

12.30 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75.

(Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): You are responsible for this.
(Interruptions).

Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusairai): This is a butchery of the parliamentary democracy. *(Interruptions)* In this way you would also be abolished one day, that day is not far off. The Chau doing like this is unthinkable. This is by-passing the Parliament. . .

(Shri Shyamnandan Mishra then left the House)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): Pondicherry Appropriation Bill will be taken up on Monday, the 15th April and further discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministries may be resumed thereafter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The question here is that you have allowed him to do it. From tomorrow onwards, will you allow all papers to be laid on the Table of the House without seeing it even? The House has been bypassed and democracy has been converted into a mockery and we are all ashamed of it.

MR SPEAKER: Only history will tell who has reduced it to a mockery.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: As a protest Sir I walk out

(Shri S M Banerjee then left the House.)

MR SPEAKER: I did my best to accommodate them. I have kept it pending for such a long time. We discussed it. Now, we pass on to the next item.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—contd.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI S NURUL HASAN): My hon. friend, Shri Shivnath Singh raised the question of amendment to the rules of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science. In the case of 'deemed universities' it is usually the case that rules cannot be amended except with the prior approval of the Government. But, in the present case, as a result of some misunderstanding, in 1968, a letter was sent from my Ministry suggesting to the authorities of the Birla Institute of Technology that they might amend the rules so that the approval of the Central Government may not be required. However, since it was the result of some misunderstanding, I am looking into the matter.

It was also stated that certain donations have been made by various Birla concerns who attempted to evade some taxes. I would not like to go into the question of evasion or otherwise of taxes by the Birla concerns. That, I am sure, will be looked into either by the Ministry of Finance or by the Company Affairs Department. But, whatever donations have been received by the Institute are there in its balance-sheet and in the audited statements that have been supplied to us. Further, any detailed information that I may receive I will pass it on to the relevant Ministry.

A reference was also made to the report of the Public Accounts Com-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

mittee in regard to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Sir, this Report has just been received and also the report of the Committee which the Institute itself had appointed, in regard to the various appointments. I am looking into this matter. We will submit a fresh note giving information to the Public Accounts Committee.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Then, with regard to the National Book Trust, my hon. friend Shri Goswami raised number of questions.

The most important of those questions was this, namely, the question of the unsold stock of books with the National Book Trust and the broad policy of the Government.

Sir, we have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Nihar Ranjan Ray to review the working of the NBT in the light of its objectives and to make recommendations for its future set up and programmes over the next 10 years. Steps are also being taken to appoint Sales Executives and four Field Representatives so that the sales may be pushed up. I am suggesting to the NBT that they may even consider organising 'reduction sales' so that the books published by them reach the actual readers. I am grateful to my hon. friend for having raised this matter.

In the same way he referred to the question of what he thought was favouritism in the appointment of an Editorial officer for Hindi. Now, Sir, the facts are that in accordance with the understanding given to the National Book Trust Employees' Union. (which, at that time had not yet been deregistered), it was understood that whenever junior post fell vacant, even if no one was available in the direct line of recruitment, the first chance for filling in the post should be given to an employee of NBT and if neces-

sary, minimum qualification may be relaxed. It was in these circumstances that the particular appointment was made when the incumbent was found to be successful.

It is a fact that uptill now the publication wing for Assamese and Malayalam has been looked after by editorial assistants. However, the management has itself felt the need for appointing wellversed editors in these languages and is taking appropriate steps.

My friend Mr. Madhu Limaye is not here. He and some others raised the question and also Prof. Samar Guha; many other Members also referred to it. This is regarding the revision of the pay scales of the University and the College teachers

Sir, the question of prescribing a running grade for all the categories of teachers in the universities was considered by the same Committee appointed by the UGC. The Committee felt that every teacher should be allowed a minimum scale of pay which will allow him to maintain a reasonable standard of living and at the same time in respect of those who are more qualified, scholarship grants should be granted and the scale should provide them adequate incentives and recognition. Therefore, a complete running grade as such was not recommended by the Committee. This view was generally accepted by the University Grants Commission.

So far as the non-teaching staff is concerned, in the Central Universities, we have already requested the UGC to implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Those recommendations are being implemented.

So far as the State Universities are concerned, I am afraid that this is not within the purview of the U.G.C. and the State Governments themselves have to take decisions in that regard except for the category of Librarians and Directors of Physical Education.

As I stated in Lok Sabha, these are matters on which the U.G.C. have not yet taken a decision. When they take a decision, the Government will examine it and take appropriate decision.

