

## NOBS—Contd.

Patil, Shri U. L.  
 Proddhan, Shri B. C.  
 Punnoose, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Khushwaq  
 Rajendra Singh, Shri

Ram Garib, Shri  
 Reddy, Shri Nagi  
 Shastri, P. V.  
 Singh, Shri D. N.

Sugandha, Shri  
 Vajpayee, Shri  
 Valvi, Shri  
 Verma, Shri Ramji

The motion was adopted.

Some Hon. Members ; Shamc, shsmc.

14.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS\*  
 (1955-56)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1955-56.

DEMAND No. 6—INDIAN POSTS AND  
 TELERGAPES DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,01,173 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956 "

DEMAND No 24—MISCELLANEOUS  
 EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF  
 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,772 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956 "

DEMAND No. 30—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 11,95,551 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Stamps' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956."

DEMAND No. 39—MISCELLANEOUS  
 ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND  
 STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 76,147 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956 "

DEMAND No. 51—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 58,742 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Cabinet' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956 "

DEMAND No 62—MINISTRY OF INFOR-  
 MATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,16,808 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956 "

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS  
 DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER  
 THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
 BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,57,163 be granted to the President to make

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

**DEMAND No. 97—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 68,994 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

**DEMAND No 101—OTHER CIVIL WORKS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 77,86,191 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

Some cut motions have been tabled by Shri Vajpayee. But I am afraid that all the three of them are out of order. They relate to extraneous matters not relevant to the Demands under discussion. Matters of policy, advertisement policy and other things do not relate to this matter. Anyhow he might speak if he wants to.

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट की पूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कटौती प्रस्ताव रखा है जिसका उद्देश्य यह है जो नियम हैं उनके अन्तर्गत अगर कोई डाक्टर या मेडिकल प्रेक्टिशनर एक से अधिक टेलीफोन चाहता है तो उसे प्राप्त नहीं होने और उसके लिये उसको कठिनाई होती है।

इस बात को सभी स्वीकार करने कि जो डाक्टर विशेषज्ञ हैं, रोगियों की चिकित्सा में लगे हैं, मानवता की सेवा कर रहे हैं, यदि उन्हें आवश्यकता हो तो दवाखाने के साथ साथ घर पर भी टेलीफोन लगाने को सुविधा होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक जो नियम या वह शायद इसलिए था कि देश में टेलीफोनो की कमी थी। लेकिन अब तो मंत्रालय ने धोन धोर धोन टेलीफोन की योजना प्रचलित की है घाप अपना टेलीफोन लीजिये की योजना प्रचलित की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में डाक्टरों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। इस बारे में मैं चर्चा की, का, ध्यत, पहलुपरत्यत, के एक, यार्यने की तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ एक डाक्टर महोदय ने दूसरा टेलीफोन मांगा मगर उन्हें जो उत्तर दिया गया वह इन प्रकार था

"A second telephone to a medical practitioner is provided on the recommendation of the Telephone Advisory Committee, if the traffic on the existing telephone under exempted category is too heavy and the second telephone is given at the same place where the first one is working"

इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि दो टेलीफोन वहाँ मिल सकते हैं जहाँ कि पहले से एक टेलीफोन लगा हुआ है। मैं तो इस उत्तर को पीछे कीन सा तर्क है इसको अभी तक समझने में असमर्थ रहा हूँ। जहाँ पहले से एक टेलीफोन लगा है वहाँ दूसरा टेलीफोन कोई क्यों लगवाना चाहिए। अगर एक टेलीफोन दवाखाने में लगा है तो डाक्टर यह चाहेगा कि दूसरा टेलीफोन उन के घर पर लगे, लेकिन घर पर वह लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इस मामले में यह भी दिखायी दिया कि यद्यपि टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि टेलीफोन लगना चाहिये मगर नहीं लगा। मैं इस एक मामले की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो अभी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिखाना चाहता

[श्री बाजपयी]

हूँ कि अगर डाक्टर दो टेलीफोन चाहता है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में दो हजार रुपया जमा करने का जो नियम बनाया गया है उस से उसे एग्जैम्प्ट कर दिया जाये और एग्जैम्प्टेड कटेगरी में उसको टेलीफोन दिया जाये इस पर फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है। जो डाक्टर हैं अगर उनके सम्बन्ध में आप इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सब के लिये ठीक होगा। यह कटीती प्रस्ताव रखते हुए मैं इस बात की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

