

15.48 hrs.

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

You would remember that last time when the Demands of my Ministry were being discussed, I had stated that we would soon be introducing correspondence courses, which was an entirely new feature as far as country is concerned, and that, considering the needs and demands of our universities, we had come to the conclusion that the time was ripe for introducing this novel feature in our higher education. We therefore discussed this matter at various levels. The University Grants Commission was also consulted. We had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Kothari, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, and they suggested that we might make a beginning with the Delhi University. The present Act of the Delhi University does not provide for holding examinations outside the Union Territory of Delhi, and therefore it is necessary to make amendments in this Act.

In the beginning, it is our intention to introduce only courses in arts.

I am hoping that in course of time we would be willing to introduce science courses and also courses in technology.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

To start we are beginning with the arts subjects only. It is proposed to despatch lessons to the students and their assessment will be received back and examined. We are laying special emphasis on an efficient and distinctive library service. The scheme also contemplates that the teaching by

correspondence course should be done by the same teachers who teach the day students. This provision is made so that high standards may be maintained and they do not vary. To start with we expect to enrol about 2000 students for such courses. If this Bill is passed we propose to introduce this course in Delhi from January 1962. Details are still being worked out by the Committee but certain changes will have to be made to enable the Delhi University to institute the correspondence course. Section 5 of the Delhi University Act of 1922 precludes the university from exercising the powers conferred upon it beyond the limits of the Union Territory of Delhi. Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to amend the principal Act so that it could extend the scheme of the correspondence course to those residing outside the Union territory of Delhi. Section 4 of the Act does not empower the University to grant or confer degrees and other distinctions on persons who are prosecuting correspondence courses. Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend this section so that the Delhi University could exercise this power. It is also proposed to avail of this opportunity to make some minor amendments. One is with regard to the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of property movable or immovable, including trust or endowed property for the purposes of the University. As in the case of the Visva-Bharati Amendment Bill which we just now passed, power to borrow is also being given to the Delhi University provided it is done with the approval of the Central Government. These are the few things which we seek to do by this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act 1922, be taken into consideration."

Shri Radha Raman (Chandi-Chowk): Mr. Chairman; I rise to welcome the amending Bill moved by the hon. Minister. Delhi University being located in the capital is assuming greater and greater importance

and is showing results which are expected of it. But it has to be said with some kind of a disappointment that it has not met, even in any appreciable part I would say, the situation which has arisen on account of the very large number of boys and girls who seek admission in colleges affiliated to the University. One of my hon. friends while speaking on the Visva-Bharati Amendment Bill mentioned that in Delhi there was a large number of students who wanted to get admission in the Delhi colleges but are deprived of it. I know that the University authorities in concurrence with the Central Government are trying to increase the number of colleges in Delhi and there is a move to have a University for New Delhi in time to come. I do not know when it is going to be fulfilled. But when it comes it will certainly help to meet the situation to a large extent. The students of Delhi are at present going to Gurgaon and Ghaziabad or to other places in U.P. and Rajasthan.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Opening of new college may help not the opening of a new University.

Shri Radha Raman: I am afraid my hon. friend has not understood me. When I say that there will be a University in New Delhi, it will not be without colleges or the necessary paraphernalia. I take it that it will mean a good and big expansion in New Delhi where quite a large number of student population resides. Some of them travel eight or nine miles every day though the transport question is a big question in Delhi: they have to stand for long hours in queues to get into the buses. That is a big problem. It is the duty of the Central Government as also the Delhi University which is said to be national university under the Central Government to give admission to all the students who want to go for higher studies. Till recently the Punjab University was conducting evening classes and conducting FA, BA, examinations but this facility has now been removed because the Delhi Uni-

versity did not want that its jurisdiction should in any way be infringed by allowing any other University to exercise the powers that should be exercised by it. With the increase in the number of students and the closing of the evening colleges, the problem has grown bigger. So, the starting of the correspondence courses is quite welcome. It is also good that it is thrown open to students who are residing in any part of the country. This is one way in which our difficulty can be met. After all many young men want to go in for higher education or advanced training or want to go to an evening college or attend a part time lecture so that while they are earning they are able to improve their qualifications. By improving their qualifications they can put themselves to better service. This is a good feature but I do not think it is enough. The hon. Minister says that they will start these courses only with the arts classes. This is a new experiment. I do not say it should start with all other subjects like science and technology, but I think it will meet only a very small fraction of the difficulty being faced by Delhi students. Particularly when our country is advancing very rapidly and students of science and technology are more and more eager to find admission, it will be something to introduce these courses but not in any half-hearted manner. I somehow feel that these correspondence courses should have started at least with three subjects, which were mentioned by the Minister just now.

