

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Can I ask the Minister a question for clarification?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My question is this. The Minister asked for a denunciation by the union concerned of certain incidents which are alleged to have happened....

Some Hon. Members: Not happened!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: They deny responsibility and they regret it. In the absence of an assurance from the Minister regarding a proper enquiry into the circumstances of those alleged incidents, can the Minister demand a denunciation without a repudiation of the responsibility of the union concerned for this particular incident? This is the clarification that I want.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I do not want to say anything on the question of enquiry at the present moment. But I do not think much proof is required for the wrong type of activities indulged in at Kharagpur. After all if some of the leaders have been put in jail, is Shri Mukerjee prepared to say that he is not responsible for the strike which took place at Kharagpur? They had been arrested red-handed in the sense that they were in the midst of a crowd where assaults were taking place.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The whole of it is *sub judice*.

Shri Kamath: Yes, *sub judice*

Shri L. B. Shastri: Shri Mukerjee says that the leaders have denied any responsibility. It is strange to say that; it surprises me. It will be very unfair to ask the workers to go on strike and the leaders holding back and saying that they are not responsible for the activities that were indulged in or were resorted to there. Let him ask the question again. What I have understood is that the leaders have completely no responsibility for this strike. If that is correct, I cannot answer him.

6 P.M.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is not with regard to the strike. It is in regard to certain alleged happenings which are supposed to have been undesirable. There, the whole question arises. The leaders repudiate responsibility. (*Interruptions.*) For instance, Shri Guruswami's statement, telegram, statement in the press—they are all there. In that

case, what else do you expect. Do you want the labour leaders concerned to denounce certain things for which they say they have no responsibility. On the part of the Government, there is not the remotest suspicion of an assurance that a proper enquiry will be made into the alleged happenings? (*interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I ask one question from hon. Shri Mukerjee—

Mr. Speaker: This will become endless. Why should there be questions after questions? Something has happened. The train has been switched on without a proper driver. Possibly, the hon. Minister wants that whoever might be responsible for it, ought to be condemned by any person in this country; that is what he wants. Now, the hon. Members need not say that they condemn it; they have not taken the responsibility for it; it is a wrong act. Likewise the leaders must openly condemn this act. That is what the hon. Minister evidently wants. What is the further clarification? I proceed to the next business.

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I want to raise this question of urgent importance—National Discipline Scheme which has been adumbrated by our hon. friend, Shri Bhonsle. He has experimented it in his Rehabilitation Department. So many exhibitions have taken place. The Members of Parliament, the people outside and even some foreigners, were pleased to see the wonderful work that has been done by our revered friend, Shri Bhonsle. Some months back, some hon. friends approached the Education Minister about this scheme because they were enamoured of it, because of the character-building property that was being infused by the introduction of such a scheme.

Here is Kasturba Niketan where the children of displaced persons were living. General Bhonsle went there and gave them training in discipline. Within two years, you will be surprised to hear that a new hope had arisen in the hearts of those unfortunate displaced children. They now feel that they can carry on.

Government may say that they have made arrangements for character-building and discipline in the NCC and ACC schemes and boy scouts and girl guides

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

movement and that the Education Department is giving encouragement to these. I am glad for it but at the same time we also want this. We want to do this within a specific time. Those schemes cannot cover the whole country before twenty years or I may even say, fifty years. Even those who do not like that scheme I am talking about, will admit that a new inspiration and faith are created by that scheme. You will be astonished to hear that last year, Marshall Bulganin and Khrushchev came here and they saw the Kasturba Niketan and also some exhibitions in Calcutta. Our friend, Shri Kanungo, who was always with them, has written to Shri Bhonsle on the effect of one such demonstration by the students towards the end of last year. He says :

"I had the opportunity of observing demonstrations of drill and exhibitions by children, both boys and girls all over India, in the company of the Russian leaders, Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev. One such demonstration was by the student of Kasturba Niketan in Delhi. The time, the speed and the alertness and the accuracy of the demonstration in Delhi were excellent and the Russian leaders carried away with them good impressions of the same. We can be proud of the achievement of the boys and girls and their instructors."

