

not lowered in any way. That is my own personal view in this matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That was not the point of my question at all. My point is that before Government start a university, then must at least standardise the whole thing and raise the standards of teaching and also the standard of text-books in the post-graduate, graduate and undergraduate classes. My question is whether any review has been undertaken in this regard. How does the question of establishment of a university arise here at all?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Those efforts are being made. Those enquiries are also being made simultaneously.

डा० मेजरकोटे : क्या यह बात सही है कि दक्षिण में मैसूर, मद्रास, ट्रावन्कोर और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में लगभग दस लाख के ऊपर स्टूडेंट्स हिन्दी के एग्जामिनेशन्स में बैठते हैं; यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जरिये एक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय कायम करने में क्या दिक्कतें हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अगर कोई दिक्कत नहीं है तो यह राज्य के ही अधिकार की बात है। वह कल ही विश्वविद्यालय खोल सकती है। जहाँ तक विश्वविद्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, यह राज्य की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर वहाँ काफी हिन्दी समझने वाले और हिन्दी द्वारा शिक्षा लेने वाले लोग हैं तो राज्य को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने में। हम इसको हिन्दी के विकास को दृष्टि से, हिन्दी की प्रगति की दृष्टि से देख रहे हैं और इसी दृष्टि से इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है जैसा मैंने कहा इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया गया है और इसको कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order. The Mysore Government were pleased to recommend to the Central Government that as they were short

of funds, the Central Government should advance funds to them to achieve an object which they thought proper. Now the hon. Minister says that it is within the purview of the State Government to establish a University. The main difficulty with the State Government is that they have not the requisite funds. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to develop the language. But they are coming in the way.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You were not pleased to allow me to develop my point.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need to develop the point. Even from the beginning I understand what the hon. Member was going to say. He wants to impress the Government that they must come to the aid of State Governments by distributing grants so that Universities may be started by them. That is a different matter altogether. I understood the hon. Minister to say that, evidently due to action not having been taken by the various States, it is apparent that they do not feel the need to have a Hindi University so far. If they wanted to start it, they need not take the permission of the Centre. If they want money, they should approach the Central Government.

Free Education in Delhi Schools

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- *313. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Chandra Shankar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4594 on the 4th May, 1961 and state whether all the schools in Delhi have introduced free education upto eighth class with effect from the school session commencing from the 1st May, 1961?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Yes, Sir, in all Government and Government-Aided schools.

Free education upto class VII in schools run and aided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation was introduced with effect from 1st July, 1960.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any age limit—upper or lower—has been fixed for admission of students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, there is no age-limit. Education is imparted free up to the VIII class.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has said just now that free education is introduced in Government—and Government-aided schools. May I know whether this free education has also been introduced in all the institutions managed by the Delhi Corporation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that in institutions which are run by the Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee or which are aided by them, education is free. I am not speaking of private institutions which are not receiving any grant-in-aid from Government.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Are Government aware that due to shortage of seats for admission of students in the Delhi schools, they have to go to the educational shops which charge fabulous amounts as fees? Do Government propose to put a ceiling on the fees charged by them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No. This is absolutely incorrect. In Delhi, there is no shortage of admission. In fact, I had publicly announced that if there was any difficulty felt by any parents regarding admission, they should report to us. We have not received any complaints from anywhere, and all the boys have been given admission.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any amount is sanctioned as deficit grant to those institutions which have established free education schools?

Mr. Speaker: Private agencies.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to aided schools, I do not have the information with me at present. But I expect the Corporation may have some arrangements with those institutions.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Jharia and Raniganj

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*314. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of drinking water in the coal fields of Jharia and Raniganj; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking for providing good drinking water to these fields?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines & Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). Shortage of drinking water in the coalfields of Jharia and Raniganj is felt sometimes, particularly during summer months. Both the State Governments and the Central Government are, however, seized of the problem and necessary steps are taken to relieve the water shortage to the extent possible. In Bihar, the Jharia Water Board has been set up and the West Bengal Government are contemplating to set up a similar Board in the Raniganj field. The Jharia Water Board is already implementing in integrated water-supply scheme at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The West Bengal Government are similarly considering an integrated scheme costing about Rs. 4.22 crores. Financial assistance to these water supply schemes is also sanctioned from time to time from the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund.

2. Besides the above major schemes, there is also a scheme of sinking of wells in the coalfields under which subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of construction is paid out of the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund, and the rest of the cost is generally met by the colliery-owners.