

the take-over of all the mills and put them to auction to save the industry and the labourers? This Government is adopting a policy always to ruin the cane-growers. No farmer is interested to grow cane in almost all the areas in Andhra Pradesh to feed the sugar factories running huge losses. In this way the farmers are being ruined.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:**  
Sir, it is not true that all private factories are like that as described by the hon. Member. There are good and efficient factories also, but as far as the inefficient and old factories are concerned, they are being acquired one by one by the State Government and when they fail to pay the cane arrears, the Central Government takes over. So, in course of time I think those inefficient factories will either be with the State Government or the Central Government if they do not improve.

**श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :** मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर चीनी और खाण्डसारी का अधिग्रहण करते समय क्या खाद्य मंत्रालय ने कोई नार्म्स तय किए हैं कि किस प्रकार की मिल होगी, किस प्रकार का कारखाना होगा, सिक होगा अथवा नहीं या सपोर्टेड ग्राइस प्रोबर्स को मिले, इस दृष्टिकोण को लेकर खर्चा अधिग्रहण किया जाता है? क्या इस प्रकार के कोई नार्म्स बनाए गए हैं? यदि बनाए गए हैं तो क्या वह सारे भारतवर्ष पर एप्लीकेबल हैं?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** जहाँ तक खाण्डसारी कारखानों के अधिग्रहण का प्रश्न है, वह राज्य सरकार स्वयं कर सकती है और उसकी जानकारी हमको नहीं है। जहाँ तक नुकर फैक्टरीज के अधिग्रहण का सवाल है, यह दो प्रकार से होता है। एक जो इन्वैस्टिगेशन डेवलपमेंट एण्ड रेग्युलेशन ऐक्ट, 1951 के तहत राज्य सरकारों की

विशेष पर यदि केंद्रीय सरकार की सहमति होती है तो फैक्टरी टेक ओवर हो जाती है और राज्य सरकार के नियंत्रण में ही वह रहती है। आंध्र प्रदेश की दो फैक्ट्रीज इस प्रकार की गई हैं।

दूसरा तरीका टेक ओवर का यह है कि अभी जो ऐक्ट पास हुआ है उसके अन्तर्गत केंद्रीय सरकार ले लेती है यदि मिल कृषि का काम न करे और यदि किसानों को जो गन्ने का मूल्य भ्रदा करना है वह पिछले साल के देय मूल्य की तुलना में दस प्रतिशत से अधिक हो तो भी सरकार मिल को ले लेती है।

**श्री खन्वन सिंह :** अध्यक्ष कठोदय, मन्त्रा जो पिछले साल से आश्वासन दे रहे हैं कि किसानों को पुग्ना दकामा दिलवाया जायेगा लेकिन 77-78 सोजून वापस भी असा तक नहीं मिला है और यह परेता न मरे नारा मे है। क्या मन्त्रा जो केन प्रोवर्स को पिछले सालों का उनका पैसा रिजर्वने का कृपा करेगे ?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** हमारे प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप पिछले सालों का बकाया काफी चुकता हो चुका है, कहीं थोड़ा बहुत बाकी हो सकता है। कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर और स्टेट सेक्टर में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ भी बाकी नहीं है। हमारा प्रयत्न जारी है, अनेक बार मैं आश्वासन दे चुका हूँ और फिर देता हूँ कि बकाया चुकता कराया जायेगा। मैं यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी कार्यवाही चालू है, जहाँ दस फीसदी से ज्यादा बकाया है, उनको नोटिस दिए जा चुके हैं, अगर संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिलेगा तो फैक्टरीज को अपने प्रबन्ध में सरकार ले लेगी।

#### Reduction of Pressure on Higher Educational Institutions

\*1101. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have worked out as to what extent the pressure on higher educational institutions will be reduced due to the

cision not to make the University Degree a compulsory requirement for all types of jobs; and

(b) whether plans are being made accordingly to adjust the construction of educational institutions etc. to the reduced needs?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Government have not taken any decision to delink the general run of jobs from University degrees, though in the draft national policy on education this has been suggested as a measure to relieve pressure on higher education.

(b) Does not arise.

