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LOK SABHA DEBATES



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*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 20th March, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stainless Steel

*1090. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report for the project to produce stainless steel has been examined and a final decision taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the size and location of the above project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Preliminary reports received from certain foreign firms for the setting up of a plant for the manufacture of alloy and special steels including stainless steel, have been examined. It is proposed to call for detailed project reports from some of these firms, who appear willing and capable of rendering assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There were two methods of stainless steel production which were under consideration before the Government. One was the British and French and the other Italian and Czechoslovakian. May I know what method has been adopted?

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Sardar Swaran Singh: No final decision with regard to the adoption of any particular method has been taken. Actually, it is not only the method, but the general approach to the problem about which there is difference of approach. Some say that the capacity should be higher; others say that the location should be in a particular locality. All these points are being very carefully examined.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know if a stainless steel plant will be located in Bhadravati Iron and Steel works?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A suggestion to that effect had also been made, but so far as the existing advice available is concerned, it appears that the facilities that are available at one of the integrated steel plants are better as compared to Bhadravati.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Pending the location of the iron and steel plant, may I know whether the Government would consider the feasibility of giving a larger quota for the licensed dealers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a bigger question. The hon. Member is no doubt aware of the difficult foreign exchange position, and howsoever much one may desire that increased quotas may be given, the overall availability of foreign exchange sets the limit.

Shri Goray: Are all these firms foreign firms?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir; they are from the United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

Shri Hem Barua: Is stainless steel in India called Thackeron after Professor Thacker?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will feel extremely flattered if that expression were acceptable to the world. It is no doubt correct that our National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur has produced a process for the production of stainless steel. We are in touch with the Director of the National Metallurgical Laboratory and if the process which he has evolved is suitable for commercial purposes, we will not hesitate to adopt that process.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाएँ

*१०६१. { श्री मोहन स्वस्थ :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का ग्रामीण तथा अर्द्ध-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग की सुविधाएँ बढ़ाने के निम्ने क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : सरकार जो अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) भारत राज्य बैंक अधिनियम, १९५५ की धारा १६(५) के अधीन बैंक पर जो कानूनी जिम्मेदारी है उसके अनुसार भारत राज्य बैंक द्वारा शाखाओं की स्थापना ;

(ख) अखिल भारती : ग्रामीण ऋण सर्वेक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सहकारी बैंक व्यवस्था का विकास ;

(ग) डाकखाना बचत बैंकों की संख्या में वृद्धि ; और

(घ) जो व्यावसायिक बैंक ग्रामीण अथवा अर्द्ध-नगरीय क्षेत्रों में नयी शाखाएँ खोलना चाहते हैं, उन्हें रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा साइसेंसों का दिया जाना ।

इन सब उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, ग्रामीण तथा अर्द्ध-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं में बहुत अधिक हो गया है ।

Some hon Members: We want the English answer.

Mr. Speaker: The answer may be read out in English.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The more important steps proposed by Government are as follows:—

(a) opening of branches by the State Bank of India in pursuance of the statutory obligation imposed on the bank under Section 18(5) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955;

(b) development of co-operative banking in accordance with the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee;

(c) increasing the number of Post Office Savings Banks; and

(d) granting of licences by Reserve Bank to commercial banks which seek to open new branches in rural and semi-urban areas.

As a result of these measures, there has been an appreciable improvement in recent years in the facilities available in rural and semi-rural areas.

श्री मोहन स्वस्थ : मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि लाज स्कैन पर गांवों में बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज कब तक प्रोवाइड की जायेंगी ।

Mr. Speaker: It is a perpetual process.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes. What is large scale and what is not, it is rather difficult to draw the line. The point is, we are spreading out in the rural areas. At the present moment there are 1200 offices. There are 550,000 villages in India. I think steady progress is going on regularly covering more and more ground directly and through the postal savings banks. Last year the figure of postal savings banks was 12,700.

श्री श्रीराम साहू : गये वर्ष में सरकार ने ग्राम बैंक स्थापित करने का जो टारगेट ठहराया था वह टारगेट कब पूरे होगा ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बिलकुल ठीक है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : टारगेट बिलकुल काबू में है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री ने अभी बताया कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इस दिशा में आशातीत प्रगति हुई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के जिला केन्द्रों में कितनी जगह स्टेट बैंक के कार्यालय खुल चुके हैं और कितने खलने अभी बाकी हैं और जो खुलना बाकी है वे कब तक खल जायेंगे ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The State Bank had a programme to open 400 branches up to 1960. So far the progress in the earlier years was slow, but this year, the progress has been very rapid. Year before on an average the State Bank was opening one branch every week. But this year the average is two branches every week and the State Bank is very optimistic that it will complete the target of 400 branches.

Shri Ranga: It seems it is now more than three years after we had the Reserve Bank Enquiry Committee report. Would Government be kind enough to supply from year to year the progress they are making on all these various fronts from which new banks are to be started in the rural areas, so that the House would be able to have information? I would like to know how many branches so far have been opened by the Reserve Bank, by the State Bank, by the scheduled banks and by the co-operative banks during the last three years in these villages.

Mr. Speaker: He has replied to it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly the Reserve Bank will supply the information to the public.

Shri Ranga: Not all; that is why we would like to have that information from year to year.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We shall convey this to the Reserve Bank and request them to do so.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the condition for depositing the minimum amount in the branches of the State Bank will be liberalised, as the villagers are very poor, so that they may avail of the facility provided by the banks in the rural areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Will not the post office savings banks serve the purpose?

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the target for the second Five Year Plan is 460 branches for the State Bank. May I know how many branches have been opened and may I know also how many licences have been issued to commercial banks for opening branches?

Shri B. B. Bhagat: The programme was like this. It was necessary to define what a rural area is. It was determined that Class IV areas should be defined as any area below a population of thirty thousand. The programme was that the State Bank would open 255 branches. Up till now 119 centres have been opened, and it is proposed to complete the target within the period, that is by 1960.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to know how many licences have been issued to the commercial banks for opening branches.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The commercial banks are also opening branches, and the Reserve Bank is fairly liberal in giving sanction for these branches to be opened by the commercial banks.

श्री बरराज सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिला केन्द्रों और तहसील केन्द्रों को छोड़ कर राज्य बैंक की कितनी शाखाएँ शुद्ध ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोली जा चुकी हैं ।

Shri B. E. Bhagat: As I said, the term 'pure rural area' is a vague term and it is very difficult to define.....

Shri Ranga: Centres having less than five thousand population.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: And we took below thirty thousand population and that is why I gave that information.

साइकिल सवार

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श्री भक्त दर्शन :
१०६२. श्री स० बा० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २६ मई, १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न सं या ५३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई पुलिस अधिनियम, १९५१ के कुछ उपबन्धों के लागू होने से दिल्ली में साइकिल यातायात के विनियमन में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ; और

(ख) साइकिल सवारों के विरुद्ध यातायात के नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) बम्बई पुलिस एक्ट १९५१ की उन धाराओं के मातहत नियम बनाए जा रहे हैं जो दिल्ली में लागू की गई हैं।

(ख) (१) ट्रैफिक नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिये चलती फिरती अदालतें बनाई गई हैं।

(२) क्रिमिनल प्रोमीजर कोड की धारा ५१३ के मातहत पुलिस नवम्बर, १९५३ में नकद जमानत मांगती है ताकि वे लोग अदालत में जरूर हाजिर हों जिन पर ट्रैफिक नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के अपराध में मुकदमा दायर किया गया है। यह फायदेमन्द साबित हुआ है।

An hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Datar: (a) Rules under the sections of the Bombay Police Act,

1951, which has been extended to Delhi, are being framed.

(b) (i) Mobile Courts have been set up to deal with traffic offenders.

(ii) Since November, 1957, the Police are demanding cash security under section 513 of the Criminal Procedure Code to ensure that persons prosecuted for violating traffic regulations appear in the Courts. This has had a salutary effect.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या शासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इन कड़े नियमों के बावजूद भी अभी तक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ब्लू-ग्राम इन की अवहेलना की जा रही है और पूरे के पूरे परिवार भी एक साइकल पर ले जाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Datar: The number is gradually coming down, though I cannot say that it has fully come down.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस प्राधिका में कुछ सत्यता है कि इस प्रकार के अपराध करने वालों में बढत बढी संख्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की है ? और क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री इस के बारे में कड़े प्रादेश देगी कि कम से कम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तो प्राज्ञाओं की अवहेलना नहीं करनी चाहिये ?

Shri Datar: Sir, I am not aware of this.

Shri Supakar: Government say that the number is going down. Is it due to family planning or due to the traffic regulation?

Shri Datar: It is due to the effective implementation of the Act.

श्री स० बा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि दिल्ली की सड़कों पर दस, दस और आठ, आठ साइकिलों की कतारें चलती हैं जिस से रोजाना ढ़कों और बसों की दुर्घटनाएँ होती

हैं और जान माल का नुकसान होता है तथा पुलिस इस सम्बन्ध में धकेत क्यों है।

Shri Datar: Government have appointed a special staff for dealing with this particular difficulty that the hon. Member has pointed out. There is a special staff under a Special Superintendent of Police with 462 Constables working under him.

Children's Museum

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*1093 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final scheme for setting up of a Children's Museum has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages a Dolls' Museum to display dolls from various countries, and a general Children's Museum with sections for toys, paintings and objects of Natural History catering to artistic and scientific interests of children.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what committee this scheme is being considered and how long it will take that committee to finalise it?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: The committee consists of eleven members and is presided over by the Secretary, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Certain preliminary steps have already been taken to set up the museum and the detailed plans are being worked out. The land has already been allotted, and I expect the work will start as soon as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any material has been collected with regard to similar Children's Museums in other countries, and, if so, from which countries such material has come?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: The hon. Member is probably aware that Mr. Shankar Pillai has made a very good collection of dolls, and it is possible that some other private individuals may also be making that collection. I know at least of one person, Shri Prataprai G. Mehta, who has made some collections so far as Children's Museums in foreign countries are concerned and who is assisting some State Governments also in setting up such Museums.

श्री भक्त वार्धन : श्रीमान्, जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है प्रगले बजट में इस के भवन निर्माण के लिये २० लाख रुपये की धनराशि रक्खी गयी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इस पर कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है और बाकी रकमा किस तरह से बजट में रक्खा जायेगा ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीवास्तवा : २० लाख बजट में था, सन् १९५८-५९ के बजट में १० लाख रु० हो रक्खा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे जैसे काम चलता जायेगा, वैसे वैसे रकमा उपलब्ध किया जायेगा।

Overseas Students Advisory Bureau

*1094. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has asked the Overseas Students Advisory Bureau of Calcutta University not to entertain applications for studies, abroad in business management, industrial administration and personnel management; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But the decision which was taken in June 1957 in order to economise foreign exchange was not applied to the courses commencing in October, 1957 to which students had already secured admission.

The ban on release of foreign exchange for this purpose has since been withdrawn in January, 1958.

Shri Supakar: A few days ago the Prime Minister was pleased to state that no branch of study is non-essential so far as foreign exchange regulation is concerned. May I know what is the real policy of the Government and whether they are going to do away with this restriction altogether in case of all branches of studies in the future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not quite know what the hon. Member refers to in regard to what I said and on what occasion. But obviously there have to be some restrictions, however liberal we might be. Many people go abroad, well, presumably for study but do not succeed in studying very much. Because they have enough money they can go abroad, but it is a drain on the foreign exchange situation and we have to be somewhat careful. Apart from that, in regard to the subjects for study there is a great variety. We do not wish to come in the way, but when there is pressure on foreign exchange, we do put some limitation on what should be considered to be essential subjects. They can study in India, of course. It is not necessary to go abroad for every subject that one wants to study.

Shri Supakar: Having regard to the fact that the foreign exchange involved so far as study is concerned is a very small part....

Mr. Speaker: I do not want suggestions for action. Hon. Members will elicit answers to questions.

Shri Supakar: I am asking a question. May I know what liberalisation of policy is conceived by Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What policy can I say? For instance, in the list that we have made for the moment we have decided not to encourage fashion-designing. Does anybody think that fashion-designing is such an important subject as to call for foreign exchange being spent and somebody going to

foreign parts to learn fashion-designing? We can do without fashion-designing for a while.

Foreign Travel

***1995. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that surplus in foreign travel account for the first time occurred in the year 1955; and

(b) if so; what is the prospect for the future?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The continuance of the favourable position on travel account would depend on a number of factors, such as, among other things (i) the level of exchange restrictions affecting foreign travel in India and in foreign countries and (ii) the results flowing from the measures taken by the Government of India for attracting tourists to the country. Assuming that the number of tourists to India would continue to show a steady increase and that the restrictions on travel payments imposed by India in 1957 would continue in their present form, India's travel account should also show a surplus in subsequent years.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कितना फोरिन एक्सचेंज खर्च हुआ है ?

श्री ड० रा० भगत : १९५६ में हमको जो टूरिस्ट लोग यहाँ से बाहर गये उनके लिये १३ करोड़ ४० लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारे यहाँ स्टेट बैंक में ने रुपी बैंक का सिस्टम स्टार्ट किया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गये उनमें से कितने प्रादमियों ने रुपी बैंक लिया और कितने प्रादमियों ने अमेरिकन ट्रेवलर्स बैंक लिया ?

प्रवाल नदी तथा वैदेशिक कार्य और वित्त बंसी (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : एक संज्ञ में प्रश्न करूँ कि जो लोग यहाँ से बाहर गये उनमें टूरिस्ट भी शामिल हैं और वे लोग भी शामिल हैं जो कि गवर्नमेंट के काम से बाहर गये। फर्न कीजिये कुछ लोग यूनाइटेड नेशनल के डेलीगेशन में गये, वे भी उसमें शामिल हैं। कारिन एक्सचेंज उन पर भी लगा और प्राइवेट टूरिस्ट्स पर भी लगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारे यहाँ स्टैंड बैंक के एपी ट्रेवल्स बैंक का सिस्टम जारी किया है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गये उन्होंने एपी बैंक का इस्तेमाल किया या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी क्योंकि पी बैंक तो बाहर वालों को यहाँ खर्च करने के लिये मिलता है। यहाँ से जो बाहर जाते हैं उनको बाहर की करेंसी के बैंक लेने पड़ते हैं।

Compensation for Nationalisation of Life Insurance Companies

*1097. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation has been paid to the share-holders of the Life Insurance Companies of India falling in Part B of the First Schedule of the Life Insurance Corporation Act; and

(b) if not, when it is expected to be paid?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 85.]

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if the management of the companies concerned was consulted while fixing the compensation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The procedure for fixing the compensation is prescribed in the Act, and those who were

managing the previous companies had their say in this matter.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement that is laid on the Table we find that 11 companies have already been paid compensation and compensation has been offered to seven companies. May I know how much compensation has been paid to the 11 companies and how much has been offered to the remaining seven companies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The compensation has been settled in respect of 11 companies. How much all of them have been paid, I am not in a position to say now.

Shri Tangamani: The statement shows that compensation has been paid to 11 companies and that compensation has been offered to seven companies, and reply is awaited from those seven companies, as to whether they would accept the amount or not.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got information about the total amount in respect of one category and the other?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. I want notice.

Shri Tangamani: The statement says that compensation has been paid to 11 companies.

Mr. Speaker: True, but the hon. Minister has not got the total amount with him. As to what the amount is, he wants notice.

Shri Tangamani: I want only the figures.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may have it. He has not got it today here.

Sales Tax on Bullion in Delhi

*1098. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of levy of sales tax on bullion, its turn-over in Delhi has considerably fallen, and the trade is being diverted to the markets in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Bullion Merchants' Associations in this connection; and

(c) If so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Sales Tax on bullion and specie was imposed with effect from 25th November, 1957. Separate statistics in respect of sales of bullion and specie in Delhi are not available and it is not possible to state whether any diversion of trade on account of levy of tax on these commodities has taken place.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Matter is being examined by the Delhi Administration.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know why the union territory of Delhi has been singled out for the imposition of sales tax on bullion?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is not a fact. This tax is levied in other States also.

Shri Vajpayee: But not in Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. The union territory of Delhi has been singled out for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know whether Delhi alone has been singled out. The hon. Minister said 'No.' Now, the hon. Member takes exception in regard to Himachal Pradesh. Next question.

Missing International Passports

*1099. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several blank International passports were missing from the Manipur Secretariat about two years back and Delhi Special Police is conducting an enquiry;

(b) whether persons holding passports corresponding to the number of the missing passports were arrested in Delhi while returning from Pakistan; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The persons arrested have been acquitted by the local Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know what was the number of blank passports missing and how many of them had been traced?

Shri Datar: In all, the loss of 26 blank international passports was discovered, and the Government are taking action. In some cases the persons who used these were also prosecuted and convicted.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसमें पाकिस्तान के कितने आदमी हैं ?

Shri Datar: There were four persons who were arrested at Karachi and convicted in Karachi.

Life Insurance Corporation

*1100. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what percentages of ordinary and preference shares the Life Insurance Corporation owns in the Jessop and Company Limited;

(b) whether the Corporation has any representation on the Board of Directors of the Company; and

(c) if so, who was selected as representative and when he took charge of his office?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) (i) ordinary—19.5 per cent.

(ii) preference—68.7 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) **Shri S. D. Srinivasan,** Zonal Manager, Eastern Zone, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Calcutta, was co-opted as a Director of Jessop

and Company Limited, on the 13th December, 1957. Thereafter, at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 9th January, 1958, Shri S. D. Srinivasan retired, and Shri Dhiren Mitra, a Member of the Corporation, was elected as a Director.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know if the person appointed by the Life Insurance Corporation has reported to the Corporation about the working of Jessop and Company?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He is a member of the Corporation. I do not know whether he has reported. But I presume he must have done so.

Shri Tangamani: A four-man committee was appointed to enquire into the affairs of Jessop and Company, and for controlling.....

Mr. Speaker: Is it a point of order? Shri Tania.

Shri Rameshwar Tania: May I know whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs has been paid to the share-brokers of the company without delivery of the shares and, if so, what action do the Government propose to take in the matter as the L.I.C. has got a large interest in Jessops?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This fact was brought out at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company held on the 9th January last. It is for the shareholders to take action. As far as the Government is concerned, in so far as it is a violation of the Companies Act or any other law, action is being taken.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the four-man committee which was appointed to go into the working of Jessop and Company under the Companies Act has submitted its report and whether the Government propose to appoint a controller to manage Jessop and Company?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The matters are under enquiry and investigation at present, Sir.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know the percentage of dividend declared by Jessops and Company at the annual general meeting of the Company held on the 9th January last where Shri Dhiren Mitra was present?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have that information. But it is available; it is a published figure.

Dearness Allowance to Pensioners

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*1101. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that requests have been received from the pensioners drawing less than Rs. 100 that they should be paid sufficient amount of dearness allowance or there should be an increase in their pensions; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination by Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the rules for granting the quantum of pension are being changed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these matters are precisely under examination.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the question of dearness allowance?

Mr. Speaker: He says it is under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether representations were received from the Pensioners' Association in Madras State, consequent on the resolution passed at the last conference held at Madura, requesting the Government to consider the question of extending the pension payment also where accumulated amount was paid and the pensioners had survived?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have received a number of representations from pensioners. I am not in a position to say how many of them are from Madras or from any other State. We are looking into the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the representations which are received from the pensioners are being forwarded to the Pay Commission for consideration? Who is considering them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Government is considering them.

श्री जगत बघात : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वे जो अनुरोधपत्र इस बारे में सरकार के पास धाये हैं इनमें पेंशन में कितना परसेंटेज बढ़ाने की मांग की गयी है ?

श्री ब० रा० बनर्ज : इसकी सूचना तो धलग धलग होगी। अभी मेरे पास नहीं है। अगर सदस्य महोदय पूर्व सूचना दें तो यह सूचना मैं दे सकता हूँ।

Shri Achar: In view of the fact that the value of rupee, as compared to the pre-war value, has gone down, may I know whether Government propose giving dearness allowance at least to those who were getting less pay?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid he is giving reasons why the dearness allowance should be given. Next question.

Orissa High Court

*1104. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent appointment of a judge to the Orissa Court was made in consultation with the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court;

(b) if so, whether the question of appointment of the judge came up before the Eastern Zonal Council before the appointment was announced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes.

(b) No.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any other name was recommended by the Orissa Government or by the Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court, prior to the appointment of the person from outside the State?

Shri Datar: So far as this particular appointment is concerned, the provisions laid down in article 217(1) were duly followed; the Chief Justice of the State concerned, the Chief Minister, the Governor and the Chief Justice of India, all of them agreed in the matter.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court could not agree to the name suggested by the executive authority of the State and this appointment resulted out of that disagreement?

Shri Datar: May I point out that, so far this appointment is concerned, it had the unanimous approval of all the persons concerned?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Was the Orissa High Court consulted before the appointment or were just informed after the appointment?

Shri Datar. Before the appointment. How can it be after the appointment?

Steel Supply to Punjab

*1105. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the quantity of Steel supplied to the Punjab State during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far;

(b) the reasons for the present Steel shortage in the State; and

(c) the time by which the situation is expected to improve?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A total quantity of 56,442 tons of steel has been despatched to Punjab from 1-4-56 to 31-10-57.

(b) Overall shortage of steel in the country and increasing demands for steel due to the growth of industries.

(c) By the end of 1959 when the expansion programme of the steel industry in the Private Sector will more or less be completed and the new Steel Plants in the Public Sector are expected to begin production.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the actual demand of the Punjab State for steel during the same period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult to give such figures because generally the demands are pitched high, hoping or fearing that there will be some cuts.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether any preference would be given to the backward areas of this State in this regard?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know what steel can do for a backward area. Because, allocation of steel is for steel-processing industries or for Government development schemes and the like. If the State Government or the Central Government has a development scheme in that area, then obviously steel will be allocated for that area. But utilisation of steel for improving the backward areas is a process which, I am afraid, I cannot understand.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister admit that Punjab is a backward area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are areas in Punjab which can claim to be backward areas.

University at Kathmandu

*1107. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Nepal has requested the Government of India for help in setting up a University in Kathmandu; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) The Government of Nepal have so far requested the Government of India to provide under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan the services of (i) an Architect to advise them on technical points regarding the lay out plan and architectural designs for buildings of the proposed University campus, and (ii) an experienced person, preferably a retired Vice-Chancellor, to advise them on University administration.

(b) Arrangements have been finalised to provide the services of an Architect and he is expected to visit Nepal shortly. The Government of India are taking action to find a suitable person to advise on University administration.

Shri Bameshwar Tanti: Is it a fact that some other countries have promised help to Nepal for the setting up of the University both monetarily and by way of personnel and, if so, are the Government aware of the political considerations?

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I could not follow the latter portion.

Mr. Speaker: Are the Government aware of the political considerations which induced other countries to help Nepal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as we know, the Government of Nepal had under consideration the question of establishing a University, and it has come to an agreement with the University of the United States about the training of their students and exchange of teaching personnel. I cannot answer the question about the political consideration behind this.

Shri Dasappa: May we have an idea of the cost? How much will be spent on this project?

Shri B. B. Bhagat: It is in a very preliminary stage. It is too premature to work out the cost. The University team has come to India and its members are at present visiting our various Universities. When they go back, with the help of our experts, they will work out the plans.

Shri Dasappa: Can we have an idea as to what our commitment will be financially?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have made no commitment, except what has been stated:

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Padam Dev. Absent.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should stand up and mention the Question number loudly.

Shri Padam Dev: There is a pillar in front of me. So, I cannot catch your eye. Question No. 1108.

बिलासपुर नगर (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

*११०८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिलासपुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के नये नगर के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पुराने नगर के जलमग्न होने से पूर्व यह नगर तैयार नहीं हो सकेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) चारों ओर की सड़कें बनाई जा चुकी हैं और उन्हें चौड़ा किया जा रहा है। पुलिसवाएँ और सड़क को सुरक्षित रखने की दीवारें बनाई जा रही हैं। पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों ने ही जमीन के लेबिल करने के काम में काफी प्रगति तरक्की की है। इमारतें बनवाने के टेंडरों में स्वर मंगाए गए हैं और कुछ पहले ही मंजूर किए जा चुके हैं।

सरकारी इमारतों के बनने का काम भी शुरू हो गया है।

(ख) उम्मीद है कि पुराने सहर के बाँकड़ा के पानी में डूबने से पहले ही नया सहर तैयार हो जायेगा।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने घंटे में यह नगर पानी में डूब जायेगा और क्या अब तक सारे मकान बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

Shri Datar: Within a few months.

Shri B. Das Gupta: How many new cities are being constructed, where old cities have been submerged?

Mr. Speaker: Let us confine ourselves to this question.

Indian National Commission

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*1109. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Conference of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with U.N.E.S.C.O. was held in Delhi in February, 1958; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). The Conference was held on 21st February, 1958 but its deliberations could not continue on 22nd owing to the sad demise of its President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. No specific decisions could, therefore, be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the agenda for this Conference?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There are nine items on the agenda. Will the hon. Member like me to read it, or shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I think they were already published in the papers. Let it be laid on the Table.

Scavengers and Sweepers

*119. **Shri B. C. Mallek:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been constituted to study and enquire into the living conditions of the scavengers and sweepers in the country and to suggest ways and means for improving them;

(b) if so, the progress made so far by the Committee; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No Committee has been constituted for enquiring into the living conditions of the scavengers and sweepers in the country. The Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare has, however, set up a sub-committee for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets.

(b) and (c). A questionnaire is being finalised and will be sent shortly to all the State Governments/Municipalities etc. for reply. It is not known when the sub-committee will be in a position to submit its report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the questionnaire will be sent to the Members of Parliament also?