16 hrs.

Another thing that he mentioned is that the same teachers will set the papers, the lectures, etc. This may be a good feature, but the teachers who are teaching in schools and colleges may not be well-conversant with the method of correspondence. The Minister is able to remove our apprehension with regard to the standards that will be obtained by making the students go in for correspondence

[Shri Radha Raman]

courses in different degrees and diplomas.

I cannot say that the Delhi University has discharged its responsibilities so far as providing advanced education to students who come out of our schools is concerned, to the extent it should have done. I can say with confidence that there is a great resentment among the student population in Delhi that the facilities which Delhi University is providing are not enough and even the existing colleges are not up to the mark. Apart from the teaching staff who may be of a medium order, the other equipment and efficiency obtaining there is still far below the standard obtained in some of the very good Universities, though it may be slightly better than the standard in some Universities. I would very much wish that more attention is paid to this.

I would refer to this fact particularly that there is a great dearth of colleges for girls. Last year hardly 2 colleges were opened in Delhi exclusively for girls. I think there are one or two mixed colleges. But in our country, most of the parents would very much like their girls to be educated in exclusive girls' colleges. With the opening of these 2 colleges, we have met only a very small portion of our requirements. So, I would draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that while bringing this amending Bill and introducing this new feature, he should see that more colleges are opened for girls.

We hope he will succeed so far as this new feature is concerned and it will cater to the needs of many students who cannot join colleges from 10 to 4 every day. They will be taking advantage of the correspondence courses. Not only Delhi students, but also others outside the territory of Delhi will enjoy this facility. But attention should be paid to some other requirements which I mentioned like the opening of evening colleges and more colleges for girls, so that the

student population, which is increasing in a vast measure in Delhi, is able to get the advantage of education which a national Government should give.

With these words, I support this amending Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma..(Gurdaspur):
Sir, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly, because by passing this Bill, we will be making a new channel for education. So far we have depended upon schools and colleges and universities for educating our population, but by passing this Bill, we are going to have a new avenue of education. In other parts of the world, this thing has been going on for a very long time. I visited the Soviet Union in 1959 and I found that the correspondence courses were very popular there and they were taken up by a very large number of persons. They were to be found all along the line. I also read some magazines published in the Soviet Union where there are articles written by some students who had profited by the correspondence courses. All those articles show how well these correspondence courses are being run in that country.

I do not think any country can provide education for all the citizens, which it should. Delhi is a very unfortunate place because Delhi cannot accommodate all the students that want admission in the colleges. It cannot accommodate all the girl students that want admission in colleges. Students have to go to Gaziabad, Sonapat or Gurgaon and other places to get education. I think it is a very sad commentary on the educational map of Delhi that Delhi colleges cannot accommodate as many students as require admission. Of course, this is a big problem and I am sure our Minister is cognizant of it and will do something to solve it. Of course, this is also a way by means of which he is trying to solve this problem. But this will not carry us

very far, though it is a unique thing that we are doing in our country.

I am sure the other universities of India will follow the example of the Delhi University. I think every university should have correspondence courses. I would very much like also that the correspondence courses should cover all the branches of knowledge, which the university has. Of course, it is only a beginning and we are now covering the art courses. But I think a time will come when all departments of knowledge which a university has will be embraced by these correspondence courses.

I welcome this Bill. The Minister said the teachers who are teaching the ordinary classes will be responsible for conducting these correspondence courses also. How will they do so? I think you will have to recruit a team of teachers who are as well qualified as the team which is teaching in colleges and universities, to look after this. If you are going to make this an appendage to the teaching that we have in the universities today, I can foresee that it is not going to be a big success. But if you want to make it an independent department, manned by persons with comparable qualifications with university teachers, who have some kind of missionary zeal also in them and if you take care to see that it is managed by persons whose thinking is not static, but dynamic, then we can make a success of this. We are laying the foundation of a new university, the university of the post office.