The Prime Minister was approached and the Education Minister also was approached to press the claim of this scheme. The other day, want of money was given as a reason. Is it merely for want of money that such a good thing cannot be taken up by the Government? It is a task entrusted to the Government by the Constitution. If Shri Bhonsle takes charge of the Government scheme, we can hope that within a specified time, the children of India will be trained in a way that everybody can be proud of them. The future generations will grow with good and high character. Everybody will be benefited. Now, we are speaking of corruption in Government and in everything. What is the remedy? The remedy should come from infancy. Children should be reared in such a way that their character may be built so that they may be an asset to the future. Then there will be no corruption in the future administration. We may make laws. But we should instil these things in the infancy. I have

nothing to say against the training system that is prevalent now. I must forcefully ask the Government to take up this scheme also and spend the money that is required, because the Prime Minister is enamoured of it and so also the Education Minister.

Sir, many of my friends are willing to speak on this subject. So, lastly, I will request the Government to take up this scheme immediately and make provision for the money from the Planning Commission because the duty that is entrusted to the Government by the Constitution should be fulfilled by this Education Ministry.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker Sir, I join my friend Shri Samanta in supporting the move for taking stock of the things as they are and to plan out the future of the Indian children. There cannot be two opinions that the discipline of the nation is a very important factor which cannot be ignored. During the last two decades we have seen that under the leadership of Gandhiji a band of veteran soldiers of Indian independence worked under him and they were able to throw out the great British Empire. After achieving independence, the responsibility lies on us that we should plan out something for the future generation, the young children whom we have got to educate.

Sir, we often hear of strikes and troubles in schools and colleges. That speaks for the indiscipline that is prevalent there. We do not blame the institutions. It is our responsibility to find out ways and means where their energy should be utilised on the constructive side.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

The Government of India have not been keeping quiet on this matter. They have taken stock of the situation and under the Ministry of Defence they have started the NCC and ACC. They have done good work.

But, compared to that, when we see that since 1952, when General Bhonsle a famous INA Officer, who is our Deputy Minister now, started this programme in one of the Rehabilitation Department schools, a lot has been done. I feel that it is our duty to make use of the talent we have. I for one, Sir, in the beginning was not very sure that it would be much of a success. But after seeing it continuously work for the last 3 or 4

years, I have come to the conclusion that there is something important in the way that the scheme is being worked. After all we have army instructors and school teachers with the same education for the NCC cadets and students. But, there is something lacking. The spirit which was inculcated in the INA by the late Subhash Chandra Bose and the band of his workers who started the Indian National Army was a wonderful one. I feel, Sir, that it is our duty to make use of the talent we have.

Therefore, we might ask the Education Ministry to make use of General Bhonsle's guidance and start something on the same lines. But my feeling is that we have already a number of organisations who are dealing in the training of young students, and we should make use of them. The necessity is there. We want that we should make use of General Bhonsle's guidance and the INA personnel who are taking interest in this matter. But one factor we should not forget. India always had plenty of manpower and plenty of talent. There was no co-ordinated effort. For that reason, when a scheme of this nature is thought out, let us form some nucleus in the Central Government. If you co-ordinate all these organisations, in case of emergency or when there is some trouble in the country and young men are called upon to safeguard the nation, we should be able to make use of the manpower and the strength we have.

Mr. Chairman : Before I call upon the next hon. Member, I would like to remind the House that this is just a half-an-hour discussion. 15 minutes have already been taken. I would like to know how much time would the hon. Minister like to have.

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava : 7 to 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman : Then really five minutes are left for the other Members. So the Members will try to finish within two or three minutes what they want to say. **Shri B. K. Das.**

Shri B. K. Das (Contai) : I will confine myself to asking questions and not making a speech. We find that there are other schemes also such as NCC, ACC, NVF and the scouts and all that. Moreover we have got a national discipline scheme. Of course we are aware how the scheme has been successful and this scheme is being worked out for more than two years amongst the refugee children. We have seen with our

own eyes how much courage and self-confidence it has brought about among the destitute boys and girls. We have seen the effect of the scheme amongst those helpless children and we are sure that this scheme should be worked out, and if worked out, it will give very beneficial results to our children and our young men also.