Shrimati Alva: No, Sir, first it will go to the sub-committee and then, as I have answered, it will go to the State Governments, municipalities, corporations and local bodies but not to Members of Parliament.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I remind the hon. Speaker that day before yesterday you said....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members come from various places. Whoever might decide or whoever might send a report ultimately it is this House, insofar as it is a Union subject, which is interested in it. Therefore, why should they not also send these questionnaires to Members of Parliament? The hon. Minister will kindly advise the Committee to send the questionnaire to Members of Parliament also, because we are the persons ultimately who decide these matters. There is no harm in printing a few more copies of the questionnaire.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Is it your wish, Sir, that the questionnaire should be sent to every Member of Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: What is the harm?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no harm but a large number of Members may not be interested. Copies may be placed in the Notice Office and those hon. Members, who are interested, can take them.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, that is a method. Whenever a questionnaire is issued either by the Committee itself or under instructions of the Government, I think, hon. Members must be satisfied if a notice is put up in the Notice Office. As many copies as are necessary and are required may be available to hon. Members here. We will follow that procedure.

Shri Bimal Ghose: This fact may be published in the Bulletin.

Mr. Speaker: We shall mention it in the Bulletin and also state that copies are available.

Shri Sarendranath Dwivedy: Is it in respect of Committees which may issue questionnaires henceforward?

Mr. Speaker: This applies so far as the Central Government is concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What will happen when there is no Session?

Mr. Speaker: When there is no Session, such hon. Members as want them, will be supplied by post from here. Bulletins are being issued from time to time, even during inter-session period, and therefore this will be mentioned in the Bulletin. Whichever hon. Member wants will be sent a copy from here. I shall make arrangements for that.

Shri Tangaman: On a previous occasion, you were pleased to direct that questionnaires will be sent to all hon. Members and we found that the questionnaire of the Second Pay Commission was sent to all hon. Members. The question arose when the questionnaire for Class IV employees Commission.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are going into details. This will be the practice hereafter so far as hon. Members are concerned. They will have copies of questionnaires during Session periods. A notice will be put up here and also circulated in the Bulletin. They can take a copy.

So far as inter-session period is concerned, Bulletins are being issued and this will be included in the bulletins. Whoever applies, will be sent a copy of the questionnaire.

This relates only to the questionnaire issued either directly by the Central Government or at the instance of the Central Government by any Committee.

Shrimati Alva: I think, Sir, that you do not mean the draft questionnaire. What you mean is the final questionnaire. The draft questionnaire goes only to the members of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I mean the final questionnaire, which requires answer—not the draft questionnaire.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether Government is aware that all the sweepers and scavengers in all the municipalities of West Bengal are on strike for the betterment of their living and working conditions? If so, what action is Government taking to settle these strikes? All the sweepers and scavengers in all the municipalities of West Bengal are on the strike since the 17th March.

Mr. Speaker: This relates to a general question. The appointment of a committee to survey the conditions all over India is a specific question. Hon. Member may instruct his counterpart in the West Bengal Assembly to ask that question there.

Geological Survey of Madras

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1111. { **Shri Elayaperumal:**
 Shri N. R. Munisamy:

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

(a) the areas surveyed by the Geological Survey in Madras State during 1956-57; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 86].

Shri Elayaperumal: What is the amount that was spent for this purpose?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No separate accounts are made for such Statewise surveys.

Shri Narasimhan: The statement says that no important mineral was found during the survey period. May I know whether the survey has resulted in the revision of qualitative and quantitative assessment of minerals, already found to be in occurrence there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as Geological Survey of India is concerned, they are engaged mostly in the geological mapping on modern revised maps' scales. Occurrence of many minerals was known to us. What we did was to examine the occurrence of those minerals during 1956-57 in respect of which information had been gathered and we found that there was not much economic prospect in respect of these minerals that were so surveyed.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know why Coimbatore and other districts have been omitted from the survey that has yet to be conducted? Why have they not been surveyed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have given the list of all those areas where surveys were conducted. Perhaps Coimbatore might come in the next list.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What steps are Government taking of having geological survey in respect of oil prospecting in Madras State?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: For the time being we are not taking any active steps for the exploration of oil in that State.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that survey was conducted in 16 areas in various districts. It does not include four districts, like, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Tirunelveli. May I know whether further survey has been conducted in the areas that were left out of the existing districts and those areas where no survey was conducted during 1956-57?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will make a note of the suggestion made by the hon. Member and see whether it is possible or feasible in the next field season to include all those programmes, which have been suggested.

Shri Narasimhan: Could we, at any stage, know whether the assessment of quantity and quality now made is capable of revision or is likely to be revised in the course of this experiment?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: After the examination of these geological maps we do reconsider whether there is any possibility of further quantitative examination. If such a possibility occurs to us, we shall surely examine it.

Institute for Training of Librarians:

*1113. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 868 on 29th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi University has since submitted its proposal to Government with regard to the establishment of an institute for training of librarians;

(b) if so, the important features thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered the same; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The proposal to set up an Institute for training librarians was initiated by the Government of India and not by the Delhi University.

(b) to (d). Details of the scheme are at present under discussion with the Delhi University.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government is giving any grants to any other institution for the training of librarians in every university?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government have a number of schemes under which libraries are being developed all over the country and these schemes envisage training of librarians also.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: By what time will it be possible for the Government to finalise the scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult for me to say exactly when the scheme would be finalised. It is under discussion and we are going to expedite it.

हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था

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*११११५ { श्री भक्त बर्षाण :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री डालर :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२५७ का उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :—

(क) दार्जिलिंग की हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था में इस बीच और कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संस्था को (प्रति वर्ष) कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ग) इसके कार्य की और अधिक विकसित करने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार नजीबुद्दीन) :
(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये प्रतिनिष्ट ५, धनुबन्ध संख्या ८७]

श्री भक्त बर्षाण : क्या माननीय सदस्य यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस संस्था से जो व्यक्ति पर्वतारोहण (माउन्टेनियरिंग) की ट्रेनिंग लेकर निकल रहे हैं उनकी योग्यता का किस तरीके से उपयोग किया जा रहा है और वहाँ से ट्रेनिंग पाने के बाद वे फिर किस प्रकार से उसका उपयोग करते हैं ?

Sardar Majithia: They receive this training in mountaineering and that is an asset to the country. There is nothing specific about their employment.

श्री भक्त बर्षाण : श्रीमान्, इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि अब तक भारत सरकार ६,२६,७०० रुपये अपनी ओर से इस संस्था पर लगा चुकी है। जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है ७० प्रतिशत खर्चा भारत सरकार दे रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार उसे स्वयं अपने नियन्त्रण में क्यों नहीं चलाती और अगर नहीं चलाती तो उसके ऊपर उसका क्या नियन्त्रण है और किस तरीके से उसकी व्यवस्था करती है ?

Mr. Speaker: Wherever a grant is given, it ought to be administered by the State: is it the suggestion?

श्री भक्त बर्षाण : मेरा मतलब यह है कि जब ७० प्रतिशत खर्चा भारत सरकार इस संस्था को दे रही है तो पहला प्रश्न यह है कि भारत सरकार से सीधे अपने नियन्त्रण में क्यों नहीं चलाती, और अगर नहीं चलाना चाहती तो उसके ऊपर उस का क्या कंट्रोल है ताकि वह ठीक तरह से चले।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य और वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : भारत सरकार इस को पूरी तौर से अपने नियन्त्रण में इस लिये नहीं लेती कि इस किस्म की संस्था कोई सरकारी तौर पर नहीं चलाई

का सकती है, न चलाता उचित है। काफी उस पर हमारा धरसर है। हम बिघर चाहें उस को धुका सकते हैं, जो चाहें करा सकते हैं। यह धरसर में बंगाल सरकार की पहले तजवीज थी, वेस्ट बंगाल की धोर हमारी, दोनों में मिल कर इसको किया, धोर इसमें कुछ सहायता कुछ राज्यों से भी मिली है, लेकिन धरसर में इन दो सरकारों की है। उसकी समेटी वरीरह जो है उस में ज्यादातर ग्रहों के लोग हैं कुछ उसने बाहर के लोग भी हैं जिनको कि इससे दिवचस्पी है। मेरी राय में वहां बहुत उचित इन्तजाम है, इस में कोई लगबी नजर नहीं आती है।

Shri Joachim Alva: Have the Universities been circularised regarding the activities of this Mountaineering Institute and if so, have any students come forward to join this Institute?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. They have been circularised and a few students have come from time to time.

श्री भक्त इशान : जहां तक में जानना हूं अभी तक केवल रक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारी इस में ट्रेनिंग पा सकते हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि धोर लोग भी, सिविल विभागों के लोग या जो स्वतंत्र नागरिक हैं, वे भी इस से लाभ उठा सकें ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो, हां । रक्षा विभाग, फोज या पुलिस के भलावा भी लोग वहां गये हैं धोर उन्होंने ट्रेनिंग पाई है ।

Scheduled Tribes of Orissa

*1118, **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have requested for a special aid of nearly two crores

of rupees for ameliorating the living conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government have asked for an additional allotment of Rs. 2.85 crores for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under the Centrally sponsored programme over and above their existing ceiling of Rs. 2.55 crores under the Central Sector and Rs. 3.18 crores under the State Sector of the plan for this purpose.

(b) It is being examined.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what are the schemes which have been submitted by the Government of Orissa for the amelioration of the Tribal people?

Shrimati Alva: Sixteen items have been suggested by them. Shall I read out all the sixteen?

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shrimati Alva: None of them is new; the schemes are already in existence in the Orissa State.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may lay a copy of it on the Table.

Shrimati Alva: Yes.

Shri Supakar: May I know when these proposals were received from the Government of Orissa and how long they have been under consideration?

Shrimati Alva: They were received only in December last and they are under examination.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government is aware of the grants which were made to the Government of Orissa for the improvement of the tribal people and whether these sums have been well spent in the last few years?

Shrimati Alva: We are aware of the amounts given and the surrenders made in 1956-57 and 1957-58.

The amounts surrendered unspent were Rs. 2.9 lakhs and Rs. 3.02 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 7 lakhs so far under the Centrally sponsored programmes.

Bharat Sewak Samaj Camps in Punjab

*1117. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of camps set up by the Bharat Sewak Samaj in Punjab in 1957-58 so far with grants given by Central Government;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on these camps and the amount collected through public subscriptions;

(c) the number of students and others who participated in it; and

(d) the result achieved so far through these camps?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (**Dr. K. L. Shrivastava**): (a) One hundred. The total grant by the Government of India for these camps is likely to be Rs. 1,71,103.

(b) to (d). A statement will be placed on the Table of the House after the reports of the camps and audited accounts are available.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal of Government to bring in the N.E.S. Blocks under the Bharat Sewak Samaj?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: This question relates to the youth camps and labour service which are organised for the students. As far as possible we do request the organisers to arrange these camps in the Community development and N.E.S. blocks so that they may get first-hand experience of the work that is being done there.

Shri Hem Raj: What efforts are being made to associate more and more villagers with these camps?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: Every effort is made. In fact, wherever these camps are held, whenever social service or labour service is organised, co-operation of the villagers is always sought. We have given directions to the organisers that efforts should be made to seek the co-operation of the village community.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total amount of grant in this Budget for the next year on account of the Bharat Sewak Samaj?

Mr. Speaker: Not for the Punjab? For the whole country?

Shri Tyagi: I want for the whole country.

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise out of this question?

Shri Tyagi: I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: He is entitled to know. But, that does not arise here.

An Hon. Member: The Minister is prepared to answer.

Mr. Speaker: But, I want to go to the next question.

Shri Tyagi: May I put another question? Is the Sadhu Samaj connected with the Bharat Sewak Samaj?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: This question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hem Raj: Are the certificates of merit issued only to the students and not to the villagers? If so, will these certificates of merit be issued to the villagers also?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: These camps are meant for the students and financial assistance is given only to the students who participate in these camps. No certificates of merit are awarded to the villagers. I do not think they need any certificates, because the service rendered itself is a source of satisfaction.

Shri Tyagi: May I know who is in administrative charge of this organisation—the Education Ministry or the Planning Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: Which organisation?

An Hon. Member: Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shri Tyagi: The camps.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not a Government organisation. There is no question of administrative charge by the Government.

Solar Cooker

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*1118 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a growing demand recently for Indian Solar Energy Cookers in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which the demand has come?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

I may add that the process of manufacture of this solar cooker has been leased out to two firms Messrs. Devi Dayal Metal Works, Bombay and Jeewanlal Ltd., Calcutta. If there has been any increased demand in foreign countries for the solar cooker as reported by the newspapers, orders must have been placed with these two firms. We have no information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what basis the manufacture of the solar energy cooker has been given to the firms to which the hon. Minister referred?

Shri M. M. Das: The details of the terms and conditions are not at present with me. But the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the N.R.D.C. gets a royalty of Rs. 3 per cooker.

Shri Supakar: May I know the number of cookers on an average manufactured per year in India?

Shri M. M. Das: I can give the figures of sale, but not of manufacture.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any demonstrations have been arranged of the performance of the Indian solar energy cookers in some parts of India for the public?

Shri M. M. Das: I have no information at present on this point.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know who had invented this Sun cooker in India?

Shri M. M. Das: The National Physical Laboratory at Delhi.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Is the Government aware that Shri Marindra Kumar Ghosh, a Member of this Parliament, had invented the Sun cooker?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At Jamshedpur.

Shri M. M. Das: I have no information like that.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Would the Government enquire into it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is sufficiently vocal. He can take up that matter.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether research in respect of utilising Sun's energy has stopped with this or are they pursuing it for evolving other methods of utilising Sun's energy?

Shri M. M. Das: Researches are being carried on in the subject in the National Physical Laboratory?

Shri M. K. Ghosh: Is any encouragement given to other people, other

than the National Physical Laboratory for utilising solar energy?

Shri M. M. Das: I could not follow.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Help is given for scientific research to the universities and individual scientists all over India. They send projects, they are examined by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and they are passed by committees of scientists. There is a large variety of subjects.

This question of solar energy is a very difficult question, and research has been carried on on a small scale. One method of using it is for cooling houses. It might be helpful perhaps if it works out. As a matter of fact, although research is taking place in the United States and the Soviet Union and elsewhere, and the research has succeeded, yet it has not yet proved a really economic way of using it. It may turn out to be useful later.

For my part, I used a solar cooker for my cooking for many months, for one dish a day. It was fairly successful, but I do not think it is very economical or very convenient.

Shri Tyagi: Was your dish tasteful enough?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, it was something like an Ic-mic cooker.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Botanical Laboratory

*1969. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Botanical Laboratory has

been shifted or is proposed to be shifted from Lucknow to Allahabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total expenditure that has been incurred or will be incurred by the Botanical Survey of India for shifting the Laboratory?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. The laboratory was shifted from Lucknow to Allahabad in the beginning of December, 1957.

(b) The laboratory had been located in Lucknow only as a temporary arrangement pending selection of a place in U.P. for its permanent location. The accommodation and other facilities available at Lucknow were not considered suitable, and Allahabad was selected for its permanent location because of the availability of necessary facilities including University facilities.

(c) Rs. 2,981 on the transport of personnel, equipment and stores.

Overseas Scholarships to Backward Class Students

*1996. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Overseas Scholarships are to be awarded to students of Backward Classes under the Government of India Scholarships Scheme during the year 1958-59; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b). The question of the award of Overseas Scholarships under the Government of India Scheme of post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students is under consideration from the foreign exchange angle.

Foreign Loans for Industries

*1102. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Indian Companies have been able to raise loans in the U.S. Market for their expansion and development programme; and

(b) if so, the names of the Companies and the amount of loans raised by each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to loans recently raised by the Air India International Corporation and the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The Air India International Corporation have been able to secure loans of \$5.6 million from the World Bank and \$11.2 million (Rs. 5.33 crores) from certain U.S. Banks. The Tata Iron & Steel Company have been able to secure a loan of \$32.5 million from the World Bank in which loan certain U.S. banks have participated to the extent of \$13.3 million.

Drilling for Oil near Cambay

*1103. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Fangarkar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 177 on the 13th November, 1957 and state the progress made in the drilling for oil near Cambay in Bombay State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Organisational and preliminary works are in progress. Pinpointing of the drill site has been done and foundation work for installing the rig is progressing. If the drilling party arrives from USSR as is expected, the drilling should commence in April, 1958.

Caste Distinctions

*1106. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1113 on the 12th December, 1956 and state:

(a) whether replies from the State Governments regarding the abolition of references to caste distinctions in names in official and judicial proceedings have been received;

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The suggestions for the elimination of references to caste in record of Judicial proceedings and certain other forms in use in Jails etc. have been generally accepted by the State Governments. Some of them have also issued suitable instructions for their implementation.

शिक्षित विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

*१११२. श्री ए० ए० बाबुसाह :
 क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षित विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सरकारी विभागों में रोजगार देने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरियां दी जा चुकी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० ए० ए० बीजाली) :
 (क) जी, नहीं । परन्तु यह निश्चय किया गया है कि अनुकूल योग्यता वाले प्रशक्तों के

प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार किया जाय ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभासद सभा-घटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) भारत सरकार एक ऐसे रोजगार संघ को स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार कर रही है जिसे उचित रूप से प्रशिक्षित श्रमिकों के लिये सवेतन रोजगार खोजने का भार सौंपा जाय ।

National Herbarium

*1114. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 631 on the 29th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the three acres of land in the Sibpur Botanical Garden, Calcutta, has been handed over by the Government of West Bengal for the establishment of the National Herbarium;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for the establishment of the Herbarium;

(c) whether the plans of the building of the Herbarium have been prepared; and

(d) what will be the cost of its construction?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, the plans will be prepared when the land becomes available.

(d) The information will become available after the plans are ready.

कारगली कोयला घोने का कारखाना

१४७४: श्री म० सा० सिन्धुवा : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कारगली कोयला घोने के कारखाने को पहुँचाने, बनाने और चालू करने का ठेका किस फर्म को दिया गया है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त ठेके को अंतिम रूप देने के पहले अन्य कितनी फर्मों से टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे भवना बातचीत हुई थी ; और

(ग) कोयला घोने के कारखाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). शुरू में "प्रदाय और निर्वहन के प्रधान निदेशक" Director General of Supplies and Disposals द्वारा सार्वभौम निविदा (global tenders) निमन्त्रित करने के उत्तर में निम्न १० फर्मों से मूल्यों के विवरण प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

(१) कमप्लेक्स, बुदापेस्ट, केवल माल ले जाने वाले रस्सों की रेल के लिये, जरिये सर्वश्री खन्ना और कं० लि० ।

(२) जर्मनी के बेंडग, जरिये सर्वश्री थॉरियन्ट इन्जीनियरिंग और कमर्शियल लि० ।

(३) सर्वश्री सायमन-काबंस लि०, इंग्लैंड और भारत ।

(४) सर्वश्री पीवेल डफोन—कोपी लि०, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन, जरिये सर्वश्री एम्बर्ग यूथ और कं० लि० ।

(५) लैबर्ट और कुम्मेनावर, जरिये सर्वश्री होडसाल लि० ।

(९) मायाता सुमिटोमो, जापान,
जरिये सर्वश्री मशीन टैकों
(विक्रय) लि० कलकत्ता ।

(७) मायाता टागावा, जापान,
जरिये सर्वश्री मशीन टैकों
(विक्रय) लि०, कलकत्ता ।

(८) सर्वश्री कोलियरी इन्जीनियरिंग
लि०, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन, जरिये
सर्वश्री वलमेर लाले लि० ।

(९) सर्वश्री कमानी इन्जीनियरिंग ।

(१०) सर्वश्री कायसी धीर कं० ।

इन सब फर्मों को तकनीकी स्पष्टीकरण के
लिये कहा गया धीर टैन्डर फिर से आमन्त्रित
किये गये । इसके उत्तर में निम्न चार फर्मों
ने अपने संशोधित भावों का विवरण भेजा :—

(१) सर्वश्री बैडग—सर्वश्री धोरियन्ट
इन्जीनियरिंग धीर कमसियल
लि० द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व ।

(२) सर्वश्री डायची बुसान कंजा
लि०, जापान—सर्वश्री
इस्टर्न इन्वियुपमेंट धीर सेल्स
लि० द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व ।

(३) सर्वश्री डीमाल लि० ।

(४) सर्वश्री पोवैल डकीन कोपी ।

एक बातचीत करने वाली समिति जिसमें
वित्त मन्त्रालय, उत्पादन मन्त्रालय धीर
प्रदाय धीर निर्वर्तन के प्रधान निदेशालय के
प्रतिनिधि हैं—द्वारा इन टैन्डरों की जांच
की गई धीर अन्त में "सर्वश्री डायची बुसान
कंजा लि०" का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली
फर्म "सर्वश्री इस्टर्न इन्वियुपमेंट धीर सेल्स
लि०" को ठेका दे दिया गया ।

(ग) कोयला खोने का कारखाना
तकरीबन पूरा होने वाला है धीर जुलाई,
१९५८ तक इसके पूरी तरह से चालू हो जाने
की आशा है ।

Death Rate

1475. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) figures regarding the deaths classified according to age of the deceased (for male, female and children) for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956; and

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease in the death rate in different groups?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement giving the information available is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 88.]

(b) The specific death rates for different age groups cannot be worked out because mid-year population estimates for different age groups of population in the registration areas are not available.

Non-Scheduled Banks in Rural Areas

1476. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of non-scheduled banks operating in the country;

(b) number of their branches in rural areas with a population of nearly 5,000; and

(c) the major steps taken by Government to make these units viable and financially sound?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) The total number of non-scheduled banks functioning on the 31st December, 1957 in respect of which licences had not been refused or cancelled was 333.

(b) The phrase 'nearly 5,000' is somewhat vague. The total number of branches in towns and villages with population below 5,000 is, however, understood to be 140.

(c) In terms of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, all banking companies have to apply for a licence to carry on business in India and a licence may be refused or withdrawn in the case of any banking company which is not in a position to pay its depositors or is carrying on its business to the detriment of their interests. The Reserve Bank of India conducts periodical inspections in order to ensure that the conditions set out in Section 22 continue to be satisfied.

Preventive Officers and Examiners at Customs Houses

1477. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Preventive Officers and Examiners in the Customs Houses at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as on the 30th September, 1957;

(b) the over-time fees paid to the Preventive Officers and Examiners from the 1st April to 30th September, 1957 separately; and

(c) how the over-time charges paid to Preventive Officers and Examiners work out in relation to their basic salaries, i.e. upto what percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Custom House	Preventive Officers	Examiners
Bombay . . .	13	Nil.
Calcutta . . .	15	No separate cadre
Madras . . .	1	Nil.
	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Bombay . . .	2,20,596	74,511
Calcutta . . .	2,86,511	No separate cadre
Madras . . .	47,327	6,551
(c) Bombay . . .	65 per cent	79 per cent
Calcutta . . .	86 per cent	No separate cadre
Madras . . .	76 per cent	26 per cent

NOTE: While separate cadres of Preventive Officers and Examiners

exist at Bombay and Madras Customs Houses, there is no separate cadre of Examiners at Calcutta Customs House and selected Preventive Officers are deputed to work as Examiners.

Geological Survey of Rajasthan

1478. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the areas and the names of the minerals covered by the Field Programme of the Geological Survey of India in Rajasthan during 1956-57?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The names of the minerals and the areas investigated by the Geological Survey of India in Rajasthan during 1956-57 are as follows:

Copper deposits in Khetri and in Pratapgarh, Nalladesor and Thanagasi areas of Alwar. Lignite bearing rocks in Bikaner. Iron, Kyanite, Lead, Copper, Garnet and Mica deposits at Pur, Bhilwara district. Beryl occurrence at Karera areas in Bhilwara district.

Election Petitions

1479. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Mohammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the number of election petitions rejected by various tribunals on the ground of non-compliance with section 117 of the Representation of the People Act?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): 37 election petitions were rejected by election tribunals upto the 15th February, 1958, on the ground of non-compliance with the provisions of section 117 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Foreigners

1480. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners at present in India (State-wise) and the countries they belong to;

(b) their main occupation in India; and

(c) the facilities if any given to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 89].

(b) Business, missionary work, studies, technical and industrial experts.

(c) No special facilities are given.

Foreign Social Organisations

1481. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Foreign Social Organisations (country-wise) in India (State-wise);

(b) the facilities given to them; and

(c) the nature of social work done by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Information is available only in respect of recognised foreign missionary organisations who are engaged in social work among other activities. A statement showing their number and the States in which they are functioning is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 90.]

(b) No special facilities are given.

(c) Educational, medical and general welfare.

भारत के संविधान का हिन्दी संस्करण

१४८२. श्री सुधावन्त राय : क्या बिचि. मंत्री ४ सितम्बर, १९५७ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या १२०७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के संविधान के हिन्दी संस्करण को प्रकाशित करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

बिचि उपमंत्री (श्री हज्जारन ल) यह अब छपाई के अंतिम प्रक्रम में है।

Income Tax Investigation Commission

1483. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 251 on the 18th February, 1958 and state:

(a) the total number of assesseees from whom amounts settled under Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act have to be realised;

(b) the number of assesseees from whom a sum of over one lakh rupees has to be realised; and

(c) the number and the period in which the instalments have to be paid by the assesseees generally?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 395 assesseees consisting of 49 groups.

(b) 376 assesseees consisting of 41 groups.

(c) The number of instalments granted varied from case to case depending on the circumstances and financial position of the assessee. In some cases the demands raised as a result of the settlement were made payable in one lump sum immediately on the issue of the Government's order. In others instalments varying from 3 to 10 were granted. Generally, the instalments were distributed so as not to fall beyond March, 1958.

Coal Production

1484. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the quantity of coal raised in various collieries in the public sector separately during the last three years?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 91.]

Election Petitions in Rajasthan

1485. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of election petitions received by the Election Tribunals in the Rajasthan State in 1957 for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly; and

(b) the number of such election petitions still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Number of election petitions received:

Lok Sabha	8
State Legislative Assembly	41

(b) Number of election petitions pending:

Lok Sabha	Nil.
State Legislative Assembly	11

Minerals in Rajasthan

1486. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the following details of minerals found in Rajasthan during 1957-58: (i) name of the mineral; (ii) estimated quantity available; and (iii) quantity extracted?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No new minerals have so far been recorded by the

Geological Survey of India in Rajasthan during the field season 1957-58. However the Geological Survey of India is engaged in investigating the following minerals:

Clay deposits in Basu and Buchana in Jaipur division; garnet deposits in Sanwar and Rajmahal, Jaipur district; glass sand deposits at Allanpur and Jhir in Jaipur division; copper deposits in Pratappgarh, Nalladesar or Thana-gasi area, Alwar; gypsum deposits at Nagaur, Jodhpur district; wolfram deposits near Degana, Jodhpur division; copper ore to the east of Babel and Paprona in the Khetri area, Rajasthan.

