

because I have been given only Rs. 50 lakhs. But there are a large number of parks. The expert committee has gone into the matter. I have written to all the State Governments and I am hopeful that, although the time is already fairly late, we will be able to save some of the very beautiful creatures that we have in our country which also are in a way a part our heritage.

Our public sector hotels, as my colleague has said, are beginning to do very much better than before. I would like to emphasize this fact because some quarters tried to make out that it was not possible for the Government or the public sector to build a decent hotel and run it profitably. The Ashoka Hotel, for example, in the year ending March, 1971, will make a profit of about Rs. 30 lakhs and the Janpath Hotel of about Rs. 12 lakhs. Even the Lodhi, which was not really built as a hotel, and Ranjit which were built as hostels, are also going to break even. Our new Hotel Ashoka in Bangalore has come up.

We are also putting up public sector hotels in Gulmarg and Kovalam. I would need another half an hour to dilate upon the beauties of Kovalam and Gulmarg, one nestling in the Himalayas in the north and the other right at the foot of Mother India in the south. These are my two real babies if you like, which I have developed with great care. I think that perhaps if on some other occasion some question is asked, we might be able to organise a situation in which I can talk about the beauties of Kovalam and Gulmarg. At this moment I am rather reluctant that I should have to listen to you ringing the bell and, therefore, before that necessity arises, I would merely once again say how grateful I am to the Members of this House for the very keen interest that they have shown in tourism.

I can see Shri Kachwai looking at me with regard to Ujjain. उज्जैन में स्तूप महाकाल बसते हैं। वहाँ किसी पर्यटन की बुलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक न एक दिन हम सब वहाँ पहुंच जायेंगे।

There were other points which had been raised and which I would like to reply but I cannot. I, therefore, merely say that we are trying in our own way, in a small way, to try and contribute towards the building up of a better life for our people and

towards developing our economic wealth. Therefore, while thanking the House, I would commend my very modest Budget proposals for your acceptance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 81 to 84, 138 and 139 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation."

The motion was adopted

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RE: PL-480 FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Telli-cherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a Starred Question a few days ago on the PL-480 funds made available for the purposes of education. On that day, the Minister told that Rs. 24.56 crores were being spent in India from PL-480 funds. When a question was asked which are the private institutions which are associated with the spending of this money, he wanted notice for that. So, taking this opportunity, we have to discuss certain very important facts relating to the PL-480 funds available for the educational purposes.

Since the inception of this scheme, as grants, in India, they have spent nearly Rs. 149 crores and, as loans, they have spent another amount of Rs. 137.4 crores and, under other heads for various educational schemes, they have spent nearly Rs. 75 crores. In terms of money, we will see that this is quite a huge amount. But the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

question is as to whether we will agree in principle to accept the money offered by a country with very definite ulterior motives. For example, they are spending money in educational fields. One of their main spending is for publishing books. According to the latest reports available, they say, over 1000 title books relating to Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Aeronautics, Economics, etc. have been published in our country. These are being widely sold amongst the students. You know, when the text-books are printed, they are printed in millions and these are sold amongst the growing intellectuals of our country. These books are kept in almost all the university libraries all over India.

Who decides regarding publication of these books? There is a Committee of 14 Members of which the Chairman is the Secretary of the Education Department. In my opinion, he is presiding over the spreading of poison in the minds of our students. Because there is a Secretary who is looking after the publications, appointed by the United States Information Service and, amongst the member of the Committee, 7 are American experts on education. The only excuse the Government gives is that often the Government is consulted before hand regarding the publication of the books. But, as we all know, such a Chairman who is the Education Secretary can act only as a rubber-stamp in case of these publications. So, he will agree to the publications, whatever it is, brought and put through by the able Secretary appointed by the United States Information Service.

So, they are publishing book which are very much biased. There is a lot of criticism which appeared in the Indian Press about these books. In Science, in technology and particularly, the books dealing with Social Sciences, Economics and History and all that, these books are so much biased and trying to project and are trying to glorify the American way life and the American way of thinking. Why should we, in our Universities, only because it has come free of cost—I am coming again to the point as to how far it is free, but it is said to be very cheap—why should we agree to the minds of our younger generation to be poisoned?