In regard to pay scales of University and College teachers, I would like to explain one point which, I think, should be put on record of the House. Broadly, the thinking has been that the scales of pay of University and College teachers should be at par with the Class I Services of the Government of India, particularly, Scientific and Technical Services of the Government of India. In the Government of India, the junior scale in Class I, before the revision, was Rs 400—950 while the senior scale of class I was Rs 700—1250.

The House will recall that these were exactly the same grades as those of Lecturers and Readers. According to the U.G.C. the lecturers in the university had the grade of Rs 400—950 and the Readers had the scale of Rs. 700—1250. Now, the replacement scales, according to the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission and accepted by Government are:

Junior scale—Rs. 700—1300.
Senior scale—Rs. 1100—1600.

Therefore, if we had gone for the replacement of scales and had provided a running grade, that running grade would have been Rs. 700—1600. We have already said that all lecturers of the universities and all colleges will receive the salary scale of Rs. 700—1600. But, further additional incentives have been provided for. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Yadav, you have committed two irregularities. Firstly, you are showing your back towards the Chair; Secondly, you are talking to the persons in the official gallery. We have to maintain a certain decorum in the House.

Now, the Hon. Minister may continue.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In Class I services, there is a selection grade provided—a junior executive and a senior executive. Head of the Department grade is also provided. Now, by accepting the Sen Committee's recommendations, the Government have ensured that a university teacher or a college teacher can reach all those levels to which a class I Central Government Officer can reach. Readerships are not confined to the university in the sense that if a readership falls vacant, the appointment is made on the basis of an open advertisement and anyone, be he in a college or a university, is free to make an application for it. Therefore, these additional avenues on recognition of merit and of promotion are open to the entire academic community of teachers whether they are in colleges or in universities.

Some anxiety has been expressed in regard to the assessment in the grade Rs. 700—1600. It has been provided only for college teachers and not for university teachers. I would like to seek your indulgence in making a submission which, I hope, will reach my colleagues, the teachers, outside. There is no intention on the part of Government to show disrespect to the university lecturers as has been alleged by some persons. What has happened is that a very large number of methods are used in our country for selecting teachers and for the initial recruitment of lecturers in colleges. This, in most cases, is done by the private managements. Therefore, so far as the initial stage is concerned, we have said that there is no question of any further screening of that. But in view of the vast diversity of initial recruitment, procedure, if standards have to be maintained, some checks have to be maintained. The recommendation of the Sen Committee is that a Lecturer in a college should be assessed by a duly constituted com-

[Prof S Nurul Hasan] mittee of the University and if found fit, should automatically proceed further in the grade. If for any reason he is not found fit for an enhanced slab once, he can offer himself after a lapse of three years. The guidelines to be followed in this regard will be laid down by the UGC and intimated to all State Governments and Universities. If the Assessment Committee is to be constituted by the University, as I have just submitted, then there is very little chance of the managements of private colleges having their own say in the matter.

Shri Madhu Limaye raised the question of security of service of teachers. He made a very specific reference to that Government share the view that teachers should have adequate security of service. For this purpose, it will be necessary for State Governments to introduce appropriate legislation to amend the Acts of State Universities. So far as the Central Universities are concerned we are trying to see that wherever it necessary legislative changes may be introduced so as to ensure full security of service.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालिअर) -
बनारस एक क्यों डिले हो रहा है ?

प्रो० नू र हसन लायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कब ?

प्रो० एस० नू र हसन हम जल्दी करते हैं। आप खफा हा जाते हैं जब सोच-समझ कर बनाते हैं तब भी आप नाखुश होते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जिन मामलों के लिये जल्दी करते हैं, उनमें आप देर करते हैं, इस लिये हम खफा होते हैं ।

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I have written to the State Education Ministers drawing their attention to the need for undertaking necessary legislative measures to provide security of service.

I am sorry my hon. friend, Shri C. H. Mahomed Kaya, is not here. He raised the question of Aligarh Muslim University, and wanted that it be declared as a minority institution. The position of Government has been clarified by me on a number of occasions but I would like to repeat it. On several occasions in the past, we have said that we have no intention of changing the existing character of the University. The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972, fully preserves the historical character of the University. We have already stated that it is neither in the interest of the University nor in that of Muslims nor of the nation in general that the University be declared as a minority institution in terms of art 30(1) of the Constitution.