Now, there is need for co-ordination. I want to know what the Government are thinking about co-ordinating these schemes in order that every scheme may be fruitful. I do not think there is any quarrel about the aims of the schemes. Every scheme requires development because we need to develop the national spirit and discipline among our young men and boys and girls. What is the idea of the Government in the matter of co-ordination of these schemes? Is the Government prepared to take up this national discipline scheme outside the rehabilitation fold also, so that we may have the benefit of this scheme in the larger sphere for our young men and women?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas) : I would like to know whether the Government agrees with the principle and utility of the national discipline scheme which impressed so profoundly the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Russia and many other dignitaries and, if so—if the answer is 'yes'—what prevents the Government from taking up the problem and conducting an experiment in this regard. If money is the consideration, I would like to know whether Government is spending certain amounts on such private organisations as are engaged in the same type of work. If they are spending the money, I would like to know what prevents them from rationally distributing this amount till a fresh amount as they say, comes from the Planning Commission for this particular purpose, so that the money already allotted among the different organisations may be distributed and the national discipline scheme, be brought in the list. Are not the Government convinced that in spite of the ACC, NCC and the scout organisation covering a large field in the country, is there not still a larger field to be covered by schemes like national discipline? If the answer is 'yes', then, both from the national point of view and from the money point of view, are we to understand that Government, in spite of having such a budget for the whole year, do not find it possible to get a certain

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amount allotted to the national discipline scheme to show to the country that they are interested in the national discipline scheme and thereby in the discipline of the young budding flowers of this country ?

Shri Gidwani (Thana) : I would also like to put only one question. There is lack of discipline not only in the educational institutions but even in Government organisations. We have had a recent example of it in the railways and we know what is happening to the railway workers. So, there is all-round indiscipline in the country. Something radical has to be done to improve things and we should do it in a very straightforward manner and in a very quick manner and in a manner in which we can achieve our objectives as early as possible and bring the nation into discipline. This is one scheme which has been sponsored by Shri Bhonsle. I know there are other schemes also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education whether they have any scheme, whose scope is nation-wide, to train our students and young men in discipline so that the whole nation may get itself disciplined.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru) : I too want to put a question. In spite of all the methods adopted in the High schools such as the scout movement and even extra-mural activities, not to speak of the NCC and ACC, we see that a majority of the students lack interest in studies. Secondly, they have no ambition at all to sit for examinations and get through the examination. Thirdly there is absence of a planned life after student life. These three indicate that there is lack of discipline and it is corroding into the very life of the nation. What are the measures to be concerted in order to remove this disease of indiscipline in the students? In trying to combat this indiscipline, is the National Discipline Scheme of any use, as has been demonstrated in one or two institutions by Shri S. C. Samanta? If that is not the scheme, what are the other measures that the Government is seriously contemplating to see that this indiscipline is rooted out lock stock and barrel?

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल, पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद, उत्तर पूर्व) : मैं श्री सामन्त जी को यह वादविवाद छेड़ने के लिये बधाई देने के बाद केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ

कि इसमें तो कोई दो मत ही नहीं सकते कि देश में इस समय जो अनुशासनहीनता फैल गयी है उसके लिये शिक्षा-मंत्रालय ने अब तक कितने ही उपाय किये लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि वे कहां तक सफल हुए हैं। अब जनरल भोंसले साहब की योजना ने हमको एक नये मार्ग का प्रदर्शन किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इस मार्ग पर चल कर हम देश के छात्र-छात्राओं में एक नये जीवन का संचार कर सकते हैं। इससे केवल उनका शारीरिक विकास ही नहीं होगा, बल्कि इससे उनमें देश प्रेम, अनुशासन और चरित्र का निर्माण होगा और इस सब से अधिक यह होगा कि वे अपने असली कर्तव्य अर्थात् पढ़ाई की ओर अधिक ध्यान देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक किसी भी योजना को इतनी सफलता नहीं मिली है जितनी कि इस योजना को मिली है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे केवल दो सुझाव हैं। मेरा पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि यह जो ऑग्निलियरी कैंडेट कोर, स्काउट मूवमेंट आदि चल रहे हैं और जो उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रोविन्शियल एजुकेशनल कोर आदि संस्थाएँ चल रही हैं इन सब को मिलाने पर शिक्षा-मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिये और केन्द्र में एक इस प्रकार का बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिये जो कि इन संस्थाओं के गुणों का संग्रह करे। हो सकता है कि इस विषय पर विचार किया जाये तो जनरल भोंसले की योजना में भी कुछ संशोधन किया जा सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस संशोधित योजना को सारे देश पर लागू किया जाये। बड़े लड़कों के लिये तो एन०सी०सी० को कायम रखा जाये, लेकिन ६ से ८ श्रेणी तक के छात्रों के लिये यह राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना चालू की जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार काफी सफलता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