Structural mapping is mostly being carried out, with a view to prove the reserves. The investigating officers are still in the field and will not be able to make a final report until their return to headquarters by the end of April 1958.

Women Teachers and Students in Technological Institutions

1487. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women teachers and women students at present in the following Central Government Institutions separately:

- (i) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur;
- (ii) Delhi Polytechnic;
- (iii) Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad;
- (iv) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

(b) whether any special facilities are given to women students seeking admission to these technical institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) The number of women teachers and women students is as follows:

Institution	Women Teachers	Women Students
(i) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur .	Nil.	Nil.
(ii) Delhi Polytechnic .	3	33
(iii) Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad .	1	Nil.
(iv) Indian Institute of Science Bangalore .	9	10

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Graduate Engineers

1488. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the shortage of engineers many new graduates have to wait for months before they secure any employment; and

(b) whether Government are devising any scheme to recruit these new graduates directly from the colleges on their passing out?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) There is usually a short time-lag between an engineering graduate passing out of college and his securing employment under Government.

(b) Government are not devising any such scheme.

Tax on Railway Passenger Fares

1489. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected

by way of tax on the Railway passenger fares since its imposition, on the Eastern Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): The collection of the railway passenger fares tax on the Eastern Railway since its imposition on 15th September, 1957, to 31st December, 1957, amounts to Rs. 35,00,234.10 n.P. After deducting provisional collection charges of Rs. 17,501.15 n.P. at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the net collections amount to Rs. 34,82,732.95 n.P.

हिन्दी परीक्षा समिति

{ श्री भक्त वरुण :
१४६०. { श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 { श्री क० भे० बालवीर :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १११४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी की परीक्षाएँ लेने वाली संस्थाओं की जाँच कर के मान्यता प्रदान करने वाली समिति के सदस्य कौन कौन हैं; और

(ख) इस समिति ने अब तक क्या कार्य किया है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ता० श्रीवास्ती) :

(क) १. भारत सरकार के शिक्षा सलाहकार;

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक अनु-संधान मंत्रालय ।

अध्यक्ष ।

२. डा० आर० पी० त्रिपाठी,
अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी समिति,
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार,
लखनऊ ।

३. डा० डी० पी० मिश्र,
कुलपति, सागर विश्वविद्यालय,
सागर।

४. आचार्य ए० चन्द्रहासन,
भाषाभों के आचार्य,
महाराजा कालेज,
एरणाकुलम्।

५. डा० राम धन शर्मा,
विशेष अधिकारी (हिन्दी)
शिक्षा तथा वैज्ञानिक अनु-
संधान मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार। सचिव।

(ख) मान्यता समिति ने प्रार्थना पत्र का एक फार्म नियत किया है। जो हिन्दी संस्थाएं, अपनी परीक्षाओं को मान्यता दिलाना चाहती हैं उन्हें वह फार्म भरना पड़ता है। प्रार्थनापत्रों की प्राप्ति की अन्तिम तारीख २८ फरवरी, १९५८ थी। अब प्रार्थना पत्रों पर मान्यता समिति विचार करेगी।

University Grants Commission

1491. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that appointments to posts above Rs. 500 have been made by the University Grants Commission without due advertisements;

(b) the number of officers appointed and their qualifications and the reasons for such appointments without advertisement;

(c) whether these appointments are temporary or permanent; and

(d) whether the Union Public Service Commission's approval is to be obtained?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Out of eight posts above Rs. 500, appointments to

four posts have been made by the University Grants Commission without advertisement.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 92.]

Second Five Year Plan

1492. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange for certain projects and schemes under the Second Five Year Plan could not be utilised due to the difficulty in arranging the balance from the internal sources; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Suicides

1493. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who committed suicide and of those who attempted suicide in Delhi during 1957; and

(b) the number of persons out of those who attempted suicide and were punished?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

No. of persons who committed suicide in 1957	No. of persons who attempted to commit suicide during 1957
81	38

(a) 81

38

(b) 19 persons were convicted. Cases against 10 are still pending in Court.

Grants to Cantonments in Punjab

1494. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants given to Ambala, Ferozepur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Kasauli, Dagbhai, Subathu and

Dalhousie Cantonments, separately, during 1956-57;

(b) the amounts of grants sanctioned for the above Cantonments during 1957-58 and also the names of the development works for which the grants have been sanctioned; and

(c) the progress made in the execution of these works and the amount of grant that has been actually given in respect of each of the items?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a)

Cantonments	Special grants for development works	Ordinary grants for balancing the budget
	Rs.	Rs.
Ambala	1,65,176.50	..
Ferozepur	19,600.00	..
Jullundur	58,088.00	..
Amritsar	43,257.00	38,419.00
Kasauli	17,196.00	29,266.00
Dagahai	8,159.00	20,149.00
Subathu	21,312.00	23,765.00
Dalhousie	37,563.00	..

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha (See Appendix V, annexure No. 93.)

(c) The works are progressing satisfactorily. The amount of grant sanctioned in respect of each item of work is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to (b) above.

War Dog Training Centre

1495. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 903 on the 29th November, 1957 and state the progress made so far in the setting up of the War Dog Training Centre?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): One Junior Commissioned Officer, three Other Ranks and one dog are now under training. The remaining two dogs have been selected

and will be placed under training shortly.

Fatehpur Sikri Monuments

1496. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the repairs of Fatehpur Sikri monuments; and

(b) the amount spent for its repairs since 1952, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The progress made in carrying out repairs to monuments of national importance at Fatehpur Sikri is given in the annual publication of the Department of Archaeology "Indian Archaeology—A Review", for the years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) Year	Amount spent
	Rs.
1952-53	22,364
1953-54	33,798
1954-55	41,153
1955-56	34,949
1956-57	25,892
1957-58	13,838
(upto the end of December, 1957).	

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1497. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount of money given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government since 1952-53 (year-wise) for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 94.]

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

१४६८. श्री राधे लाल श्याम : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के पुनर्गठन के पश्चात् ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों को कितनी राशि मंजूर की गयी और दी गयी;

(ख) ये अनुदान किन किन शिखा कार्यों के लिये दिये गये; और

(ग) १ जनवरी से ३१ मार्च, १९५८ तक कितनी राशि दी गयी या दी जाने वाली है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है । (देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६५)

(ग) सागर विश्वविद्यालय को पहली जनवरी १९५८ से १५ मार्च १९५८ तक की अवधि में ५६,०२५/- रुपये की एक राशि दी जा चुकी है । इस अवधि में विक्रम और जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालयों को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिये गये हैं ।

बालू वर्ष के समाप्त होने से पहले सागर विश्वविद्यालय को, ६७,१००/- रुपये की एक राशि दी जाने की सम्भावना है ।

हिन्दी परीक्षाएँ

१४६९. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारी मंत्रालय की ओर से केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, अजमेर द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न हिन्दी परीक्षाओं में इस वर्ष बैठ रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बतार) : (क) जनवरी, १९५८ में सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ़ सेकण्डरी एज्युकेशन, अजमेर ने निम्नलिखित तीन परीक्षाएँ कीं जिनमें २१५० छात्रों ने ट्रेनीज बैठे :—

प्रवेश	४४०
प्रवीण	१४८६
प्राज्ञ	२२४
	२१५०

(क) मार्च, १९५८ के अन्त तक परिणाम निकलने की उम्मीद है । ये परीक्षाएँ अगली बार २३ जून से २ जुलाई, १९५८ तक होंगी । आफ़िसर ट्रेनीज की हाजिरी १५ अप्रैल, १९५८ तक गिनी जायेगी इसलिए इन परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले आफ़िसर ट्रेनीज की कुल संख्या मई, १९५८ के अन्त तक मालूम नहीं हो सकेगी ।

Atomic Destroyers

1500. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that atomic destroyers are being built in U.S.A. and will join U.S. Navy in 1962; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in India to get atomic destroyers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government have no information whether atomic destroyers are being built in the U.S.A.

(b) There is no proposal to acquire atomic destroyers for the Indian Navy.

Tribal Discretionary Grant

1501. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money actually spent out of the Chief Commissioner's Tribal Discretionary Grant on the welfare of tribal people in Manipur during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far; and

(b) whether the accounts of the Grant have been audited?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) An amount of Rs. 41,917 was spent out of this grant during the year 1956-57. As regards the expenditure incurred so far during 1957-58 the information is awaited from the Administration.

(b) The required information will be laid on the Table of the House along with the figures of expenditure incurred during 1957-58 asked for in part (a) of the question, as soon as received from the Administration.

हिन्दी

१५०२. श्री का० मे० बालवीर : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डेक्कन कालेज स्नातकोत्तर तथा गवेषणा संस्था, पूना के हिन्दी भाषा के व्याकरण तथा ध्वनि विषयक विश्लेषण के बारे में, जैसा कि वर्ष १९५६-५७ के लिये शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है, अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस बात की जांच के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गयी है कि यह विश्लेषण सम्बन्ध स्तर का है या नहीं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है;

(घ) क्या इस संस्था को १९५७-५८ में कोई अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किस प्रयोजन के लिये ?

शिक्षा और गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० मे० बालवीर) : (क) प्रासा है कि डेक्कन कालेज प्राधुनिक हिन्दी गद्य के लगभग एक लाख शब्दों के संग्रह का प्रारम्भिक कार्य, मार्च १९५८ के अन्त तक पूरा कर लेगा। शब्दों की प्राप्ति और उनके ध्वनि रूप तथा शब्द रूप को ज्ञात करने के लिए इन शब्दों का विश्लेषण किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). इस कार्य की जांच प्राधुनिक समिति करेगी। यह समिति इसी उद्देश्य में बनायी गयी है।

(घ) और (ङ). हिन्दी भाषा के ध्वनि-शब्द-विश्लेषण संस्थान को दिये जाने वाले ६,८००/- रुपये के कुल अनुदान में से, ३,०००/- रुपये की एक राशि, १९५७-५८ में हो जा चुकी है।

Delhi School Teachers

1503. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no B.A.B.T. is qualified to teach to Higher Secondary classes in Delhi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that B.A.B.T.s in Government Schools of Delhi Administration have been promoted as Principals of Higher Secondary School without even attaining the age of 45 years and an experience as specified by the resolution of the Board of Higher Secondary Education while M.A.B.T.s. have been ignored?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shirmall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Supreme Court and High Courts

1504. { Shri Tyagi:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of cases pending for hearing, arguments or decisions at the end of each year in the Supreme Court since its formation and the various High Courts of India since 1947?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Social Service for Tribal Workers

1505. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 26th November, 1957 regarding Training of Tribal workers in Social Service at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have taken advantage of this training facility;

(b) if so, which are the State Governments; and

(c) how many male and female workers have been sent by each State for the purpose of training?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) Governments of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, and Punjab.

(c) A statement showing the number of men and women workers is as follows:

Name of the State/ Non-Official Organisation	Number of men Trainees	Number of women Trainees
1 Assam . . .	3	..
2 Bihar . . .	1	..
3 Bombay . . .	2	1
4 Kerala . . .	1	..

Name of the State/ Non-Official Organisation	Number of men Trainees	Number of women Trainees
5 Madhya Pradesh . . .	1	..
6 Mysore . . .	2	..
7 Orissa . . .	1	1
8 Punjab . . .	1	..
9 Adimjati Sevak Sangh	5	..
	17	2

Compensatory Allowances in Tripura

1506. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Administration have recommended to the Central Government the grant of a special compensatory allowance to their employees; and

(b) if so, how the matter stands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The decision will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Prices of Tobacco in Cooch-Bihar

1507. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of tobacco of Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal has come down gradually since the last five years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) According to information available with Government, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Matches

1508. Shri Tangaman: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed manufacture of matches

with 30 and 80 sticks in addition to the existing 40s and 60s;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the manufacturers from South India; and

(c) whether any concession is granted in the case of matches manufactured in B, C and D categories of match factories?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) All factories have been permitted to manufacture with effect from 1st March 1958, matches in boxes containing on an average thirty or fifty sticks in addition to the existing sizes of 40s and 80s.

(b) Representations have been received from manufacturers located in South India both for and against the new sizes.

(c) Preferential rates of duties are allowed in the case of 40s and 80s only.

Punjab Assembly Constituencies

1509. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the number of Punjab Assembly Constituencies which were predominantly rural and the number of those which were predominantly urban during the Second General Elections?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): There were 105 Assembly constituencies which were predominantly rural and 16 constituencies which were predominantly urban in the State of Punjab during the Second General Elections.

Income-Tax realised from Motor Transport

1510. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected through income-tax and corporation tax from Motor Transport, both Goods and passengers separately, during the

financial years 1951-52 to 1957-58 so far, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of deposit made with the Reserve Bank of India by these units by the end of October, 1957 under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The information is not available from departmental records nor are such statistics ordinarily compiled by the Department. The collection of this information would necessitate a reference practically to every Income-tax Officer in India who would have to examine every assessment record and this would involve considerable time and labour. It may, however, be stated that the amounts of Income-tax and Super-tax demanded from "transport by road" (including not only motor transport but also tramways, omnibuses, taxis, lorries, bullock carts, hand carts, etc.) during the financial years 1951-52 to 1956-57 were as follows:—

	(in lakhs of rupees)	
	Income tax	Super tax
1951-52*	101.39	52.59
1952-53	118.47	78.39
1953-54	200.74	168.87
1954-55	71.23	44.62
1955-56	91.07	63.23
1956-57	122.83	115.79

*includes taxes demanded from air transport also.

As regards 1957-58, the statistics of demand raised in respect of transport by road will not be ready till the end of November 1958.

(b) The total amount of deposits with the Reserve Bank of India made by the motor transport industry is not available from departmental records and the compilation of such statistics will involve considerable time and labour.

Hindi and Non-Hindi Speaking Areas

1511. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 210 on 18th November, 1957 and state the purpose and aim for which the classification of Hindi and Non-Hindi Speaking areas has been made by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The classification has been made for purposes of giving financial assistance to State Governments for the propagation of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas under one of the schemes included in the Five Year Plan..

हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की बैठकें

१५१२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में आज तक किचि बार क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की कितनी बैठकें हुईं;

(ख) इन बैठकों के मिलमिले में कितना दैनिक और यात्रा भत्ता खर्च व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) इन बैठकों में अब तक किस प्रकार का काम हुआ ?

पंडित गो. बं. पन्त : (क) में (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह समय-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

टाइप-राइटर

१५१३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'हिमाचलप्रान्त' के जल जाने के बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने कितने टाइप-राइटर खरीदे; और

(ख) क्या इन टाइप-राइटरों के प्रदाय के लिये कोई टेंडर आमन्त्रित किये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी. बातर) : (क) ११३.

(ख) जी नहीं। वार्षिक टेंडर कंट्रोलर आफ स्टेशनरी, कलकत्ता द्वारा मंगाये जाते हैं और स्वीकृत फर्मों की एक सूची तथा विभिन्न नम्बर्स के रोलरों के टाइप-राइटरों की स्वीकृत कीमतें इंडेंट भेजने वाले अधिकारियों के पास भेजी जाती हैं ।

Smuggling near Mangalore

1514. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of smuggled gold detected by the authorities for the last two years in or near about Mangalore port; and

(b) the names of the countries from where it is being smuggled?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total quantity of smuggled gold detected by the Customs staff during the year 1957 in or near about Mangalore port was approximately 23,297 tolas valued at about Rs. 20,97,637. There was no seizure during the year 1956.

(b) The gold is believed to have been smuggled from the Persian Gulf Ports and/or Goa.

Mixed Colonies of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Castes

1515. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many mixed colonies of Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes have been set up in the Union Territories from the commencement of the First Five Year Plan up-to-date;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Caste families residing in each such colony; and

(c) the nature of special concessions shown to non-Scheduled Castes to induce them to live in mixed colonies?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) None of the Union Territories have so far set up mixed colonies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हिन्दी विभाग के प्रकाशन

१५१६. श्री नालक राई छप्रवाल : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय के हिन्दी विभाग ने अब तक कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन प्रकाशित किये हैं; और

(ख) इस समय कौन कौन से प्रकाशन छप रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :
(क) और (ख). प्रकाशनों के नाम संलग्न सूची में दिये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अग्रगण्य संख्या ६६]

Primary and Basic Education in Punjab

1517. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount of grants allocated to the Government of Punjab for Primary and Basic Education schemes during 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): On the basis of the State Government's development programme for 1957-58 it was found that the admissi-

ble central grant for schemes of primary and basic education would amount to Rs. 9,89,000 lakhs. This amount was adjusted against the unutilized balance that lay with the State Government out of the Central grants sanctioned in 1956-57.

Financial Assistance to Madras

1518. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the full amount of financial assistance allocated to Government of Madras for the year 1957-58 has not been given to it so far by the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have made any representation in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) So far as this Ministry is concerned, out of a total sum of Rs. 494 lakhs allocated to the Madras Government, Rs. 372-28 lakhs have been paid to them on the basis of progress of expenditure on approved schemes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Stenographers

1519. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many grade II posts of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are being manned at present by the ungraded or under-graded stenographers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the grade II posts are being manned by under-graded or ungraded persons for a long time; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 88.

(b) from 1-3 year:

(c) The Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme provides that Grade II posts of the Stenographers' Service can be manned by Grade III officers of the Service also.

Gauhati University

1520. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what amount of financial aid, recurring and non-recurring or both, has been given during 1957-58 to the Gauhati University; and

(b) purposes for which the aid has been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimani):
(a) Rs. 440.00 (Recurring).

(b) For revision of scales of pay of University teachers for 1957-58 (for fixation of the salary of a Reader in Economics in the approved grade).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in the Income-tax Department, Orissa

1521. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the Income-Tax Department in Orissa State, grade-wise;

(b) whether their reserved quota has been filled up; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) The information is given below:—

Scheduled Caste.

Upper Division Clerk.	1
Notice Server.	1

Scheduled Tribe.

Income-tax Officer (Class II)	3
Head Clerk.	1
Lower Division Clerk.	1
Watchman.	1

(b) and (c). The reserved quota has not been fully filled up due to non-availability of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. As the staff was required urgently some posts had to be filled up by recruitment of other candidates. The balance of the reserved posts have been carried forward and efforts are being made to fill them by suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for which their recognised associations have been approached.

Production of Ordnance Factories

1522. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken during 1957 to increase production in Ordnance Factories with a view specially to save foreign exchange in the purchase of stores from abroad?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): Planned and sustained endeavours are under way to meet the optimum use of the plant and personnel available and to increase the output to meet the Services requirements and also to manufacture new items.

It is not in the public interest to give details of output.

Schools for Children of Army Personnel

1523. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places where schools are run by the various Army Units for the children of Armed Forces personnel;

(b) the number of children receiving education in these Schools, separately; and

(c) whether any fee is being charged in these Schools?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). 110 schools are run by Army Units. A statement setting out the details is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 97]

(c) Nominal fees are charged in 46 of these schools. In the remaining schools no fees are charged.

Ex-State Forces Personnel

1524. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen discharged from the former State Forces who have since been re-employed in Rajasthan between 1949 and 1957, year-wise; and

(b) the number of ex-servicemen discharged from the former State Forces registered in various Employment Exchange Centres in Rajasthan but still unemployed, with particular reference to Bikaner Division?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 2,269, ex-servicemen belonging to the erstwhile Rajasthan State Forces have been found employment in Government service in Rajasthan during the period January 1951 to December 1957. Information in respect of those who were found employment in Government service during the years 1949 and 1950, and in respect of those who have found employment in the private sector, and the year-wise break-up of the figures given above, are not available.

(b) At the end of December 1957, there were 408 ex-servicemen on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan, including 16 in Bikaner Division. Information about how many of these personnel belonged to the

erstwhile State Forces is not available, as Employment Exchanges do not maintain statistics in regard to ex-service personnel of the Indian Army and the erstwhile State Forces separately.

Mica Research Institute

1525. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Mica Research Institute; and

(b) if so, where it is likely to be located?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to establish a separate Mica Research Institute, but research in mica already forms part of the research programme of the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Allahabad High Court

1526. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in Allahabad High Court during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 to date;

(b) the number of writ petitions for the above three years still pending for disposal separately for each year; and

(c) reasons for delay in disposal of writs of 1955-56 and 1956-57?

Pandit G. B. Pant: (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी का प्रामाणिक कोष एवं व्याकरण

१५२७. श्री मानकभाई अग्रवाल : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ ११० पर लिखे अनुसार क्या हिन्दी का प्रामाणिक कोष एवं व्याकरण तैयार हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वे प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वे कब तक तैयार और प्रकाशित होंगे ?

शिक्षा और गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) से (ग). अभी तक व्याकरण का अंग्रेजी संस्करण ही तैयार हुआ है। अब यह छप रहा है और अप्रैल १९५८ के अन्त तक इस का प्रतियां उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। इस का हिन्दी संस्करण अगले ४-५ महीने में तैयार होने की सम्भावना है। इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि हिन्दी व्याकरण की छरी हुई प्रतियां कब तक उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी।

मानक अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी शब्दकोश, जिसे हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसायटी इलाहाबाद, तैयार कर रही है, तीन खण्डों में प्रकाशित होगा। A से F तक के अक्षरों के पहले खण्ड की प्रेस कापी तैयार की जा रही है। बाकी काम भी प्रगति पर है। G से L तक के अक्षरों की पाण्डुलिपि समन्वय समिति ने जांच ली है। यह समिति सरकारी सहायता से किये जाने वाले कोश निर्माण-कार्य के संदर्शन, नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण के लिये नियुक्त की गयी है। और अब उस समिति के मुझाबों के प्रकाश में अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। भाषा की जाती है कि शब्दकोश के खण्ड II और III के तैयार करने तथा प्रकाशन का कार्य १९५९ के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re FALL IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

12. hrs.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement regarding the fall in foreign exchange reserves last year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-607/58]

I mentioned this matter two days ago when I was speaking. This report was originally prepared by the Planning Commission in October last year. It has been somewhat revised now so as to bring it up to date.

May I mention that copies of this statement have been placed in the Library, and a fairly considerable number of copies are being placed in the Publications Counter for any hon. Member who chooses to take it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): It may be circulated to everybody.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member who wants it will have it, without exception.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): What is it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Next item.

AMENDMENT TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 87, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-608/58]

NAVY (JUDICIAL REVIEW) REGULATIONS

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957, a copy of the Navy (Judicial Review) Regulations, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 108, dated the 1st March, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-609/58].

COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RAID BY NAGA HOSTILES IN DIMAPUR AREA

Shrimati Mafta Ahmed (Jorhat): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The raid by the Naga hostiles in Dimapur area."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Recently dacoities have been committed in the neighbourhood of Dimapur in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area by two separate gangs of Naga hostiles.

On the night of 4th-5th March, 1958, at 1.00 A.M. six Nagas armed with four rifles, one stengun and one revolver and dressed in olive green uniform went first to the Naharbari Kanchuri village about 2½ miles south-west of Dimapur Police Station and looted cash and other properties worth Rs. 200 from three homes by intimidation. The same gang then proceeded to Thekrajan Kuki village, a further two furlongs to the south of Naharbari and looted money, clothes etc., from five houses of the village. They also extorted Rs. 300 from one Zonkithang Kuki by threatening to kill him. The gang then left towards the south.

On the 7th March at about 8.00 P.M. 50 armed hostiles raided Lahurijan Tea Estate, six miles north of Dimapur and decamped with one double barrelled gun, some ornaments and clothes having a total value of about Rs. 2,370.

In January and February also there have been one or two similar dacoities in the Dimapur area.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Out of 6 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 4 hours and 8 minutes have already been availed of, and 1 hour and 32 minutes now remain.

The list of cut motions moved on the 19th March, 1958, relating to the Demands of this Ministry has already been circulated to Members on the same day.

I shall call upon the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry to reply to the debate at . . . How long does he want?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): About 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him at quarter past one.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The time taken by the Minister in replying to the debate may be excluded from the allotted time. We have not spoken, many of us.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member cannot speak on every Demand. Hon. Members in each party must assess, set apart particular Members, and make them specialise in particular subjects. All the 500 Members cannot be physically provided for unless each day consists of 50 hours.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Sonavane: Even those in the list have not had an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give opportunity to all Members.

Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Before I offer a few remarks, may I wish the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry well on his new assignment which he is taking over tomorrow, but in doing so, I would also wish that he does not follow the way of his predecessor.

Mr. Speaker: We are on the Commerce Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, I know.

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing the Finance Ministry now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is going away.

Mr. Speaker: If he goes away, let there be no reference to it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am not making any reference. I only wish that . . .

Mr. Speaker: When he goes to Finance Ministry, let us see.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister who intervened in the debate yesterday presented a picture which made us think that all was well in the industrial situation of our country. In fact, we cannot analyse the situation because we do not have all the details, as only a summary has been given, but the summary also gives us the idea that everything is well in the industrial situation.

There is no doubt that industrial production has increased as the indices would show. The index has risen up to 148.9. This is not disputed at all, but what has this increase in production meant, and whom has it benefited? Has it in any way benefited the workers? Has it in any way benefited the general public who consume the industrial products? Has it in any way benefited those who control the units of production? This is a matter

which we should analyse if we want to find out what our industrial situation today is like.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My analysis shows that the maximum benefit on account of this increased production has been derived by the captains of our industry who are in control of the industrial units. There is no getting away from it. Government has not at all benefited from the increase in the industrial production which is very much limited to certain minor industries. If you take the position of the basic industries, the hon. Minister will agree that while we are spending more on the development of basic industries, they do not, as present, compare in production anywhere near the other industries.

What are the industries in which he lists that there is a significant production? He starts with paper. We all know what the position of the paper industry is. The paper industry is a very important industry because in our present context we must realise that our whole year's per capita consumption of paper is almost about one day's per capita consumption of the United States. Compared with a backward country like Egypt, our per capita consumption is only one-fourth of what Egypt consumes per head. In such a situation, when we are advancing in education, the importance of the paper industry is very peculiar.

