

In that context, may I request the hon Minister and the Prime Minister who is present here, to tell us clearly on the floor of the House as to in view of all this, will they reconsider the issue and go in for nationalisation which can only in the long run remedy the matter?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI)** May I say, I do not agree with the political philosophy of my hon friend. He believes in the nationalisation of everything. I do not believe in nationalisation for its own sake. I believe in nationalisation where it is necessary and when it is useful to the economy of the country and to the welfare of the society. This particular problem is a complicated one so far as UP and Bihar are concerned—and more complicated because of low production of sugar cane its low recovery. They have taken no steps to increase the productivity for the recovery. They go on asking for higher prices for sugar cane. That goes on bedeviling the whole issue. So it has to be considered more deeply. We are trying to do that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** I would request the Prime Minister to go through the memorandum given by the Government itself.

It is a question of inflated cost of production by showing lesser recovery of sugar.

**MR SPEAKER** I will not allow them to answer.

**श्री ज्योतिर मोह सार :** उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने सात चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया था। वे सिक मिले थीं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उनको मुआवजा दिया था जबकि वे मुआवजे के बिल्कुल काबिल नहीं थीं। इतना मुआवजा उनको इसलिए दिया था कि बहुत बड़ी रकम कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनसे

बन्दे के रूप में लिया था। (स्वभाविक) बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उन चीनी मिलों ने कांग्रेस सरकार को खपवा दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन लोगों के खिलाफ एक्सायरी करेगी और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी जिन्होंने बहुत बड़ी रकम मुआवजे के रूप में उनका दी थी जिसके काबिल वे नहीं थे और आज उनमें घाटा हो रहा है ?

**MR SPEAKER** It does not arise from the question.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** You allow discussion on the sugar industry.

**MR SPEAKER** It does not arise.

#### All India Council of Technical Education Meetings ..

165 **SHRI D D DESAI** Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education was held between May 1977 and October 1977

(b) if not the reasons therefor

(c) whether any meeting is being programmed for the next two months and

(d) whether any probe will be held into the adequacy of the working of this body?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)** (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

#### Statement

(a) No Sir

(b) The Council at its last meeting revised the constitution of its Boards of Studies. The reconstitu-

tion of the Boards was completed by December, 1976—January, 1977 and these have started functioning. The Council also appointed a number of Special Committees to consider certain important issues. It was considered desirable that the meeting of the Council may be convened after the work of the Boards of studies and the Committees, with regard to the specific issues referred to them, had been completed.

(c) In order to formulate the proposals for the new Five Year Plan, a Working Group on Technical Education has been set up to critically examine the position of technical education facilities available and suggest improvements for the future programmes keeping in view the needs of the country in the next 10 years. The report of the Working Group is likely to be available by January-February, 1978. The meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education will be convened thereafter.

(d) Functioning of the Council at present through its various Regional Committees and Boards of Studies is considered to be quite satisfactory. The question of any probe does not arise.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: May I ask the hon. Minister if the All India Council of Technical Education, which is one of the most important bodies and which has to set example to several educational institutions, has not been holding meetings and the difficulty at the university campus is, unemployment the revision of syllabi and certain amount of indiscipline. There are several responsibilities which the All India Council of Technical Education has not been able to perform well. Will the hon. Minister tell us what are the reasons behind all these things and what steps is he going to take to rectify all these difficulties.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The question has two parts. About the question why was the meeting not held, I can tell the hon. member through you that the meeting was last held in May, 1976. The Council revised the constitution of the Board of Studies and special committees were set up. This Council believes in acting through decentralisation. Those special committees and boards are finding certain measures to meet some of the problems raised by the hon. member. We are expecting to get their views in January, 1978 and as soon as we get their views the Council will meet and consider these things.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Minister has not said how often they will hold the meeting. If the Government believes in decentralisation then how many times do they hold the cabinet meetings, once in a year or once in 3 years or what. Calling of the meeting is the work of the Minister himself. It should not be left to the bureaucracy. This is a most vital wing of our educational system. The important question which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this. India has not received any Nobel Prize during the past 30 years. This is because our universities and research institutions have failed in their responsibilities. Substantially this responsibility rests squarely on the shoulders of the All India Council of Technical Education. We have seen the recent controversy about the performance of the CSIR institutions. If our university campuses were properly geared up to take up the research and development responsibility as is done already in the USA which gets most Nobel Prizes, they would be able to do better work than that done in the CSIR. But the universities are not well equipped to undertake this research and development work. What is important is that we should make the universities competent enough to take up the responsibility of this Research and Development work done by the CSIR.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER** I respectfully submit that the hon Member's observation is not to the point. It is a trite observation that comparison is odious and he has compared the role of this Council with that of the Cabinet. As is well known, the Cabinet does the executive functions whereas the function of this Council is more or less doing survey and exploratory works. I find that this Council met between 1966 and 1976 only six times. For 11 years it has met only six times. Therefore the hon Member need not complain that the Council has not met at all recently. But we are preparing to hold the meeting of the Council as soon as we receive the report.

**SHRI KISHORE LAL** At present some part of the technical education work is under the Ministry of Education. The remaining part is under the Ministry of Labour. Government of India. Is the Government of India thinking of bringing them under one head?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER** There is no such proposal.

#### Effect of Export of Meat on Buffalo Population

\*106 **SHRIMATI AHILYA PRANJANEKAR** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that technical experts in the Agriculture Ministry have cautioned that Government must ensure that while exporting good quality meat to the rich nations country's buffalo population is not wiped out and

(b) if so, steps taken to protect buffaloes as they are considered to be the best in the World?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)** (a) The export of

buffalo meat, live buffaloes for meat, has been permitted on a very restricted scale in order to ensure preservation and improvement of indigenous buffalo population.

(b) The export policy is reviewed periodically. The Government of India and the State Governments have initiated a number of programmes for improvement of buffalo production in the country, such as All India Coordinated Research Project on Buffaloes, Central and State Buffalo Breeding Farms, Progeny Testing of the buffalo bulls in selected farms and Central Herd Book Registration Scheme for Murrah and Surti breeds. There are more than 1000 improved buffalo bulls maintained at Artificial Insemination Centres for providing service to the farmers herds in different parts of the country.

#### श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. राजनेकर

प्रध्दक्ष महोदय, बकैलाज का बाबत से भारी मात्रा मे एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय मे जानना चाहती हू कि गण दा सावा" न बपलाज, का वितना एक्सपाट टप्रा—इसके बारे मे बे जानकारी देगे ?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA** In 1975-76, the total live buffaloes exported was 86, in 1976-77 the total number was 3,110.

#### श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. राजनेकर

प्रध्दक्ष महोदय, आप इस स्टेटमेण्ट से जान लगे कि जहा एक्सपोर्ट की सख्या पहले 86 थी, वह सख्या अब तीन हजार हो गई है। इसी लिए एग््रीकल्चर मिनिसट्री के प्रधिकाारियों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि यह बन्द होना चाहिए। यह सख्या तो सीगल ब्वापार की है, लेकिन बम्बई मे इस्लीमल