इस योजना का समर्थन करने का मेरा दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि इसके द्वारा सरकार आजाद हिन्द फौज के प्रति जो उसका कर्तव्य है और जिसका उसने अभी तक पूरा पालन नहीं किया है उसका भी पालन कर सकेगी और उनको रोजगार दे सकेगी।

Mr. Chairman : The scope of this half-an-hour discussion is for other Members to ask questions provided they are intimated to the Chair. If any Member wants to ask any additional question, that I can allow. No comments or discussion on the main subject is allowed. This is the rule :

"Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to put a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

If there be any such question, I can allow though no written intimation has been given.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I want to ask from the hon. Deputy Minister of Education why the Ministry or the Government have not taken any interest in inculcating discipline in the country. Though they have the N.C.C., A.C.C. and other things there has been no organised attempt on the part of the Government to create national discipline, patriotism and a spirit of sacrifice in the country, because these are the three things on which any nation can stand.

The second question I want to ask of the hon. Minister is this. In what way does he propose to dispel the fears of regimentation and of military character, as in the case of Germany and Japan, as a result of the introduction of this scheme in this country.

Thirdly, why did Government completely fail in its paramount duty towards the I.N.A. personnel. I want to know why the Government cannot make use of these I.N.A. personnel in this scheme.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): I want to know whether the financial implications of this scheme have been studied; if not, whether the Government is ready to set up a committee to examine the scheme especially with a view to find out what money will be necessary if the scheme is introduced as a phased programme.

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Before I deal with the various points that have been raised during the course of the discussion, I should like to say at the outset that the very fact that this scheme is being tried by the Government of India should be a sufficient assurance to the House that the Government are sympathetic towards this scheme.

The House is aware that the National Discipline Scheme was introduced in July, 1954 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation under the guidance of the Deputy Minister himself and the scheme

was operated among the displaced persons in Delhi, Bombay, West Bengal, Saurashtra, Punjab and PEPSU. The Ministry of Rehabilitation spent Rs. 1 lakh on the implementation of the scheme during 1954-55 and Rs. 3 lakhs in 1955-56 and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in 1956-57. Whether it is the Ministry of Rehabilitation or the Ministry of Education, as far as the Government are concerned, they are interested in the development of the scheme and as the figures show there has been a gradual increase in the budget of this scheme.

The House is also aware that the Ministry of Education had put forward a scheme for a thousand crores of rupees and that scheme unfortunately had been drastically cut down and it was only in January 1956 that the Ministry of Education was asked by the Planning Commission to allocate Rs. 50 lakhs for this National Discipline Scheme. The schemes had already been drastically cut down and allocations had already been made when the Planning Commission made the proposal and it has not been possible to find additional funds for the further development of this scheme out of the funds that were already allocated to the Ministry. I would only like to assure the House that if more funds are available or if we can somehow or other . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What about the existing funds?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am coming to that.

It is not very likely that we shall be able to find additional funds out of the existing funds that have been placed at our disposal because the Ministry of Education has already prepared the schemes and funds have been allocated for the schemes. I would only like to tell the House further that this problem of discipline is not so simple as sometimes we assume. There are various factors which bring about a disciplined person in the society. There are the social factors, the economic factors, the traditions and the morale of the society, the ethical code of the society, the educational atmosphere etc., I would say rather the whole social climate of the society is responsible for developing discipline among students.

