

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Indian Institutes of Technology are meant mainly for students. They are technological courses and there young people come and get training in different engineering and technological subjects.

These are for business executives, those who are already in industry, and they get the benefit of a special time and motion study and various other specialities for improving efficiency of working of the factories.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the money will be spent essentially on the machinery and teaching staff and not on buildings as we are generally doing in other institutes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend should know that valuable equipments do require proper buildings, and in this House I have had to answer questions because air conditioning was not done in time with regard to certain very valuable equipment.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What will be the maximum number of engineers trained in this Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have answered that. When this institution is in full operation, every year roughly 1,400 trainees will come out of it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the expenses will be borne by the trainees or they will be given some sort of stipends to continue their training?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of stipends at all. They will have to pay a fairly heavy fee to get training here, because they are already people in employment.

Education Cess

+

- *500. { **Shri Berwa Kotah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to the State

Governments to levy an education cess; and

(b) if so, how far the scheme has found favour with them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise position is as under:

- (i) The State Governments of Rajasthan, Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are having the suggestion examined.
- (ii) The State Government of Orissa have tentatively and informally decided not to do anything in this respect for the present.
- (iii) The State Governments of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madras already have an education cess.
- (iv) Replies from Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh are awaited.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : इस उपकर के लगने से शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This money will be utilised.

जो सेस से पैसा मिलेगा वह तो एजुकेशन को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होगा ।

श्री बेरवा कोटा : कितनी रकम सरकार को इससे मिलने की आशा है ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: In some States, they are getting even Rs. 2 crores. In some others, they are getting Rs. 75 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 120 lakhs—like that.

श्री कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र मिला है क्या और यदि मिला है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मध्य प्रदेश ने यह किया है या नहीं किया है, इसका ही जवाब दे दिया जाए। पत्र की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Madhya Pradesh are having the suggestion examined. We have received no reply.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how far the means test formula evolved by the Ministry of Education will be affected by this levy of an education cess in the States?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: There is no such thing as a means test formula.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will a portion of the education cess collected be given to local bodies like zila parishads and panchayat samitis or will it be appropriated by State Governments and spent on schemes sponsored by themselves?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is for State Governments to decide. In Madras, for example, this money is utilised for improvement of new school buildings, mid-day meals etc.

Shri Shivananjappa: Are there any States in India which are already collecting the education cess at present?

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri Shivananjappa: Which are the States?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: I answered it just now. Shall I repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Is the education cess uniform in all States? If there is difference, what is the maximum and minimum?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: So far the maximum is 19 nP per rupee. In certain States it is only

2 nP per rupee. It again depends on the States.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एजुकेशन सेंस जिन जिन स्टेट्स ने लगाया है, क्या उनकी आर्थिक समस्या हल हो चुकी है, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी उनकी आर्थिक समस्याएँ हल हो चुकी हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट्स की सारी आर्थिक समस्याएँ या विद्या सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जैसे बिहार ने लगाया है। अब बिहार में एजुकेशन के ऊपर जो मांग थी, वह क्या पूरी हो गई है ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is not correct. This cess is to strengthen the educational programme of the State Government, not to relieve the State Government from their accepted burden. This is for the improvements.

Shri P. R. Patel: This education cess is charged on land revenue. When primary education is free, will not charging this cess on land revenue bring more poverty to the poor agriculturists?

Mr. Speaker: That is arguing the case.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether the Government have examined the lack of justification for the burden which is likely to fall on parents who have no children?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This has no relation to the family.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the criterion by which education cess is collected in the different States, since the hon. Deputy Minister said there is difference between State and State?

Mr. Speaker: That is left to the States.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: No, Sir. I want to know the criterion on which this education cess is levied.

Mr. Speaker: Every State would decide.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I humbly submit that I would like to be enlightened on the criterion on which this cess is levied?

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister answer it.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: In Maharashtra it is mostly on cash crops. In Madras it is land revenue, in Bihar also land revenue. So, each State has a different pattern.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government propose to levy this cess in States where the education cess already exists?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No, certainly not.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: May I know whether the cess will be levied even in such villages where there exists no school at all?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the States to tell.

दिल्ली की प्रशासन व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन

+

*५०१. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र मायूर :
श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी :
श्री महे इवर नायक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की प्रशासन व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मामला इस समय किस अवस्था में है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) तथा (ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गृह मंत्री जी को अथवा गृह-मंत्रालय को दिल्ली की कुछ संस्थाओं की ओर से इस प्रकार के ज्ञापन क्या प्राप्त हुए हैं कि दिल्ली में टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल बनाई जाए और उस में जनता द्वारा चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि हों, यदि हां तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निर्णय ले लिया गया है और अगर नहीं लिया गया है तो क्या स्थिति है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) मुझे ऐसा तो कोई खास पत्र नहीं मिला है जिस में यही कहा गया हो कि टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल ही बनाई जाए और उनका चुनाव हो । हां, इस तरह के कुछ पत्र मिले हैं कि दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिये और अपना शासन चलाने के लिये दिल्ली के रहने वालों को अधिकार मिलने चाहिये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी समाचारपत्रों में कुछ इस प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए थे कि दिल्ली की बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था को भारत सरकार कारपोरेशन से वापिस अपने हाथों में लेना चाहती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के समाचारों में कहां तक सत्यांश है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बिल्कुल दूसरी है—

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इसी से यह सम्बन्धित है ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दिल्ली के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट-अप के बारे में पूछ रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि यहां कोई डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशन हों और उन में चुने हुये लोग