों ही मडको के हवाले हो जाते हैं। वे लोकलिटी में आचारागर्दी करते फिरते हैं। उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देना है। बड़ी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज हमने कायम की हैं, कालेज बनाये हैं लेकिन प्राइमरी स्कूलों और मिगल टीचर स्कूल जो हैं, उनकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। जब तक बुनियाद मजबूत न हो महल खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। महल को अगर आप सुन्दर देखना चाहते हैं, महल अगर आप बनाना चाहते हैं तो बुनियाद को आपको मजबूत करना ही होगा। ये जो बच्चे हैं ये हमारे देश की अमानत हैं, हमारी दौलत हैं। जो बच्चे मदरसों में या कालेजों में पढते हैं वही हमारी सम्पत्ति है। अगर उम तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो क्या होगा? आज हम क्या देखते हैं? ड्यूटी का कोई पालन नहीं करता है। डिस्पिन्न नहीं है। डिवाशन नहीं है, डेंडीकेशन नहीं है। बड़ी बड़ी बातें की जाती हैं लेकिन जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। स्ट्राइक होती है। स्टूडेंट्स टीचर्स को मारते हैं, टीचर्स तालिब इल्मों को मारते हैं। यह सारी जो गडबडी चल रही है यह क्यों चल रही है? इसका कारण क्या है? कारणों को आप को खोज करनी होगी। मैं समझता हू कि जब तक मिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन नहीं बदलेगा उस वक्त तक इस तरह की चीजें होती रहेंगी। ये वे कारखाने हैं जिनमें से अनमोल रत्न निकलने वाले हैं। अगर हम इन में से अनमोल रत्न नहीं निकालेंगे, उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो आने वाले दिनों में हकूमत की बागडोर को कौन सम्भालेगा? मैं चाहता हू कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। जिस तरह से मुल्क की

[श्री धर्मराव अफजलपुरकार]

हिकाजत करने के लिए आप आर्मी को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं उसी तरह से कालेजों यूनिवर्सिटियों, मदरसों और प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को आप ठीक ढंग से चलायें, उसको मजबूत आधार प्रदान करें। कांस्टेबल तक के लिए आप क्वार्टर बनाते हैं। लेकिन टीचर्स के लिए आप नहीं बनाते हैं, ऐसा क्यों? उनके लिए भी बनने चाहियें। प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर्स की तनस्वाहा भी अधिक होनी चाहिये, वह भी बढ़नी चाहिये। उनके लिए रहने का कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध अवश्य होना चाहिये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अच्छे बच्चे, पढ़ लिख कर अच्छे नागरिक वहा से निकलें तो आपको टीचर्स की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। बुनियाद को आपको मजबूत करना होगा।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : भारत में निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं और देश में प्रगति की ओर चरण बढ़ाये हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में तरक्की और उन्नति अगर आप करना चाहते हैं तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि आज हमारे जो विद्यालय हैं वे सही अर्थों में शिक्षा के केन्द्र बनें। हम देखते हैं कि देश में प्रगति हुई है और हो रही है। साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार भी हुआ है। विद्यार्थियों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है, स्कूलों की तादाद भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन इस सब के साथ साथ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि जो पढ़ने वाले हैं उनका जो मारल स्टैंडर्ड है, जो नैतिक स्तर है, वह भी गिर गया है। जो स्कूल से निकलने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं वे अपराधी मनोवृत्ति के होते चले जा रहे हैं। उनकी मनोभावना अपराध करने की तरफ होती है। जहां आप को विद्यार्थियों को साइंस की, टेक्नोलॉजी की तथा अन्य प्रकार की शिक्षा देते हैं वहां यह भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि उनको नैतिक शिक्षा भी दी जाए और इसको आप लाजिमी करार दें। वरना यह जो अपराध करने की मनोवृत्ति है यह बढ़ती ही चली जाएगी। हम देखते हैं कि देश में नक्सलाइट बढ़ रहे हैं, एक्सट्रीमिस्ट बढ़ रहे हैं। उनको

पनाह देने वाले जो लोग होते हैं, जो उनको क्षरण देने वाले लोग होते हैं या जिन स्थानों पर उनको क्षरण मिलती है, वे हमारे स्कूल और शिक्षा के केन्द्र ही होते हैं।

18 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair.]

हमारे देश में प्राइमरी, हाई और इन्टर-मीडिएट स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है। आप जानते हैं कि उन की तनस्वाहों और उसी स्तर का अन्य काम करने वालों की तनस्वाहों में बहुत फर्क है। जब एक अध्यापक देखना है कि उस का पड़ोसी कर्क चैन की बंसी बजा रहा है और वह स्वयं सुबह से शाम तक बच्चों को ऊंचे आदर्शों की शिक्षा दे कर जब घर जाता है, तो उसको अपनी बीबी से दाल आटे के बारे में झगड़ा करना पड़ता है, अपने दैनिक जीवन में कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, तो बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दे कर उन को अच्छे नागरिक बनाने का उस का सारा उस्ताह ठढा हो जाता है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों और विश्व-विद्यालयों के प्रोफेसर्स की तनस्वाहों में अनुपात 1, 2 और 3 का होना चाहिए। उन की आमदनी में जो डिसपैरिटी है, उस को शीघ्र से शीघ्र एबालिस करना चाहिए।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में नई-नई किस्म के स्कूल खुल गये हैं। यह एक तरह का उद्योग चल पड़ा है, जिस में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। लोग सरकारी विभाग से मिल कर स्कूलों के नाम पर रुपया कमा रहे हैं। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन्टरमीडिएट तक की शिक्षा को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले ले—बाकी शिक्षा को स्वतंत्र छोड़ दिया जाये, लेकिन इन्टर-मीडिएट तक की शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये, वरना शिक्षा के द्वारा अपने देश का उत्थान करने का हमारा जो उद्देश्य है, वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। अगर सरकार चाहती है