Hon. Members have very rightly pointed out that the problem of indiscipline among the youth is primarily due

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

to the fact that there is no discipline in the society as a whole. Youth cannot live in isolation. The values which we have in the adult society do have their reflection on the educational institutions and on the youth. Therefore, we have to make a multilateral approach to this whole problem. We have also to be very clear as to what kind of discipline we want in our society.

Shri Gidwani had raised the point whether the Ministry has any national scheme for developing a sense of discipline among the youth. We have decided that we shall have a democratic society in this country. After having accepted democracy as our goal, we have to adopt suitable methods and suitable means for developing the right kind of citizen. Democracy demands that there will be self-discipline, and not discipline imposed from outside. A democratic society requires self-disciplined persons. In the totalitarian societies, I quite agree that there has been a good deal of training and discipline. But the type of discipline that is inculcated among the youth is not so much self-discipline as discipline imposed from outside. The House would agree that we should aim at developing self-discipline among the youth.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : How ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : For the development of self-discipline, we cannot have any simple remedy. We shall have to approach the question from various angles. We have to educate the families. After all, it is from the family that the child gets his impressions. You may put a child on a parade ground for an hour or two hours. But every day in the family where he lives, if he does not initiate right values he cannot be a disciplined person. Then, the society in which he moves, the persons with whom he lives, all these factors, including the economic structure of the society influence his personality.

Therefore, to say that just by introducing some extra-curricular activity or asking the child to go on the parade ground for a short while the personality of the student would be changed is, to exaggerate the value of that kind of discipline. As I said, I am very sympathetic to the whole scheme of Shri Bhonsle, and if funds are available, we would like

to give more funds for this scheme, and we would like to develop it. Of course, I do not think it is only through one scheme that the whole nation can get disciplined.

We have in our country various organisations, voluntary organisations as well as organisations sponsored by Government, which are working in the field, and which have rendered valuable service in many ways. There are, for instance, the NCC, and the ACC which have been organised by the Defence Ministry. Then, there is the Bharat Scout movement which has been sponsored by the help of the Ministry of Education. These are the organisations which have aroused a good deal of enthusiasm and which also aim at developing character and discipline among the youth. From the number of cadets, which has been increasing every year, it will be clear that the whole scheme has been very successful, and therefore we should not disturb any of the existing schemes. These schemes have been found useful but there is still possibility of developing the National Discipline Scheme.

There are various other schemes which the Ministry of Education have undertaken. Hon. Members wanted to know how much funds we have made available for these schemes. We are proposing to have youth hostels, youth tours and hikes, and youth festivals, for which we have made a provision of Rs. 1 crore in the next Five Year Plan. Then the provision for labour and social service camps and campus work projects is Rs. 3 crores. These projects have proved very valuable. The youth of the country have participated in nation-building activities, and their energies and idealism have been canalised into proper channels. Wherever these camps have been held, they have aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. Certainly hon. Members would not like that we should cut down the budget that we have provided for this scheme and divert it to some other scheme.

Then we have made a provision for sports and games of Rs. 2 crores in the Second Five Year Plan; for scouting and guiding, the provision is Rs. 1 crore and for students' health centres, it is Rs. 30 lakhs. These are very meagre amounts. In fact, we would like to have some more money in order to make these schemes more effective. I would again like to assure the House that we

would do our best to persuade the Planning Commission to let us have some additional funds. If these additional funds are available either through the Planning Commission or some other agency, we would certainly help in expanding the National Discipline Scheme of which the House has expressed its appreciation. We ourselves have found that this scheme has proved very useful. Government have already made a certain provision under the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the expansion of this scheme.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई निश्चित उत्तर नहीं दिया । मैं समझता हूँ कि

उन्होंने एक सामान्य आश्वासन तो दिया लेकिन क्या इस योजना को जो, कि आज केवल विस्थापितों के स्कूलों में चल रही है, अन्य स्कूलों में भी लागू करने का विचार है ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : निश्चित उत्तर तो यही है कि अगर हमको धन मिल सका तो हम इसके लिये अवश्य प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

6-37 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, the 29th May, 1956.