What does the figure about the paper industry suggest? It is the industry which has recorded the highest profit in the last four or five years. Today if you go to the market, you find several varieties of paper cost 200 per cent. of what they cost us two three months back, and on the average the rise in the price of paper is about 50 per cent. What has the Government done? The industry has shown a significant increase in production, and we are not dependant very much, in respect of the paper industry,

on imported raw materials for the prices to shoot up. I was surprised that as against an industrial index of 87·8 with base as 1939 100—I could not get the figure with base as 1951-52—the index of the paper industry's profit has risen, according to the Eastern Economist, which is not any one of our papers, to 747·8. And yet we find that the production of paper is controlled very much by certain business-houses, whom we all know—there are the Birlas in it, there are the Pajorias in it, and there are the Bangurs in it . . .

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Bird & Co. is also there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I submit that while, on the one hand, those who control the units of production of paper are not being checked in such a way as to enable the normal consuming public to get cheaper paper, they have also adopted a policy of importing newsprint which is very much to the detriment of the smaller group of newspapers. I understand that almost every big group of newspapers import their own newsprint and they import it at a cost on an average of 3 to 3-1/2 annas a lb. while with absolute safety they can sell it out to the smaller groups of newspapers who do not possess the import licence on the user basis at nothing less than 10 annas a lb. That is why I say that while, on the one hand, the indigenous production of paper is not controlled in such a way as to enable our consuming public to get the paper at lesser and lesser rates, on the other hand we find that it is difficult for us to produce the newsprint which we require, and that is also allowed to be imported by certain vested interests, not for their own use, but to be re-sold to the needy people at three hundred per cent. profit. I want Government to consider whether it is not time now to declare paper which is one of the most essential commodities as an article under the Essential Commodities Act and regulate its prices to the benefit of the people.

I do not have the time to go through all the industries, but if you take other industries also, you will find the same position. It has been argued time and again by the industry that while the public sector has not produced or has not enabled the index of production to rise, the private sector has done it. I have heard it in this House also as to what they have done. You must not look at last year's taxation or the taxation of the year before last. Government, in their wonderful control over the industrial units has allowed the industrial units to get away with the profits which they have made during the last so many years without paying much tax. I have often heard, and in fact the recent meetings of the F.I.C.C.I. also stressed that point, that the industry is being fleeced now on account of the tax regulations.

Yet, we find something surprising when we go through the demand for income-tax made on corporations and companies. My hon. friend Shri Morarka will be benefited by this. It has always been said that if we calculated the various taxes, their incidence would be 103 per cent. of the income. Now, I am not going into this year's taxation, because what we are discussing is the last year's report. From the figures given by the Finance Ministry, I find that while we are having new taxes during the last two or three years, the actual quantum of tax demanded by Government from these units of production has been declining. It may be surprising. I also never thought that it was so. But the figures furnished to the Research and Reference Branch by the Finance Ministry show that in 1952-53, the total income-tax demanded from all the companies—there are so many of them—had amounted to Rs. 102·7 crores, but in 1953-54, when the surcharge was also introduced, the total amount came down to Rs. 98·36 crores, and in 1953-54 it came further down to Rs. 86·79 crores, and in 1955-56 it came further down to Rs. 82·45 crores. What does this indicate?

[Shri V. P. Nayyar]

These are not my figures. These are the figures supplied by the Finance Ministry. These figures show that all these years, the industrial profits have been rising to such an extent that in 1952-53 when we had the highest demand for income-tax, it was only Rs. 190.6 crores, but it rose up to Rs. 334.3 crores in 1955. This is admitted by the industries themselves. This is admitted by the representative press of the industry that the industrial profit has risen. But the total tax demanded has been declining.

And what is the position of our income-tax? You know that the bulk of the income-tax has to come from industry, and not from the agricultural section. According to the figures given to me, while there were only 2,546 assesses paying income-tax of over Rs. 1 lakh in 1952-53 when we had the highest demand, their number had risen to 4,090 later. The difference of about 1,500 people had been taken to the highest slab of income-tax. The number of individuals also had risen by about 150. So, if we take on the average Rs. 1 lakh as the minimum, it should have worked out to Rs. 16 or 17 crores more than what it was in 1953-54.

So, I say that while industrial production has undoubtedly increased—I do not want to dispute that, although it is confined to the minor industries—a definite advantage has been gained not by the consumer, not by Government in the way of taxation but only by the industry. I want the Minister, who is also in charge of the unit which controls the company law administration, to go into this question.

Then, very much was talked about the textile industry and the steel industry. I shall take up the latter first, because in the summary of the report of the Ministry, that is referred to first. This is what the summary says:

"Government also accepted the Commission's recommendation regarding the average retention

price of steel payable to the Tatas and Indian Iron and Steel Company."

If I remember aright, the retention price of steel has been revised on a few occasions before, and the price today, according to the latest revision, would be more by Rs. 75 per ton as compared with what we had in 1952 or 1953. That would mean that between these two interests, the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Co., the total monetary advantage of the revision in the prices of steel would come, according to my calculation—for, I do not find it anywhere in the summary—to not less than Rs. 75 crores or Rs. 100 crores in a period of eight to ten years. This is a very substantial amount, and in view of the kind of speeches which these people, the representatives of the Tatas and the I.I.S.C.O., have been making at all places, this is very much undeserved. This sympathy of Government by way of the revision of the retention price seems to me—I have read the Tariff Commission's report—to be bestowing a very much undeserved favour, because here is what Mr. J. R. D. Tata says. I am reading from the Commerce of the 15th February from page 61:

"He alluded to the fatal fascination which steel plants seem to exercise on the minds of Government."

They are worried. The Tatas are worried because of our expanding public sector in the steel industry. Mr. J. R. D. Tata says that there is a fatal fascination in the minds of Government for steel. And we all know to whom it is fatal. And it was more surprising to find my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani—I do not find him here—getting up during the general discussion and saying that we also seemed to have a fatal fascination. The fountain of his inspiration has been from Mr. J. R. D. Tata's speech, no doubt, because he has chosen an identical expression which his boss has used, because I find from our Who is Who . . .

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Why boss?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from our Who is Who that Shri M. R. Masani is also a petty executive of Tatas. That was why I used the word 'boss'.

Shri Geray (Poona): He was an executive.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, he was an executive till 1957. I am subject to correction in that. If you read through the speech.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member referring to the Who is Who published by our Secretariat?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes. I am referring to our official Who is Who, which says that from 1941 to 1957 he was an executive in the Tatas. I, therefore, thought that he was in the permanent pay-roll of Tatas till at least 1957 when our publication was brought out. I do not know whether he continues or not. But that is not the point. The chief of Martin Burns and I.I.S.C.O., Sir Biren Mookerjee also seems to have been worried at the annual general meeting, 'What shall we do with our steel, when the steel plants go into production?'. And for these people who object in place and out of place to the expansion of our public sector in steel, Government are throwing away money, and they find champions even in this House which fortunately does not have functional representation to voice forth their grievance. I cannot better dismiss the view of Shri M. R. Masani than by quoting a sentence from Shankar's Weekly which is a very popular magazine.

The Shankar's Weekly observed:

"It is only a rare Masani, who has the courage of his lack of conviction or the thickness of intellectual height to proclaim that we need not prepare for tomorrow because it will hurt our corns, and that no more steel need be made in this country".

With these few words, I dismiss Shri M. R. Masani's observations, and would like to go to the textile industry.

In the textile industry, although the hon. Minister says that production has kept up according to past levels or to the same proportion last year, I was amazed to find from Government's own Monthly Abstract of Statistics the last of them, published in January 1958, that in 1957 from January to November, there has been unemployment for 30,000 people. After that, we know that several mills closed in Bombay and several mills are being closed in Kanpur.

So 30,000 people have no work from the beginning of the year. In January, the figure was 830,638 while in November it had come down to 800,168. What is the contribution of labour? Very often, it is said that it is because of the non-co-operation of labour that things have gone wrong. That is also not correct, because in the page which gives the details of industrial disputes, I find that the average man-days lost in 1957 during the period of this retrenchment is only 117 as against 189 the previous year. Therefore, it is not possible for us to believe that, unless there is gross mismanagement in the textile industry, which has profits, there is no rhyme or reason for their closing down the mills.

I shall briefly refer to one more point before I close, and that is the case of monopolies. We know that there are monopolies. I am not saying that Government do not know that. But I only want to take up the question of the issue of new licences—how far have these new licences been given keeping in view the fact that industry is monopolised by certain business houses. I particularly refer to the case of three rubber factories and four soda ash plants. For the supply of soda ash, especially of the heavy variety which we do not produce, for the four soda ash plants, there have been four licences given

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

under the Second Five Year Plan. Whom do you find the licensees to be? The information has come in answer to a question I tabled recently. One is to Tatas. One is to Birlas through their Jayajirao Textiles subsidiary called Saurashtra Chemicals, one is to Dalmias through their subsidiary known as the Sahu-Jain, and the fourth is to a sugar merchant by name Bhiwandiwalla.

Take, for example, the case of the rubber industry. Over 90 per cent. of the rubber in the country is produced in Kerala. The existing monopoly is in the hands of Dunlop, for whom an additional plant is permitted in Madras, 500 miles away from the rubber-growing region! I have never known that Tatas make any tyres, but the second is given to Tatas at Bombay, 700 miles away from the rubber tract. The synthetic rubber unit is 800 miles away.

Nobody can say that the intellect of the average worker in Kerala is inferior to that of his counterpart in Madras or Bombay. We produce all the rubber and we are given a licence on the complete understanding that the person who has been granted the licence can never raise the funds. So it is there. It has also been admitted that it does not look possible for that particular licensee to start a factory. This is the kind of position.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): For the information of the hon. Member—he knows it—I may say that licence for the factory in Kerala has been given, and it is not being implemented because the party has not been able yet to raise both the internal and external resources.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was exactly what I said. Knowing that he cannot....

Shri Manubhai Shah: How is it that we can know in advance?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Otherwise, why is it that he has not come?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he pleading for any particular party?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One party was given licence. He does not utilise it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I say that Dunlop, who have enough capital to start a rubber factory even in Mount Everest, or Tatas, who can find enough money to start a rubber factory 2,000 miles away from the rubber-growing tract, have been given licences in places outside the rubber-growing area. That is the unfortunate part of it. We wanted all the three factories.

I would refer to one more industry, which is very important, with respect to which the hon. Minister has, again, given me certain very vital information in answer to a question. What is the position of our pharmaceutical industry today? The hon. Minister says that in the intermediaries, we are completely dependent on foreign sources for import—completely, not one is being made here so far. In the case of life-saving anti-biotics, except penicillin, where only half the capacity is now utilised, all are imported. There could have been slight alterations in the plant at Pimpri as Maj. Gen. Sokhey, who is a very knowledgeable person in this, says. That could have been possible but nothing is made except penicillin.

And what is the position with regard to other items which are very essential? We do not manufacture a single vitamin here. We do not manufacture a single hormone. And yet we have already allowed all the foreign firms which are entrenched in the business—international cartels—to come to India and establish themselves either through their own offices or in collaboration with Indian firms whom they want to use as 'guinea pigs'. For example, the firms of Squibb, Ely Lilly, Sharpe Dhorne, Bayer Merk, Parke Davies, Glaxo, Lederle, Teddingtons, American Cynamid and Burrous Welcome have already come.

It is a very vital industry. We have a plant, according to him, to set up three units. In this context, I want to mention that as early as May 1956, a Soviet expert had given a scheme. I again understand from Maj. Gen. Sokhey that that envisaged the setting up of a plant which will be a complete unit to manufacture from the basic drugs to not only the penultimate products but also the final products. I asked a question in this session, and I am told that 'the matter is still engaging the attention of Government; it is being discussed'. Two years on such a vital industry, about which there has been a definite report, I refer to the Scalaban Report. Government say they cannot now place it on the Table because the matters are being discussed. This is the attitude. If this is the attitude shown in the case of an industry which is vitally needed for saving human lives, I am not surprised at the attitude the Government have adopted in encouraging the existing monopolies.

I am sorry I do not have the time; otherwise, I could have given some more details as to how the monopolists have been favoured against the ordinary entrepreneurs who are left in the lurch and against the small industrialists who are allowed to rot.

Shri Jinachandran (Tellichery): I support the Demands. The Ministry is to be congratulated on its creditable performance. There has been an all-round increase in production, some items even going beyond the target.

It is gratifying to note that the rigid import control adopted by the Government since last year is bearing fruit and that the tremendous drain of our foreign exchange has stopped. But we cannot afford to be complacent. Due to the recessionary trends in world economy and keen competition from other countries, there is noticed a marked fall in our export trade.

Our export of tea to American markets is gradually coming down in

recent years on account of competition from Ceylon and South Africa. Last year, our coffee production reached an all-time record and we were able to export nearly 15,000 tons at a reasonable price. Since the beginning of this year, the prices had come down considerably and many an export auction had to be withdrawn recently for lack of demand. This will be having a serious repercussion in the internal market rate, as with the growing production, the internal prices will have to move up in order to give the producers the minimum guaranteed return. Hill crops like pepper, ginger, lemon grass oil etc. were once fetching a good slice of foreign exchange; but there is a serious set-back both in price and in quantity of export during the last two or three years. Likewise, there is a downward trend in the export of jute manufacturers, castor oil, vegetable oil etc., which are all important foreign currency earning commodities. Something must be done to arrest this trend.

There is much scope for expansion of our domestic market and a well-devised plan must be put into operation to maintain our existing markets as well as to increase our exports. The Export Promotion Council set up at Cochin at the suggestion of the Spices Inquiry Committee, must be made to undertake a thorough study of world markets and to take all possible steps to help sales promotion of pepper, cardamom, cashew etc. in foreign markets.

12-30 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Export promotion agencies must be set up in all important countries like U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Germany etc. who are our conventional purchasers. The coffee trade is at present monopolised by two or three exporting firms. These have a controlling interest and no commodity should be allowed to be at the mercy of the few. The Coffee Board must be made res-

[Shri Jinachandran]

possible for the export with the active co-operation of our Trade Representatives abroad. Likewise the activities of the State Trading Corporation must also be made more broad-based. These measures will ensure not only a reasonable return to the producers, but also be able to find fresh avenues for our goods. Because of the various intermediaries in the trade now, the producers get the minimum and the traders the maximum. Our foreign Embassies must pay more attention to find markets in their respective countries for our various commodities and for the next few years their diplomacy must be focused mostly on our foreign trade.

Regional disparities should be eliminated in the field of industrial expansion, special preference being given to undeveloped and under-developed areas. Large amounts are allocated each year to all States, who in turn distribute the money to small-scale industries. Many an amount is allowed to be lapsed either.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member may occasionally look up; he should not be reading all the time from a paper.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I suppose it is a maiden speech.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not be continuously reading from a paper. He may make some occasional reference only to it.

Shri Tyagi: He is standing behind the pillar.

Shri Jinachandran: Many an amount is allowed to be lapsed either due to the inability of the States to make their share of contribution or due to indifference. There is no use making lump sum allotments without seeing that they are properly spent and without letting the people know what the Centre is doing and what all sorts of help they will get from Government to start small-scale industries. Many people do not know that there is such help being

extended by the Centre. Wide publicity must be given to educate the public and enable them to take advantage of the central aid.

Another important matter I want to discuss is about the handloom industry. It is the declared policy of the Government that the whole handloom industry must be brought under co-operation. I do not know what success this scheme has achieved so far and I doubt whether this policy is going to have the desired success.

So far as Kerala is concerned, I can say that only a small number of looms have been brought under the cooperative fold. Unlike other areas, the handlooms in Kerala are worked on a factory model and to bring them all immediately under co-operation will cost a good deal of money. There are many practical difficulties also and it may be a slow process. In any case, these private sector looms are also playing their part very well—even better than the co-operative looms—and there is no reason why they should not be given the same treatment as those of the co-operative sector and allowed to grow side by side. This private sector is very much handicapped in many ways in marketing their goods on account of the discrimination. Let the co-operatives enjoy all the privileges and protection that they could get in the ordinary course, but there must be uniformity in the matter of giving financial aid and other facilities for marketing.

There is a heavy stock of handloom cloth awaiting markets and specific measures must be taken to relieve the glut in the market. A separate Export Corporation—if necessary under the auspices of the State Trading Corporation—may be formed for the purpose of purchasing surplus cloth and export to foreign countries. A representative delegation of the people engaged in the industry may be sent overseas to explore new markets and to strengthen existing ones. The cost of hand-

loom cloth is much higher compared to mill cloth and the rebate facility must be extended to these people also. Proper representation must be given to looms outside the co-operative sector in the All India Handloom Board so as to give them a voice in the formulation of policies affecting the industry.

Lastly, about powerlooms. There are nearly 25,000 cotton looms under this category in the whole of India distributed in a haphazard manner. This is not a properly organised industry and many of them are uneconomic small units. Only some 24 or 25 units with an aggregate of nearly 3,000 looms are in units of 51 looms and above. In the days of control, it seems, the powerlooms were given a preferential treatment, fixing 33-1/3 per cent. more price than mill cloth, thus recognising the fact that they cannot favourably compete with composite mills without protection. The same disparity still continues. There are good looms and bad looms, seasonal and otherwise, depending upon the capacity of the weaver, and the high excise duty is falling heavily on all, more especially on those with a few looms. This industry, in different parts of the country, serves different needs peculiar to the regions in which they are situated. Thus, in the southern region, especially in Kerala, these mills specialise only in medium and coarse varieties using narrow width looms. Though the Prime Minister has been pleased to announce welcome reductions in duties on cotton fabrics, in view of the low purchasing power of the poor people in Kerala, and in view of the higher incidence in the cost of production for want of various facilities, these varieties require further protection. The assurance given by the Minister of Industry that he would look into the question with an open mind, of giving relief to the medium size factories operating with more than 100 looms is very much appreciated. These factories are now working under heavy strain and help must be extended to them also.

Mr. Chairman: Shri H. C. Mathur. I see he is leaving the House.

An Hon. Member: He does not want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I have not the list.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I had given my name to speak on Education.

Mr. Chairman: There are a good number of names in the list.

Shri Tyagi: At what time will the hon. Minister reply?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you want me to speak, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: I find his name in the list.

Shri Tyagi: He wants to speak on Education.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I will call another Member. Shri Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would not be proper to pass the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry without recording a protest against the growing regional disparities in this country so far as industrial development is concerned. The strength of the chain lies in its weakest link. And, if India wants to be prosperous, then, all its component units should be equally developed at a uniform speed and they should get equal attention from the Centre. When we see the actual state of affairs, it is quite different.

Orissa's per capita income is Rs. 76 per annum and it compares so unfavourably with the national average of Rs. 297. I not only accuse the private sector which has been all along exploiting Orissa with the ulterior motive of profit but cannot excuse the public sector which had been complacent and indifferent towards industrial development in Orissa.

Though nature has endowed Orissa with vast mineral and other resources

[Shri P. K. Deo]

ces, hardly any attempt has been made to utilise those for the benefit of the local people. Let us examine the forest wealth. Local people do not get bamboos for their domestic purpose for building small houses or huts. They have to pay at exorbitant rate for whatever they get from the limited supply at the rate of Rs. 10-15 per hundred. On the other hand, long term leases are granted to the various paper mills at a nominal rate of royalty. The famous Orient Paper Mill, a Birla concern, has been granted a long term bamboo forest lease on a nominal royalty of four annas per hundred bamboos. I am not here to probe into the mysteries of the Birla House but I would like to point out in this connection that it is a pity that our Government is bent upon placating these business houses for purpose of election funds in order to perpetuate the Party in power. The unholy alliance of these business interests with the Party in power with the help of corrupt officials who tried to jeopardise the election prospects of the opposition candidates in the last election even to the extent of fabricating official documents has been thoroughly exposed by the Election Tribunal recently while rejecting the election petition of one Mr. G. D. Thirani a defeated Congress candidate and a nominee of the Birlas. Strike and discontentment among the workers in the various Birla concerns have become a regular feature. My friend Shri V. P. Nayar has pointed out the rising prices of the paper. There has been a widespread demand throughout the country to nationalise the paper mills. I request the Government to seriously consider this question and nationalise these various paper industries in the country.

Take the case of bidi leaves. They are mostly grown on the tenants' holdings. By promulgating the Kendu Leaves Control Order, the Government restricts the tenants' rights to collect and transport and sell their produce of their land. It has given

a monopoly right to its favourites to collect and sell these leaves with the result that the leave pluckers and the tenants are completely at the mercy of these monopolists. They hardly pay a Paisa for 150-300 bidi leaves. It comes to about Rs. 20 per bag. But they sell these bags at Rs. 100-150 at the Calcutta or Madras market. This monopoly system is ultra vires the Constitution and incompatible to the socialist ideology. This should be stopped.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): There is hardly anything in this relevant to the present Demands.

Shri P. K. Deo: If it is the policy of the Government, they can as well give advice to the State Government not to do the wrong. That is if they are sincere about it.

An Hon. Member: Nationalise the State Governments....(Interruptions)

Shri Kanungo: The hon. Member may read the Constitution.

Shri P. K. Deo: So far as the public sector is concerned, I beg to submit that special steps should be taken to develop the backward western districts of Orissa which form the Dandakaranya area. Large bauxite deposits are found in Kalahandi and Koraput districts. Dr. Krishnan of the Geological Survey of India sometime back had submitted a report regarding the bauxite deposit in those areas. Cheap electricity is also available from the Machkund Project—a joint Orissa-Andhra project. The three turbines working there generate about 52,000 kws. of which Orissa's share is about 16,000 kws. Hardly a thousand kws. are being utilised now for the various industrial purposes. When the scheme is completed and the project goes into full production, it would be generating about 104,000 kws. of electricity of which Orissa would get about 32,000 kws. There has not been any blueprint as to how this surplus power would be utilised. In order to utilise the surplus energy

and the bauxite deposits, an aluminium plant may be started in that area to the benefit of the country. I also submit that one 132 K.V. line should be laid to take the surplus power towards Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani districts in order to develop small scale and cottage industries in those areas.

In reply to a question the Minister of Industries has said that a licence had been granted to Messrs. Straw Products—a Singhania concern—to put up a paper mill at Ksinga. The time was fixed till September 1956. But on some flimsy ground that limitation has been extended to September 1957. No effective steps had been taken in that period. We are now in 1958. Nothing seems to have been done by that firm towards the establishment of the paper mill at that place.

There is a prospect of another mill at Malkanjeri in Koraput in order to utilise the vast bamboo forest of that area.

The Government of Orissa has been negotiating for sometime to have a cement factory in Sambalpur in order to utilise the vast limestone deposits of the Bargarh area. I request the Government of India to help in this respect so that the proposed cement factory starts functioning soon.

Regarding tea and coffee plantations I may say this. The hills of Kalahandi and Koraput are 4,000 feet above sea level and have a rainfall of 100". Serious steps should be taken to have coffee and tea plantations there. It would be ideal.

So far as the location of the second shipyard is concerned, I request the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to have the second shipyard at Paradip or at Dhamra along the Orissa coast.

Sir, I would close my observations by requesting the Ministry that they should pay special attention for the development of Orissa which is the most backward State in the Indian Union.

Shri Sonawane: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I congratulate the Government and the Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry for correcting the import policy by which we had lost a lot of our foreign exchange, and also for improving the production in industries other than the textile industry.

With regard to the textile industry, I do not understand what has happened to it. There was one common grievance that excessive excise duty was responsible for the fall in production and closure of so many mills. The Government figures show that 24 mills are completely closed and 36 mills are partially closed. We hope, now that the Prime Minister has given a very substantial relief in the matter of excise duty, the mills that have been closed or are partially closed would start working; that is the hope that we, here, cherish.

But, Sir, there are some mills or certain industrialists who are beyond correction, whose *modus operandi* seems to be to run the mills at a loss, take money from the Government, again run into loss and then close the mills completely. In regard to such mills and such industrialists what shall we do? What does the Government intend to do in regard to them?

I come from a constituency in an industrial area—Sholapur—where there are seven textile mills. During the last ten months two mills have been completely closed there throwing out of employment nearly 10,000 workers and bringing about suffering to their dependants. I take this opportunity, Sir, to congratulate the Bombay Government for having started one of the mills giving employment to the workers. That mill has been opened from the first of this month. But the other mill—the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill—has been totally and completely closed. Till last month some persons were working there, but from this month not a single worker is employed there. There is a history behind this. In

[Shri Sonavane]

1950 this mill was taken over by the Government but later on the mill went under the management of the owner, and the present position is what I have just mentioned.

Last year, when I spoke on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I made a pointed reference to the situation in regard to this mill and the suffering to which the labourers were put, but very little has been done so far to solve the situation created in this Sholapur textile mill. The Government has appointed a committee in the month of September, 1957 under the chairmanship of our hon. friend Shri G. D. Somani. We have not received their report on that mill so far. For ten long months the people have been suffering but the report is still awaited. When the report comes, again there will be delay of a few months to consider the report and the Government will then think as to what action should be taken. This sort of slow process of working is causing the greatest of hardship to the labourers. There is also constant fall in production. According to Government figures 5,788 bales—is but the total monthly loss in production or it is the estimated loss in production. All this is taking place and yet we are going very slow towards tackling the problem in regard to such mills and in finding a solution.

I am very sorry to say that frantic telegrams, letters and resolutions are being sent by the people there. We have been pressing this case for the last one year. But the progress at this end is very slow. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that his brilliant, young and energetic disciple, the Chief Minister of Bombay, has taken courage in his hands and started the Narsing Girji Mills which is now providing employment to nearly 1000 employees, and gradually as the process continues it will absorb all the 4500 employees. May I humbly request his Guru to follow the courageous step taken by his disciple and end

the misery and dark shadow of suffering that has fallen on my constituency?

Sir, It will interest the House to know the scheme under which Narsing Girji Mill has been started. It is an unemployment relief scheme. The workers are willing to take, under the circumstances, only two-third of the wages. If the mill makes profit the first priority on that profit is that of the unpaid one-third wages. That is the way to go to the rescue of these poor labourers. If they are left to suffer then it is a pity that we say that ours is a welfare State.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
Now socialistic State.