My hon friend, Shri P V G Raju, had said that the Shukla Committee had given no direction about technical education. I think there is some confusion between vocational and technical courses. We are conscious that the word 'vocational' has a wider import, that it includes non-technical vocational subjects also, but it certainly does not exclude technical courses. Therefore, wherever possible we will be supplementing the existing courses of IITs and Polytechnics. But as was mentioned by my hon friend, Shri Halder, today unfortunately we are not quite certain that the absorptive capacity of the economy has reached a stage when we should increase the intake of polytechnics. Therefore, in the Fifth Plan, we do not have any proposal to increase the intake capacity of the polytechnics. What we hope we will be able to do is to adopt a two-fold strategy, first of all, a diversification of the courses in polytechnics to suit the needs and requirements of the industry and the economy and secondly we will try our best to utilise the unutilised admission capacity of which there is a great deal today.

Although it has not been raised in so many words, but I would be failing in my duty if I did not state that the Government is deeply conscious of its responsibility in promoting research including scientific research in the universities, in institutions of higher learning and in other bodies which it has set up or it proposes to set up to foster and to promote research.

The draft fifth five year Plan is already before the hon Members and they would see that this time the Government have gone in for a massive science and technology research programme. Some of this money allocated for science and technology would obviously be utilised in universities, in institutions of technology and in other institutions of higher learning. But in addition to the scientific and technological subjects, we are hoping to give more funds to the Indian Council of Social Science Research so that the work in social sciences may be taken up more intensively. A social science research centre, as hon. Members might know, has been set up in Calcutta. In collaboration with the Government of Karnataka, we have decided to give support and have started giving support to the Institute of Social and Economic Change at Bangalore under the direction of an hon. Member of the House and my very esteemed predecessor, Prof V K R V. Rao. Yet another distinguished scholar, the former Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, Dr. K. N. Raj, has taken the initiative for setting up a centre of developmental studies at Trivandrum. In this also the Union Government has been giving its support. The Indian Council of Historical Research has already been established. We are also hoping to establish an Indian Council of Philosophy, because I feel that philosophy is a subject which is not receiving the same support in universities which it should, and because our country with its very rich tradition of philosophy has neverthe-

less to take special measures of promoting it.

Sir, I would like to make a special reference to the problem of nutrition, because two of the departments of which I hold charge are deeply concerned with the problem of nutrition—education as well as social welfare. As prices are going up and the supply position becomes unsatisfactory, the importance of nutrition tends to increase. I am deeply concerned over the position. We have to take all possible steps to provide or improve the nutrition of children as well as youth. However funds being limited, priorities have to be worked out with care. Those groups must be given the highest priority, which deserve most assistance from public funds. I am referring particularly to the weaker sections of the community, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and others who belong to the poorer strata of society. In this connection I should like to repeat what my friend and colleague Mr. Netam has already stated in the House, that is the integrated child development scheme which is a very important scheme, which the Government propose to initiate during the current Fifth Plan period. It has grown out of the special nutrition scheme of the child and family welfare schemes. It is an extremely important scheme for the children in the age-group of 0 to 6. This scheme is a package programme of health service, special nutrition and pre-school education. During the Fifth Plan period we hope to cover about a thousand projects of which we propose to start a hundred during the current year. All these will be in rural and semi-urban and tribal areas and some will be in urban slums. We are working out a special criterion.

I am also glad to report to the House that the Government is working as a whole on this. I have been assured by my colleagues in the State Government that there also there will be the

fullest co-ordination between the different departments like health, family planning, community development education and social welfare. All these departments will be working together so that the overhead costs could be kept as low as possible.

In the same way we have to give priority to the school feeding programme for children in the age group 6 to 14 to enable children of the weaker sections of the community to come to the schools. This is a high-priority area and we are doing our best. About 12 million children receive the benefit. We propose to expand the programme further in the Fifth Plan and a sum of Rs 112 crores had been provided for this purpose. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): I want to ask one clarification. If you take a class in a school one child will get meals in the school and the other child will not. Will that not create different impressions in the minds of students? Are you going to provide meals to all the students?

PROF S NURUL HASAN At the moment the number of children is 12 million. This number will increase; even then it will not cover all the children. We shall have to select areas where children belonging to weaker sections of society are in an overwhelming majority. I agree with the hon Member that if in a class some children get meals while others do not, it creates psychological imbalances. That is not what we have in mind. In any given school, all the children will get it. But, in selecting the centres, criteria like backwardness, drought-prone areas, etc will be taken into account. I wish we could provide it to every one.