कि इस देश में शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाया जाये, अगर वह चाहती है कि यहाँ पर विज्ञान की तरक्की हो और हमारे विद्यार्थी साइंस के द्वारा चन्द्रमा और सूर्य तक पहुँचें, हमारे जो स्कूल भ्रष्टाचार और साम्प्रदायिकता के अड्डे बन गये हैं, उन में इन कुप्रवृत्तियों को खत्म किया जाये, तो इन्टर-मीडिएट तक की शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा की एक यूनिकार्म व्यवस्था नहीं है। एक विश्व-विद्यालय या बोर्ड में प्राइवेट विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षा देने की अनुमति है, जब कि दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय या बोर्ड में नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी के रूप में परीक्षा दी जा सकती है, जब कि दिल्ली में उस की इजाजत नहीं है। मरा सुझाव है कि मारे देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी के रूप में परीक्षा देने की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। जो विद्यार्थी रेगुलर तौर पर बी० ए० तक पढ़ चुके हैं, उन को एम० ए० की, जो इन्टरमीडिएट तक पढ़ चुके हैं, उन को बी० ए० की और जो हाई स्कूल तक पढ़ चुके हैं, उनका इन्टरमीडिएट की परीक्षा प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी के रूप में देने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए और केन्द्र को इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक नियम या बानून बनाने चाहिए।

आज दिल्ली में अजीब-अजीब तरह के स्कूल चल रहे हैं, जिन में भोले-भाले विद्यार्थियों को फमाया जाता है और डिग्री या सर्टिफिकेट दिलाने के लिए खूब रुपया एँटा जाना है। ऐसे प्राइवेट स्कूलों के पेट्रन या ओहदेदार के रूप में बड़े बड़े लोग, मसद सदस्यों और मन्त्रियों के नाम लिखे होते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसे स्कूलों का बाकायदा सर्वे करायें और उन के बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

आप जानते हैं कि आज हमारे समाज की क्या हालत है। आज हमारे समाज में समानता

का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। हरिजनो पर जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, वह एक रुपया प्रति-व्यक्ति से भी कम पड़ता है। उसमें से भी बहुत मा रुपया भ्रष्टाचार और दफतरो में गायब हो जाता है। अगर हमारे देश और समाज में बराबरी ला कर उस का उत्थान करना है, अगर छुआछूत को मिटाना है, अगर इन्मान को इन्सान का स्थान प्राप्त करना है, अगर इस देश को दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले पर खड़ा करना है, तो समाज बन्पाण के लिए एक अलग मन्त्रालय बनाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं मन्त्रालय की डिमांड फार ग्रान्ट्स का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

समापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि आज हाउस का टाइम बड़ा कर 7 बजे कर दिया गया है। इस का मतलब यह है कि इस समय में मंत्री महोदय जवाब भी दे देंगे और इन मन्त्रालय पर चर्चा आज समाप्त हो जायगी। मेरे सामने सदस्यों की जो लिस्ट है, वह इतनी बड़ी है, जिस की कोई हद नहीं है। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात सुन लें। अगर माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब कल जवाब दें, तो कल इस मन्त्रालय पर एक, डेढ़ घंटा और लग जायेगा, जिन का नतीजा यह होगा कि कुछ मन्त्रालयों की डिमांड्स गिलोटीन हो जायेगी। (व्यवधान)

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) मिनिस्टर साहब श्री राय, अभी कह गये हैं कि वे कल जवाब देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा): चेयरमैन साहब इस हाउस में अब तक प्रोग्राम की सरटेन्टी रही है। आज यकायक हाउस का टाइम एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया गया। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यह फैसला किस तरह हुआ। बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह फैसला नहीं हुआ। बहरहाल, हम इस फैसले को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मेम्बर

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

साहबान किसी बहस पर मिनिस्टर साहब का रेप्लाई सुनने के स्वाहिशमन्द होते हैं। मेम्बरान को यह ब्याल था कि मिनिस्टर साहब का रेप्लाई आज नहीं होगा, इसी लिए बहुत से मेम्बरान इस वक्त हाउस में मौजूद नहीं इस लिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि मिनिस्टर साहब का रेप्लाई आज के बजाये कल करायें। इस एक घंटे में मेम्बरान को बोलने का मौका दे दिया जाये।

—[شری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہے)]

چیرمین صاحب، اس ہاؤس میں اب تک پروگرام کی سرٹیفیکی رہی ہے۔ آج یکایک ہاؤس کا ٹائم ایک گھنٹہ بڑھا دیا گیا۔ مجھے معلوم نہیں کہ یہ فیصلہ کس طرح ہوا۔ بجنیس اتوائزری کمیٹی میں یہ فیصلہ نہیں ہوا۔ بہرحال، ہم اس فیصلے کو ماننے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ممبر صاحبان کسی بحث پر منسٹر صاحب کا ریپلئی سننے کے خواہشمند ہوتے ہیں۔ ممبران کو یہ خیال تھا کہ منسٹر صاحب کا ریپلئی آج نہیں ہوگا، اسی لئے بہت سے ممبران اس وقت ہاؤس میں موجود نہیں ہیں۔ اس لئے میری درخواست ہے کہ منسٹر صاحب کا ریپلئی آج کے بجائے کل کرائوں۔ اس ایک گھنٹے میں ممبران کو بولنے کا موقع دے دیا جائے۔]

संसदीय कार्य तथा नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : सभापति महोदय, चूंकि यह बहुमत इम्पार्टेड सबजेक्ट है, इस लिए आप से पहले जो चेंबरमैन साहब थे, उन्होंने हाउस को कन्सल्ट कर के यह निश्चय किया कि इस के लिए एक घंटा टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये। जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं, मेम्बर साहबान चाहते हैं कि उन्हें बोलने का मौका दिया जाये, इस लिए मिनिस्टर साहब आज रेप्लाई न करें, कल करें। हम लोग हाउस के ह.थ में हैं। हाउस इस बारे में फैसला करे। लेकिन स्पीकर साहब ने एक इस तरह टाइम बढ़ाने पर आपत्ति की थी और कहा था कि

बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में ही टाइम को बढ़ाया या कम किया जाये। इस लिए अच्छा तो यह था कि आज ही मिनिस्टर साहब का रेप्लाई हो जाता, लेकिन आप देख रहे हैं कि माननीय सदस्यों की भावना इतनी प्रबल है, इस लिए मैं अपने महयोगी, शिक्षा मंत्री जी, से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय पर बाकी डीबेट आज पूरी हो जाये और केवल-मात्र उन का रेप्लाई कल हो जाये।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, सुबह से ही इस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है और मैं बड़े ध्यान से इस चर्चा को सुनता रहा हूँ। मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता श्री मौर्य जी जब बोल रहे थे, उन की बात को भी मैंने बड़े ही ध्यान से सुना और उन की भावना को समझने की कोशिश की। मैं भी उन की इस भावना से सहमत हूँ कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को यदि अवसर दिया जाय तो वे दूसरों के मुकाबले अधिक अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं होता है, जिन की वजह से उन की तरक्की नहीं होती है और इस का प्रमाण मुझे अपने ही क्षेत्र में देखने को मिला। मेरे अपने जिले में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के दो अफसर थे— एक सहदेव राम जो एस० पी० थे और दूसरे ब्रह्मदेव राम जो छपरा के एम० डी० ओ० थे। इन दोनों अफसरों के काम के बारे में मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि पिछले कई वर्षों में छपरा में इन पदों पर जितने अफसर आये, इन का काम उन के मुकाबले किसी भी तरह से कम नहीं था, लेकिन चूंकि वे नीचो जाति के थे, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के थे, उन का मिनिस्ट्री में कोई जोरदार प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं था, उन के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया गया, जिस समय वहां पर कर्पूरी ठाकुर की सरकार थी और उस में उस जिले के दो ऊंची जाति के दो मिनिस्टर थे, उन की वजह से उन दोनों अफसरों को झूठा अभियोग लगा कर, जिस से उन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था,