But I would request the hon. Minister to give us details about the prospect of this new university, the account of the persons who are going to run this kind of courses that are going to be studied etc. Sir, we are just blessing this Bill, but I would like to know more details. I would like to know who are the persons who are going to run it. Of course, the courses will be the same, but I would like to know what is going to be the procedure, how the teacher

will get in touch with the students and whether he will have any personal touch with the students. I hope all these details will be given to us after some time.

I would even suggest that a progress report of this should be given to us after about six months so that we can know how this scheme is going to work. I do not think there is anybody in this House who will not bless this Bill. We all bless this Bill. We all want that it should function very well so that our students will get the best benefit of it—the workers, employees and all of them. I think this Bill is going to enshrine the principle “earn and learn”. Learning and earning are going to go together by means of this Bill. I wish it the best of luck. I hope under the auspices of the Delhi University—it is not always the model of everything that a university should have—this new experiment will succeed. If it does not succeed I think the Delhi University will not get any credit. But I hope it will succeed and it will do something. With these words, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want one clarification from the hon. Minister or from the hon. Member who has just now spoken. I want to know whether the students who will be learning through these correspondence courses and others who learn by attending the classes regularly will be asked to appear for one and the same examination or different examinations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think in other countries of the world they take the same examination as day-student take. I do not think there will be any difference between the kind of examination which these students are going to take and the kind of examination which the other students are going to take. I think they will take the same examination and they will read the same books. They will be given the same instructions, but that instruction will not be word of mouth but it will be by written notes or something like that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that my friend the Minister has brought forward this Bill which has already received welcome from my colleague who have spoken before me. We have noticed in this House on many occasions how the inability of the authorities to satisfy the urge for higher education which is there in the country has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, and I am glad that Government is beginning to take steps to at least do something to satisfy this urge for higher education.

Sometimes, Sir, in the name of determination of standards, in the name of the deterioration of standards which might happen if we do not keep up our standards at a high enough level, policies are adopted which lead to the contraction rather than the expansion of higher education. Sir, more or less we are all ill educated. So let us not insist too stringently on very high standards of education. Perhaps even in the realm of higher education some education would be better than none. There are so many of our young people aching for education, and it is good that some provision is now being sought to be made for them.

The correspondence course, of course, can never be a substitute for the academic life which one experiences at college, but since we cannot accommodate everybody it is necessary to have these correspondence courses. But I would like to echo what was said by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma when he said that more details about this matter would be very necessary for us to have a clear understanding. Dr. Kothari, an eminent scientist and himself Chairman of the University Grants Commission, is Chairman of the committee which has prepared a report. The Minister has told us that the details are being worked out. But it is a happy thing anyhow that an eminent scientist has given his approval to the idea of having this kind of correspondence courses, and I say this because the

science course idea, which appear to be very difficult, has not been given up. There are some problems which I hope will be properly tackled as soon as ever that is possible.

16-15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, when last year and also earlier this year there was a demand in the House that Government make special provision for higher education when so many people are wanting it so badly, there was a demand not only for correspondence courses but also foreveing colleges and further expansion in every way of university education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Go on.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I only paused because I wanted my friend the Minister to hear me in this regard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he was here we both could have heard the hon. Member very patiently.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That I know. But being in consultation with you, I thought, in something perhaps of importance, he might not have given his ear to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is right. He may proceed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Evening colleges are a desideratum as my hon. friends here have said, and I hope the Delhi University which has lately stopped its operations might be permitted to revive its work again.

I have one fear in regard to correspondence course. It may be that something like lecture notes would be sent out to the students. Now, if the students get only the lecture notes in a sort of short summary, then it might lead to a serious deterioration in education, deterioration of a sort which should not be countenanced because we want the students to go to the books. In this regard I find that Madras University found it necessary

to have a branch of its university library in Madurai. It was only with a view to making books available for the students in Madurai. My idea is that on a large scale—and Government might sponsor the idea in Delhi and other places where it can directly operate immediately—textbooks libraries should be set up in different centres of the country. These textbook libraries should be linked up with the different colleges and also with students who are taking up correspondence courses.

I do not want students who take up correspondence course merely to look at the lecture notes which the teachers might send out from whichever college they are. In that way they would merely be cramming certain things. It is necessary for them to go to the books. Therefore, let us have as many textbooks libraries as possible. We are spending a great deal on many of the buildings and other things. If we concentrate on books proper, textbooks libraries which need not be very large, very pompous, can be set up almost in every district town or sub-divisional town in the country, and on that basis correspondence course can proceed very successfully.