BADABRATA BARUA: Sir, when the Minister said that this is the draft national policy on education, I thought it was the national policy of education at the draft stage. But I do not know why the Government should not implement the policy which they themselves have announced. Sir, my reason for asking this question was: Why should we force a large number of youngsters to go to the universities, who have no interest in academic life and who would like to have a job? No doubt you give them a job which after the education also may not get. They may memorise, they may copy and they may do all types of things. At leisure they may be resorting to stone-throwing and all types of things we have been incurring a tremendous expenditure on higher education. In view of

that I would like to know whether the Government could say that for the general run of jobs they are going to delink this. Can you do it in regard to same particular jobs? Can you start doing it in certain areas where the Central Government can do it, where this can be delinked so that the people who do matriculate and such other examinations can get such jobs? Matriculation and such other examinations can be made a requisite qualification for such jobs.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: So far as the specialised categories and professions like medical, engineering and law, are concerned the degrees will be absolutely requisite. But apart from this the other types of jobs can be delinked with degrees in University stage and we agree with the hon. member that there is a craze for going to the Universities, just to get some job rather in the expectation that they will get some job. To meet this point this suggestion has been made and the planning Commission has also considered his problem and it has suggestion that the educational policy should be overhauled in order to reduce the excessive out-turn of graduates. This is one of the suggestions. So we have placed the suggestion for the consideration of the House and the other House; when it will be accepted, we will take up the details.

SHRI BERABRATA BARUA: What are the other measures being contemplated by the Government to reduce the pressure on higher education. The pressure has been increasing on the technical institutions. One of my friends, who has computed the cost of producing engineers—unemployed engineers—told me that it is about Rs. 500 crores. We are investing Rs. 500 crores to produce engineers for whom we have no jobs. This does not include the amount we have spent to produce engineers who have gone out, left the country and migrated to other countries. Do you have any

policy in regard to this? We over-produce certain categories of professionals at a great national cost and then we have problems.

MR. SPEAKER: These are matters to be discussed when we take up the Report. These are big policy questions. I do not know whether you can ask this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: This is a very specific question.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You rightly pointed out that this should be linked up with the general discussion. But still, I may try to explain the Government stand. We understand the problem that the hon. member has mentioned. So, we are trying to give emphasis on vocationalization of education at the lower level. Then we are introducing the component of socially useful productive work from class 1 onwards so that the students from the lowest classes will be involved in some productive work, which will be useful to the community. Ultimately when they come out of the schools, they will be quite fit for taking up some middle level jobs instead of going in for higher education.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Even in the Draft Policy on Education, which was circulated to the hon. Members, I have seen that degrees like BA, BSc, MA, MSc are not necessary for certain categories of Government jobs. What are the categories of jobs for which these degrees are not necessary. Does it include IAS, IPS and other allied services also?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The proposal does not include these services of the higher level. It is only in the jobs at the lower level that we are considering this.

श्री हुकम देव नाराथ पावव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्तर्गत कई परीक्षाओं को पास करने के बाद जब कोई व्यक्ति ऊंची नौकरी प्राप्त करने के लिए जाता है, तो उस को वहाँ प्रतियोगिता की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होना पड़ता है। उस में उत्तीर्ण होने के बाद ही उसे नौकरी मिलती है। जब वह उस प्रतियोगिता की परीक्षा में पास होने के बाद ही नौकरी प्राप्त करता है, तो उन सारी परीक्षाओं का, जो विश्वविद्यालय आदि में ली जाती हैं, कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस संदर्भ में विचार करेगी कि जो विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं को पास करने में विद्यार्थियों से इतनी फीस ली जाती है और सरकार का भी उन में काफी खर्च आता है, उन तमाम परीक्षाओं का समाप्त कर दिया जाए और एक ही परीक्षा ली जाए, जो नौकरी पाने के लिए, प्रतियोगिता की परीक्षा होती है क्योंकि उस में उत्तीर्ण होने के बाद ही उस को नौकरी मिलेगी? सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी या नहीं, यह मैं सचो महोदय ने जानना चाहता हूँ ?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is a wrong policy that the University education is only meant for jobs. University Education gives some general education and also prepares the students for life. He can be self-employed also. So it is not correct to say that all the examinations should be scrapped if the student has to appear at some special examination for a job. For certain exemptions like I.A.S./I.P.S. etc., a broad, general education of the student is absolutely necessary.