बहा से हटा दिया गया, बल्कि उन में से एक श्री ब्रह्मादेव राम तो उस समय छट्ठी पर थे।

इस किस्म की भावना आज छोटे लोगों के अन्दर, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के अफगने के अन्दर फैल रही है और यह वाजिब भी है क्योंकि हम उन को किसी भी तरह का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। मुझे एक शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के अफगने ने बताया कि बदली होना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, लेकिन जिम तरह से हम लोगो को इयूमिलियेट किया जाता है, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट क होने की वजह से हमारे साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है, वह बहुत बुरी बात है। ऊंचे कास्ट के अफगने के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार नहीं होता है। सभापति महोदय मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन लोगो को सर्वभेज में सुरक्षा प्रदान करे। एम लोग जो अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं, सरकार समय-समय पर उन को नगरानो करे और उन क बिनाफ शायवाही करे।

अब मैं शिक्षा विभाग के अनुदान की तरफ आता हूँ। शिक्षा विभाग मुख्यतया प्रदेश का विषय है और राज्य सरकारें ही इसको करती हैं। केन्द्र अनुदान देता है, पानिमी बनाता है, लेकिन उसका इम्प्लैमेंटेशन राज्य सरकारों का काम है। केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटीज के अलावा राज्य सरकारें भी अपने यहां लेजिस्लेशन पास करके यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाती हैं। आज तो यह रहा है कि ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाने के बाद मंत्रियों द्वारा उनमें अपने मन के मुताबिक लोगो को भरा जाता है, अपने लोगो को वाइस चान्सर बनाया जाता है, जिनके द्वारा अपनी जाति या अपने दोस्तों या सम्बन्धियों के काम कराये जा सके। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि शिक्षा का स्तर धीरे धीरे गिरता जा रहा है। हमारे यहां पिछले 10 वर्षों में 1957 से लेकर 1967 के बीच एक जाति के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने किस तरह से इस शिक्षा के काम को अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिये बढ़ावा दिया इसका उदाहरण

मौजूद है। इतना ही नहीं उनके बाद जब एक दूसरी जाति के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हुए तो उन्होंने भी यूनिवर्सिटी को अपनी जाति के लाभ के लिये इस्तेमाल करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपाल गज) :
अप किम प्रान्न की बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम शेरार प्रसाद सिंह : मैं बिहार की बात कह रहा हूँ। उन्होंने अपनी जाति के आदर्मी को यूनिवर्सिटी कमिशन का चेयरमैन बना कर यूनिवर्सिटी सर्विस कमिशन के माध्यम में सभी कालिजों में अपने आदमियों को भरने का प्रयत्न किया। कालिजों के एफिलियेशन और अनुदान के माध्यम से उनको अपने कन्ट्रोल में लिया, उनके प्रिन्सिपल और प्रोफेसरो की बहाला में पक्षपात किया।

सभापति महोदय यह केन्द्र है, यहां बिहार प्रान्न का बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये।

श्री रामशेरार प्रसाद सिंह जब हम यहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी प्रान्न की बात करते हैं और उमका मारा इम्प्लैमेंटेशन राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा होता है तो उसके बारे में रहे बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं अब आप का ध्यान छतरा नगर का तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर एक राजेन्द्र कॉलेज है। मभ रति महादय, शायद आप भी जानते होंगे, 1938 में गरीबों ने चर्चा देकर उन कॉलेज को बनवाया। पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू के अहिंसक विचारों, उन की सरलता, उन की सादगों का मारा देश जानना है और उन्हीं के अनुरूप उन विद्या मन्दिर को बनाने का प्रयत्न किया गया था, लेकिन आज उन कॉलेज का जति की लड़ाई का अल्लाहा बना दिया गया है।

सभापति महोदय : शिक्षा प्रान्तीय विषय है, आप अपने भाषण में बिहार की ही चर्चा किये जा रहे हैं।

श्री रामशेरार प्रसाद सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस कॉलेज को राजेन्द्र

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

बाबू के अनुरूप ही बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। आप यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को कहें कि वह बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी पर दबाव डाले कि उस कालिज को राजेन्द्र बाबू के अनुरूप बनाया जाय और वहां पर प्रिन्सिपल की जो बहाली होने वाली है, उसमें जाति-पाति का क्याल न करके उच्च कोटि के विद्वान व्यक्ति को उसमें रखा जाय।

आज सारे देश में विद्यार्थियों में अशांति फैली हुई है। आप ने देखा होगा कि कुछ दिन पहले बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्र यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट का कत्ल हुआ, विश्व भारती की हालत, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की हालत आप के सामने है, पटना यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर को घेरा गया—इस प्रकार से देश भर में अशांति फैली हुई है। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि राजनीतिज्ञ लोग अब इसमें इन्टरेस्ट लेते हैं। जिम तरह से विद्या की नीति चलनी चाहिये, उस तरह से नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं। शिक्षा का अर्थ केवल भाषा ज्ञान ही नहीं है, बल्कि समाज के अनुरूप युवकों को तैयार करना है, जिसमें आज कमी दिखाई देती है। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की आदेश दे कि ऐसी सस्थाओं को ही अनुदान दे जो हिंसा रहित, उच्च कोटि का अनुशासन अपने यहां बना सकें।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद भूसिया (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान भारतीय शिक्षा का प्रारम्भ लार्ड विलियम बैंटिक के समय से हुआ। लार्ड विलियम बैंटिक ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक कम्प्यूनिक निकाला और उसी को आधार मान कर भारतीय शिक्षा की पालिसी निर्धारित की गई। उस कम्प्यूनिक का कुछ अंश मैं यहां पर दे रहा हूँ—

“The great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European Literature and Science among the natives of India and that all the funds appropriated

for the purpose of education would be best employed on English education alone”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall call the hon. Minister at two minutes to 7.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद भूसिया : सभापति महोदय, 1953 में तत्कालीन सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट फार इण्डिया ने शिक्षा के विषय में इंग्लैंड से एक डिस्पैच भेजा जिसे उस समय की भारतीय शिक्षा का मैगना-कार्टा कहा जाय तो कोई अत्युक्ति न होगी। कथित मैगना-कार्टा में भारतीयता की कोई गुजाइश नहीं थी और इस में जन शिक्षा की ओर कोई संकेत भी नहीं था। इसके बाद 1952 में हण्टर कमिशन की नियुक्त हुई...