उपरोक्त महोदय : एक्सेस ग्रांट्स के बारे में तो मानरेबल मेम्बर्स जानते हैं कि यही कहा जा सकता है कि इतना रुपया क्यों दिया गया वगैरह। इस सिलसिले में पालिसी मेंटर्स तो नहीं आ सकते।

*The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):* Sir, although you have ruled it out of order, it is a matter of general importance, and, therefore, I may just give the information which the hon. Member has sought. The question is that so far as the telephone is concerned, I have held the view that it is the right of a citizen to have a telephone whenever he wants. Therefore, I feel ashamed that whenever the demands are made I cannot really supply them. But there is a compelling reason for it; not because there is pleasure in doing so, but it is a service for which a citizen pays, and therefore, if there is a chance of really obliging him—it is not an obligation, but doing service for him for which he pays—it should be done. Therefore, let it not be in anybody's mind that there is an attempt to put the citizen to any distress.

Coming to the actual feasibility of having telephones, unfortunately, we had an under-estimate, years back, of our telephone expansion. We had not thought that the expansion would be as great or as rapid as it has been.

It has been rapid in many places. I can tell you, in the case of Delhi where we possibly expected that 30 to 40 per cent. more telephones would be needed—I think we have got about 28,000 to 30,000 telephones—there are standing in the queue another 30,000. I am merely saying this so that you can understand the magnitude of the problem and how difficult it is to face it.

Now, coming to the matter to which my hon. friend has made a reference, namely, the doctors, doctors are a privileged class. Surely, they should get precedence over everybody else. Under the rules that we have made, 30 per cent. of the telephones are given for that exempted category. Under that category, the doctors, nurses and hospitals get a precedence.

The question arises where the double phone comes. I would tell you where the difficulty is. I have been a member of the Advisory Committee on Telephones right from the beginning this system was introduced, before I became a Minister. Therefore, I know from personal experience how very difficult it is and what the reasons for that are. Naturally, it can be contended that while several doctors who badly need a telephone have not got even one telephone how to give two telephones to other doctors. You have got to weigh between the two. While there are doctors who have not got even one telephone, if somebody wants two, it becomes difficult. But I can understand and I agree with the hon. Member that there are some doctors who are really wanted by everybody, who are high up in the profession, not merely because they make money but because they are wanted. Therefore, we have given a directive to the Telephone Advisory Committee that in such cases there should be no ban at all. My hon. friend will be glad to know that that ban has been lifted and we are trying our level best to see that not only a second telephone, and if I may say so

without exaggeration, surely anybody who needs that service is entitled to it. We shall live to see a day, as early as possible, when these difficulties will not arise.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof

Demands Nos. 6, 24, 30, 39, 51, 62, 64, 97, 101."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.54 hrs.

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, we will take up the next item. Dr. Shrimall.

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1957—March, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959."

I would not like to take too long a time of the House. I would only like to place before the House the salient features of this Report. It will be observed from the Report that during the period, April 1957 to March 1958, four new universities came into existence in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. They are the universities of Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, Kurukshetra and Vikram. The Commission was not consulted before these universities were started.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** May I inform the hon. Minister that the Vikram University Bill was passed before the coming into existence of the University Grants Commission?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** The Bill might have been passed by the State Government. The State Government is quite free to pass legislation; I am not questioning that. But, I am only saying that the Commission had not been consulted.

This aspect creates a little difficulty for the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission is concerned mainly with the development of the universities and the funds at its disposal are not unlimited. The State Governments are quite free to start universities. I am not questioning their authority in any way. But, after starting the universities, if the universities come to seek financial assistance from the University Grants Commission, it creates a difficult position for the Commission because its funds are already allocated for certain specific purposes for the existing universities.

I think it would be desirable if the State Governments consult the University Grants Commission before they start the universities, if they want that for developmental purposes they should seek later on financial assistance from the Commission. Though the University Grants Commission is already in touch with the universities which have been newly started, I hope, in future, there would be more of consultation between the University Grants Commission and the State Governments. It is only in that way that the University Grants Commission can help in the co-ordination and in the maintenance of standards. If you go on multiplying the Universities and the University Grants Commission is not consulted in the matter, obviously, the Commission cannot play the role for which it has been established.

Another step which the University Grants Commission has taken during