Now, secondly, when we come to the question of the cheaper editions of the

books, though they say that they are cheap text-books, they are not so cheap as it is said to be. At the face value, the books are cheaper but 80% of the money of the cost of production is being subsidised by the PL 480 funds and this is a well-known fact to anybody who is associated with selling of these publications. Any bookseller in our country will be gladly giving 25% commission to any buyer and here, of the so-called publishers, there are many big publishers and eight of these big publishers are the monopoly publishers. They will inflate the cost of production and will fix a higher rate for their production and they will get a huge amount as subsidy. Actually, they are gaining profit out of it. Then 10% of the price shown in the American book and not the 10% of the price as it appears on the cheaper editions, but the higher price shown in the American original edition, you ought to send to the writers and publishers in the United States as their royalty and you should know that in this way we are allowing the Americans to convert the rupee into foreign exchange and that way this country is losing every year 25 to 30 million rupees from the PL 480 funds to be converted and to be given to the American publishers and writers as royalty. So, they are not any way cheaper for the country. We are losing and we are losing heavily not only in foreign exchange and we are helping the Americans to infiltrate into our Universities and poison the minds of the young people.

Then, how are these books selected? Again, this is very interesting. Books are selected in consultation with certain professors and you should know how professors are now being oriented by the PL 480 funds being spent to organize camps, educational exchange programmes and in this way during the last 7-8 years we have allowed nearly 35,000 of the Indian University teachers to be trained by the Americans. And these gentlemen who are trained by the Americans spending their money and taking them on tours and giving them all comforts, will definitely say that these books are wonderful and are fit to be prescribed for the Universities and like that. That is one aspect of it.

This is how they are conducting themselves and creating educational institutes and institutions in the country for espionage activities. In this House itself sometime

back, I think, in 1968, there was a discussion about an institution which is in Uttar Pradesh, which is called, the People's College, Haldwani, Nainital. Who was the founder? A well-known congress leader, Mr. N. D. Tiwary. The Education Minister will remember him as the man who was to be the President of UPCC and now a Minister in UP. In this House it was revealed that it was that institution that the CIA had been patronising. In the US House of Representatives, on April 9, 1964 Mr. Spark was advocating for PL 480 grants to the College at Haldwani, saying, "Let PL 480 help build democracy, a people's college in Haldwani, India, as a true example of our friendship". Yes, friendship is built and a spy ring has been created. This is the history of only one institution. Since I do not have much time I do not go into the other details.

There is one thing. In many of the educational institutions, where the collaboration agreement is there, well-know US universities are promoting education. These schemes are carried out in collaboration with well-known universities like Harvard and Wisconsin and all that. It is a well-known fact that even in Harvard university CIA spies are being trained. This was revealed in 1968 when the big 'CIA scandal' was discussed in this House and these institutions are coming in touch with Indian universities spending PL 480 money and we are sending our intellectuals to those universities; we are sending our students to those universities. Where they are influenced not only by the American way of life but also by CIA with money and by other means. This is a thing which we have to consider seriously whether this is desirable to accept money, just because money is given. This money of PL 480 given by the USA is used as money to get the younger generation into their fold to do espionage activities and to train the whole world of youth in the lines of the American way of life and civilization.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The other countries corrupt some people, but the Americans corrupt the whole nation. That is their characteristics. We remember in this House when the US Foundation question came up with reference to our Education programmes it was objected to by this House, and objection was not only from this House, but there were leading professors of Delhi and other Universities who did

it. Only because, all of us never wanted that our cultural should be completely eliminated or washed away from the minds of our students, our boys and girls. That is the reason why we objected to it. I would like to know this from him. I want to know whether he is aware that not only in Haldwani, but even in Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, the students, boys and girls are being completely Americanised, forgetting their own culture. I sent details about it to the hon. Minister and I got a letter that he would investigate. I do not know whether he will be able to do it with his present duties. I want to know whether any committee will be appointed to investigate into the serious charges made, to see how this machinery is working in Kanpur and to stop American money being used to corrupt our students.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA (Dausa) : Sir, PL-480 funds for India are posing great danger to the country as a whole. We have large amounts of PL 480 which are being used by the Americans in their own way; Now, they have devised a way of influencing the educated youth of our country. The foundation plan has been forced to be abandoned because of the opposition in the country. But, now, they are trying to do the same thing through educational institutions. So, I would ask the hon. Minister whether he is prepared so put a blanket ban on the American use of PL-480 funds for educational purposes, whether it be in the form of science training for the teachers or in the form of equipment or technical assistance to the lecturers of the universities or in the form of books for science students.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में नारा जो समाजवाद का लग रहा है लेकिन समाजवाद की हत्या करने वालों से रूपया लेकर हम शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं इसके सिलसिले में पहली बात तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने जिस दिन प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अमरीकी सरकार के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसके मुताबिक हम इसका खर्च करते हैं। तो पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपका समझौता

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पी० एल० 480 के रुपये का शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में खर्च करने का ठुआ है उस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं जिससे कि यह पता चले कि सचमुच में वह समझौता हमारे देश के सम्मान के अनुकूल है या प्रतिकूल है ?