सभापति महोदय : आप ने लम्बा रास्ता अपना लिया है, थोड़े समय में इसको खत्म नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद भूसिया : इस कमिशन से भी जनसाधारण को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। सन् 1931 में गवर्नमेंट ने शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति के विषय में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया जिसमें शिक्षा के प्रसार पर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया। 1929 ई० में सर फिलिप होर्टेज के सभापतित्व में एक शिक्षा जांच कमेटी नियुक्त हुई और 1936-37 में मिस्टर एबट और मिस्टर बुड ने अपनी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। यह अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति की एक बहुत संक्षिप्त व्याख्या है।

सभापति महोदय, सन् 1937 में जाकिर हुसेन की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई। इससे लोगों में भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन की एक लहर सी जागृत हुई और बेसिक शिक्षा पद्धति के अनुसार प्राथमरी शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए योजना बनाई गई। इसी बीच महायुद्ध शुरू हो गया जिससे इस पद्धति में स्थिरीयता आ गई। इसके बाद सार्बेन्ट रिपोर्ट आई।

इन रिपोर्टों और कमेटियों के बाद कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट सन् 1966 में आई जो

पहले की सभी रिपोर्टों से अच्छी थी। अगर उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से हुआ होता तो भारतीय शिक्षा में बहुत परिवर्तन हुआ होता और उससे देश को बड़ा लाभ हुआ होता।

1967 ई० में पार्लमेंट के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत की। माननीय सदस्यों ने शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की भांति बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। इसे पढ़ने से माननीय सदस्यों का शिक्षा के प्रति उनका ज्ञान और अनुराग स्पष्ट हो जाता है। यह रिपोर्ट अति उत्तम अनुभव के ऊपर आधारित थी तथा भारतीय वातावरण के अनुरूप थी। परन्तु खेद है कि इसका भी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग में नहीं किया गया इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि भारतीय शिक्षा में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन अथवा परिवर्धन समाज के अनुरूप नहीं हो सका इन सभी जांच कमीशनों से शिक्षा का प्रसार तो अवश्य हुआ परन्तु उस में राष्ट्र का उत्थान और मानवता का विकास उचित ढंग से नहीं हो सका जोकि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद भूषिणा : इसलिये तात्कालिक सुधार के लिये मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं :

- 1-प्राइमरी स्टेज से लेकर इण्टरमीडिएट तक शिक्षा को नेशनलाइज किया जाये ;
- 2-सेकेंड्री एजुकेशन में स्ट्रॉंग बोकेशनल वायस हो तथा यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज पर शिक्षा में एग्रीकल्चर तथा टेक्नोलाजी पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।
- 3-शिक्षा संस्थाओं में राजनीति, साम्प्रदायिकता तथा जातीयता का समावेश न होने दिया जाये।
- 4-केन्द्रों तथा प्रान्तों में हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों की शिक्षा और आर्थिक

सुधार के लिए तथा उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए पृथक मंत्रालय स्थापित किया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठिये। श्री साधू राम।

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, आज मैं समाज कल्याण और एजुकेशन डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन एक बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की इस देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। दस करोड़ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, 5 करोड़ शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को भी डालकर अगर गिन लिया जाये तो कुल 22 करोड़ लोग बैठते हैं। लेकिन फोर्थ प्लान में जो रुपया रखा गया है, में उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"The Planning Commission has made a provision of Rs. 142 crores (Rs. 60 crores for the Central and Centrally sponsored programme and Rs. 82 crores for the Centrally aided programme) for the Fourth Five Year Plan."

यह 142 करोड़ रुपया जो रखा गया है वह बहुत थोड़ा है। आप एक तरफ समाजवाद का नारा देते हैं और गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देकर हमने लोक-मभा का नास्ट एलेक्शन जीता है लेकिन जो हमारी प्लानिंग है वह उल्टे रास्ते पर जा रही है। यह 142 करोड़ रुपया जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेस के लिये रखा गया है एक साल में उसमें एक रुपये से भी कम एक आदमी पर खर्चा बैठता है। इससे अपलिफ्ट क्या होगा ? गरीबी कैसे हटेगी और देश का डेवलपमेंट कैसे होगा ? समाजवाद का नारा पूरा करने के लिये देश की प्लानिंग जो है वह इस तरीके की होनी चाहिए कि जो बीकर सेक्संस है उनको ज्यादा मदद दी जाये, उनको ज्यादा अपलिफ्ट किया जाये और उनके

[श्री साधू राम]

लिये ज्यादा रकम रखी जाये। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सारा काम उल्टा चल रहा है, हमलिये में समझता हूँ समाजवाद आने में तकरीबन सौ साल लगेंगे। अगर इसी तरह से हमारी गवर्नमेंट चलती रही तो उम्मीद नहीं कि सौ साल में भी समाजवाद आ जाये। मैं समझता हूँ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को जो फीमिलिटीज गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मविधान में प्रोवाइड की है वह भी पूर्ण नहीं हो रही है। जैसा कि मौर्य जी ने कहा कि मयिमेज में बहुत बुरी हालत है। उस आर्टिकिल को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होने दिया जाता। कुछ ऐसी भावना नजर आ रही है कि अब भी उसको पूरा करने में कोनाही की जा रही है। गवर्नमेंट का रवैया भी ऐसा देख रहे हैं कि यह जो बरोड़ो आदिमियों की प्राबन्धन है जिसको कि एक नेशनल प्राबन्धन समझना चाहिये, जब उसको डिसकस करने की बात आती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि टाइम नहीं है। पाच मिनट में अपने तमाम जजबात जाहिर कर दो वरना इस पार्लमेंट के पास टाइम नहीं है। आखिर 520 सदस्यो में से जो 114 या 115 सदस्य बैठे हैं वे भी चुन कर यहाँ पर आये हैं, उनकी बातों को भी ध्यान में मुना जाना चाहिये और उनकी प्राबन्धन को गौर में देखना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, दो साल पहले शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये एक बेलफेयर पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी बनी थी, एक पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी जिसका मकसद यह था कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के साथ स्टेट्स में और मेन्टर में जो बे इसाफिया हुई हैं, इनजस्टिस हो रही है उसको दूर कराया जाये और पार्लिमेंट में रिपोर्ट पेश करके उन बातों पर पूरा अमल दरायव कराया जाये। उस कमेटी ने एक सिफारिश की थी कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की स्कालरशिप कुछ और बढ़ा दी जाये। उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes reviewed the scheme in 1969. The committee *inter alia* recommended the liberalisation of the means test and enhancement of the rates of scholarships. As acceptance of these recommendations would have inevitably led to restricted coverage on account of paucity of resources, it has not been possible for the Government to accept recommendations "