Sir, so far as University students are concerned, I can say, speaking on behalf of the Government, that Gov-

ernment is deeply concerned over the difficulties, which young people, especially college and University students are facing in regard to their messing charges. I wish I had with me the resources to ease the problem so far at least hostel students are concerned. But, in any case, because it is Government's policy—we have said this on many occasions in the past and I will again take the liberty of referring to it later in my speech—that access to higher education should be increased in respect of the weaker section of the community and other backward areas in the country, it stands to reason that we should, as a matter of policy, take all such steps so that those who belong to the past and I will again take the country-side, who are away from metropolitan areas and who have to come to metropolitan areas for study are able to carry on their studies and are not forced to discontinue their studies because of the high cost of messing and hostel charges. I will not be able to say, how much I will be able to provide. This will depend on the resources available. We are working at it and making calculations. But I cannot, immediately, make an announcement.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Why don't you persuade your senior colleagues for more funds and resources, especially in view of what has happened in various parts of India, in regard to students' problems?

PROF S NURUL HASAN Sir, the point is, we want this hon House to look at it in proper perspective.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Why don't you persuade your junior colleagues in the Cabinet?

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I have to start with children in the age group I to 6. Then, I have taken 6 to 14 and then I have taken the College and University youth. It has been a tradition of our society for generations that children get priority in these matters.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Minister just now said that the policy of the Government is to allow more and more students, particularly from the backward classes to enter into colleges. So, I would like to ask, whether he would also agree that Government should spend more. If you allow more students, you have to spend more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he spend? He asked for Rs. 3000 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan and he got only Rs 1700 crores. It is easier to talk.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My friend, Shri Chandrappan, raised the question about the Government school in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. The matter is still under investigation by the Police. Therefore, I will not go into that aspect of it. But, in regard to the procedure of the Central Board of Secondary Education, I would like to assure this House that this Board never had the principle of keeping answer books for more than three months after the declaration of results. I made enquiries and I have found that since 1965, the answer books have not been kept for a period of more than three months after the declaration of results. Sir, last year, there was absolutely no deviation from this principle.

Sir, in regard to the demand that has been made in the House, with which we are in full agreement, that there must be some uniformity in the pattern of education in this country, I would like to report that 10:2:3 pattern has already been introduced in the State of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Several other States, such as Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have decided to introduce the new pattern and initiate action towards that end. The proposal is now being considered by other State Governments. I, myself, am in touch with the Ministers.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: What about a U.P.?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: U.P. has already a 10 plus 2 pattern. The point to persuade U.P. is to introduce the third year for three year degree course. When every other university has introduced three year degree course and receives assistance from the UGC, U.P. and Bombay universities did not go in for the three year degree course and did not take any assistance. Now this matter is before the university of U.P. and the Government of U.P.

The importance of uniform pattern is not only that it will enable the students from one part of the country to go to another, it is also because we would like the plus 2 higher secondary stage to be treated as a terminal stage. The recommendation of the Government of India is that in any case the plus 2 stage should be treated as a higher secondary stage. I do not mind what nomenclature is given to it provided it is understood that it is a higher secondary school stage and not a university or college stage. The importance of this lies in the fact that it will enable us to go in for vocationalisation on a massive scale. We have taken several steps. We have created a strong unit at the Centre to advise the State Governments on the development of this programme and give suggestions year to year. We are conducting district surveys so that it becomes possible for the educational system to develop programmes of vocationalisation which are properly tailored to the current needs and employment opportunities at the district level itself. It is also proposed to select about a thousand secondary schools in the country and help them to restructure their vocational course. For this, the existing facilities available in factories, industrial establishments, small-scale industries as well as educational institutions will be fully utilised. Around this programme, we also hope that it would be possible for us to establish

at least a few special schools where technical and vocational training will be given right from the school stage apart from work experience leading to further specialisation. If possible, we would like to establish it in collaboration with industry. Our scheme of special sports schools is also similar to this. We hope we would be able to find the funds to establish one or two music schools, one for Hindustani and another for Carnatic, as a prototype of the special type of schools.

My friend referred to a commission for secondary education. I entirely share his concern for doing something to raise the standard of secondary education. But the difficulty is constitutional, which I hope he will very kindly appreciate. The responsibility of the Centre is in respect of higher education where Parliament has the right to take note of coordination, and determination of standards of higher education. In respect of secondary education, Parliament has no such authority. When the Finance Commission goes into the question of division of resources between the Centre and the States, it assumes that school education is the responsibility of the States. In fact, it has already made an allocation in regard to the revision of pay scales of Government servants including Primary school teachers.