दूसरी बात-श्राप ने कहा कि तीन कामों में खर्चा होता है, एक तो आई० आई० टी० कानपुर जिसके बारे में श्रापने सुना कि बहुत बोटाला वृष्टा है जिसकी जाच की माग की गई है और मैं भी उसकी माग करता हूँ दूसरे किताबों का प्रकाशन जिसके बारे में श्रापने बातें सुनी और तीसरे यू० जी० सी० के जरिए—तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन तीनों जरिए से रुपए का क्या सचमुच में देश श्राप्तसम्मान को बढ़ाने की दिशा में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है या कोरे अमरीकी प्रचार के लिए किया जा रहा है ? इस बारे में हम श्रापसे जानना चाहते हैं ।

तीसरी बात—उस दिन बहुत लोगों ने मन्त्री जी को रगडा कि प्राइवेट एजेन्सी कौन है लेकिन श्रापने बताया कि हमें नोटिस चाहिए और श्राज श्रापको पहले से ही नोटिस मिली हुई है इसलिए भेदखानी करके बताइये कि कौन-कौन सी प्राइवेट एजेन्सीज के जरिए भी एल० 480 की राशि का खर्चा होता है ?

श्राखिरी बात यह है केवल आई० आई० टी० कानपुर के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश में इस रुपये का किस प्रकार से व्यय हो रहा है, वह कण्ठे काम में हो रहा है या बुरे काम में हो रहा है उसका पता लगाने के लिए श्राप कोई जाच श्रायोग बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ताकि हमारे देश की जनता जोकि स्वस्थ परम्परा में और जनवाद में विश्वास करती है, समाजवाद में विश्वास करती है उसको सतों से सके कि श्राप देश को धीरे-धीरे अमरीका के हाथ गिरवी नहीं रख रहे हैं इस बात की सफाई के लिए क्या श्राप श्रायोग बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY)

Mr Chairman, I am grateful to the hon members, particularly the hon member from Kerala, for having raised this question, for although this matter has been discussed more than once in the House, in view of the delicate nature of the matter raised, it should, I think, be discussed again and again so that no doubt is left in anybody's mind that there is anything hanky party in this

The main point of the hon member raising this discussion was that this impact of the PL-480 funds is corrupting the educational system and also our youth. Now, I am completely at one with the hon member when he suggested that anything which corrupted our educational system or our youth should be done away with. There cannot be any two opinions about it. But the question is the impact of the PL-480 funds, as serious as the hon members would like this House to believe ?

I can, as Minister of Education, straightway say that not only shall I oppose PL-480 funds, but I shall oppose any fund from any foreign country if the effect of the utilisation of such funds were either to corrupt our youth and our educational system or to influence our policies or way of thinking in any way whatsoever. When I say this, I am not really stating something new, for I find that on 14th May, 1967, the hon Home Minister made it clear to this House by saying,

"It is the policy of our Government to ensure that foreign funds do not adversely affect our parliamentary institutions, political institutions, academic and other voluntary organisations working in important areas of our national life and that they are able to function consistently with the values of a sovereign democratic republic that we have given to ourselves under our Constitution."

This is exactly what we have said about two years ago and what we reiterate today. The question is have we departed from this policy or have we in any way acted contrary to this policy in so far as the PL-480 funds are concerned ?

Now, the question from which the present half-hour discussion has arisen related to the amount of money spent for the last three years from the PL-480 funds and my hon. colleague, the Deputy Minister, had answered it by saying that the total amount that was spent in the last three years was 24.56 crores. Now, there are certain things which, if clarified, will, I have no doubt, remove the apprehension from the mind of the hon. members who were pleased to ask me some very relevant questions.

This PL-480 fund is utilised in this particular manner in so far as education is concerned. The vast bulk of the so-called utilisation of PL-480 fund for education is merely a national attribution for budgetary purposes. It is common knowledge that out of the total PL-480 fund resources available in India, 87 per cent is made available to the Government of India in the form of loans and grants, 5 per cent is reserved as loans to joint Indo-US concerns and the remaining 8 per cent is reserved for expenditure for US Missions and for other uses provided in the PL-480 funds agreement.

