

we can discuss everything in this connection. I want to bring to your notice the very great desire of many Members of the House that you may please consider the apportionment of the time and at least increase it to five hours.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Whatever time has been saved on other Bills may be utilised here.

Mr. Speaker: What is the guarantee that we will save time on other Bills hereafter?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is a most important measure.

Mr. Speaker: When did we start today's discussion on this subject?

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): At 3-45 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: We have discussed for 2½ hours today. On the opening day, we had a balance of about 6½ hours, which means we have four hours more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Even some of the leaders of groups have not spoken yet?

Mr. Speaker: Why are they standing behind?

An Hon. Member: Certainly leaders should be allowed to speak on this question.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not merely leaders, but other Members as well, because this is a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members will confine themselves to 15 or 20 minutes each, tomorrow, I can accommodate some more of them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: No subject which we have discussed so far or yet to discuss is as important as this, so that I hope you will be pleased to give more time for this subject. We anticipated that this being a non-controversial Budget proposal, we might not take much time with it. But the trend of discussion indicates that we require more time.

Mr. Speaker: What has the hon. Minister to say?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am strictly bound by the Chair which regulates the work of this House. If the Chair is disposed to give some more time, at any event I would like that it should not go beyond tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: It is true that only a few hon. Members have spoken and others are waiting to speak, and that various groups have not been represented there. Instead of extending the time by five hours, I think we can have six hours more, instead of four, that is, from 12 to 6 tomorrow, and we should finish this tomorrow. Let the general discussion go on for five hours and let us reserve one hour for the clause by clause consideration and then finish it tomorrow at 6 o'clock.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): The point that I sought to discuss today is a small point but a very important point. The point is that in the Central College of Agriculture, the students from whatever State they may come are compelled to pass a paper in Hindi. This has worked to the disadvantage of some non-Hindi students. We have no objection to Hindi as such. South India is trying to adjust itself to the new conditions. We have introduced Hindi in the schools from the first or the second form. In the course of the next ten or fifteen years, we will be well up in Hindi and there may not be much difficulty for us to catch up and we may be prepared to take a paper in Hindi. Today, our anxiety is that nothing should be done to create trouble and inconvenience for anybody who comes from the non-Hindi area. Instead of creating unity, it should not become the subject and the cause for creating jealousies and disunity.

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

It is not an agricultural college belonging to the U.P. Government or some other Government where the language is Hindi. It is a Central Institute, run out of Central funds. When it was brought over here from Pusa, it was considered to be one of the very important institutions providing for the lower grade and also the higher grade of education like the M.Sc. and also facilitating research in agriculture. Any institution which provides for research must be considered to be an All India institution.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): May I make it clear that the M.Sc. course is not part of the Central College of Agriculture? It is separate and this rule does not apply to it because it is not a university examination. It does not apply to research also. It applies only to B.Sc. (Agriculture). It is the only course taught in this college.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: If it is applicable only to B.Sc., there are B.Sc. (Agri.) colleges in many States. I do not think that this course is a very important one from the Centre's point of view.

There is another point which is sought to be raised. It is proposed to give the whole institution to the university for management. I would like to be clarified whether only this B.Sc. course is going to be handed over to the university or the other research courses also.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Only the graduate course because that is the only course there. Whatever is being done for research, M.Sc. etc. it is all done by the Pusa Institute. It is a separate institution altogether.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not insisted upon in the Pusa Institute?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir. They are two separate institutions Central Agricultural College and the Pusa Institute. This rule applies only to the Central Agricultural College.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I take it that this rule about the compulsory study of Hindi does not apply to the other institution where M.Sc. and other research courses are conducted?

Shri A. P. Jain: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Then, your case falls.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Personally, I have no grievance if Hindi is being insisted in the B.Sc. agriculture. The M.Sc. and research courses should not be handed over to the university. It should be run as an All India institution so that the students from all States may be eligible for admission into it and nothing should be done to create difficulties for students coming from outside the Hindi area.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member means that wherever the Central university is maintained by central funds, that central institution must not insist upon any particular language.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: With regard to B.Sc. I am making no plea. With regard to the other part which provides for M.Sc. and research, these courses are not provided in many of the States and it would not be possible for every university to provide for every such course also. These courses must be maintained in an All India institution. Government should give an undertaking to this effect. Nothing should be done which will prejudice the admission of students coming from the non-Hindi areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Ministry of Education has laid down a policy with regard to the introduction of Hindi at several stages. That policy is two-fold. One is for the Hindi-speaking areas and the other for non-Hindi-speaking areas. May I know if the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has laid down a similar policy with regard to the introduction of Hindi in those institutions which are being run by that Ministry? Of course, institutions

are of two kinds. There are some that serve local or territorial interests and there are other institutions which serve of an All India basis. May I know if the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has a policy with regard to that and if so, is it in any way different from the policy laid down by the Ministry of Education and decided at the conference of the Education Ministers?

Shri A. P. Jain: I quite agree with the Mover of the motion that Hindi should not be used in a way that it may hurt or handicap people living in any part of the country. So far as this Ministry is concerned, we propose to adhere by that policy.

But there appears to be a little confusion. There are two separate institutions. One is the Central College of Agriculture which is affiliated to the Delhi University. The other is the Pusa Research Institute, properly known as the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. This provision of certain tests in Hindi applies only to the Central Agricultural College and not to the Pusa Institute. The Central Agricultural College gives only under-graduate education in agriculture. Of course, it is maintained by the funds of the Central Government, but recently we have come to the conclusion that there is no necessity for maintaining this college. This college was established with a view to provide an institution for giving education to students coming from States where there was no agricultural college. Now, in India everyone of the States has got an agricultural college. Therefore, the necessity for maintaining this college disappears.

We took the decision to abolish this college sometime ago. Then the Delhi University came in. They said that we should not abolish the college. I said that it was not the function of the Ministry of Agriculture to maintain a college of this kind and if the University wanted, if they considered

it necessary as one of the faculties of the University, they could take it over. Some negotiations went on. The Delhi University has approached the University Grants Commissioner for money. If that money is forthcoming, we shall hand over the college to the Delhi University, otherwise this college is going to be closed.

This college, as I said, is affiliated to the Delhi University. The Delhi University in its academic Council, Executive Council etc. took a certain decision that in all the under-graduate courses one compulsory paper in Hindi will be there. That is not a decision of this Ministry. This college being affiliated to the Delhi University that decision also applies to it. In fact this question is not of any importance because this college is going to be closed or it will be handed over to the Delhi University when it will lose its All India character.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Is it laid down that there should be only one college in one State? Thousands of applications come and they are refused admission because of the limited number of seats. Does the hon. Minister think that we do not want any other Agricultural College in India to train graduates especially during this Plan period?

Shri A. P. Jain: This is rather a strange question. We have set up sufficient number of agricultural colleges to give education to adequate number of agricultural students. If there is need for more colleges, the State Governments will set up more colleges, and we shall give the necessary assistance. It should be remembered that undergraduate education is the responsibility of the State Governments and not of the Central Government.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 12th December, 1956.