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I will not take much time of the House to go into the details of this matter. If the hon friends would have a look at the Finance Commission Report, they will find it is there. If it is not possible for me to get additional funds, the setting up of the Commission would not have much meaning. This is also a point which I would like my hon friend, Shri Samar Guha, to realise. He became rather emotional when he said that we have modified the scales of the university and college teachers but not of the primary and secondary teachers. So far as the Kothari Commission is concerned, we have accepted its recommendations. So also of

the Third Pay Commission. But we cannot provide funds out of the Central grants to improve the pay scales of the primary and secondary teachers. So far as recommendations are concerned, we have already made our recommendation that the pay scales of the primary and secondary school teachers deserve to be improved.

Shri A N Vidyalkar is not here. So, I would not take up the points raised by him.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (मर्तव्य रूप)

संस्कृत-एन के बुलाकर क मत दीजिएगा तब ।

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I will be very glad to do that. Those points which I am unable to deal with here, I can discuss them with my hon friends, either in the Ministry or in the Central Hall, or through letters. I would be very glad to do that.

Shri P M Mehta is not here. So also Shri Mayavan. So, I will not deal with their points.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: I referred to the allocation of funds to the Calcutta University and the Visva-bharathi University.

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I regard to State Universities, I think it is necessary that I repeat what I said on earlier occasions. The University Grants Commission, out of the Plan allocations, has the responsibility of providing funds on a hundred per cent basis to the Central Universities as well as for administrative staff, campus development etc. In the case of State Universities, for the non-teaching staff, for campus development and for matching grant it is the responsibility of the State Government. The development grant is the responsibility of the University Grants Commission. Taking this into account, out of the total expenditure of about Rs 110 crores for the Commission for the Fourth Plan, it spends under Rs 22 crores for the Central Universities, which includes the campus of medical and engineering colleges as

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]
well as the foundation and establishment of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

In so far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, I understand that the University Grants Commission is looking very carefully into the needs and requirements of at least the universities of the metropolitan cities, which include Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, because these very large metropolitan cities have their own special problems, and within the constraints of resources the University Grants Commission is going to take a special look at the needs of these universities.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: But not of the universities of backward areas, like the Mithila University.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have been deliberately avoiding to make a comment on it. At least, I expected support from the hon. Members of this House. They are very much parties to the passing of the U.G.C. Act. Without their approval, it would not have been passed. In that, there is a provision that if a university is established without fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the U.G.C., the concurrence of the U.G.C. and of the Central Government then grants from any Central source cannot be given to that particular university. Therefore, it is a matter which is very much within the purview of the U.G.C. A note has been submitted to the Government of Bihar asking them to prepare the information and to give the *pro forma*. I hope, they will do it soon and then this matter will be taken up. I appeal to my hon. friends not to take an emotional view in this matter.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: It is a backward area, a poor area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, he is emotional about it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point still remains that if each State

Government is going to take its own decision without consultation, then, under the U.G.C. Act, how can any Central help be given; I think, this point should be brought to the attention of the State Governments so that they take this point into consideration.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, raised the question about the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla. I have answered one part of the point that he raised. I am glad that my hon. friend, being a meticulous scholar himself, said that he did not have the full facts before him. May I, through you, Sir, invite him to visit the Institute, look at the things himself and then decide whether he agrees with the allegation? My colleague, Shri Yadav, says, let him be our guest when he goes to Simla. I heartily support the invitation of Shri Yadav. I think, those who have given the information to Shri Mavalankar have done injustice to the work which is being done there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There was some article in the papers too. Naturally, the Members take notice of them.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is why I am replying to it. Otherwise, I would not have referred to it. I would have dealt with in a private manner. Because this matter has been publicly raised, I consider it my duty to do it. I say this is not the impression that I have got about the work of the Institute.

A reference was also made about the Indian Institute of Technology, Khargpur, and about some appointments. Shri Samar Guha referred to it; Shrimati Roza Deshpande also referred to it. Then, Shri Samar Guha further said that the Chairman of the Board of Governors offered liquor and hard drinks to the students. I got in touch with the Chairman of the Board of Governors. I would take the liberty of reading out what he has said. In fairness to

him, it should come on the records of the House, I quote.

"In so far as the question of entertaining students is concerned, this is absolutely incorrect and there is no grain of truth in it whatsoever. The students do certainly come and see me. But never have they been offered any drinks other than soft cold drinks."

In regard to various appointments Members that no such gross impropriety has been indulged in.

In regard to various appointments that have been made, the appointments made are of Mr. Sur as the Acting Registrar—he was already the Deputy Registrar—and of Dr. Shraina who was originally working in his firm, as personnel Adviser, and thus he did in consultation with the Ministry. Since he took over charge there, a number of cases which were pending as between the workers' unions of different categories and the management have been settled, and agreements have been signed by the Unions and the management. Therefore, his experience in dealing with the non-teaching staff has been found to be useful mutually advantageous to the institute itself and to the workers.