क्या इस तरह से हमारा देश समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहा है? मेरे ब्याल में यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। गावों के अग्रनिपट के लिये चौथी योजना में 50 करोड़ की मद और 25 करोड़ की मद रखी गई है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह तरह से हम इस देश के लोगों को अग्रनिपट कर पायेंगे। एक तरफ लैंड रिफार्मिंग का मसला है, देश में गरीबी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि करोड़ों को तादाद में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज बेधर है, इस आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में बसने के लिये उनको मकान की जगह नहीं है, और न वे खरीद ही सकते हैं, न उनमें कपड़ा पहनने की ताकत है और न उनके पास खाने के लिये रोटी है। ऐसी दशा में समाजवाद का नारा देते हुये, गांधी जी को मानते हुए, और टाल मटोल करते हुए, 22-23 माल हा गा, है-मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कबतक इसको पूरा करेंगे उसकी कोई तो मियाद मुकर्रर करनी चाहिये।

हमने बहुत दफा इस पार्लिमेंट में कहा कि इसके लिये एक अलग से मिनिस्ट्री कायम कर दी जाये क्योंकि यह एक बहुत बड़ी प्राबन्धन है, नेशनल प्राबन्धन है और अगर गवर्नमेंट सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनाना चाहती तो होम मिनिस्ट्री के तहत ही इसको कर दे ताकि इन लोगों का कुछ कल्याण हो सके और उनकी आवाज को भी कुछ सुना जा सके। आज होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी सबिसेज के बारे में जो सर्कुलर जाते हैं उनकी बिल्कुल परवाह नहीं की जाती है। अब मैं ज्यादा टाइम न लेते हुए, दो तीन सजेरेंस आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो इस मिनिस्ट्री को जो सभाज 'कल्याण

मिनिस्ट्री बनी है, सोशल वेल्फेयर डिपार्टमेंट बना है.....

सभापति महोदय : आप अपने प्वाइंट्स टेबिल पर रख दीजिए ।

श्री साधू राम : घर से ही क्यों न भेज दिया करें । ... (ब्यवधान) ... दो मिनट और दे दीजिए ।

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि वॉकर सेक्सन की मदद करने के लिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पाच सौ करोड़ रुपये से एक फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये मुकरंर किया जाना चाहिए जिसके जरिये से इनके अपॉलिफ्ट के लिये खर्चा किया जाये ।

जहां तक अनटचेबिलिटी का सवाल है, हम देश में अनटचेबिलिटी इतने जोरों पर है कि उसको देखकर आदमी को हैरानी हाती है । पिछले दिनों में उड़ोसा गया था वहां मैंने बौडा ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी को देखा है जो बिल्कुल नेकेड है । उनको देख कर शर्म में सिर झुक जाता है । शहरों में 20 परसेंट लोग रहते हैं और गांवों में 80 परसेंट लोग रहते हैं । हम-लिये सच्चा समाजवाद लाने के लिये गांवों के विकास के लिये प्लानिंग में ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये जब तक आप ज्यादा रुपया नहीं रखेंगे तब तक देश समाजवाद की तरफ एक कदम भी नहीं चल सकता । इंसान चांद तक पहुंचा मगर इंसानियत की मंजिल अभी बहुत दूर है । जब तक सरकार इनके डेवलपमेंट के लिये, उनको उठाने के लिए, समाजवाद का नारा पूरा करने के लिये, गरीबी हटाओ का नारा पूरा करने के लिये कदम नहीं उठायेगी तब तक समाजवाद आने वाला नहीं है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा का मुख्य लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिये कि उसे ग्रहण कर देश के नागरिक योग्य बनें जिससे वे सस्मयाओं का समाधान करने में सक्षम हो सकें । हम देखते हैं कि हमारी बहुत

सी समस्याएँ हैं, जैसे अन्नोत्पादन में हम आत्म निर्भर हों, हमारा आर्थिक विकास हो और सब लोगों को रोजगार मिले, सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय एकता की स्थापना हो जिससे गणतन्त्र ज्यादा मजबूत हो, स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा हो और जनजागृण हो । इस लिहाज में हमारी सरकार ने शिक्षा के विकास का भरपूर प्रयत्न किया है और वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है ।

1964 में शिक्षा आयोग का संगठन हुआ जिसके अध्यक्ष डा० कोठारी थे । उन्होंने एक प्रतिवेदन पेश किया और उसी बातों पर विचार करने के लिये 1968 में पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक उप-समिति संगठित की गयी, जिसका प्रतिवेदन इस सदन में पेश किया गया । मैं ममसता हू कि अब समय आ गया है कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक दूसरी समिति बने जो यह देखे कि उस प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर किन किन कामों की पूर्ति की गयी और क्या करना अभी बाकी है ।

सरकार ने शिक्षा के व्यापक विकास के लिये संस्थाओं में वृद्धि की है जिसकी वजह से लाखों शिक्षण संस्थाएँ देश में चल रही हैं । शिक्षकों की संख्या 20 लाख है और छात्रों की संख्या 7 करोड़ है । और ऐसा समझा जाता है कि 20 वर्ष में यह संख्या दुगुनी हो जायगी ।

शिक्षा का काम देश में एकता स्थापित करना होता है और यह अच्छी शिक्षा से ही सम्भव है । लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि देश में आम लोगों को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं दी जाती है । रूस में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि शिक्षा समान रूप में नागरिकों को दी जाती है, अच्छी शिक्षा दी जाती है । उसी तरह की शिक्षा अमरीका, फ्रांस और स्केन्डिने-विन देशों में भी दी जाती है जिससे सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय एकता को बल मिलता है । लेकिन हमारे यहां इसका अभाव रहने से इस में त्रुटियाँ आई हैं इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