Shri Sonavane: How, it is said that the machinery of the mill is bad and to renovate that machinery finance is required. But I will point out how the reports on such mills are prepared. It was also said that the machinery in the Narsing Girji Mill was bad, but today the same machinery is being worked very well and production has started. Shri Kanungo while making a statement on the floor of the House in response to a calling attention notice said:

"Their machinery is very old which has not been replaced or renovated on account of initial mismanagement."

15 hrs.

Similarly about the Narsing Girji Mills it was said that the plant, equipment and the financial position of the Mills were very unsatisfactory. That very mill is now being worked and worked very efficiently and production is going on very well. A similar statement was made about the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills in reply to a Calling Attention Notice. Now if such false reports are given, how are we to depend upon them. I would therefore say that we should take very stern and severe steps to correct matters. I would even go to the length of saying that all the power

that is in the hands of the Central Government should be utilised to bring these recalcitrant industrialists who behave in a manner that is most detrimental to the nation and to the workers employed in the industry, to their senses.

Government have got sufficient powers under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Section 18A gives them power to take over the management and I would suggest that the earlier the powers that are in the hands of Government are applied the better it is for the workers and others. Now the mill-hands of that mill are prepared to pay the amount they have in the provident fund with the Government and if the Government take that provident fund amount and the Central Government and the State Government put in their share, I think there would not be any difficulty in running that mill. This step they can take immediately after the report of the Chairman, Shri Somani is received. In the circumstances I would very earnestly appeal to Government to go to the help of the workers as speedily as possible and check the *modus operandi* of such of the industrialists who behave as the management of this mill has done. This would show to the other industrialists that these methods do not pay. I am sure Government will consider my suggestion sympathetically and come to the help of the Sholapur mill hands so that they may not suffer any longer.

Shri Tyagi: May I, with your permission, put a question? I do not want to make a speech. I do not want to take the time of the House; I will take only half a minute.

Will the Minister in his reply kindly acquaint the House as to what is the amount of deferred payments agreed upon or sanctions given by him to many industrialists in the private sector and undertakings in the public sector to import things from outside on deferred payment basis; and as to how much will fall due for

repayment on that account from year to year? That statement the House is anxious to have.

Dr. Pashupati Mandal (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me, though at the far end of the debate. Day before yesterday there was a mention made about the closure of certain tea gardens. The export duty on tea on weight basis is affecting West Bengal and also our foreign exchange earnings. Including road tax it comes to about eight to nine annas per lb. of tea the value of which is Re. 1, as also of tea the value of which is Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. So, it is funny to see that the tax on common tea and the tax on quality tea is the same. I would, therefore, suggest to Government the imposition of tax on value basis and not on weight basis. Then only will the problem of common tea be solved. Otherwise the market for common tea in foreign countries will be lost.

Sir, common tea from Africa is capturing the foreign markets because the International Agreement has lapsed and tea is now sold on competitive basis. If Government do not take early steps for changing the tax on value basis, the common tea gardens will have to be closed in the near future. The main sufferers in that contingency will be the tea gardens in Cachar and Doars.

Then I come to Bankura District in West Bengal which I have the privilege to represent. It is not an industrial area. It has certain cottage industries, the handloom and bell metal industries. The weavers have formed cooperatives and they have got relief to a certain extent. They are getting rebates and no sales tax is charged on their products. But they are experiencing difficulties in marketing. The cooperatives are also not getting enough money to supplement their resources according to their needs.

The case of the bell metal utensils industry is different. The workers of

[Dr. Pashupati Mandal]

bell metal industry have formed co-operatives. But no rebate is given for their products and sales tax is charged on their production. Though it is a cottage industry managed by co-operatives, sales tax is charged and no rebate is given. At the time of the last cottage industry seminar at Vigyan Bhavan representatives from Bishnupur and Bankura came and explained their difficulties to the hon. Minister and they asked him to remove the sales tax charged on their products. The Minister promised to look into their grievances sympathetically. Today it is as a kind of reminder that I am bringing this matter in the House, because the Minister is preoccupied with multifarious matters. So I suggest that at least the sales tax should be removed in the case of products of cooperatives of bell metal utensils. Government should also advance money to the cooperatives so that they may buy raw materials direct from the market, or import them. If they get the raw materials through intermediaries the prices they have to pay are very high. For solving the land problem we are removing the intermediaries. This should be done in the case of the cottage industries also. So, I suggest only four points for the relief of the industry: (1) supply sufficient money to meet their needs; (2) supply sufficient raw materials by import or direct from Government; (3) sales-tax will be free on co-operative production and (4) sale centre for marketing.

I now come to the Sericulture Research Institute at Behrampur in West Bengal. There is a proposal to remove this institute from Behrampur. It is the nerve centre for silk production for West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Bihar and it is a centre for the eastern zone. If you feel that a silk research centre is necessary for Bangalore or for the southern zone, a separate one can be constructed and administered by the Centre, without disturbing the previous one. This silk

research institute in Behrampur is working for the interest of the eastern part of the country. So, I hope Government will not remove this centre. Otherwise, political repercussions will arise.

The Government is not taking much interest for the development of the industry in Calcutta, and the industry in Calcutta is now collapsing. Many private bodies are removing their resources from Calcutta. Why is it so? It is because the Calcutta port is not suitable for shipping of the present age and it is not developed by constructing the Ganga barrage scheme at Farrakha. Also, the Dum Dum airport is not included for development in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Geonkhali port also is not included in the Second Five-Year Plan, although the World Bank has suggested that it should be built on first priority in the second Plan for transport facility to the industry of the eastern zone and U.P. also. West Bengal is a problem State and if you do not look into these matters, it will become terrible.

Finally, in the summary report of the Ministry which we have received, not a single line is put down regarding jute, which is a foreign exchange earning industry. The growers of jute are getting prices lower than the cost of production. They had met the deficit and after meeting the deficit, if they receive prices at such low rates, then again jute deficit will arise. So, just like sugar cane, I suggest there can be a ceiling price for jute. Otherwise, the foreign exchange earning industry will be moving downwards. With these words, I conclude my speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, yesterday I listened to the speech of the hon. Minister with patience and I thought he would mention something about the closure of the various textile mills and jute mills, but I was sorry that he did not men-

tion a word about the closure. It was said in the Sabha that retrenchment compensation will be paid to those men. May I mention for the information of the hon. Minister that nearly 20 or 21 textile mills have been closed? Also, about 27 jute mills have been closed.

On 12th February, 1956, when it was announced that 8 million jobs will be provided under the second Five Year Plan, there was much jubilation among the workers. What happened after that? How can we possibly enthruse the workers to produce more if these mills are closed? In Kanpur alone, 6,000 workers—4,000 regular employees and 2,000 substitutes—are facing starvation. They are being paid some small allowance. I know a particular mill is under the British India Corporation. Mr. Haridas Mundhra has been damned enough both in this House and outside.

There is another factor why this British India Corporation, which is so good a concern, is not functioning properly. I may mention that those British officers who are there, the shareholders and managing directors, are absolutely uninterested in this concern. So far as my knowledge goes, they have earned thousand times more than what they have spent on this concern. So, an enquiry must be instituted to go into the affairs of these concerns.—The Kanpur Cotton Mill, the Lal-imli, the Kanpur Woollen Mill and specially the Cowper Allen. The British India Corporation was a good concern, but with Mr. Mundhra who has speculated and also with the Britishers who have no interest in our country, I personally feel that the condition has deteriorated so much. May I, therefore, submit in all humility that a serious enquiry is necessary.

One responsible officer of the Ministry was sent to Kanpur to enquire into the mills—Atherton West Limited and Kanpur Cotton Mills Limited. I do not know what is happening. Whenever we put a question in Par-

liament, we are told that something will be done. But what is being done, I want to know specifically, because I am answerable to those people whom I represent here.

There is another factor which I want to develop for a minute. When we talk of the public sector, we forget that there are about 19 ordnance factories in India. The very words "ordnance" and "defence" sound as if they are producing bombs alone. I have been putting various questions in Parliament. Why should we not utilise the surplus manufacturing capacity of these ordnance factories for the manufacture of civilian goods? I know that these ordnance factories manufacture very good civilian goods and we have manufactured to the tune of Rs. 4.5 crores. But unfortunately it has come down to Rs. 3.5 crores only because the private sector do not want that these ordnance factories under the public sector should enter into competition with them. I wish to know definitely from the Minister what is our policy. We do not want to compete with the private sector. But if the private sector want that we should not compete with them, should we not raise an objection? I definitely feel that if the surplus manufacturing capacity in these ordnance factories is properly utilised, our production will be more. In China, I know that a particular thing is manufactured both by the private sector and the public sector and the prices are controlled by the State, with the result that there is no cut-throat competition.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to develop this point, but I hope that the remaining points will be developed by the Minister himself, because this is very important.

So, I want a definite reply about the closure and what we are doing to save thousands of workers, and secondly whether these ordnance factories' surplus manufacturing capacity can be utilised, whether the Defence

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Ministry and the Commerce Ministry can possibly sit together and see the potentialities of these factories. These are the two points and I request the hon. Minister to throw some light on them in his reply.

12:20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have profited considerably by sitting here for five hours and a half listening to the criticisms and suggestions made by the different hon. Members who spoke on this Demand. I am thankful to them both for the criticism and their appreciation, because I feel that the criticism that has been made has not been made with a view to condemning the Ministry but with a view to improving the Ministry. And I cannot claim that there is no scope for improvement. There is considerable scope for improvement, as there is in every institution, and from that point of view I may readily say that I have profited considerably by the criticism that has been made.

Yet, I will have to point out some misconceptions or misunderstandings which have been responsible for some criticism which is not quite deserved. The criticism started with an attempt to attack but failed to gather momentum because nothing substantial could be found. First of all, it was said that the Ministry had failed completely because of the foreign exchange position that had arisen, the wrong import and export policy that was adopted, the want of care that was seen in not keeping track of the import that came in and the liberalisation policy in the matter of consumer goods.

But nothing was pointed out in regard to what the lapses were during last year. I had pointed out last year that the criticism regarding the supposed recklessness in the matter of imports was not quite justified by the facts as disclosed from the figures of imports that I read out last year. Today, a paper has been placed as

promised by the Prime Minister on the Table of the House and in the Library showing how the fall in foreign exchange reserves has taken place. If we look at that paper, it will be found that the import of consumer goods—these are given at page 6 where it refers to higher imports of consumer goods—in 1954-55 amounted to Rs. 61.80 crores; in 1955-56 it was Rs. 74.89 crores and in 1956-57, it was Rs. 80.83 crores. That means there was an increase of Rs. 6 crores in 1956-57 from the year 1955-56, and an increase of Rs. 19 crores as compared to the imports in 1954-55. But these increases were mainly due to more imports of fruits and vegetables, provisions and oilman's stores, pulses and oilseeds and cotton yarns and manufacturers. I do not think these can be called luxury goods. But it can be argued certainly that this need not have been done if the position had been realised at that time.

The then Finance Minister, who was here in 1954, 1955 and the first half of 1956, was cited by an hon. Member as saying that he did not know about the liberalisation of imports or something like that. I do not think that that would be true, because I find that the Minister of Finance at that time, Shri Deshmukh, actually made a statement in 1954 in this hon. House, while speaking on the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill on 11-9-1954. He said:

"Another consideration has been that our import policy, imposing quantitative restrictions on several commodities by the fixation of small quotas, has had the effect of creating artificial scarcity and of needlessly raising the consumer price of such articles. The allotment of small quotas has had the effect of preventing newcomers from coming into the trade as a result of which those established in the line have managed to gather excessive profits. A policy of restrictionism of this

nature can be justified by a chronic position of imbalance in our balance of payments of a kind which no longer obtains. A change in the direction of relaxing some of these restrictions was, therefore, imperative and that is what we are seeking to achieve by this Bill".

It will thus be seen that the then Finance Minister was not unaware of the position. Therefore, everybody being wiser after the event is a very happy position to take. At that time, it was not considered that this would lead to this position and the prosperous position which existed at that time would last. But even if we consider that if those consumer goods had not been imported we would have been saved from this difficulty, it would be wrong. What has created the difficulty is the import of more raw materials for our larger production and more capital goods, because we want to raise our industrial production and we want to progress further in our process of industrialisation. We stretched ourselves perhaps more than we should have, but that was all done with the motive of increasing the prosperity of this country.

It would not be possible, Sir, to blame any single individual or Ministry for this particular position. I cannot deny that there was a little want of calculation. That has been admitted by the Prime Minister when he spoke on the budget. Therefore, to say now that there should be an enquiry into this business has not much of a meaning. The enquiry is not going to disclose any new facts. The facts which are there are placed candidly before the hon. House, and I do not see what is going to be gained by asking, off and on, for an enquiry into this foreign exchange position.

It will be seen that during the last year and a half the import policy has been very restrictive and it has been

deliberately so, and that is as a result of the policy of the whole Government and not merely as a result of the policy of the Ministry itself. And the policy has been succeeding as can be seen now. Yet, one cannot say that we are completely out of the woods. We will have to be careful for a long time to come as I can foresee. Yet, we will have to go on taking some risk here and there if we do not want to decrease our production and if we want to increase our production in the various manufactures that we want to take up now and in future. I have no doubt that the hon. House will be sympathetic in this view of Government. We do not rely completely, or to a major extent, on the help received from other friendly countries who have helped us and for which we are grateful. But we depend more on the great effort that we have to make to increase our own resources, and we are making efforts in that direction.

Yet, there is no country in the world which has developed by itself without any help from other countries. There is nothing wrong in receiving help from other countries as long as that help does not bind us to any particular course of action or as long as it does not deflect us from our own policies, which we have deliberately adopted for the good of our country. And I can assure the hon. House that in no transaction whatsoever any help that we have received has ever suggested a condition or a position where we have got to depart even a little from the position that have taken in the matter of our policies for the future.

I was asked what is our policy in the matter of imports and exports for the future. The policy is very clear. The policy is to see that there is no imbalance. But, it is very difficult to say that there will be no imbalance, because we are in a developing stage where we have got to import raw materials, which we

[Shri Morarji Desai]

are not producing here, which we are trying to produce in more and more sectors and in larger and larger quantities but it will be some time before we can be self-sufficient in this matter.

We will have to import also capital goods, though we are trying to produce capital goods ourselves. The production of steel, which is going to increase as a result of the efforts made, and which also has been responsible for the imbalance that has been created to some extent, that will also help us in reducing the imbalance and in meeting our foreign exchange position when these mills come into production.

We have, therefore, got to strike a balance. If at every stage we are going to say that we will not take any risks, at every stage if Government is to be called to account in individual items, the work will become difficult. But Government feel assured by the support that is given generally by the hon. House in the matter of its policies in these matters. Therefore, I have no doubt that the difficult position through which we have been passing will also help us in improving our industrial condition, rather than take us in a reverse direction. Many a time such difficulties are necessary in order to goad us to a further effort, and that is exactly what is taking place now.

But there is also a danger of getting afraid and demoralised if we dwell constantly and persistently on the difficulties and get overwhelmed by a wrong picture that we may print before ourselves. That is all the request that I have got to make to my hon. friends here. They have to see that the difficulties are not overdrawn and that the difficulties are pointed out, not in order to switch back the progress that we are making, but in order that the difficulties may be overcome and the progress may be accelerated.

The export policy is also being vitalised from day to day. But if

anybody wants to have an account in this matter, giving particulars immediately, I am afraid, I shall not be able to satisfy those friends; I will have to disappoint them, not because of any want of desire to satisfy them, but because of the inability inherent in the position. The export policy goes on progressing and changing from time to time, as required by the situation in the world, on account of the competition that we meet with in various directions. It is possible that in some of the traditional exports that we have, we may have to fall back, in spite of our efforts not to fall back. In that case, we have to find out other directions in which we can increase our exports and make up for the lost ground in the other commodities; and that is exactly what we are trying to do.

I was asked what we have done, in addition to the Export Promotion Council that has been set up. Sir, if the proceedings of the Export Promotion Council are looked into, it will be seen that they are devoting their attention to finding out ways and means as to how best these exports can be promoted. It will also be seen that Government has been trying to attend to the suggestions made by these Councils and various steps are taken to accelerate the exports by giving either drawbacks that is, rebates on duty, giving them extra raw materials for production for export or giving such other help which, I think, it would not be wise to be disclosed at every stage and in every case, because that will also harm the drive for export in this matter. And I am quite sure that it cannot be the intention or desire of my hon. friends here to do anything which will impair the progress of exports in future.

The question of tea was particularly mentioned in this direction. We are aware of the difficulty which the tea known as "common tea" is facing.

80 per cent of our production is common tea, and a lot of it also goes for export. At present there is a uniform duty levied on the export of tea, regardless of quality or price realised, and that is what is creating the difficulty just at the moment. We have been examining this question for the last two months. But we are finding it difficult to find out some way which will benefit the common tea, and not lose the advantage given to it by the better teas taking advantage of it.

It was suggested—and it is being suggested—that this may be fixed region-wise. But there is no region where only common tea is produced and there is no region where only superior tea is produced; both are mixed. Therefore, even if we give it region-wise, then also difficulties will arise and the superior teas will take advantage of it and the common tea will go on suffering.

Shri Nausahir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Why not have an *ad valorem* duty?

Shri Morarji Desai: Let my hon. friend be a little patient. I am trying to explain it. We can also do it on the price of the tea. But if we try to do that, then we will have to segregate the common tea from the first process to the sale of tea, because then these sale auction will have to be classified differently. Therefore, the teas which fetch below the price specified will have to be completely segregated from the place of production up to the point of export.

This is not an easy matter and therefore it might, if any such action of segregation is taken, even clog the flow of trade. We have, therefore, got to go between these different difficulties and find out a way which will help the common teas. I can assure the House that Government is trying to find out a way and is hopeful that it will find out a way to help the common teas. If any time is taken over it, may I assure the House that it is not taken because of

want of regard for it but because of the inability to find out a suitable way quickly. I am quite sure that more time will not be taken over the question and a decision will soon be taken.

There is, not closure yet, but the prospect of closure of tea gardens. The Government of Assam is considering the question whether they can take them up and manage them but that also bristles with various difficulties. It is easy to say that Government should take up some of these estates and work them. But when Government takes it up and loses money, I do not know what will happen to the Minister, who will be in charge of it. He will have certainly to go. I do not think any Minister will hesitate to go in doing his duty and if he fails in his duty he should go and he will go. But I am quite sure that the House does not expect the Minister to take deliberately any wrong step from the very beginning and if that is expected then the whole House will be responsible for that wrong step and there is none to call the House to account.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The country is there. The electorate is there.

Shri Morarji Desai: The House is the custodian of the country and if the custodian goes wrong, then God helps the country. That is what has got to be considered.

Mr. Speaker: If anything goes wrong, they will drink tea.

Shri Morarji Desai: The custodian did not allow my hon. friends to go wrong. That is their grievance. Otherwise, there would be no grievance.

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): When the loss is genuine.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very thankful and grateful, but what is genuine and what is not genuine again becomes a matter of opinion.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: That is for the custodian.

Shri Morarji Desai: The position of exports, as disclosed by the latest figures, is that in 1956 they were Rs. 619 crores and in 1957 they were Rs. 660 crores, i.e., we have increased it by about Rs. 41 crores. But we cannot say that this is quite enough. We have got to do much more, but I think that is hopeful considering that the effort has been made only for a year and we have succeeded to this extent. Yet it will not be possible for me to give a hope immediately that this sort of progress will be maintained because there are many difficulties in the way of exports as we find in this competing world that every country is trying to do the same thing as we are trying to do. Therefore, in the matter of tea also, I may say that the exports have not decreased if a proper view is taken of the exports. If we compare it with the figure of 1956 certainly there has been a decrease in 1957, because in 1956 we exported 523 million lbs.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Give us the figures by value and not by lbs.

Shri Morarji Desai: The value changes every year and therefore value is not the criterion in exports. The criterion is the quantity and not the value, because the value is not a fixed thing. Therefore it is only the quantity that we have got to consider in the matter of exports.

Mr. Speaker: How is the hon. Minister responsible if the value goes down? *(Interruption)* Hon. Minister can only say, "We have increased the production. We have increased the exports." If in competition prices go down what is the poor Minister to do?

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Basirhat): It is of national importance. What is the value in the context of foreign exchange?

Mr. Speaker: As a matter of information, it is all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will give the value also. I do not want to hold back the value. There is nothing hidden in this Government. That is left only to the hon. Members opposite. *(Interruption)* I have nothing to hide. I will try to give every information that the hon. Member wants.

The export in 1955 was 367 million lbs. while in 1957 it was 447 million lbs. If you compare it with 1956, it is less, but when you compare it with 1955 it is much more. Now this sort of figures go on changing every year. Perhaps in the previous year you will find it somewhat more or somewhat less. But the 1956 figure was a bit exaggerated in the sense that on account of the Suez Canal difficulty and other difficulties there was a spurt. Also on account of the stockpiling more had gone. But that also brings in lesser imports in the next year. That is what happens.

Now if the value is wanted in 1955 it was Rs. 113.53 crores, in 1956 it was Rs. 143.30 crores—the difference will be seen—and in 1957 the value was Rs. 107 crores. While the export was 367 million lbs. the value was Rs. 113 crores and while the export was 447 million lbs. the value is Rs. 107 crores. Therefore, as I said, value cannot be a criterion in this matter. Of course it only means . . .

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Balance of payments have got to be looked after.

Shri Morarji Desai: Payments have got to be looked after, but, for what is not in our hands, we have got to find out other ways. We cannot go on breaking our heads only on matters which are not in our hands. We have got to find other ways and means and that is what we are trying to do.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Monopoly auction.

Shri Morarji Desai: The question of monopoly auction has been raised in the matter of tea and it was suggested that the State Trading Corporation should take up this export of tea. If it had been possible, the State Trading Corporation would have taken it up. But I have no doubt that if the State Trading Corporation takes up the export of tea and the business of tea, not only the S.T.C. will have to be wound up but perhaps the whole Government will be in danger. That will be the result because it is not a business which can be carried on by people who have not got the experience and who do not know this business. The business is not to be done in this country. It is to be done in various countries. There may be monopolies—monopolies cannot always be avoided.

It may be argued that all hon. Members here are equal. Yet we find only a few hon. Members speak. Does that mean that there is a monopoly given to those hon. Members? It does not mean that.

Shri V. F. Nayar: It is the monopoly of the Speaker.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can it be said that monopoly is given to those hon. Members? They dare not say that, because they will be immediately liable to action. Therefore, there is no question of any monopolies in this matter. (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister go on. Why should there be any running commentary? I cannot understand it. I am afraid, we are developing it as a habit.

Shri Bimal Ghose: If the hon. Minister says that there are no speakers to speak, you, Sir, are also a little bit responsible.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will not refer to the Speaker for any analogy here. It is improper. Hon. Members forget the decorum in this House. It is open to hon. Members

to say anything by way of retort but they should not drag the Speaker in any comparison. It is absurd. There must be a sense of decency and decorum. We are being watched all over the world and also in the various States.

Shri Morarji Desai: I only hope my hon. friends will be a little more patient. That is all that I expect of them. It is only impatience which leads to want of decorum. But, I did not mean at all that anybody was monopolising here. I only meant that there are certain situations where only some people can do some things. They have got to be asked to do those things.

My hon. friend who spoke about rubber said that it is given to somebody in Kerala and he is not doing it. Therefore it will be said that he is not doing it and the person is chosen like that. We did not choose the person. He came. Nobody else came forward. If anybody else had come forward, he would have been given. Government cannot go on taking up every industry, managing it, launching it and maintaining it. It is not possible for the Government to do so at any time. Therefore, in this case other people come and they are prepared to produce. I do not see why my hon. friend says that there is monopoly. The Government which is run by the friends of my hon. friend in Kerala has been after me requesting me to request Shri Birla to start a factory in his own State.

Shri V. F. Nayar: That is exactly the point. In fixing up a place, why don't you fix it in Kerala? Let it be anybody. My point was, it was fixed outside.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend is trying to speak at every time even when he had spoken all that he could. He does not want to hear anybody else's voice except his own. What am I to do with it? It is not possible in this House to do that. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Cannot hon. Members keep their souls in patience for some time?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am patient. The hon. Minister is saying something wrong.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends want me to reply or want me to make a statement. When I make a statement, they want me to make a statement as if they are making the statement. It is impossible for me to do so. I can only make a statement according to my lights. My hon. friends may agree or may not agree. They may discard it. They may go at me next time they have to speak about it.

Shri Tyagi: You will be no more in charge of this portfolio.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not going against me. It is going against the Government. I am merely a representative. It is not a question of person. My hon. friends will not be restricted from going at me wherever I am. They can always do so. It is not a question whether that time it is deserved or not. They will go. That does not matter.

Therefore, in the matter of tea, it is not a question of monopoly. It is a very delicate question. It is easy for any hon. Member to say that this should be done or that should be done. But, I am quite sure that they will also admit that we should not tinker with the business and we should not do anything which will lessen or reduce our exports or which will disturb our business in tea. It is a highly expert business. If there are foreigners in this, they are there for many years. They started it. Whatever may be the history, they started it. They were pioneers in that and they are there. If they exploit us today, certainly it will be a reason for us to take action. But, I see no reason today to say that we are being exploited in any way. On the contrary, I find that they are not exploiting us, they are helping us in what we are doing. Therefore, it is no use merely

going in season and out of season, because of some theoretical ideologies to speak about a matter about which proper information is not there or proper knowledge is not there. More harm will be caused which, certainly, is not the intention of my hon. friends. I am glad that after getting responsibility in one quarter, they have given us the cry of nationalisation in the matter of the tea industry. They are very wise and I am very glad that they can also be wise sometimes.