So I compliment the Minister for having brought this Bill making correspondence course applicable. But let us have more details about this. Let us see how this kind of thing can be extended to other areas also, and let us have the idea of evening colleges more seriously pursued by Government. The Government surely now realises that in the name of keeping standards high we should not contract education, we should carry on expansion of educational opportunities at the same time as we try to keep up standards as high as we can possible do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Balraj Madhok—I hope he would help us in finishing this in time.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I will take only ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A little less.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, I generally welcome this Bill and the introduction of the correspondence course. That will go some way to meet the great dearth of educational facilities in Delhi and elsewhere. I also support the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee about textbook libraries. But I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some wider questions in this connection.

Sir, Delhi is a growing metropolis. Its population is increasing fast and its importance both in the national and international spheres is also increasing. As such, Delhi University, which was found in 1922 when Delhi was a small city with a population of 4 lakhs and with four or five colleges, has become one of the most important metropolitan universities of the country. Today scholars and statesmen from all over the world come and address this University. Naturally, it is expected that this University should provide facilities for education of all types, not only to the students of Delhi but also to the students from other parts of the country, even for those who come from outside India on so many cultural and other scholarships. But actually, we find, that this University has very much failed to cater to the needs of the people of even Delhi itself. Of course, there has been great expansion of the University during the last few years and more departments have been opened. I welcome very much the opening of departments for different regional languages. Actually, Delhi being the national metropolis, there should be departments for teaching all the 14 regional languages in the Delhi University. That is not enough. We should see also that Delhi University becomes the biggest integrating force for the people of the country and also between the different linguistic groups, and that can be best done if the Delhi University takes to Hindi as the medium of instruction. If Hindi should be the

[Shr Balraj Madhok]

national language, then the Delhi University, which is the metropolitan university, the university of a city where people from all parts of the world congregate, the university of a city where people speaking all the regional languages meet, should have Hindi as the medium of instruction.

In the matter of preparing text-books in Hindi also Delhi University can take the lead. Here is a university where scholars of all languages are available. So, it should have a committee which will draw up the syllabi and technical terms drawn up from all the languages so that the right kind of words are chosen so that they are easily understandable to people speaking other languages. Hindi text-books should be prepared with such a terminology and they should be used both in the Delhi University and other universities elsewhere. This should be done immediately if the Delhi University is to justify itself as the national and metropolitan university.

Then there is the question of providing facilities for the students. As I said, in the early days there were only four colleges. Today there are 30 colleges. But the population has also increased from 4 lakhs to 26 lakhs and people are getting education-minded. Compulsory education has been introduced for the middle classes. Though a number of colleges have been opened, they have not been able to cater to the needs of the city and the Delhi University has not been able to cope up with the problem. The Panjab University used to provide education through evening classes in the Camp College and also by providing examination centres where examinations were taken by the Delhi students for the Panjab University. Now the Camp College has been closed and its place has been taken by five evening colleges. But these five colleges are not enough to meet the demand for the evening classes. In fact, the number of students who apply for admission to the evening

colleges is even larger than the number of students who apply for the day colleges.

Then, even though five evening colleges have been started during the last three years, there has been no co-ordination between these colleges. No decision has been taken about the status or set up of these colleges. Even in regard to the salary scales of the lecturers and professors in these colleges no decision has been taken and different grades exist in the different evening colleges. The evening colleges have come to stay, particularly in a city like Delhi where there is a large population of employed students. Therefore, we must formulate a different pattern for the evening colleges. We must regulate their working, decide their salary scales etc. and take steps to have more evening colleges opened. The difficulties in respect of buildings etc. which we may face in regard to the day colleges or high schools will not be there in the case of evening colleges, because there are so many high school and college buildings spread all over the city which we can use in the evenings for evening colleges. So, I hope my suggestion to open more evening colleges will be considered sympathetically.

Then I come to correspondence courses. I am sure that the correspondence courses will ease the problem somewhat. But it cannot solve the problem because it is not possible for all students to get education through the correspondence courses. Of course, some boys may take advantage of it. I learn that there is a provision that boys taking correspondence courses will have to spend more time for getting a degree. If that is so, it will be a sort of discouragement to many young boys who would like to take a degree as early as they can so that they can get some employment. Therefore, if the period is longer, many of the boys will not take to correspondence courses. Even as it is, it is a welcome thing that the correspondence course has been introduced.