Now, taking the first part, that is to say, the 87 per cent, out of the amount of Rs. 24.56 crores mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister, Rs. 21.33 crores was by way of national attribution.

That is to say that was a source of money and it was allocated to whichever fund it was thought necessary for the purpose of budget allocation. It is like the tax; which the hon. member from Kanpur pays.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not pay. We are not paying taxes.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : It is like the taxes that the hon. member from Kanpur should have paid...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No question of evasion.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : ...which is distributed not to any particular plan or any particular institution, but is generally attributed in the budgetary system that we have.

So, out of this Rs. 24.56 crores, Rs. 21.33 crores have been nationally attributed, and that is how this system works. With regard to the balance five per cent, we have nothing to do with it. That is spent on joint Indo-US concerns. We are not concerned with those concerns. The third aspect is the eight per cent with regard to which hon. members perhaps were raising some objections.

In the first place this is an extremely small item. For instance, in the last three years the total amount spent from this eight per cent came to only Rs. 3.26 crores. This works out to less than a crore of rupees a year as compared to Rs. 950 crores per year that we spend on education throughout the country. The amount, therefore, that is my first submission, is too insignificant for any of us to have any fears of any nature.

But I am not content with that. I shall go further. Is even this insignificant amount making our young boys and girls for get their culture, forget their heritage, for get their tradition and adopt some other culture some other tradition and some other way of life? How is this small sum being spent? Firstly, this is spent for the purpose of having cheap editions of American books. A lot of criticism has been made by hon. members. I have with me a list of the American books which have been printed in India and sold at cheap prices. I shall presently satisfy the House that they are cheap. But this is a part of a larger programme. It is not only the U.S.A. that comes in here. We print cheap editions of books that are available in the Soviet Union and in the United Kingdom. We have three agreements with these three big countries and I hope that we shall be able to have such agreements with other countries as well.

What are the books that we publish. They are well-known books on science and technology, on various sciences. For instance, this is a subject I know about. We have printed *International Relations* by Palmer and Perkins, one of the greatest authorities. Are we going to shut our eyes to this book? There are other books like *Statistical Reasoning in Sociology* and *Workshop and Tool Handbook*. These are books which would enable people to learn, to know something, to share ideas with other countries. Shall we shut our eyes, shall we not have one

[Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray]

window either to the west or to the east ? Shall we not read books from Russia, from England, from U.S.A. printed in India ? Of course we shall. We have never stopped interchange of ideas, and I am not so afraid of any alleged cultural invasion. I think our culture is strong enough to stand against any invasion however strong it may be. By printing a few books which are necessary, by reading a few books which are necessary, I am sure no true Indian will lose his patriotic sense or lose sight of the fact that he is an Indian proud of a heritage, proud of a culture and proud of a tradition,

18.00 hrs.

I do not think the hon Member should be afraid of these books. I shall be very happy if any of the hon. Members points out to me one single book from which it would appear that an attempt was being made to make an Indian a non-Indian or to make an Indian forget his way of life. Let them mention any book and I shall stop that book.

There are two other things that are done from this 8% money. One is research. The use of PL-480 funds is restricted to specific research programmes in the physical, biological, agricultural, medical services etc. They are not used in sensitive areas such as social sciences. Here again, every research project is approved by a Committee set up by the Government of India and we make sure that the research is in the national interest.

The third thing is with regard to the exchange of students, scholarly exchanges that take place. That is also with the prior approval, assent and consent of the Government of India. I can assure you that the Government of India is ever alert to see that nothing wrong takes place here

and that our values are not in any way interfered with as a result of such cultural and scholarly exchanges.

In my respectful submission it is clear that the total amount of the PL-480 Funds used for educational purposes is very small compared to the total investment in education. The bulk of these funds again are merely a notional attribution to education.

Hon. Members wanted to know the names of two institutions which had been given this money. They are : Literacy House, Lucknow and Patna Notre-dam Sisters Society.

At the present moment Government's policy is clear. No money, no grant can be given except with the prior approval of the Government of India. It has to be seen that no such grant is discriminatory. In other words the grant has to be non-discriminatory. I want to assure the House that as long as I remain the Education Minister—for another three days—and I am sure my successor also will follow the same policy ; Government will follow the same policy. I have no doubt about it. The policy is to keep India free from any kind of objectionable influence.

In so far as the subject matter under discussion is concerned, I can assure the House that I have carefully gone through the whole matter and there is nothing really objectionable. There is nothing about which the hon. Members need feel worried.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 13, 1971
Asadha 22, 1893 (Saka)