The question of paper was referred to. It was admitted that there is more production. But, it was said that during the last few weeks, prices have gone up to 200 per cent. It may have gone to 200 per cent. in some scarce materials, imported paper, in some high grade paper or other things. But, for ordinary paper, prices have not gone beyond 20 per cent. at the most. We are constantly keeping track of the prices and seeing that the prices of local manufactures are not raised. I am glad to find and to say that the manufacturers in this country have responded to the appeal of this Government and have not raised the prices of almost all the products manufactured in this country and they have said that if they have got to raise the prices at any time, they will report to the Government so that the Government will examine the case and will allow them to increase or not to increase. They have agreed to abide by it. Therefore, we ought not merely to go at people because of our prejudices. In times when there are difficulties, when we want production, we should not do anything which will retard production. That is the only request that I have got to make.

There was a question about jute. I may say that in the matter of jute, there are many difficulties of competition, which are arising today. In spite of that, our jute industry is maintaining its position and there is no substantial reduction or appreciable reduction in the exports that we are making. That ought to be a satisfactory state of affairs. It is not always possible to go on exporting more and

more because we desire to do so. If we are able to maintain at such a time our exports, I think we ought to consider ourselves lucky. That is happening in this matter. Government is trying to help them.

In the matter of textiles, there should have been a large increase in production last year. But, on account of recession in that industry, that is, in consumption or in demand, consumption went down or did not increase and therefore production which was increasing decreased during the last year, especially in the last six months of the year. It was therefore that the step has been taken of reducing the excise duty as has been seen. We feel that now the textile industry will look up again and we will find that production will rise. The question of unemployment also will be tackled that way.

My hon. friends opposite asked what we are doing in the matter of closure of mills. We are not less anxious than my hon. friends there. I might say we are more anxious in this matter because we do not want to see any unemployment. We want to see more and more employment. But, we cannot immediately take up the management of all the mills which go out of action. About 24 mills have closed down out of 450 mills or so. There are always some casualties in all births. We cannot say that everything that is born will always last, and will not die. In the matter of factories, some might close on account of mismanagement, on account of other factors, on account of want of funds. If economically it is possible to start anything that is closed, we will be prepared to take it up and start it or ask somebody else to do it. If we find that it is not possible to do so or that it will be uneconomical to do so, certainly it cannot be the intention of hon. Members in this House to ask the Government to launch into a venture which will involve the finances of this country in a bad venture. That can never be done. There is a process whereby these things will be remedied. It is possible that some

of these will go into liquidation. In that case, they will pass into the hands of some people at a low cost and then it will be economical. That is one way of dealing with it. That is what is happening also. In that way, perhaps, they will be rehabilitated. We are also trying to help some of the mills both in the textile and jute industries to rejuvenate their machinery by giving loans from the N.I.D.C. Several mills are taking advantage of that and they are getting loans.

A question was raised by my friend from Sholapur about the mills there. I very much sympathise with his anxiety.

I am more anxious than him because I know the condition in Sholapur. The difficulties were great. Well, one of the mills is being started in Sholapur, and that was exactly the suggestion which I have been making for the last year and a quarter, and I am glad that suggestion has been taken up, and on that work is being done.

14 hrs.

For the other mill also, the same suggestion was given by me to the agents. The agents were not prepared to take it up with the labourers like that, but the labourers were not perhaps not well advised by some, or there was some difference of opinion; and unless they all agree, it is not possible to start a mill under those conditions. I am hopeful that even in that matter perhaps better sense will prevail, and both of them will try to work in such a way that it will come up again and prosper.

Shri Somavase: The agreement has been brought about.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know, and yet there are certain difficulties which are raised. Well, I do not think it would be wise to discuss all the difficulties that arise publicly because then they will not be removed. It is, therefore, for my hon. friend to tackle those difficulties privately and try to see that they are removed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I asked whether in the Kanpur Cotton Mills an

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

official receiver was appointed, and we were told by the hon. Minister, Shri Kanungo, that some decision will be taken about it. I want to know what is the position.

Shri Morarji Desai: In the matter of B.I.C. referred to, if there is a receiver by court, I hope the hon. Member knows . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know.

Shri Morarji Desai: . . . that it becomes a legal matter. It becomes difficult for Government even to order an enquiry and go into it. We will have to make a request to the court, and unless the court permits, we cannot do anything. We will be immediately liable for contempt of court. What are you to enquire into—enquire into the mismanagement of the receiver? The moment I say that, I will be immediately hauled up for contempt of court. Therefore, we have got to be careful. We are mindful of these things, we are enquiring into it. We have already ordered an enquiry into Jessops. Richardson is presenting the same difficulty, B.I.C. is presenting the same difficulty. We are trying to look into it, and try to see what can be done in this matter. Not that Government is unmindful of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I never said that.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, we are trying to do it, but it is not always wise to talk of everything in public. Even if one has to be completely truthful, one should not be stupid. That is all that I have got to say.

I do not think there is much more to say because there was not much more criticism made in other directions, except in the matter of the S.T.C. and in the matter of Orissa which was referred to one hon. Member from there.

The S.T.C. has been asked to take up all sorts of things. The S.T.C. has been trying to deal with various difficult matters as they arise in order that our trade and industry can prosper,

and it will not hesitate to do anything where it thinks that it helps the cause of the country. No amount of criticism from any quarter will deter it from taking any step that it thinks is in the interests of the country, but it will be also wise of the S.T.C. not to take up anything which it is not able to manage, and that is the policy which the S.T.C. has been following, and will be following in future.

It was said that backward areas are not helped, and Orissa was cited. In Orissa there is already the Rourkela Steel Plant which is costing from Rs. 160 to Rs. 180 crores. Then there will be the fertiliser plant there which will cost Rs. 30 crores. Then there will be the styrene plant which will cost Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 crores. The Paradip port is also being helped as a minor port just now, and if further discussions in future become fruitful with the Japanese, then that also may be taken up. Iron ore mining is also being done more and more. Then, the Hirakud project is there which was to cost about Rs. 60 crores and which costs about Rs. 104 crores, and yet if Orissa says that Orissa is neglected, then God help us. Thank you.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Enough. More than six hours have been spent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Half a minute only.

Mr. Speaker: If each hon. Member takes half a minute, 500 half minutes will add up to 250 minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the increasing demand for foreign exchange, will the Government think over the possibility of exporting glass bangles, for the manufacture of which Firozabad has the monopoly in the whole world, to countries outside India and propagate the utility of these glass bangles in foreign countries as a means of ultra-fashion for ladies?

Shri Morarji Desai: The presenting of bangles to anybody is considered a bad thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly remember that such analogies and such talk about the fair sex is no longer allowed in this country, much more so in Parliament where all are equal, men and women alike. Let there be no humour indulged in so far as sex is concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a sufficient number.

Are hon. Members anxious that I put any cut motion to the vote of the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: The clarification is there. The hon. Minister will be here. Hon. Members who are not satisfied with all that has happened here will go to the hon. Minister. He is only here in the next room.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do you not put the cut motions first?

Mr. Speaker: I asked hon. Members. He was talking to some other friend. Therefore, he did not tell the number.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I thought all the cut motions together would be put to vote. We do not press for any particular cut motion. It has always been usual that the Chair puts all the cut motions together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They have been moved. What happens to them?

Shri V. P. Nayar: We had intimated at the table that we were going to move particular cut motions. All of them could have been put together

in order to save time; otherwise we can press for each to be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 106."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,66,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Salt'".

DEMAND No. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'".

DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'".

DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'".

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on the Demands

for Grants Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. As the House is aware, 5 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including the Movers of cut motions, and 20 to 30 minutes, if necessary, for leaders of groups.

Even this reading out takes some time. This will be adopted as the formula for all the Demands in future. Of course, I will only refer to the numbers of the Demands. Otherwise, without any ado, we shall start the discussion.

DEMAND No. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 14—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Archaeology'".

DEMAND No. 15—SURVEY OF INDIA**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Survey of India'".

DEMAND No. 16—BOTANICAL SURVEY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'".

DEMAND No. 17—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'".

DEMAND No. 18—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,85,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'".

DEMAND No. 20—EDUCATION**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,25,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Education'".

DEMAND No. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Two cut motions I have given notice of.

Mr. Speaker: Let him pass it on.

Shri Tangamani: I asked about them. I understand they have been

[Shri Tangamani]

omitted, and they have not been circulated. I would like to know what their number is and what has happened to them.

Mr. Speaker: Why could he not ask the office? The office is theirs. The office is not mine. The office belongs to the whole Parliament. I shall allow every opportunity to hon. Members to ascertain.

Shri Tangamani: They have not so far given me the reason.

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest one thing? Instead of having a discussion on the floor of the House, for all enquiries relating to such matters, hon. Members may adopt this course. I have posted a Superintendent in the Notice Office for this purpose along with a stenographer. Any hon. Member who wants any assistance or any information, in the first instance, may go to him. If he is not satisfied with the answer, then it will be marked to the Speaker, and I shall spend any number of hours over it. Let them go to him in the first instance.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we discuss the Demands for Grants from the Education Ministry, we remember poignantly that the great and gracious man who presided over that Ministry since Independence is no longer there. We shall never cease to cherish the memory of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a hero of our struggle for freedom, one of those rare men who gave out as it were an aura of sweetness and light, whose counsel was wise and generous, whose very presence was an influence. We shall not, I fear, see his like again.

24:12 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

As I represent a city which was the centre of the Maulana's activities during the major part of his life, I feel that the Education Ministry should

make an effort to have a special provision, in order to do something as a memorial to the Maulana and I consider that if classical studies in Sanskrit as well as in Islamic culture are given a special encouragement particularly in the University of Calcutta, which since the days of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee has had special provision for the study of ancient Indian history and culture and at the same time of Islamic history and culture, I feel that in Calcutta or some other place if Government thinks it better to do so, there should be some kind of a concrete memorial to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. I say this because our country has had a tradition of absorbing the cultural contributions of different peoples, and as a matter of fact, when Timour attacked this country, he made it a point that it was his religious duty to attack this country because the Muslims who had come to this country were getting absorbed into the Indian soil, were adopting many specifically Indian practices, and that was witness to the tradition of this country, the spirit of this country, which was represented pre-eminently by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

As early as 1947, Maulana Azad had said that education should have the highest priority in the budget and should take its place immediately after food and clothing. In 1952, he spoke from his place here in this House, and he told us regretfully that his pocket was empty. जेब खाली है। Those were exactly the words which he used from that place in this House. Even in the Union Territories, which are the Centre's direct responsibility, free and compulsory education for the age group of six to fourteen years, which is enjoined as a directive in the Constitution, remains an empty hope. Even in regard to the age group of six to eleven years, we do not expect that even by 1965, we shall reach the target.

The Estimates Committee has recently given us a very informative

report and we are told that if compulsory and free education for all children between six and fourteen is to be assured by 1965, then the Third Plan must provide only on this count a sum of about Rs. 700 crores, which is not likely to be forthcoming unless there is a sea-change on the Government side.

I wish also to point out that figures have been available to Parliament in regard to the progress of education, which show not only a kind of confusion in the whole situation but also retrogression in certain respects. The percentage of school-going pupils to the total population in the six to eleven year age group has grown. There is no doubt about it. In 1950-51, the figure was 42 per cent., and in 1955-56 the figure was 51.2 per cent. But the major backward States like the U.P., Bihar and Orissa have gone back. For example, in 1950-51, U.P. had the figure of 35.7 per cent. for literacy in the six to eleven year age group. In 1955-56 the percentage was 33.5 U.P., ranking in India in 1950-51 was fourteenth. In 1955-56, U.P. had slid to the twenty-seventh position. The same thing happens in regard to Bihar and Orissa, but I have not got the time to refer to them in any detail.

The Estimates Committee has called for what it calls a perspective plan. But I fear that lack of a perspective is exactly what Government most often betrays. There is, for example, the muddle in basic education to which lip homage is paid, but which so far has not worked out at all on an all-India basis to any satisfactory degree. I know that my friend Dr. K. L. Shrimali has made a special study of the question of basic education. I know also that Government says that its policy is basic education; Government says that it is going to be introduced all over the place; Government is going to set up a model basic school in Delhi so that the whole country might follow suit. Now in the name of might that happens, I do not know. But Government says that basic education is its policy. But as

a matter of fact, the Estimates Committee reports that basic education has so far not only shown slow progress, but at the same time it has produced students who are backward.

On the 17th of December last year, Dr. K. L. Shrimali placed on the Table of the House the report of an expert attached to one or other of the Ministries—not his own—which was very provocative, but which was very suggestive at the same time. In this report it is said:

"A person who would find a place in the list of half a dozen best known Indians says about basic education:

"In basic education, we are practising national hypocrisy on a large scale.".

There are other things which he points out, how many of the champions of basic education never send their children to basic schools. Students who get education in basic schools cannot go further ahead because the gaps are not properly looked after or made up by some kind of an educational process. In this report, it is said very clearly:

"The experts both at the Government of India and the State levels dare not publicly offer opinions counter to the accepted policy."

They are expected to find and publicise its virtues. And adverse official reports such as the Abbas's report in Bihar is suppressed and treated as a top secret document. This was placed before the House on 17th December, 1957.

I have nothing against basic as such, though I do not quite understand how we can go in for basic in the way that Government suggests we should, but at the same time if you are serious about basic, then do something worthwhile, do something concrete about it and do not merely talk about it and do not morally intimidate your officers into accepting a system of education which has not yet been practically

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integrated with the rest of the tires of our educational system.

In regard to the progress on elementary education, everybody knows, and the Estimates Committee has reported, that it is very slow, and yet the grants from the Centre are not utilised. At page 18 of the latest report of the Estimates Committee, it is pointed out that for elementary education, grants were made by the Centre. But Andhra Pradesh, in 1956-57, did not utilise 51 per cent. of it. Bombay which is so very progressive did not utilise 43.3 per cent. Madhya Pradesh did not utilise 85.7 per cent.; Uttar Pradesh did not utilise 29.5 per cent.; Rajasthan did not utilise 45.4 per cent.

Now, what is the Government for if it cannot see its way to persuading these State Governments, most of which are run by their own people, to utilise the grants? What is the point in making paper allocations which cannot be utilised for the purposes for which they are intended?

Then I refer to secondary education which is perhaps the weakest link in the chain of education in this country. The Mudaliar Committee, appointed in 1952, recommended multi-purpose schools and technical schools separately or as a part of multi-purpose schools. It recommended provision of agricultural education facilities in rural schools etc. etc. Towards the end of 1954-55, the Ministry of Education sponsored programmes for setting up 500 multi-purpose schools and assisting 300 schools for science teaching. Since then, the figure has increased almost microscopically, and I know that we are gambling with the lives of our young people. There is no co-ordination worked out between the 11-year course, for example, which should be a 12-year course, properly speaking, leading up to the higher school leaving certificate and the present 10 class schools, which just cannot be upgraded, nor can they be thrown in the scrapheap.

What are you going to do about it? What are the students who are in between like Trishanku—neither here nor there—to do? What are you going to do about these students? Government has no clear-cut plan.

As far as the States are concerned, usually they do not care. For example, I find in answer to a question last July—starred question No. 101—the Minister told us that the State Governments had not submitted proposals regarding subsidy from the Centre to increase secondary school teachers' salaries. Similarly, there are other questions which show how very bad the position is.

In one part of the country, at any rate, in Kerala—I am not going to discuss the Education Bill; right or wrong, it may or may not get the assent of the President—it is the first attempt to give statutory recognition to the rights of some 75,000 teachers in private schools; but in other places, we find that the teachers are driven to such extremity that they go on strike, hunger strike in Calcutta or chalk-down strike in Delhi. Wherever you turn, you will find this kind of thing is happening. It is happening because there is no co-ordination between the Centre and the States, even though the same Party runs the administration in nearly all parts of the country.

Then I shall refer to the University curriculum and the three-year degree course idea. Government has told us—and Shri Deshmukh presided over a committee which has reported—that 25 crores of rupees would have to be spent, and something would be done about it. In the meantime, what happens? The Finance Ministry, as we were told in the Consultative Committee by Dr. K. L. Shrivastava himself, says: 'We cannot give you a guarantee about the money that is likely to be forthcoming'. In the meantime, a University like Bombay says—'We are not going to have the three-year degree course; we cannot work it'. It is very reasonable from

my point of view; I can understand it. A University like Agra, says—'We cannot do it'. Calcutta accepts the idea almost under duress. I have been a member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta and I know very well what the difficulties are in regard to the proper introduction of the three-year degree course. We have not got the money. You cannot be sure of the money. That is exactly what the Finance Ministry tells the Education Ministry, and this happens in a period of planning when there should be co-ordination between the Education Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

There is, again, the question of the University Grants Commission, but later, perhaps, we shall have some opportunity of discussing it; so I won't go into any detail about it. I want only to say that affiliated colleges in States which do require the greatest amount of assistance are not being looked after by the University Grants Commission properly. The University Grants Commission is not even aware of the project of new Universities being set up in the country. The Commission has on its staff as Assistant Secretary, as I was told in answer to a question I asked in this House last year, an officer who is only a matriculate, and he is already superannuated. The Secretary is usually on tour and the Assistant Secretary is the chief officer. But he is a matriculate. Probably, he is a very competent officer; I have nothing to say against him. But if there are people with high academic qualifications who have to work under a matriculate, superannuated officer, I do not know why this kind of set-up persists in the University Grants Commission. I hope its work will be discussed in more detail later on and, therefore, I make no further reference to it.

I wish to emphasise, as I have said earlier, that there is no link-up in our educational schemes, either inter se or with our Plan. Last year, in July, at a meeting of the Planning Commission's Panel on Education, Dr. J. C. Ghosh made this statement:

"5.7 lakhs of matriculates are seeking jobs which do not exist, but they are not trained for jobs which do exist".

This is what comes from a very highly placed member of the Planning Commission, who says that more than 5½ lakhs of matriculates are wandering about the place looking for jobs which they have not got.

The other day, on the 13th March, we were told that 511 trained engineers were on the Employment Exchange lists. This was in answer to starred question No. 945. We have been told by Dr. Shrimali that perhaps some progress has been made in making up the deficiency in the number of engineers and technicians, which was reported on by the Engineering Personnel Committee. But I have my serious doubts whether the deficiency will really be made up. If Dr. Shrimali can tell us something promising about it, we shall all be very happy.

I would refer now to certain other matters, but they are also equally important. There is the question, which is a hardy annual in this House, of the India Office Library, and the British Government, as far as we know, does not stir a little finger, does not even answer the correspondence from the Government of India. And for the last two years, from 1956, Dr. Shrimali has been telling us: 'My dear Sir, there is nothing to report'. Why should this happen? Why does he not take it up with the Minister of External Affairs and see to it that something is done and India's property is restored to us as soon as ever that is possible?

Then there is the question of the History of the Freedom Movement. Why must it remain a still-born project? I do not understand it. I know for a fact that the bibliography was drawn up and books, manuscripts and records were collected, which constitute a good-size library. Why not have a real, compact library on the history of the freedom movement. If

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you cannot produce a book about it, because your ideology is defective, because you do not know what to say and what not to say, at least why not show the books and the records for people to read? You do not do that.

You have your National Archives here. I have been complaining about the rigidity of the working of the National Archives. One instance of rigidity is this: Dr. Shrimali has told us that generously Government has now thrown upon to the public, records which are more than 40 years old. That is to say, records before 1918 can be studied in the National Archives. But if you go and try and find out the records relative to the terrorist movement in Bengal or the Punjab or elsewhere in India prior to 1918, you would be told that the Home Ministry—which pokes its nose unnecessarily into the National Archives—has sent out a circular that nobody should get to know how the terrorist movement in our country operated, because, who knows, those methods might come to be repeated again in the present day. This is fantastic nonsense of a sort which Government should not tolerate, which this House should not tolerate.

You do not write the history of the freedom movement. You do not allow people to know what exactly has happened to the history of the freedom movement. You control the National Archives. You keep them under lock and key, for God knows what reason. But when it comes to fighting Britain, what do you do? They took away the records of the residencies of the Political Department in 1947. They were taken away or burnt with the collaboration of the leaders of our Government. They agreed to it. They burnt all those records. I have an answer to a question here in which Shri Datar admitted that with the agreement of our own leaders and the British Government, many of those records were burnt. The promising records were taken to England—records of the Residencies of the Political Department of the Government of India upto 1947.

And we have been begging for the return of these! But they do not give an answer. This is what happens. You do not allow your people to read these things. But these people come from abroad and they keep these things under lock and key.

Then, Madam, I refer to the question of the transfer, the projected transfer of the Archaeology Department to Nagpur or somewhere. I do not oppose the question of removal of certain offices from Delhi. But, why remove the Directorate General of Archaeology? They have got one of the few really good and compact libraries in this country. The Archaeology Department must function in a centre where there is the National Archives, where there is the National Museum or whatever you are going to put up, where there is a University like the University of Delhi where you are trying to study matters of concern, for example, Buddhist philosophy or South East Asian studies, where there is on the Qutab Minar Road Dr. Raghu Vira's Institute. You want the Archaeology Department to be here. There is no doubt about it. But you do not do that. You push it back to Nagpur. You send a good lot to Nagpur and you compel our scholars to come to Delhi for the National Archives and for the National Museum and for other reasons and make them go to Nagpur because otherwise they cannot consult. That is really a good library, perhaps, one of the very few first class libraries we have not in the country, which is attached to the Directorate General of Archaeology.

I should also say that in regard to the Archaeology Department, Parliament should be told from time to time the progress which is being made in regard to the Nagarjunakonda area and also I should say that greater help should be forthcoming to such organisations as the Ashutosh Museum of the Calcutta University which has lately been conducting very important researches.

I was also given by the Trustees of the Indian Museum a document which was presented to a sub-committee of the Estimates Committee asking for special help for certain reasons. The Indian Museum is the oldest in Asia and the biggest in this country and the Trustees told me—and this was communicated to Government and Dr. Shrimali knows more about it than I do—that a building was being constructed, a fire-proof building inside the Museum premises and it was partly proceeded with by the C.P.W.D. and then it was stopped. The Trustees did not know why it was stopped. Dr. Shrimali told me the other day that nothing would be done to the detriment of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. It is very good. But, why are these projects started and then stopped? This kind of thing happens too often.

Dr. Shrimali knows also a good deal about the Asiatic Society in Calcutta which is the oldest research institution in this part of the world. It has got a very old house, almost a historical building. It is going to ruins. It wants money; but, it does not get it. It wants, for example, to send people to Tibet in order to get a catalogue of the manuscripts in Tibet and in Nepal. But the Government of India—and the External Affairs Ministry possibly—is to blame. Something happens and Nepal says, 'you cannot come now.' That sort of problem crops up in regard to the work of the Asiatic Society. It wants money more than, perhaps, anything else in order to keep going.

In regard to the Indian Museum I would like to point out—Government figures point out—that more than 15 lakhs of people visit the Museum every year. And, this means that every single day, on an average, more people go to the Indian Museum than in a whole year and a bunch of years to Jaipur House. It happens because it is in a very large city and a city of tradition. But, the Indian Museum is coming in for a bad time for reasons which are extra cultural, extra-educational. I want the Edu-

cation Ministry to stand up to that kind of thing.

I would refer again in a very cursory way to certain things which have been told me, about the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is rather disheartening. And, I say this because in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, work ought to be done which will really bring about co-ordination between the products of our National Laboratories and the requirements of our Plan. I find, for instance, that the expenses of this organisation have increased on the administrative side even though the total expenditure goes down.

In 1954-55, the total expenditure was Rs. 3.40 lakhs and odd and in 1956-57, it was Rs. 3.35 lakhs and odd. So, there is a decrease but the administrative expenditure rises from Rs. 9,41,000 and odd to Rs. 11,08,000 and odd. Now, there is a top-heavy administration in spite of the recommendations of the Egerton Committee which have been accepted by the Government of India. An Engineer officer has been appointed where there was no such officer at the time when 13 National Laboratories were built in different parts of the country. A Law Officer is appointed when the Law Ministry which has very little work—we know in this House—is there to give whatever advice is necessary.

We see also that the CSIR Secretariat building is fully air-conditioned. Why refrigerated comfort is so necessary for everybody in this country is something which beats me, I do not understand. And, then, we find that the detailed accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are not published and placed before Parliament. I will ask Dr. Shrimali to make sure that these details are placed before Parliament. We find all sorts of things are being done and there is a kind of personal glorification of the Directorate General and so on and so forth but the actual jobs are left undone. This

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is a kind of charge which I bring with a full sense of responsibility because I have got figures which I shall later send on, I hope, to Dr. Shrimali and I wish that he takes some adequate steps in this matter.

I refer only to a very few matters and they are in relation to the three Akadamis. It is no secret I am divulging here. The Prime Minister was once good enough to tell me that he would most welcome the idea of a meeting of non-officials interested in the work of the three Akadamis, the Sahitya, Lalit Kala and Sangit Natak Akadamis, so that all of us can sit down together and have some ideas as to how these Akadamis should work in future and what its work so far has been like. I do hope that the Ministry takes up this issue and some kind of conference is held where the work of these Akadamis can be reviewed by people who do not happen to be Akadamicians.

I want also to point out that it was almost a flabbergasting experience for me to find out in answer to a question asked in this House on 12th March, 1958, that the Ministry of Education and C.P., and I do not know what it is, paid in 1956-57, taxi hire—the Devil knows for what reason—to the extent of Rs. 3,07,670, a lot more than the taxi hire paid by all the other Ministries of the Government put together. In 1955-56, it paid taxi hire of Rs. 26,912; for the next year, it was multiplied 10 times, Rs. 3,07,670; more than a thousand rupees per working day was spent on taxi hire according to the answer given. I can hardly believe it. This is unstarred question No. 1209 on the 12th March, 1958. Now, it is also intimated in the answer that the Ministry is the owner of three cars, very sumptuously upholstered, I am sure. In spite of having these three cars, more than Rs. 1000 per working day had to be spent on taxi hire for caring about—whom? I should very much like to know; but this is what

I was told. It is one indication as to how the Ministry is run; how monies are squandered unnecessarily. Where monies are wanted, they are not spent properly. Dr. Das is here.