यह कहना कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विकास नहीं हुआ, सर्वथा गलत होगा। क्योंकि हम देखते हैं आजादी के बाद से विश्वविद्यालयों में 13 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। कालेज जहाँ 1965 में 2572 थे वहाँ 1970 में उनकी संख्या 3450 हो गयी है। इसलिये शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विकास अवश्य हुआ है, यह इस बात का द्योतक है।

आजकल प्रश्न यह है कि शिक्षा दो और परीक्षा लो। परीक्षा लेना आजकल एक बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न हो गया है। स्कूल कालेजों में जो हंगामा होता है उसका निवारण हो इसकी अपील में अवश्य कलंगा। पढ़े लिखे लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था हो।

देश में आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं। मैं कहना हूँ कि शिक्षा में समाजवाद लायें। आपकी जो रंग बिरंगी पढ़ाई है इससे उन्नति के बरसे अवनति हो रही है। इसलिये आप सबको एक तरह की शिक्षा दें तभी लोगों में विश्वास आयेगा कि समाजवाद आयेगा और सब को समान अवसर मिलेगा।

शिक्षकों को समय पर वेतन दिया जाय, उनकी सेवा की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाय। बिहार में शिक्षा की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है, मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी आयी है बिहार से जिसमें कहा गया है उस में लिखी बातों की चर्चा आप के सामने करूँ। उस में यह भी लिखा है कि अगर आप चर्चा नहीं करेंगे तो इस के लिये आप को दुखद परिणाम भोगना होगा। इसलिये मैं अपनी बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में शिक्षा की स्थिति दयनीय हो गयी है। वहाँ अराजकता है। यह कहने कि आवश्यकता नहीं है कि यह स्टेट का विषय है। फिर भी अगर स्थिति बिगड़ जाती है तो क्या आप स्टेट को अपने कब्जे में नहीं लेते हैं? इसी प्रकार अगर शिक्षा की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है तो आपको वहाँ की शिक्षा

प्रणाली को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये और शिक्षा के बातावरण को ठीक करना चाहिये। आप उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करें।

1946 से मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की चर्चा चली आ रही है। कितने ही इस बारे में प्रश्न हुए। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से पूछा गया कि आपने उस बारे में क्या क्या किया। यहाँ भी मन्त्री महोदय से प्रश्न किया। तो जवाब मिला कि विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर इस तरह की स्थिति रही तो मिथिला वालों के साथ अन्याय होगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार में मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी देने की व्यवस्था की जाय, और जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं उन पर विचार किया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : श्री एम० टी० राजू।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली : सभापति जी, आपने एक घंटा समय बढ़ाया है तो उसमें से अपोजीशन को 20 मिनट मिलने चाहियें। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आप हमको समय नहीं दे रहे हैं।

[شری اسحاق سمبلی — سہاہلی جی،
آپ نے ایک گھنٹہ سمیٹہ بڑھایا ہے تو اُس
میں سے ایجوکیشن کو بیس منٹ ملنے
چاہیئیں— لیکن میں دیکھتے رہا ہوں کہ
آپ ہم کو سمیٹہ نہیں دے رہے ہیں—]

सभापति महोदय : अभी आप बैठिये।

SHRI M. T. RAJU (Narasapur) : The hon. Minister of Social Welfare had just narrated the progress achieved over the last few decades in the matter of spread of literacy and placement in public services of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the basic issue whether in these communities the *per capita* income has registered any increase and, if so, whether such increase is commensurate with the increase of *per capita* income of other sections, the hon. Minister was wholly silent. Similarly, the administrative report circulated to us was also silent on this point. I would

urge upon the Minister that he should undertake a systematic evaluation at least at the end of each Plan period to what extent the per capita income of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has registered an increase and embody the results of that evaluation in the administrative report that might be circulated to us.

Statistics apart, the basic fact remains that the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain as wretched as ever. The paucity of funds is a plea which the hon. Minister has himself advanced this afternoon. I ask you whether the paucity of funds is a valid plea at all. So long as our approach to the problem is one of social welfare, which entails no compulsion but only compassion on the part of the State, the excuse may look somewhat valid. But my submission is that the problem is one of social justice and not merely of social welfare. Under social justice it is incumbent on the State to secure for these communities their due place in our national economy.

It was as a measure of social justice that in the Constitution reservation has been provided for in the representation to Parliamentary and to the State Legislatures. It was again as a measure of social justice that reservations have been prescribed for appointments to public services and admissions to public institutions. It is a measure of social justice, I demand, that you must make likewise a similar reservation in the budgetary allocations. So long as you do not make a reservation in the budgetary allocations, whatever else you may do can have no impact on the economic conditions of these communities. Now the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes put together constitute about 20% of the population and the least that we must do, is to earmark not less than 20% of the budgetary allocations for the welfare of these communities. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take it up with the National Development Council to agree to this principle of reservations for the benefit of these communities as a measure of national social policy.

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की मारफत मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दो तीन बातों की तरफ बिलाना चाहता

हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय में सभी भाषाओं को जानने वाले विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं लेकिन मैं बिहार के अनुभव पर यह बतला रहा हूँ कि बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों में, जो भी हमारे वहाँ पांच विश्वविद्यालय हैं, धीरे-धीरे इस बात की कोशिश हो रही है कि लड़कों को उर्दू, बंगला और उड़िया में जो एग्जामिनेशन पेपर्स लिखने की छूट थी, उसको समाप्त किया जाए। मैंने इस सिलसिले में एक पत्र मन्त्री महोदय को लिखा था और बिहार के अनजुमने तरक्की उर्दू और बंगला एसोसियेशन ने भी इस बारे में लिखा था और उसके उत्तर में उन्होंने लिखा कि इसके बारे में यू० जी० सी० को लिखें। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें कि अगर किसी विश्वविद्यालय में अगर कोई बंगला, उर्दू या उड़िया में बा किमी और दूसरी भाषा के लड़के पढ़ते हैं, तो उन्हें उनकी भाषा में प्रश्न पत्र लिखने की इजाजत मिले। जो हिन्दी का प्रश्न पत्र होता है, वह तो हिन्दी में ही लिखने को वे तैयार हैं लेकिन जो दूसरे प्रश्न पत्र है उनके उत्तर उनको उनकी मातृभाषा में लिखने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। यह जो अधिकार छीना जा रहा है, इसको लेकर हमारे बिहार में उर्दू भाषी, बंगला भाषी और उर्दूभाषी के जो लड़के पढ़ते हैं, उनके अंदर बड़ा असन्तोष है।