But I want however to make another suggestion. There are a number of colleges in Delhi which are not run by the Delhi University as such but, which all the same, are drawing a very large number of students. I have with me here the prospectus of a college called the Delhi Public College. The number of students attending this college now is 2,200.

This year 500 girls preparing for Delhi University examinations, and 1,000 girls preparing for Gwalior University examinations are reading in this College. Then there is the S.N. Das Gupta College which is also preparing about 2,000 students for various examinations. Every year it sends 300 students for Intermediate Examination, and 300 students for the B.A. Examination of different universities. Here are two colleges which are in existence for the last ten years. I find that almost all the hon. Ministers of the Government of India have visited these colleges. They have blessed them. They have spoken there and have said that they are doing very good work. While all the four girls' colleges in Delhi have an admission of 800 students, these two colleges have an admission of more than 1,000 students. Why should you not take advantage of these institutions? They should be properly regulated. You can lay down conditions and say that these conditions should be fulfilled so that such institutions can also be utilised for the purpose of providing more educational facilities in Delhi.

Then there is a suggestion to open a new university for New Delhi. I oppose it. We have no need for a new university. Delhi is one whole and there is no need to open more universities in Delhi. The need is for opening more colleges. I would therefore suggest that there is no need for spending more money on overhead charges, on Vice-Chancellors and Registrars. One university is enough. Better spend the money that you want to spend on opening a new university on opening more colleges and for improving the existing facilities.

There is another kind of institution which is coming up, that is, the Jamia Milia Islamia. I learn that this also is going to be given the status of a university. I strongly oppose this. It should be merely a college affiliated to the Delhi University. I learn with regret that the same kind of elements which are controlling the Aligarh University are getting strong here. We do not want any poisonous spirit to come here also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not understand how it is relevant to the Bill. The hon. Member is not making a speech on education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am rather surprised that he has taken time in saying things that are not relevant. If he has to say anything very relevant to this, he might say; otherwise he should conclude. I am going to call the hon. Minister.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: My whole point is that we should expand the facilities for university education in Delhi. Correspondence course is one thing. That alone is not enough. Something more needs to be done. For that purpose I have given notice of an amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Sir, before you call the hon. Minister, I want to ask one question. We are very short of higher secondary school teachers that is, M.As. and M.Sc.s. There was a proposal that in rural areas we should permit B.As. and B.Sc.s. specially those who are teachers to obtain the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees in order to have a larger number of qualified teachers for the higher secondary schools by permitting them to take a very short course, a one-year course for passing M.A. and prior to that possibly a one-year correspondence course. I want to know whether this will cover that also or whether such a scheme will be put into effect. We know that we cannot increase the number of higher secondary schools because of the lack of trained person-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.]

nel. Therefore I would like him to clarify this and say whether they will do this or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The question which this Bill places before this House is very limited. It enables the Delhi University to confer degrees through correspondence courses. That is the only limited purpose for which this Bill has been introduced.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has raised the point whether those teachers will be covered. These are all matters of detail which the University will have to examine.

Shri Sharma raised the question with regard to standards. The University itself is most anxious to see that they should be able to maintain the highest standards because otherwise the correspondence courses get discredited. In fact, our own feeling is that these students who will take to correspondence courses would be serious-minded. In fact they would be more serious-minded than many people who are studying in the University. Therefore they should be able to produce better results than many of the students who are studying in the University. So, I do not have any apprehension as far as standards are concerned.

With regard to the proposal which my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, made, namely, that unrecognised colleges, like the Deshbandhu Gupta College and other such colleges which are not recognised by the University, must also be given the power to confer these degrees. . . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I said that the students who are reading there should be allowed to take the examination, and degrees should be given to them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: All the students will be allowed to take the correspondence courses if they satisfy the

rules and regulations. If my hon. friend thinks that we should give powers to these Colleges to confer degrees, I am sorry that I am not in agreement with him. They can go and study at any place they like, because he specifically mentioned the Deshbandhu Gupta College. . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I mentioned the Delhi Public College, and there are a number of others also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: To Deshbandhu College also he made a reference. (*Interruption*). This College is not recognised by the Delhi University, and as long as the Delhi University does not recognise it there is no question of allowing the University to look after the students in any way.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I have not made it clear perhaps. By amending the Act they are now extending the scope of the Delhi University, that it can confer degrees on students who have got training by correspondence. There are three clauses in the original Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No second speech can be made.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is not a speech, Sir. Here certain power is given to the Delhi University. In the original Act power is given to the University to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