I will finish in one moment. Equipment is bought for the Indian Technological Institute of Kharagpur which are shown to Members of the Estimates Committee, which are very expensive, which are top-class but which are not utilised. Monies are spent for this sort of taxi hire accounts for more than Rs. 3 lakhs in one year and so much people's money is wasted and so many other good things are not done and the targets laid down in the Constitution are not reached. This is the kind of way in which the Ministry operates. I do not expect this Ministry to operate in this way. It is a legacy. At least the memory of a great name should sustain and enthuse its spirit. And, therefore, I should say that at least in deference to the memory of Maulana Azad—even though he could not do very much concretely, he wanted to do things but he said *mera jeb khali hai*, today when the country is talking about the Plan, put education on the priority list, exactly where it should belong. Then, and then alone shall you be paying that tribute to the memory of Maulana Azad which is more than overdue.

14-30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Sir, I rise to speak in support of my cut motion No. 519 to discuss the functioning of the Lalit Kala Akademy, with reference to the organisation of exhibitions and the grant of awards.

A new Ministry has been born a little late. One would like to welcome a new birth but, in the face of the new Ministry of Culture, one cannot help feeling some misgivings. Ministries of Culture are not known outside the purview of a certain kind of State known as totalitarian. It may

be that they would thrive in a democracy, but there are obvious pitfalls in the path. A very well written article in the *Times of India* of 19th March, 1958 points out that, unless treated with great discretion and restraint, this could be a disastrous development.

"Culture is more a matter of spontaneous growth and encouragement than a hot-house plant of administrative initiative and ideology."

"Taken altogether," says the article, "the new Ministry would at best be unnecessary and at worst dangerous."

I would not like to go as far as this. I am prepared to keep an open mind on the subject. But there can be no question that, in modern life and modern society, the State is so all-pervasive that the dangers of conformism in art and culture are pretty obvious. The old rulers used to give a turban or a shawl to the great artist. We replace it with cash prices and cultural delegations.

The old rulers did not interfere in every aspect of life. They had their whims and fancies. They changed and the dangers of conformity were much less. State patronage, badly exercised can corrupt public taste just as when well exercised, it can encourage it. The State must only be a evaluator and not the creator of artistic values. These general thoughts are provoked by the fact that the running of the Lalit Kala Academy and the way in which these exhibitions have been received by artists and art critics do not justify complacency.

I have been distressed to see the criticism in the Press and the correspondence that has gone on recently after the Fourth National Exhibition of the Academy was held. The consensus of opinion as I could ascertain it was highly critical of the standards of that exhibition. It is true that the Academy is not responsible for the quality of the art but it can be held responsible for the contradictions and inconsistencies that are to be found in the application of criteria for judging art.

Charges have been made. I only mention them, I cannot vouch for their accuracy but I would like to know from the Minister. I am glad, incidentally, that my friend, Dr. Kabir, a very enlightened liberal, is going to be in charge of this Ministry and that mitigates somewhat the apprehensions to which I gave expression earlier.

The charge has been made that, in the guise of preserving indigenous tradition, much good art is being overlooked and discouraged. The traditional school of art has been boosted at the expense of contemporary, modern art. The award or the non-award of the Gold Plaque for plastic arts has been adversely commented on in the Press and one critic went as far as to call it a State lottery in the plastic arts, because of the unpredictability of the judgments that have taken place from year to year.

In 1955, the Plaque was withheld although a well-known, internationally known artist like Mr. Husain had entered for it and he was given another prize. In the following years awards were given to two young painters fresh from art school. They were neotraditionalists. May be that won them favour. But the sad thing is that since they were given these awards these two young painters have stopped pursuing that style of painting. It would appear that the Akademy, therefore, might have backed the wrong horse. The awards of the judges have been fickle and changeable. A painting rejected one year, "Shrine" by Mr. Gujral, was exhibited next time. That is the artist whose painting of Lala Lajpat Rai hangs in our Central Hall. Since two Judges were constant in both years, when it was rejected and when it was accepted, one feels that perhaps majority decisions are taken on the qualities of these paintings. Similarly a painting rejected two years ago was given an award this year. I did not know that, like wine, paintings also improve with age. But evidently they do.

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These are some of the erratic features of the judging of the awards in this exhibition to which attention has been drawn in the Press and in the discussion that has followed. Then again, the Akademy has not sent out a single representative exhibition of the plastic arts in India to foreign countries. Invitations that came from the Venice Biennial Festival and the Government of Brazil have not been responded to. Altogether these are some of the disquieting features to which I think the attention of the Minister and the Ministry needs to be invited.

There are two other parallel institutions to the Akademy: The National Gallery of Modern Art, and the Art Advisory Board. The first of these two is supposed to preserve and perpetuate permanent values in art by acquiring works of art. But judging from the comments in the Statesman of 1st February this year, it would appear that not many critics would agree with the kind of purchasing that has been done on behalf of this institution. The Art Advisory Board has the task of bringing art into public buildings and through them into the life of the people. Though this was formed three years back and though many designs of murals had been submitted to the Board, as of this date not a single design has been accepted and no work has been done.

In 1957, the artists were invited by the Akademy to meet in a private conference and at that conference, from which the Press was excluded, even art critics were excluded, 25 artists voted against the Government or the State institution giving cash awards and five voted in favour of cash awards—a rather self sacrificing, self-denying ordinance coming from a category of people who did not enjoy prosperity in the financial sense of the word. But, as far as I can ascertain, that decision has not been given effect to and awards are still being given to a reluctant group of reci-

pients who evidently feel that their integrity is likely to be affected by this kind of discrimination. As far as I can ascertain, artists do appreciate the opportunity to hang their pictures and show them but they are very doubtful whether Government should go beyond that into monetary awards.

I am glad to say that the world of art, however, is not daunted by all this. Our young artists have put India on the artistic map of the world by a judicious combination of the traditional modes and the impetus that comes from cosmopolitan art, that comes from outside.

I understand that, in an attempt to show what can be done, we may have an interesting situation. Next January, at the time of the Fifth National Exhibition, fifteen of India's foremost artists plan to hold a parallel exhibition, a fraternal exhibition at the same time as the official one. This may be considered a form of aesthetic satyagraha. Nobody can deny this is very non-violent or pure form. They want the public to be able to judge whether the best that Indian art has to give is really hung in the official exhibitions or whether a better group of paintings can be made available to the public alongside of what the official judges may select.

Now, I have mentioned these criticisms that have been made in public by good artists. I have here, for instance, a letter by three of our best artists which was published in the *Times of India* dated the 18th February, 1958, signed by Messrs. Husain, Gujral and Ram Kumar, where they take issue with the judges of the last exhibition in regard to the criticisms that had been made by newspaper critics earlier.

The whole thing raises the question of the role of the State in the field of art and culture. I would only venture to suggest two broad principles which Government would, I think, be well advised to consider carefully. One is that artistic insti-

tutions, like the Life Insurance Corporation, should be autonomous. Just as a financial or business institution only thrives when bureaucratic strings are removed, the same considerations apply with even greater force where culture and art are involved. And, while Government could certainly encourage and patronise art by giving funds to these autonomous bodies, let their nominees not be executives as they are at present. Let their nominees be advisers, and let these autonomous institutions choose their own executives and run their own affairs. This can be done by the election of Fellows as is done in learned societies and artistic institutions abroad. Once an organisation elects its own Fellows it becomes a self-perpetuating organism and these Fellows who may be people of integrity and character are then left to run the institution even though, as in England and France, the State makes funds available. I suggest, therefore, that the roles be reversed; let the executives be artists and Government be patrons and advisers, and not the other way about as at present.

The second general principle that I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister is that State monetary awards may be reconsidered, that State awards may not be considered acceptable to creative artists desirous of maintaining their integrity, and that other forms of patronage of talent be found, which may not come from Government institutions but from independent and non-controlled bodies.

These are some of the thoughts that come to me on a perusal of the printed material that has appeared in the Press since the last exhibition a few weeks back. In the interest of Lalit Kala Akademi itself and the efforts that Government is making with the best of intentions to help talent, let them reconsider the steps. Let us have patronage but, Sir, let us not have control of art.

Shri N. E. Munkesamy (Vellore):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been having a sort of feeling with regard to the existence of the Ministry of Education, and after considerable thought I felt that there should be something like a separate Ministry for that. Originally I was told that there was a Ministry for Education, Health and Land. I was thinking as to why these subjects—health and education—being pre-eminently State subjects should have separate Ministries at the Centre. But, for the purpose of co-ordination and for evolving certain principles and certain directives it is better to have a Ministry. I thought that in that line the Ministry is being established at the Centre.

Now, I find that so far as primary education is concerned, wherein we want to have free and compulsory education, we must have certain formulae or certain points declared very specifically. Up till now no declaration has been made as regards this free and compulsory education, because it does not give us any specific idea as to when the country would have free and compulsory education. Unless something is declared here and now that by the Third Five Year Plan or the Fourth Five Year Plan this will be achieved, I think we will not be in a better position to appreciate the realities. I quite understand that this involves a good deal of money and there is really some sort of connection between the purse and the brain.

We are out for developing the brain, creating some character and the atmosphere must be created for boys to read. But where to find the money? Evidently—as my friend the Professor and the late Maulana Azad have said—there is no money and therefore it could not be done. Therefore, people who are not having money cannot function their brain at all, and a man who has plenty of money though he has no education can walk well in the country and understand the whole situation. If a man has money then

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he never exercises properly the education he has obtained and he does not even understand the position. Therefore, with a view to see that we must have free and compulsory education,—never mind the money even if we have to spend Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores—as has been suggested by previous speakers, we must keep top priority for it.

But there is one thing. At a time when there is paucity of funds we cannot launch upon this programme of free and compulsory education. Therefore, at least we may start from State to State or certain zonal areas must be earmarked for starting free and compulsory education.

I do not find there is any co-ordination or co-operation between the Centre and the States. The same is the case between the States and the Local Boards and Municipalities. Whatever directives are sent by the Central Government, I find that the State Governments are not in a position to implement them properly because they have their own views. We are seeing from day to day that the States are dominating over individual rights more and more and one is not able to have a complete control over oneself. In view of all these difficulties I can only say that we must evolve certain principles as regards co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre, States, Local Boards and Municipalities. Unless these things are settled it will not be possible for us to have any scheme implemented effectively.

The other aspect in which I am interested is the relationship between secondary education and university education. We are aware that three years degree course has recently been introduced. Many universities have adopted it whereas some universities are still against its implementation. They have got their own reasons for their not being able to do it. Therefore, whatever deficiency is being felt or experienced in the State Govern-

ments or in certain universities must be made good by the Central Government in order to have a uniform policy as far as the three years degree course is concerned. We must go to their rescue and fill up the gap. Unless there is this co-ordination between the secondary education and the university education, we cannot expect the university education to be of a higher level.

The University Grants Commission was started with a view to improve the educational facilities for the university students. I find that there is a good deal of running race as regards funds to be taken from the University Grants Commission is concerned. Some universities want more funds. Some affiliated colleges also have got their own grievances. I am told that there are certain officers in the University Grants Commission who are connected with the governing bodies of some colleges and universities. I do not know how far it is true, but in case there are such officers in the Commission who are connected with the governing bodies of colleges or universities surely they will have a soft corner for the governing bodies of those colleges or universities with which they are connected and they will give more money. Therefore, in order to obviate the difficulty the Government can make some sort of an enquiry and find out if there are such officers in the Commission. It is better to make such an enquiry now rather than find out at a later stage that they have given more money to the colleges or universities with which they are connected.

One small matter which I want to press home in this House is with regard to the constitution of the National Committee with reference to child education. It was thought of initially in 1952. It was constituted then and it functioned for some time; I do not know how far it functioned. It is not working now. The object with which the National Committee

was constituted was to create an impression in the mind of children at a formative age before going to primary schools. This may be regarded as a pre-primary school. The object was to give them a proper frame of mind by giving them free education and free food and create an impression in them so that they will have an aptitude to have further studies in primary, secondary and university stages. I find that that Committee has now been altogether abolished. I do not know why it has been abolished. It may be due to financial reasons, it may not have properly worked or there may not have been proper co-ordination between the States and the Centre. I would respectfully submit that the Central Ministry should take upon itself the responsibility of reconstituting it giving full representation to provincial social organisations. I was told that this National Committee was once affiliated to the World Council to create an impression on the children so that they will have better education after some time. It is better that they reconstitute or revitalise it and give a different life to it. In the light of the present circumstances they may decide upon the policy to be adopted.

15 hrs.

The next point I would like to take up is with regard to scholarships. At one stage the amount that was given for distribution by way of scholarships to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes was very meagre—about Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs. I find it has been increased to a crore and odd. There is one small difficulty and that is with regard to renewals. I am not enamoured of giving certain scholarships to certain communities. So far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, no candidate goes without getting any scholarship. I agree that they must be given scholarships and even if they are not given, we must find the money for

it. But there are other backward classes also and they must be treated alike along with the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. When we earmark a certain amount for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, we must earmark a certain amount for the other sections also.

With regard to renewals, I was told that the candidates applying for renewals of scholarships are experiencing the following difficulty. For example, a person who passes the S.S. L.C. or Matriculation and who gets a scholarship from the Government after getting 60 or 70 per cent marks, goes on reading for two years for the intermediate, then for two years for the B.A. and then passes the M.A. also. But I am told that when he passes the intermediate and goes to the third university class, i.e. junior B.A., he is said to have broken the education and he has to apply for a fresh scholarship. The difficulty is this. They want the same test to be applied again, namely the test which was applied at the earlier stage of getting 60 or 70 per cent. Supposing he does not get 60 or 70 per cent but only 55 per cent in the intermediate, he is not given this scholarship, although he was asked to apply in the "renewal" form. I am not saying this is causing injustice, but I would say that this is causing a great hardship. Of course, we do not have money and we have to discriminate. But if the candidates who have been thinking all along that they will be getting scholarship are not given the scholarship, you can imagine their plight. I am only submitting that the Ministry should just reconsider this aspect, and a person who passes to some other grade, say from the intermediate to junior B.A. and so on, should not be considered as if he has broken his education and he should not be asked to apply for the scholarship afresh.

Another thing I want to stress is this. If you have a formula that a student must get at least 60 per cent to be eligible for the scholarship, then you must mention in the application

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form when you send it that those who have got below 60 per cent need not apply. It must be stated specifically in the application that only students who have secured 60 per cent and above shall apply. At present you simply send the application without mentioning anything about the marks and the candidates are disappointed. It is not fair. Instead of creating this hardship, it is better that the candidates are given an idea before hand and candidates securing below 60 per cent will know that they need not have applied to the Centre and they could have as well applied to the State Governments. When they apply to the State Governments, they need not apply again to the Centre. Therefore, the Ministry should reconsider this aspect also.

The previous speaker referred to the National Archives. Some principles have been evolved there. It seems that the students and research scholars who go there for studying old documents are allowed to pursue only those documents which are before 1915 or 1920—I do not know the exact year—but anything after 1915 should not be touched. I think it is not fair to have this discrimination. If it is open upto a particular year then it must be open thoroughly. If you find that a particular scholar who goes there is not improving his educational aspect, but goes there for some ulterior purpose, then you can ask him not to enter the National Archives at all. You can issue some permits for entry to those scholars who want to go there and improve their knowledge. But having allowed him to enter, it is unfair to say that he should not touch certain documents even within 1915. As long as you have got the National Archives, it must be open to all. If there is anything secret, then it can be sealed and you may say, it is sealed; it is not open and no entry is allowed at all.

As regards the shifting of the Department of Archaeology from Delhi

to Nagpur, I think the principle is not sound. The reason is that Delhi is after all an international city and this is the place where it should be. Of course, I can understand the policy of the Government that some offices have necessarily to be moved from Delhi, but so far as the Department of Archaeology is concerned, this should not be done.

Finally, I come to the All-India Council of Elementary Education, which is intended to achieve compulsory education. Before setting up the All-India Council of Secondary Education, the National Institute of Basic Education and all that, I think elementary education should have been taken up first. If they had appointed an Elementary Education Commission some years ago, say in 1950 or 1952, we could have by this time prepared a sound basis for the future generations.

Literacy in India is only 10 or 15 per cent. Except the State of Kerala, in the other States it is even lower than this. I should say that 10 or 15 per cent of literacy for the whole of India is very low compared to other countries. Education must be given to all persons and this commission should have been appointed much earlier. But in the absence of that, I will only request that this policy as regards giving free and compulsory education must be given priority and we must see that every child is given the required education. Education means not only reading and writing, as you find in the electoral rolls, where it is said that if a person writes his own name, he is a literate. That is not the literacy I want. Literacy means that he must understand, read and write at least up to the fourth or fifth standard. That is the literacy standard which I envisage. I hope Government will take into consideration all the points I have mentioned and take the necessary steps.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (बरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया इसके कि मैं शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान विभाग की मांगों के बारे में अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करूं, मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि इस कार्य का भार जिस महापुरुष के ऊपर था उसके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करूँ जिन्होंने अपने जीवन के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में न केवल मंत्रिपद पर रह कर वरन् अपने जीवन में राजनैतिक क्षेत्र के प्रलाभा शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिकक्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है जिसके लिये कि हम सब ही उनके उपकृत हैं और उनके कार्य से अनुप्राणित हैं। उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय का भार भारम्भ से जब से यह राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनी तब से लेकर जिनगी के अन्त तक बहुत ही खूबी के साथ और गौरव के साथ चलाया। यद्यपि शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है और उसमें केन्द्र का समावेश बहुत छोटे दायरे में है फिर भी उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्यों में जो शिक्षा की पद्धतियाँ चल रही हैं, शिक्षा की प्रक्रियायें हो रही हैं और जो शिक्षा का काम चल रहा है उसको संयोजित करने के लिए उन्होंने जितनी कार्यवाहियाँ की हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह तारीफ के काबिल हैं। इसलिए आज इस मौके पर जब मैं यहाँ पर नहीं हूँ, मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि उनकी स्मृति में अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करूँ।

शिक्षा का विषय जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा विशेषतया राज्य का विषय है और संविधान की संबंधित धारा के अनुसार उच्च शिक्षा का नियोजन, उच्च शिक्षा जिसमें साहित्यिक, प्रौद्योगिक या प्रोद्योगिक शिक्षा शामिल है उसका नियंत्रण करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय है। मेरा जहाँ तक खयाल है यद्यपि मैं बहुत सी बातों से सहमत नहीं हूँ और बहुत सी ऐसी बातें चाहता हूँ जिन्हें कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को करना चाहिये फिर भी इन दस वर्षों में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो काम किये हैं चाहे वह प्राथमरी शिक्षा से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, चाहे वह बुनियादी तालीम से सम्बन्ध रखते

हों, चाहे वह टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध रखते हों और चाहे वे विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारे देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक अवस्था में रुपये की बहुत ख़बरदस्त कठिनाई है फिर भी इस मंत्रालय ने जो काम किये हैं वह प्रशंसा के लायक हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कई माननीय सदस्य बोले। उन्होंने जहाँ अभी और पिछले वर्षों में भी बराबर इसकी चर्चा की है कि हमने अपने संविधान में जो यह विद्वान्त मान्य किया है कि संविधान के लागू होने के १० वर्ष के भीतर भीतर हम अपने देश के भीतर निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा को लागू कर देंगे, वह वादर्थ हमारा अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में क्या दूसरे दूसरे देशों के भी उदाहरण मौजूद हैं कि जब उस देश में वहाँ की सरकार कायम हुई या ऐसी सरकार कायम हुई जो सचमुच जनता का हित करने वाली थी तो उन्होंने जल्दी से जल्दी अपने देश के अन्दर जो निरक्षरता का साधारण था उसको नष्ट कर दिया और अधिक से अधिक लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी साक्षर बना कर उनको सुयोग्य नागरिक बनने में मदद दी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास काफी समय नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य के जितने भी कार्य होते हैं उन सब कार्यों को करने के लिये प्रादमियों की जरूरत होती है। उन कार्यों को करने के लिये रुपये और दूसरे साधनों की भी आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन उनका इंतजाम करने वाले अगर अच्छे न हों तो फिर हमारे सारे कार्य हम देखते हैं कि लुप्त हो जाते हैं। इसलिये जो सरकारी संस्थाओं के चलाने वाले हों अगर हम चाहते हैं कि वे सही प्रकार काम करें तो हर जगह हमें योग्य नागरिकों और योग्य कार्यकर्ताओं की जरूरत है। कहा जाता है कि हीरा जब खान पर चढ़ाया जाता है तब उसकी कीमत होती है। देश में जो करोड़ों जनता बसती है सब योग्य है, सब में पोटेंशियल-

[श्री श्रीनारायण शर्मा]

लिटी है, सब में संभावनाएं भरी हुई हैं और एक योग्य शिक्षक का यह काम है कि मनुष्य के अन्दर जो संभावनाएं छिपी हुई हैं जो पोर्ट्रेणिएलिटीज भरी हुई हैं, उनको विकसित कर दें ताकि उनका उपयोग देश और समाज की भलाई के लिए हो सके लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जहां तक मेरा अपना खयाल है, मैं ठीक ठीक तादाद और परसेंटेज तो नहीं बतला सकता क्योंकि मैंने इसके आंकड़े नहीं देखे हैं लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि हमारे देश में आज साक्षरता १५, १७ प्रतिशत तक ही पहुंच पाई है। अब आप ही सोचिये कि जिस देश में बालिग मताधिकार पर हमने जनता को अपनी सरकार कायम करने का अधिकार दिया हो, उस देश में १०० आदिमियों में ८५ आदिमी अनपढ़ हों, जिनके लिए काला अक्षर मैसे बराबर हो, यह बौद्ध किसी भी सरकार के लिए लज्जा और धर्म की बात हो सकती है। इसीलिये संविधान के निर्माताओं में आने वाली सरकार के आदेश के लिये संविधान में यह लिख दिया कि दस वर्षों के अन्दर अन्दर हम इस देश में निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा जारी करेंगे ताकि इस प्रजातन्त्री देश में योग्य नागरिक तैयार हो सकें जो जल्दी से जल्दी अपने कंधों पर इस महान् राष्ट्र को धागे से चलाने का भार ठीक प्रकार से सम्हाल सकें लेकिन काल का कुचक्र ऐसा है कि देश के सामने दूसरी कठिनाइयां आ जाती हैं जैसे कि देश का विभाजन होना और विभाजन होने के बाद भी आज हम ऐसी शांति की अवस्था में नहीं हैं कि हम अपने प्रतिरक्षा विभाग पर जो अत्यधिक ध्यान हो रहा है उसमें हम कभी कर सकें और इसीलिये आज राष्ट्र का निर्माण करने वाले जो विभाग हैं उनको हम जितनी सहायता से चाहते हैं उतनी वांछित सहायता नहीं दे पाते और यही कारण है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बावजूद इस बात के कि यह चाहती है कि हम जल्द से जल्द निःशुल्क शिक्षा को जारी

कर दें, अभी तक जारी नहीं कर पायी है। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां इच्छा होती है वहां रास्ता भी निकल आता है। मेरा खयाल है कि न केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार बल्कि राज्य सरकारों ने भी इस समस्या की ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जितना कि दिया जाना चाहिये था। अगर राज्य सरकारों ने इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया होता तो आज जैसी अवस्था न होती। हमारे जितने सरकार के विकास के विभाग हैं उनको ठीक से चलाने के लिये अच्छे से अच्छे आदमियों की जरूरत है और हमको उनके लिये जल्द से जल्द ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली जारी करनी चाहिये ताकि हमारे स्कूलों और कॉलेजों से अच्छे से अच्छे विद्यार्थी निकलें। मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा का विषय राज्य सरकारों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है एक उपेक्षित विषय रहा है और मैं कहूंगा कि शिक्षा एक उपेक्षित विषय कुछ हद तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन भी है।

मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन यह पर इतना अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि सांस्कृतिक काम का जो दायरा है और उसको लेकर जो प्रचार चलता है वह जरूरत से ज्यादा है। मैं इस चीज में इन्कार नहीं करता कि नाच, गाने और नाटक समाज आदि का हमारे जीवन में एक स्थान है। मैं समझता हूं कि नृत्य का भी स्थान है, नाटक का भी स्थान है और अन्य सांस्कृतिक विषयों का भी हमारे जीवन में स्थान है लेकिन यह चीज क्यों भुला दी जाती है कि जिस देश में निरक्षरता का साम्राज्य हो, वहां दिवसी में अगर हम यूथ फेस्टिवल करके हजारों रुपये खर्च करते हैं या डॉस, ड्रामा और म्यूजिक का प्रोग्राम करते हैं तो वह कुछ असरता सा है और बीसा करके हम जनता के प्रति अन्याय करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता

कि उन सब चीजों की यहां पर जरूरत नहीं है। उनकी जरूरत अभी नहीं आगे चल कर होगी जब यहां पर साक्षरता होगी। आज जब इस देश में १०० आदमियों में ८५ आदमी निरक्षर भट्टाचार्य बैठे हों तो फिर उनके लिये डांस, ड्रामा और म्यूजिक होता देखकर मुझे दुःख होता है कि हम अपने पैसे का ठीक तरह सदुपयोग नहीं करते हैं। जब हमारे लोग शिक्षित और सम्पन्न हो जायें उस समय अगर यह डांस, ड्रामा और म्यूजिक के समारोह हों तो वह समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन यह एक विडम्बना है कि आज की दुनिया में शो बहुत है और बाहर से जो विदेशी मेहमान यहां पर आते हैं उनको यह दिखाने के लिये कि हम बहुत सुसंस्कृत हैं और उनका एप्रिसियेशन लेने के लिये हम इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों का बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजन करते हैं लेकिन हम उस समय अपने उन ७ लाख गांवों को भूल जाते हैं।

खैर, मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय आयोजन में ६ वर्ष से ११ वर्ष तक के बालकों के लिये अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। यह बड़ी खुशी की और स्वागत योग्य चीज है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रगति और तेज होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जिसका कि मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं वह है शिक्षकों के लिये योग्य व्यक्तियों का अभाव। चाहे वे प्राइमरी स्कूल हों अथवा माध्यमिक स्कूल या युनिवर्सिटियां, उनमें योग्य से योग्य व्यक्ति शिक्षक होने चाहियें लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि जो ग्रैजुएट दर्जे के आदमी होते हैं वे इस प्रोफेशन में नहीं जाना चाहते। विज्ञान पढ़ने वाले और जो बी० एस० सी० होते हैं वे आई० ए० एस० में प्रशासनिक कार्य में जाना चाहते हैं और उनके लिये शिक्षा का क्षेत्र आकर्षक नहीं रह गया है, शिक्षक की जगह तनखा के खयाल से