दूसरी बात मैं पटना यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है और उसको चलाना मुश्किल हो रहा है। वहाँ गुटबन्दी है ही लेकिन पैसे की कमी की वजह से उन यूनिवर्सिटी की, जोकि बहुत बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी है, स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है। उसका स्टैन्डर्ड गिर गया है, लाइब्रेरी ठीक नहीं है और वहाँ पर पूरी किताबें नहीं हैं। विज्ञान की पढ़ाई के सामान भी पूरे नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है सरकार उस विश्व-विद्यालय को अपने हाथ में ले लें और एक मॉडल यूनिवर्सिटी की तरह उसको चलाएं।

तीसरी बात, सभापति महोदय, यह है कि दिल्ली में जहाँ हम लोग रहते हैं, वहाँ के

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

विश्वविद्यालय में, यहां के मौलाना आजाद मैडिकल कालेज में और इण्डियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में, इन संस्थाओं में, बाहर के लड़कों को पढ़ाने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम 25 परसेन्ट जगहें आप इन संस्थाओं में बाहर के लोगों को दीजिए क्योंकि यह एक मेट्रोपोलीटन सिटी है और खुद हमारे मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट वहां पर रहते हैं, बहुत सारे लोग बाहर से आते हैं। यहा पर इस तरह की व्यवस्था हानों चाहिए ताकि बाहर के लोग यहा पर पढ़ सकें।

आखिरी बान, मभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल स्कूल सरकार बना रही है और इन स्कूलों का स्टेण्डर्ड बहुत अच्छा है। इन स्कूलों से एजुकेशन का स्टेण्डर्ड ऊंचा करने में मदद मिलती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हरेक जिले में स्कूल खोलें जाएं। बिहार में और खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार में ऐसा कोई स्कूल नहीं है और वह इस मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर बिहार में तो जरूर ऐसा सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खुलना चाहिए, वैसे मैं चाहूंगा कि हरेक जिले में इस तरह के स्कूल खोले जाएं। इनके ऊंचे स्टेण्डर्ड को देखते हुए समस्तीपुर में ऐसे स्कूल के लिए कहा गया था। वहां पर रेलवे के बहुत सारे मुलाजिस हैं। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा कि हम नहीं कर सकते, शिक्षा विभाग ही कर सकता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि समस्तीपुर में एक सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खोला जाए। अगर वह मामला बिचाराधीन है तो उसके जल्दी से निपटाइए और इसके अलावा और दूसरे जिलों में भी ऐसे स्कूल खोलें। एक बात यह भी है कि जो अध्यापकों को ट्रांसफर करने की नीति अपनाई जाती है, मैं उसके खिलाफ हूँ क्योंकि जो स्टेण्डर्ड बनता है अगर अध्यापक को एक दो साल में ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता है, तो वहा शिक्षा में व्यवधान हो जाता है और गुटबन्दी होने लगती है। इसलिए

मैं चाहूंगा कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं के शिक्षकों को अक्सर ट्रांसफर नहीं करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. L. PEJE (Ratnagiri) : At the outset, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for showing good results, particularly in the field of Higher Education.

If you take the progress made during the last 9 or 10 years in the field of education, you will find that in 1960, there were only 46 universities. But, today we have 83 universities and the total number of colleges in 1960 was 1786 with the total strength of students 11,55,000. But now the number of universities is 83 and the number of colleges is more than 3,200. The number of students attending these colleges is about 28 lakhs.

The University Grants Commission is spending yearly lakhs of rupees, particularly for the accommodation of teachers. That is a problem felt by the teachers. Accommodation for teachers presently numbering more than 19,000 has to be provided. The University Grants Commission has given some figures. The University Grants Commission will require Rs. 120 crores for students' hostels by the end of Fourth Plan period. But uptill now, according to my information, the University Grants Commission has not been able to spend more than Rs. 5 crores for providing hostel and accommodation facilities to students and teachers. The Commission has been given lakhs of rupees of grants to the hostel of the students and extension of buildings.

I want to say that the same attention that they pay for higher education is not shown to secondary and primary education.

So far as primary education is concerned, at the village level there are not trained teachers, there are not enough school buildings there are not good roads, there are not good communications. Primary education has been totally neglected. If 100 students are enrolled in the first class, only 25 to 30 per cent approximately go to the 4th standard, and very few go to the 7th class. That is the case here. Most of the State Governments have made secondary education free with the yearly-income limit. The people living in the village though they are eligible no doubt, hardly get

these concessions because there are no institutions imparting higher or secondary education at the village level ; so, people in the vicinity of the villages are not taking the benefit of the concessions.

So, I would appeal through you to the Government that they should increase the number of hostels so that students coming from countryside can stay in those hostels and conduct their secondary and higher education.

श्री टी० डी० कांबले (लातूर) : सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग की बजट मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में आपका ध्यान आर्टिकल 45 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जिस में यह कहा गया है कि फ्री कम्पलसरी फार चिल्ड्रन एजुकेशन जिसमें 11 वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के अवस्था तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क अनिवार्य रूप से शिक्षा दी जाएगी और उसकी व्यवस्था की जाएगी। यह हमारे नीति के निर्देशक तत्वों में से एक है। हमको आजादी मिलने के इतने सालके बाद भी उसे अमल में नहीं लाया जा सका है। इससे हरिजनों और गिरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्ग जिनकी माली हालत खराब हो गई है। और भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिन की आर्थिक अवस्था कमजोर है और वे अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दिला सकते हैं। वे इससे फायदा उठा सकते हैं। अगर इसको आप लागू नहीं करते हैं तो फिर प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी करने का क्या अर्थ रह जाता है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह राज्यों का विषय है। राज्य कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। इसका हल यह हो सकता है कि कुछ ग्रांट इस काम के लिए आप उनको दें और कुछ वे अपने पास से धन लगायें तो यह जो काम है पूरा हो सकता है। इससे जो पिछड़े हुए और कमजोर सेक्शन हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ने में सहायता मिलेगी।

अब मैं समाज कल्याण की बात पर आता हूँ। यूनिवर्सिटियां और कालेज बढ़ रहे हैं। विद्यार्थी काफी संख्या में बाहर आ रहे हैं।

जब तक आप उनके लिए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण की भी साथ साथ व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह जो बेरोजगारी और बेकारी बढ़ती ही जाएगी, इस पर रोक नहीं लग सकेगी।