There have been a few other points that have been raised. About education of the handicapped in 1947 there were just four schools for the retarded. Now there are 85 schools in the country with about 3,000 children in these schools. About Rs 5 lakhs were paid for schools for mentally retarded children in 1973-74. This is expected to be raised by 50.5 per cent. The Fourth Plan provision for education and rehabilitation of the handicapped was Rs 2,50,00,000. The Fifth Plan provision is Rs 11 crores. The House will see that this is a considerable increase. Apart from schools for mentally retarded, schools for orthopaedically handicapped, for the blind, for the deaf and dumb....

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL. What about physical education? What about Hockey?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My colleague, Mr. Arvind Netam, has already referred to it.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL. After that, several speakers spoke about Hockey.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Hon. Member, Shri Ram Hedsoo, referred to a point which has disturbed me. Unfortunately he is not here. I would request him to let me have specific facts about liquor shops being opened in the neighbourhood of schools. A decision was taken by the Central Prohibition Committee in which all State Governments are represented, and among the most important decisions one was that there should be no liquor shops in the vicinity of educational institutions, places of worship, Harijan basties, highways, labour colonies, mills factories, bus stands, railways stations, etc ..

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih) What about illegal sale of liquor through pan shops?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is different. What can we do?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN. Policy is something for which I am answerable.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then what can you do about this?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: That is beyond my capacity

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only advise.

PROF S NURUL HASAN: A point has been raised that the Committee on the status of women has not even started its work. It has almost completed its work; its main studies have been completed; it will take a few months to submit its report.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

Regarding National Policy Resolution on children my colleague has already referred to it. This is likely to be issued very soon, and as a result of that we hope to set up a National Children's Board.

I am grateful to several hon. friends for having raised the question of Archaeological Survey of India. The interest taken in this House by the hon. members and also in the other House has been of great help to us. I have made some observations the other day when a private Member's Bill was being discussed, but this is the proper occasion when I should give some basic facts to the House. I would specially like to mention here the personal interest which the Prime Minister has been taking in the work of the Archaeological Survey in preserving and conserving our heritage

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): She is making some of the Ministers as living monuments.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In 1971-72 the expenditure on special repairs to monuments was Rs. 25 lakhs, in 1972-73 it went up to Rs. 30 lakhs, in 1973-74 it went up further to Rs. 85 lakhs and during the financial year which has just started, it is going upto, assuming you are good enough to prove the Demands that are before you, Rs. 137 lakhs. The House will see that there is an appreciable increase. The number of monuments which are under special repairs is 560. I will not go into the details of the various monuments which are there.

The House will be glad to know that the work done by the Archaeological Survey of India in Afghanistan has been commended not only by our Afghan friends but by the international community of scholars, particularly, the work which has been done at Bamian. Now this work is being extended as a result of the understanding between the Governments of India and of Afghanistan.

Shri Biswanarayan Shastri is here. He raised a very important point that if there are too many modern constructions around a building, then it affects the building adversely and it creates other complications. We agree with this. We have, therefore, sought the co-operation of the State Governments in the matter. The State Governments have been requested to set up committees to screen all building projects around ancient monuments. These committees will be composed of representatives of the Archaeological Survey of India, the architects of the Government, the Commissioner of the Division concerned and the Department of Tourism so that decisions are taken with due consideration to the aesthetic performance of the monuments.

I am grateful for the word of appreciation which my friend, Shri Patnaik, has expressed about the Jagannath temple in Puri. This is an extremely important monument and we will do our best to see that the work on repairs and conservation done is of the highest order. In fact, only a few hours back I was discussing the details with the Director-General of Archaeological Survey and I am personally satisfied with all the measures that he proposes to take for the conservation of this particular monument.

I would like to offer an explanation to this House. This is in regard to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act which was passed by this House about two years ago and which has not yet been notified. This Act involves the appointment of a very large number of officers in the State Government, their training and the formulation of rules in consultation with the State Governments. Now, fortunately, the Union Government has sanctioned the necessary funds. Some of the State Governments have already made the appointments and others are in the process of making the appointments.

Training has to be given to the officers so that a proper check can be

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retained by them and the officers of the Archaeological Survey are being posted or have been posted at Delhi airport and at the airports of and sea ports of Calcutta and Bombay. The documentation of the sculptures have already started and loose sculptures are being collected from the monuments and are being transferred to safe places in archaeological galleries

All these steps are being taken and I hope that very soon a formal notification will also be issued. Therefore, I hope, hon Members will not have any cause for concern on this account.