- (a) have pursued a course of study in the University or in any College, or
- (b) are non-collegiate women students residing within the territorial jurisdiction of the University, or
- (c) are teachers in educational institutions under conditions laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances and have passed the examinations of the Uni-

versity under like conditions. By the present amendment they want to add a fourth category, namely, those who have got education through correspondence. By my amendment I mean to add, as a fifth category, those who have got education through these unrecognised colleges. They also should be allowed to take the degrees. The degrees are of course to be conferred by the University.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a very strange proposal. Sir, I have no time now. Otherwise I would like to reply to the hon. Member.

I therefore propose that the House may pass the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 4)

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I wish to move my amendments.

I beg to move:

Page 1,—

(i) line 16, after 'or not' add 'or'

(ii) after line 16, add—

"(e) have pursued a course or courses of study prescribed by the University in a private institution which fulfils minimum conditions specifically laid down for such institutions by the University,"; (1)

Page 2, line 3,—

for "the purposes" substitute—

"a specific purpose" (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I put both the amendments together.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: No, Sir, separately, because I would like to press my second amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1,—

(i) line 16, after "or not", add "or".

(ii) after line 16, add—

"(e) have pursued a course or courses of study prescribed by the University in a private institution which fulfils minimum conditions specifically laid down for such institutions by the University,"; (1)

The motion was negatived.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: About my second amendment, I did not mention this point. In this Bill the University has been given power to borrow money for the purposes of the University. My amendment is that it should be for a specific purpose because we should be clear for what purpose money is being borrowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 3,—

for "the purposes" substitute—

"a specific purpose". (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill". . .

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: EXPORT DUTY ON LAC

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
Sir, I beg to move:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, (32 of 1934), the Lok Sabha hereby approves of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 2427, dated the 6th October, 1961 by which an export duty of Rs. 160 per tonne of 100 kgs on seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnet lac and an export duty of Rs. 125 per tonne of 1000 kgs on all types of lac other than seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnet lac were levied from the date of the said notification."

Some time ago a notification was placed on the Table of the House, and I am moving this Resolution in pursuance of the statutory obligation. The object of this notification was to mop up the high profit being earned by the exporters in the lac trade. The price that was being paid to the cultivators during the last few years was very much less as compared with the price which was being realised in export sales. The object of the Resolution and of the Notification that has been placed on the Table of the House is, firstly, to bring down slowly the export price so that substitutes do not replace the use of lac or shellac. On the other hand, the growers who were being paid by the exporters a very low price, should be enabled to get a higher price. Several steps are taken in this direction and a scheme has

recently been announced by the Government to regulate the lac and shellac export trade.

It was about three years ago that this item was brought under export trade control. There was a voluntary scheme the implemental of which was left to the Indian Lac Exporters Association. The intention was that they would operate a buffer stock. They would purchase stock from the growers and manufacturers of lac and shellac when the price in the internal market went down below a certain level and sell it when it went above a certain level. The buffer stock operation did not materialise because the Exporters Association could not manage the finances necessary for such an operation. It has been decided recently that the State Trading Corporation should undertake the buffer stock operations. The minimum export price which was fixed some time ago was Rs. 70 per maund while the price which was being paid to the growers and manufacturers was a little less than Rs. 50 per maund. So, there was a difference of about Rs. 20 per maund. A price of Rs. 70 is now considered too high in view of the substitute which are always threatening to displace lac and shellac. A price of Rs. 64 per mnd. is considered to be more reasonable. On the other hand, a price of Rs. 40 or 50 paid to the growers or manufacturers is too low. The idea is, whenever the price goes down below Rs. 56 per maund ex-godown Calcutta, the S.T.C. should come in and start purchasing shellac and lac in the market. Whenever the price goes above Rs. 56, the S.T.C. should begin to sell these stocks to the exporters, so that there is stability in the prices of lac and shellac, the grower gets fair price and the foreigner importer does not look to substitutes. That is one of the main objects of this scheme. Fifty-six rupees will be the average price at which this buffer stock will be operated and Rs. 64 will be fixed as the minimum export price. There would still be a margin of Rs. 8. The export duty which is being fixed