समाज कल्याण विभाग पहले जो मंत्री महोदय गुजर गए हैं श्री मेनन साहब उनके हाथ में था। उनके बाद श्रीमती फूल रेणु गुह साहिबा इसको चला रही थीं। उनके बाद दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब आ गए श्री हनुमन्तैया साहब। इस तरह से एक ही साल में तीन मिनिस्टर बदल गए। पहले यह विभाग होम डिपार्टमेंट के पास था। अब यह शिक्षा विभाग के पास आ गया है। इस तरह से इसको जल्दी जल्दी बदलने से लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा और जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनको समझने के लिए समय की कमी पड़ेगी और समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए उपाय ढूँढने में समय लगेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग को वापिस होम डिपार्टमेंट के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए ताकि ठीक ठीक ढंग से इसका काम चल सके।

जो रुपया रखा गया है वह बहुत ही कम है इसकी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने शिकायत की है। जो शिक्षा की मद में रुपया रखा गया है उसका प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आप निकालें और हमें बतायें कि एक व्यक्ति पर एक वर्ष में आप कितना खर्च करेंगे। केन्द्र की ओर से खर्च होने वाला, राज्यों की ओर से होने वाला और पंचवर्षीय योजना का रुपया जो इस पर खर्च होगा उस सब को मिला कर आप हमें बतायें कि तकरीबन चौदह करोड़ की जो आबादी है, उस पर आप कितना खर्च करने जा रहे हैं और प्रति व्यक्ति औसत उसका क्या होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके वास्ते बहुत रुपया खर्च की जरूरत है। अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि जो सशक्त आदमी हैं उनके साथ अशक्त आदमियों को दौड़ाया जाए, तो इसके कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। समाज में समानता कैसे आयेगी? इन लोगों की सामाजिक अवस्था,

[श्री टी० डी० काबले]

आर्थिक अवस्था, शैक्षणिक अवस्था बहुत गिरी हुई है और इनकी तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। नौकरियों में जो इनका प्रतिशत है, वह पूरा होना चाहिये, जो आपने कायम किया है। आर्थिक अवस्था के सुधार के लिए खेती एक साधन है।

खेती के लिए जो उनको चार पांच एकड़ जमीन दी जाती है, गिरिजनो और गिरिजनो को दी जाती है, उसमें उनका जीवन निर्वाह नहीं होता है। उसको बढ़ाया जाए। कम में कम एक कुटुम्ब की जरूरत उससे पूरी हो।

सभापति महोदय एग्रिकलचर पर जब बहम होगी तब आप इसको कह सकते हैं। अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री टी० डी० काबले : आखीर में विदर्भ एरिया की एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। विजय चौक पर एक आदमी ने भूल हड़ताल कर रखी है। उसको मरने से आप बचाये। शडयूल्ड कास्टम शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जो बिल वह पिछले साल लाए थे उस में रेस्ट्रिक्टड एरिया की बात थी उसको निकाला गया था। उस एरिया के बाहर वाले लोग चाहे वे ट्राइबल ही क्यों न हों, उनको उससे लाभ नहीं होता, सहूलियत नहीं मिलती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस बिल की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और उस आदमी की जान बचाई जाए और इसको देखा जाए कि गिरिजनो को वह कहीं भी हो उस से लाभ पहुँचे। जिस आदमी ने भूल हड़ताल कर रखी है, उसकी जान को भी आप बचाये।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, सारे बजट पर तो क्या किसी एक आइटम पर भी बोलने का अब समय नहीं रहा है। नमर्ट के सिलसिले में मैं बहुत से प्वाइंट्स आपके सामने रखना चाहता था। वहाँ किस किस का गोलमाल हो रहा है, किस

किसम की इनएफिशेसी वहाँ पर फँसी हुई है, स्कैंडल हो रहे हैं, करप्शन बढ़ रही है और उस सब के लिए कौन कौन लोग जिम्मेवार हैं, यह सब मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता था और कुछ तजवीजें भी पेश करना चाहता था। अब वक्त नहीं रहा है अब सब बातों को हाउस के सामने रखने का। नाग चौधरी कमेटी ने टमके सिलसिले में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। इन स्कैंडल को निकालने में मैंने बहुत मेहनत की है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि आइदा अगर पार्लियामेंट में इसी तरह से वक्त मिलेगा तो किसी के लिए मेहनत करने में कोई फायदा होगा। अब मैं एक ही तजवीज देना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी आप बना दें जो नमर्ट के जितने भी एफेयर्स हैं उनकी जांच पड़ताल करे, उनकी इनक्वायरी करे। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि निम्न नात आदमियों को तो फौरन ही रिमूव कर दिया जाए।

प्रो एस बी सी एवा
श्री एस ए अबीदीन
श्री आर एन बिज
श्री एम एन अहुलुवालिया
श्री टी एस मेहता
श्री पी एन कोहली
प्रो जे के शुक्ल।

इन सब के सिलसिले में यह जो जिस्ट मैंने अपने प्वाइंट्स का बनाया है, इसको मैं हाउस की मेज पर रखता हूँ—

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब को भज दीजिए।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्टर साहब को भी दे देता हूँ और टेबल पर भी रख देता* हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : टेबल पर अगर आप रखना चाहते हैं तो पहले यह स्पीकर साहब के

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

पास जाएगा और अगर वह एलाउ करेंगे उसके बाद ही इसको टेबल पर रखा समझा जाएगा।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY): Mr. Chairman, I am back in a court of law for this reason that the invariable practice in the court of law was that when the examination-in-chief of a witness was over and it was time for the court to rise, the cross-examining counsel was asked to put at least one question so that the next day there was no further examination-in-chief and only cross-examination was continued. I take it your direction is that I should start today so that tomorrow I shall be the only one who should be speaking on this very very interesting debate which has just taken place.

I want to thank each and every hon. member for the great contribution they have made today. It was absolutely clear that practically every problem which education and the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes face today was debated, argued and placed before this House. I shall be dealing

with as many points as possible. I suppose I shall also have some restriction with regard to time.

Money is not the only matter with regard to this Ministry is short. Time also, I suppose, will be rather short tomorrow when I have to reply to the many points made. So if I am unable to deal with each and every point, hon. members will, I have no doubt, pardon me. I shall certainly deal with each and every major point made today.

Before I conclude today, may I thank those hon. members who were kind enough to congratulate me, although, frankly speaking, I must confess that I do not deserve any congratulations at all. I do not think anybody has been praised so much as I was today for having done precisely very little...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue tomorrow.

19 hours

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 14, 1971
Asadha 23, 1893 (Saka).*