I would now like to refer to a problem which is exercising the minds of all of us. And that is the problem of student unrest. As everybody knows, the causes of student unrest are many-fold and are common. Some of these causes arise out of some situation within the campus. It will be our effort to see that the hardships that are caused to the students in universities and colleges are reduced as far as we can help it.

I have just referred to providing more assistance to boys and girls coming from poorer families so that they can pay the mess bills and others. Other actions are also being taken. Some State Governments have already taken action and we are approaching the other State Governments so that food supply is improved, so that ration is available, in adequate quantities, bulk purchase can be undertaken, and so on. We have also, as I have stated last evening, taken steps to see that books and stationery become available to the students. These steps are being taken on a high priority basis by the Government. But in addition to these there are other factors about which hon Members are aware, social factors, which are beyond the means of the Ministry of Education.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: It is a question of employment. It is a question whether you are going to

make Education employment-oriented because today there is no certainty, the student is not aware of what the future is going to be.

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: I am very glad that you raised this question. If I make Education employment-oriented, does it create employment? Let us be very clear. I am all in favour of making education more relevant. But I would not like to give an impression that if education becomes employment oriented, then employment would arise. Because, Sir, let us take the case which I just now mentioned, diploma in engineering. *(Interruptions)*

14-24 hrs

(At this stage a person shouted some slogans from the Visitors' Gallery).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You please carry on.

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: People who are studying for diploma in engineering are undertaking a job-oriented course. But unfortunately the position is this that our economy is not developing in a manner whereby it would absorb all these people. We already have on the live-registers of Employment Exchanges over 50,000 Diploma-holders in Engineering. Therefore, while I entirely agree that Education should be more relevant to the problems of society, that it should inculcate among the young people, a commitment to society, and a capacity to work for the welfare of the society—with all these facts I am in full agreement.

We should not be under the impression that employment can be provided by the educational system itself—whether it is employment or self-employment, both can only be generated if there is an overall development in the economy of the country. However, I would repeat that we, on our part, are conscious of our responsibility and, with the cooperation of all concerned, we shall do our best in this

matter. But, Sir, there is one point which I would like to submit for your consideration.

I am glad that the students to-day are feeling exercised not only about the problems of their own campus but of the wider issues such as economic difficulties facing the country, prices and the need to maintain high standards in public life. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: To-day, they cannot maintain their standards. What are the means?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My hon. friend gets innumerable chances of making his points in this House; if he would bear with me for a minute, let him not interrupt me because I do not speak very frequently in this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question is: who will maintain the standards?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: What I said was that when the students feel exercised about the need for high standards in public conduct and morality being made in this country, then, it is a something about which, I would say, that they are doing something which is improper.

I feel that it is a measure of their commitment to society that they are feeling concerned about the issues with which the society is being faced at the particular moment. But, I would make one submission in these things. If they are genuinely concerned for the welfare and progress of society which lead them to take measures which become counter-productive leading to weakening of the forces of socialism, democracy or secularism which have strengthened the reactionary elements or vested interests, then, it is a matter of deep concern.

I hope that the students will themselves ensure that they are not exploited by reactionary vested interests. I also appeal to all sections of the House to see that the students are not being instigated to take part in

such activities of intimidation and violence in which the whole atmosphere of civilised academic behaviour becomes impossible. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Minister is injecting politics into the discussion. Let him speak in terms of educational matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Ask your friends to confine themselves to Education Ministry. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: It is they who are resorting to violence.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What are they talking about? I take strong exception for using the word 'violence'. Why are you shouting like this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order. This is not the way. Mr Mavalankar, kindly sit down for a minute. Let me make one thing clear. I want to know whether we all here are genuinely concerned with the indiscipline in this country, particularly, among our younger people. I think we are all concerned—Mr. Mavalankar and Mr. Mandal as well. May I ask this question? Is this the example we are going to set to them with what you are doing just now?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was submitting that in view of the genuine concern and commitment which the student community was beginning to face in a greater measure for social uplift and advance, it would be the effort of my Ministry to provide to the students adequate opportunities for social work. For this purpose, my colleague Shri Yadav has already referred to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras which will involve the student and non-student youth in various activities. We are trying to organise and revamp the national students' service and also include wherever possible social service as a part of the academic work.

Reference has already been made to the committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on student

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unrest. I hope it will be able to give us important indications. I would not like to go into the details of many of the other point that have been raised. I have already taken a lot of time of the House, but I would like to make just two more points before I conclude.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: What about Viswabharati?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: A committee has been appointed on Viswabharati. I have already announced it in the House. That committee is going into it.

Anxiety has been expressed that everyone talks about changes in the educational system and it has been asked why does not someone do something about it? We are doing many things in collaboration with the State Governments to bring about changes in the educational system. But I would like to make one submission. The educational system cannot be changed as a result of a fiat from the Ministry of Education. Every proposal for change has to gain wide acceptance of the teachers, of the students and of the wider community, of the potential employers, of governments and everybody, and, therefor until we reach a stage where general concurrence and consensus is available, actually the changes do not in fact take place. We are doing our best to get such consensus. My colleague Shri Yadav referred to the fact that we were involving the teachers' organisations. We are getting the leaders of the teachers' association to Delhi, to the NCERT, so that we discuss the various problems with them.

A suggestion was made about the need to hold discussions with the student leaders. I propose to do precisely that. I propose to invite student leaders and discuss with them not only the student unrest question but the wider question of changes in educational policies.

In conclusion I would refer to a

point which my hon. friend Shri Sudhakar Pandey had raised. He had said that the Public Accounts Committee had recommended that Government must set up a committee to look into the functioning of the University Grants Commission. The commission itself has supported such a view. I am happy to announce that this recommendation has been accepted, and a committee to review the functioning of the UGC with particular reference to coordination and determination of standards of higher education and to make recommendations as to measures conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities is being set up. I am sure the House will welcome this decision.

SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI (Dehra-Dun): Let him say a word about IIT, Delhi

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Let him say a word about hockey and physical education.

श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव उपाध्यक्ष
मंत्रालय मैंने कल निवेदन किया था कि
मीनामडी में नेहरू युवा केन्द्र खोना जाय,
जो पॉलिटिक्स सरकारें देश में है, उनके बच्चों
का बिना डिप्लोमा देखे आई० आई० टी०,
मेडिकल कालिजों और दूसरों कालिजों में
भरती किया जाय। इन बातों का मंत्री
महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है मैं चाहता
हूँ कि इन बातों पर श्री मंत्री जी कुछ प्रकाश
डालें।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Both these are suggestions I cannot react to them off hand without considering them

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष मंत्री महोदय, नेशनल फिटनेस कोर के
बारे में मध्य प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया है,
उसको देखते हुये क्या आप उन की सर्विज
के बारे में कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन
पर हजारों शिक्षकों का भविष्य निर्भर है ?
इनका मामला लम्बे समय से विचारार्थीन है।

श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन मध्य प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने जो निर्णय दिया है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि जा प्रादेश जॉरी किये गये थे, वे राष्ट्रपति की तरफ से नहीं किये गये थे, लोकन उन्हें किनी और चीज की गलत नहीं कहा है। इसलिए यह कहना कि वह इन्वॉल्ट है, यह हाई कोर्ट का निर्णय नहीं है।

श्री० सखमीनारायण वाडे आप उस पर फिर से विचार कर सकते हैं।

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members are never satisfied. Even if we discuss a particular subject for 24 hours, there is something left for them.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुमर) जो डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज है उनके खिलाफ फाइनेंगल इरेगुलैरिटीज, टीचर्स वि कटमाइवेगन और दूसरी शिकायतें आती हैं। क्या निम्न डीम्ड अपने आप का नज़म समझती है कि उन के खिलाफ जाच कार के गवर्नर ने सके, यदि नहीं है तो क्या उस में सुधार कर के अपने आप का सक्षम बनाये ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. member would read the record of what I said when he was not present, I am sure he will be satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some cut motions moved by Prof. S. L. Saksena and Shri S. N. Singh. I shall put these to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, The question is... (Interruptions). Order please.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): I was drawing his attention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not when I am on my legs and putting something to the House. You have the Central Hall, the Lobbies, you have the great city of Delhi, the great country of India and the wide world before you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And now the Moon also.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Sorry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 24, 25 and 26 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos 96 and 97 relating to the Department of culture."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND No. 24—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,66,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND No. 25—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,47,59,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 54,93,000

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 26—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,33,97,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 96—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,82,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND No. 97—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,30,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

14 39 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 78-80 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which six hours have been allotted

DEMAND No. 78—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,85,13,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 133,90,89,000 on Capital Account 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, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND No. 79—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,63,000 on Revenue Account 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 day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 80—MINES AND MINERALS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,73,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 218,98,68,000 on Capital Account 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, 1975 in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

Sarvashri Shibban Lal Saksena, S. N Singh and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants. If they are present and desire to move their cut motions, they may please do so.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for local recruitment in Chandmari project of Hindustan Copper Project in District Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan. (3)]