भी आकर्षक नहीं है और मर्यादा के खयाल से भी आकर्षक नहीं है और यह देखा जाता है कि एक सरकारी नौकर की मर्यादा एक शिक्षक को अपेक्षा अधिक होती है और एक शिक्षक को समाज में उतना आदर प्राप्त नहीं होता है। राष्ट्रपति ने किमी जगह कहा था कि हमको अपने शिक्षक को आदर और मर्यादा दिलवाने की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि राज्य या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी और अगर शिक्षक कहीं जायें तो शिक्षक को सब से पहले आदर देने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। ताकि समाज के लोग समझें कि शिक्षक अगर कम वेतन पाने वाले हैं तो भी सामाजिक उन्नति के आधार हैं। लेकिन नहीं जब कोई उच्च नेता या सरकारी अफसरान देहात में जाते हैं, या एम० एल० ए० अथवा एम० पी० जाते हैं तो उन से इंटरव्यू करने के लिये जो लोग जाते हैं उन में कोई शिक्षक होता है तो उस की उपेक्षा की जाती है। लाइन में वह सब से पीछे रहता है जब कोई मंत्री या सरकारी अफसरान वहां जाते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि यदि हम शिक्षक को इससे ज्यादा वेतन नहीं दे सकते जो कि वे आज पा रहे हैं तो कम से कम उन को सम्मान तो दें, समाज में आदर तो दें, लेकिन इस तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान नहीं है। युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में ने पढ़ी है। युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने, युनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा के लिये, कालेज की शिक्षा के लिये या सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन की शिक्षा के लिये जो कमिशन बनाया गया था, उसने कहा है कि शिक्षकों का वेतन बढ़ाना चाहिये। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को यह लिखा है कि अगर वे लोग शिक्षकों का जो निश्चित वेतन क्रम रक्खा गया है उस को स्वीकार करेंगी तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उन को मदद देगी, १०० रु० में ५० रु० तक। लेकिन बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों की

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

बजह से जो स्टैण्ड बनाया गया है उस को नहीं माना है। बहुत बड़े प्रवेशों में माना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे प्रशासन के लब्ध में बहुत बरबादी है और फजूलखर्ची है, उस को रोक कर शिक्षकों का बेतन बढ़ाया जाय तो हमारे इन शिक्षकों का मन भी भरेगा और हमारे विद्यार्थियों की, जो हमारे बच्चे कल के नागरिक बनने वाले हैं, उन की तरफकी भी होगी। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून से नहीं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को समझा बुझा कर उन पर जोर देना चाहिये और जल्द से जल्द वे जो युनिवर्सिटी के चान्सेलर हैं या बाइस चान्सेलर हैं, या जिन राज्यों सरकारों पर उस का असर है उन से लोगों को बुना कर कहें कि युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने जो बेतन मान तय किया है उस को पूरा करें। नीचे प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा से ले कर विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा तक के लोगों का बेतन बढ़ाया जान ताकि अच्छे से अच्छे आदमी हमें मिलें। मैं ऐसे आदमियों को जानता हूँ जिन्होंने अपना यह उद्देश्य बनाया था कि वे अपना जीवन वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान में व्यतीत करेंगे, लेकिन एम० एस० सी० पास करने के बाद उन्होंने देखा कि शिक्षकों का क्या आदर है, क्या सम्मान है, क्या बेतन है। और उनको देखने के बाद आई० ए० एस० में जाने की कोशिश की। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा जो बेतन तय किया जाय वह ऐसा हो कि शिक्षक लोग अपने कर्तव्य की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें सकें और इस कार्य की तरफ ज्यादा आकर्षित हों।

एक विषय जिस का मैं बिक करूँगा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो पुस्तकालय का आन्दोलन है वह पुराना आन्दोलन है। स्वराज्य से पहले लोगों ने अपने लब्ध से या संगठन शक्ति से जहाँ तहाँ पुस्तकालय खोल दिये। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ

से कुछ सहायता इस में जरूर की जाती है लेकिन वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा के लिये स्कूल, कालेज और युनिवर्सिटी ही आवश्यक नहीं है, युनिवर्सिटी और कालेजों से जो लोग पढ़ कर निकलें उन की शिक्षा कायम रहे, इस के लिये पुस्तकालयों का कायम होना भी आवश्यक है। आज पुस्तकालय कायम होते हैं, और मैं चाहूँगा कि जैसा आल इंडिया लाइब्रेरीज एसोसियेशन ने सत्रेशन दिया था, एक कानून सरकार द्वारा बने जिस के द्वारा एक बार्ड हो, उस की शाखायें विभिन्न राज्यों में हों, जो सरकार की सहायता से स्वतन्त्र रूप से पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को ऐसे ढंग से चलावें कि सचमुच पुस्तकालय गांव गांव में ज्ञान के मन्दिर हो जायें और वे अच्छी तरह से संगठित रूप में चलने लगें।

एक सवाल जिस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूँगा वह पब्लिक स्कूल का है। हमारे यहाँ कुछ पब्लिक स्कूल चलते हैं। पब्लिक स्कूलों की सरकार सहायता भी देती है। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, पब्लिक स्कूलों की जो सीवी ग्रान्ट दी जाती है वह बन्द होने वाली है। लेकिन मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों का एक कम्पटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन होता है जिस में जो बच्चे मेरिट्स में आ जाते हैं उन को उन ५ ग्राइडों को आर्थिक हालत के अनुसार १०० या १२५ रुपये की सहायता दी जाती है। यह एक पत्रपात है। जब हम ने बैसिक एजुकेशन का प्रावर्क अपने लिये मान लिया है तो हमें चाहिये कि बिना किसी बात की परवाह किये, चाहे बच्चा बैसिक एजुकेशन में पढ़ता हो, चाहे किसी प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ता हो, जो सब से अच्छा बच्चा हो, होनहार हो उस को आर्थिक सहायता दें। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में, जहाँ हम ने बाधा किया था

इस बात का कि हम सब को बराबर का मौका देंगे, शिक्षा का क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहाँ हमें इसे अवश्य देना चाहिये। स्कूल में किसी की फीस माफ करना या कम करना ही बराबरी का मौका नहीं है, इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये जब हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बराबरी का मौका देने का सिद्धान्त मानते हैं तो खाली पब्लिक स्कूलों के सिर्फ अच्छे अच्छे लड़कों और बच्चों का वर्गीकरण करना ठीक नहीं है। उन का ढंग ढाँचा देखिये तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के जीवन में कोई मेल नहीं खाता। इस लिये मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि पब्लिक स्कूल ही नहीं, हर प्राइमरी स्कूल में जो होनहार लड़का हो उस के बारे में शुरू से जांच पड़ताल कर के उस को अच्छी से अच्छी छात्र वृत्ति देनी चाहिये और उस को पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने का मौका देना चाहिये। यह अच्छा उपाय होगा।

बनियादी स्कूलों के बारे में इस सदन में कई तरह की ऐसी समालोचनाएँ हुई हैं जिन में मान्य होता है कि लोग उस के खिलाफ हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ जो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ हैं, गांधी जी के जीवन से लेकर अब तक उन्होंने सरकार को भी सिफारिश की है और अपने विचार भी प्रकट किये हैं कि आज कल को दुनिया में सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये बुनियादी शिक्षा ही एक अच्छी पद्धति है जो वैज्ञानिक ढंग की है, जिस में केवल किताब का रटना ही एक धारणा नहीं है। किताब पढ़ाने के साथ साथ दुनिया भर के कामों के जरिये से किताब पढ़ाना अनुभव के जरिये से पढ़ाना, यह धारणा माना गया है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ मैं ने और देशों की शिक्षा पद्धतियों का भी अध्ययन किया है मास्टेरी और किन्डर गार्टन मिडल (२२) का जहाँ समावेश है वहाँ शिक्ष विधियों में जो मूल बिन्दु होते हैं उन्हें प्रकटित होने का मौका दिया जाता

है। वही प्रसंगी शिक्षा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बुनियादी शिक्षा में जहाँ तरह तरह के कामों की शिक्षा दी जाती है उस से बढ़ कर अच्छी और वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा और नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जो संकड़ों वर्षों तक गुलाम रहा लोगों ने अंग्रेजी शिक्षा पद्धति को देखा उन के तौर तरीके को देखा उन को और हमारे जो बड़े से बड़े नेता हैं उन को बुनियादी शिक्षा पर विश्वास नहीं होता है और हम सदन में इस पद्धति की समालोचनाएँ की जाती हैं। हो सकता है कि इस पद्धति को चलाने के लिये जिस प्रकार के शिक्षकों की जरूरत है वे न मिलते हों और जो प्रणाली है उसे ठीक से हम न चला सकते हों लेकिन इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कि सरकार ने आज इस पद्धति को अपनी राष्ट्रीय नीति माना है और प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा में हम बुनियादी तालीम को अपना धारणा मानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रशंसनीय है और बावजूद इस बात के कि जिन लोगों को अनुभव नहीं है जिन की पूर्व धारणाएँ बनी हुई हैं प्रेजुडिमेंस हैं जो अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के पुराने ढंग को पसन्द करते हैं वे इस की समालोचना करते हैं, बुनियादी तालीम को हर तरीके से आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जिस में सात लाख गांव हैं और ८५ प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहने वाले हैं बुनियादी तालीम के अभाव का कोई और अच्छी तालीम नहीं हो सकती। यह कहा जाना है कि बड़े बड़े नेता कहते हैं बुनियादी तालीम की बात लेकिन वे अपने बच्चों को उस के द्वारा नहीं पढ़ाते हैं। यह हो सकता है कि आज सब जगह उस का इन्तजाम न हो वह हो चाय तो वे अपने बच्चों को बुनियादी तालीम के द्वारा ही पढ़ा सकते हैं। इस सिबे मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की समालोचना न करके उस में सुधार करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बहुत सी कमेटियाँ बिठा कर, बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञों को बुला कर, बड़े

[श्री मोनारावल शर्मा]

बड़े सेमिनार कर के, इस के बारे में जो सच निकाले हैं, वे अवश्य ही अध्ययन के लायक हैं और उन का अध्ययन कर के अगर सरकारी स्कूलों में या जो संस्थाएँ शिक्षा के काम में लगी हुई हैं, उन में हम इस को बलायेंगे तो इस में बहुत सुधार हो जायगा।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is not only from the ethical, moral or constitutional view-point that I think we must give top priority to education, but it is, I believe, the practical necessity which compels us to think in that direction, and it is why I feel that the Education Ministry in the Centre must be strengthened.

My first difficulty is that I have not been able even to understand the new governmental set up in the Education Ministry. We are told that we are going to have two Ministers of State in the Education Ministry, possibly one in charge of scientific research and technical education and the other in charge of other departments. These two fields are almost inseparable and the activities so overlap each other that I do not know how they are going to function in that manner. The two Ministers of State, I believe, are going to be independent of each other. There is already a lot of confusion and lack of co-ordination. This dual arrangement which, I am afraid, is due to certain reasons other than those dictated by the necessity of the situation, appears to me to be almost unworkable. I hope some light will be thrown as to how the Ministry propose to function and co-ordinate the efforts to bring together all aspects of education and to march together hand in hand.

The Ministry of Education is already faced with great difficulties. We have to realise and recognize that they have to work under serious handicaps, because, as we already

know, they have to deal with a subject in which there is the autonomy of the States as well as the autonomy of the Universities which gives rise many a time to a very difficult or very delicate situation. This, if I understand the Education Minister rightly, is one of the reasons why we have not been able to make the progress which we so much desire.

What we find is that with the change in the demands of the society and our dynamic developmental activities there is a much greater burden on the Education Ministry than on any other Ministry. Therefore it is very necessary that this Ministry is given more vitality and vigour and the wherewithal to achieve the targets which it will have to put before itself now. I think its mind is not already clear about it.

Only the other day the hon. Prime Minister laid on the Table of the House a Policy Resolution regarding scientific advancement. It is not yet clear to me as to who is responsible to give a practical effect to that Resolution—whether it is the hon. Prime Minister himself; Is he in any way associated with the implementation of that Resolution?—or it is the Ministry of Education. We do not know whom to hold responsible for the advancement of scientific research as well as to give implementation to a policy statement which was made on the floor of the House. That policy statement has very important characteristics. In the last para of that statement it has been stated:

“The Government of India have decided to pursue and accomplish these aims—the aims have been stated above—by offering good conditions of service to scientists and according them an honoured position by associating scientists with the formulation of policies and by taking such other measures as may be deemed necessary from time to time.”

I should like the hon. Minister to state whether this matter had previously received any consideration by them, whether they have got any plan or programme in respect of this particular clause of the statement and whether these Demands, which are before us and which we are supposed to vote, make any provision to enable the Ministry to implement this policy resolution which was laid on the Table of this House. I think it should have been made clear in the Demands which are before us—it should have been made clear even in the Budget—as to how the changed emphasis, which the Ministry is going to lend to scientific advancement, is to be implemented.

I was just reading today's papers and I found that the calculations, which had been made by a special committee appointed by the Ministry of Education to give us an idea of the scientific personnel, has become already out of date. It was after a lot of enquiry and investigation that they told us as to what would be the requirement of the scientific personnel to fulfil the Second Five-Year Plan targets. Their original calculation was about 31,000 graduates and 41,000 diploma holders. Now, I understand, this committee, the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission—all put together—have given further thought and consideration to this matter and they feel that the requirement is much more. I think, now they feel that it should be 26,500 engineering graduates and 55,000 diploma holders. Now our present institutions, which have been very much stepped up, are capable of producing only 15,000 graduates and 30,000 diploma holders. I would like the hon. Minister to throw some definite light on this subject and tell us as to how he is going to do this. What arrangements does he envisage and what provision does he make in these Demands to meet not only the original demand, which was laid before the Ministry by that committee, but this increased demand which has now come before the Ministry as a result

of consultation with the Planning Commission and others? In this connection, I wish further to invite the attention of the Chair and the House that even this estimate appears to me to be very conservative. There was another committee appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—their Small Scale Industries Wing—and they did go into the matter and submitted a certain report and the members of that committee had some practical experience. They had pitched the demand at a much higher rate. I do not know if there is any real co-ordination between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and whether the Planning Commission, in coming to these conclusions, had consulted the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or not and whether they had taken into consideration the requirements of the expanding private sector or not because these are matters of vital importance.

Everybody in this House will remember the ringing words of the hon. Prime Minister while he was replying to the debate on the General Budget when he referred with fervour to the developmental changes under which this country is going. Those ringing words were only in respect of industrialisation to which we are wedded. But industrialisation depends upon personnel and technical know-how and the technology which we could make available to the country. They are much more important. I was afforded an opportunity to speak on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I consider the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to be one of the most important—almost the second most important—Ministry in the present context of things, but I consider the Education Ministry much more important than even the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for one reason because the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is much easier to handle. Here you have got far greater difficulties and it is only when the required personnel is provided by the Ministry of Educa-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

tion that we will be able to go ahead in our plans and programmes.

I find that there is very little co-ordination between this Ministry and the other Ministries, which are vitally interested in the problems which face the country today in the practical sphere. If you will just make a reference to the Annual Report, which is before us, you will find—I also found it while discussing in some of the meetings of the Consultative Committees—that they have certain Vigyan Mandirs or, what they call, certain extension areas in some of the districts throughout the country. I never knew of the existence of such places till I learnt about it in the Ministry itself in one of the Consultative Committee's meetings and I found that one of these Vigyan Mandirs was right in my constituency at a place which I had visited at least three times. I never knew about it. So, I made it a point to go to that place immediately after that meeting. I visited the Vigyan Mandir. I do not mean to say that I am deprecating the attempt which is being made by the Ministry. It is a laudable scheme, but I found that it is absolutely infructuous and ineffective in the practical sphere. It was not working at all. It cannot work. The gentleman there is not properly equipped and has no co-ordination with the other activities there. He has to deal primarily, so far as I learnt from him and his activities, with agriculture. He is directly connected with the Centre. He has no co-ordination with the States. He does not know anything about the local conditions of that place. In that very sphere, there is another Agricultural Extension Officer working. The Agricultural Extension Officer is doing almost the same work. There is no co-ordination whatsoever between the officials of the Vigyan Mandir and the Agricultural Extension Officer. The work of the Agricultural Extension Officer is identically the same. If these two could have co-ordinated, if they had

taken advantage of the local conditions, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Directorate and the research work which is being done for the local purposes from the State Government, they would have done much better work.

I will not refer to the University Grants Commission because I have tabled a motion which has been admitted and I will get some other time to discuss that. What I definitely want to state is that the University Grants Commission should drive out politics from its fold. The Government of India itself in consultation with the University Grants Commission should have a clear conception of their working. The report makes very disappointing reading. Very little has been done. I am not going into it. What I wish is, at least the policy matters should be decided. What are the policy matters so far as the University Grants Commission is concerned? How are the Universities going to be run? What is going to be the medium of education in these Universities? I very much wish that we are not carried away by politics and sentiment in this matter. If it is necessary, we may retain English as the medium of education. But, I understand that regional languages are being adopted as the medium of education in certain Universities. It will give rise to various complications in the future. It is really unfortunate that we have not been able to sustain the tempo; it is really unfortunate that we have not been able to make an earlier decision; it is really unfortunate that very little has been done in this direction.

I would further urge one more point and that is about the Central Institutes which are directly in charge of the Central Government. If you just look at the list of the Institutes, you will find that they are concentrated only in certain areas. The Central Government, at the present moment, is making grants available in a far increasing percentage to Universities and to

Engineering institutions. I would wish that they adopt as a matter of policy to have certain technological Central institutes in almost all the States, giving first preference to the under-developed States. One reason for my saying this is that the States which are industrially developed have, of necessity, to create certain educational, technological institutions. The industry itself gives birth to such institutions. So, they have got to give a fillip to those areas where there is lack of these technological institutes. I may not be misunderstood as pleading the cause of Rajasthan. Particularly in my home town we have already got a first class Engineering college. I wish they adopt this as a matter of policy. These institutions grow in certain places. Take Roorkee. You will find in the U.P. ten of them. If you look at certain places, there is hardly one Engineering college. These Central institutions for technology should be established in these under-developed areas.

Nowadays we talk of discipline and all these things. It is impossible for me in the short time at my disposal to go into. But, the spurt of extra-curricular activities has grown so much that the other side is now completely being neglected. Hardly out of 360 days, there are regular classes for 120 days. That is most disturbing. If the boys read only for 120 days out of 360 days, you can just consider what a great waste of our resources is there. I think immediate attention should be paid to this matter and there should be a curtailment of these holidays and extra-curricular activities should be properly balanced and adjusted. They have their importance. They are very necessary for personality development. But, they must find their proper place and the thing must be balanced.

श्री अश्वत्थ राम (पटियाला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि पहले वक्ताओं ने कहा आज हमको मौलाना साहब की याद आ रही है। इस मुहकमे को उन्होंने बहुत बढ़ाया था। आम तौर पर एजुकेशन को बहुत महत्व

नहीं दिया जाता लेकिन मौलाना साहब ने अपने व्यक्तित्व के जरिये इसको बहुत ऊँचा स्थान दिलाया और सब ने उनकी इज्जत की। यह खुशी की बात है। आज जो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान हैं उनको इस बात का एडवांटेज मिलेगा कि जिस स्थान पर वह बैठे हैं उसको मौलाना साहब ने बढ़ा दिया था। मुझे आशा है कि यह इसका एडवांटेज उठावेंगे।

दूसरी बात में यह समझता हूँ कि मौलाना साहब का यह बड़ा भारी कंटीब्यूशन है कि उन्होंने दुनिया के साथ हिन्दुस्तान को को-एक्सटेंसिव बना दिया। उन्होंने तमाम दुनिया के साथ कल्चुरल टाल्कुलात जोड़ने की कोशिश की। दूसरे मुल्कों से यहां डेन्यूगेशन आये यहां में उन मुल्कों को डेलीगेशन गये, उन्होंने दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ वैंकट बनाये, स्कालरशिप दिये। यानी उन्होंने कोई मौका नहीं छोड़ा। उन्होंने इस देश को सारी दुनिया के साथ को-एक्सटेंसिव बनाने की पूरी कोशिश की ताकि जो लोग यहां से बाहर जायें उनको दूसरे मुल्कों का प्रेम मिले और जो लोग बाहर से हमारे यहां आयें वे होमली फील करें। यह उनका बहुत बड़ा कंटीब्यूशन था। मुझे आशा है कि यह काम बदस्तूर जारी रहेगा और इसमें जो भी कमी होगी उसको पूरा किया जायेंगा।

दूसरी बात में मौलाना साहब के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हर मामले को चुन होकर चुन लेते थे। कोई लम्बी चौड़ी तकरीर नहीं करने थे और एक मिनट में मामले को हल कर देते थे। मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्प काजिज का मामला था। इसके लिए बहुत एजीटेशन हुआ था क्योंकि यह कहा गया था कि इसको बन्द करने वाले हैं। वह मामला यहां पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर आया।

[श्री: प्रचिन राम]

उन्होंने दो लफ्ज कहे और उसके बाद ठंडक पड़ गयी। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी पालिसी तालीम को बढ़ाने की है बन्द करने की नहीं है (We do not want to stop the progress of running institutions) उनमें इन दो मंटोसेज के ठंडक पड़ गयी। आज फिर कोई तकरीर नहीं की। यह मसला हमके हलके सामने आ रहा है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि एक दो कदम मंत्रालय इस बारे में उठा भी चुका है। मैं आज उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। मौलाना आहब ने जो पालिसी हमारे सामने रखी थी उसमें उम नीति के विरुद्ध कहीं न चले जायें। आप ऐसा कदम न उठा लें कि यह जो कालिज चल रहा है इसको रोक दें कहा जाता है कि चार और कालिज खोले जायेंगे। आप उनको खोलें। इस कालिज के अन्दर ६००० लड़के दाखिल होने को हर साल आते हैं, उनमें में चार हजार का दाखिला रुक जाता है, सिर्फ दो हजार लड़के ही इसमें लिए जाते हैं। इन चार हजार लड़कों के लिए कोई इन्तिजाम करना और मुनासिब बात नहीं मालूम पड़ती। लेकिन इन नये कालिजों को खोलने का यह मतलब न समझा जाये कि इस कालिज को बन्द कर दिया जाय। आप एक कालिज खोलें, दो कालिज खोलें, चार कालिज खोलें, पचास कालिज खोलें। लेकिन मेरी राय में अगर आप इस कालिज को बन्द कर देंगे तो यह गलत कदम होगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसा कदम न उठायें कि आपकी बाद में अपनी गलती महसूस हो जैसा कि कभी कभी होता है। इस वक्त कैम्प कालिज में ३५०० लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं और दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी में ४००० लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं। मैं आज देखेंगे कि यह कैम्प कालिज भी एक यूनिवर्सिटी ही है। अगर आप एक चलती हुई यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर देंगे तो यह अच्छा कदम नहीं होगा। आपने इस कालिज को कोई पया नहीं दिया, आपने केवल इसको अपना आधीबाँट दिया है और वह चल

रहा है। आज इतने बरस बाद इसकी धम्प करने का कदम उठाना मैं प्रश्न करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होगी।

आप को मालूम होगा कि दिल्ली में चार ऐसे कालिज हैं जिन के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कैम्प कालिज से चौथाई है लेकिन उन को सरकार दो दो लाख की ग्रांट देती है। अगर आप इस कालिज को बन्द कर देंगे तो आप को इस कालिज के लड़कों को प्रोवाइड करने के लिये छोट सा लक्ष्य खर्च करना पड़ेगा। तो आप एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि हमारी जेब में पैसा नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ आप ऐसे कदम उठायें कि आप का खर्च बढ़े यह बात मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम पड़ती।

इस के अलावा आप देखें कि पहले दिल्ली की आबादी पाँच, छः सात आठ लाख होती थी। लेकिन रिफ्यूजीज वगैरह के आने से इस की आबादी २० लाख हो गयी। यहां पर दस लाख के करीब रिफ्यूजी आ गये। उन लोगों को दूसरी यूनीवर्सिटी में तबादला करने में बहुत दिक्कत होती। इस कैम्प कालिज की वजह से उन को यह नहीं करना पड़ता। इस में बंगला वगैरह पढ़ाने का भी इन्तिजाम है। तो इस में लड़कों को सहूलियत रहती है। आप जो नये कालिज खोलेंगे वे कौन से होंगे? आप का इरादा है कि जो मौजूदा कालिजेज हैं उन के साथ ही ईवनिंग कालिज खोल दिये जायें। और फरमाइये कि इस का यह नतीजा होगा कि जो लड़के उन कालिजों से पास करेंगे उन के लिये कहा जायेगा कि इन्हीं के डिपेंडेंट कालिज से डिग्री नहीं हासिल की है। वे कालिज दूसरे कालिजों के एग्जेंज समझे जायेंगे। तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह चीज गलत होगी। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि कैम्प कालिज को बन्द करने का कदम उठाने के पहले सरकार को सौ मतलबा सोचना चाहिये। ऐसा कर के वे अपने को मुसीबत में डाल लेंगे और अपना खर्च भी बढ़ा लेंगे।

दूसरा सवाल यह आता है कि दिल्ली में तो दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी ऐक्ट लागू होता है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि उस ऐक्ट को किस ने बनाया है? आप ने उस में कुछ एक्सेप्शन किये हैं कि यहां पर दिल्ली और पंजाब दोनों यूनीवर्सिटियों के कालिज चल सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा ही रहे तो क्या हर्ज है। पलीगढ़ के अन्दर दूसरे कालिज चलते हैं। फिर दिल्ली तो देश में एक ही है। यहां को प्राबादी लगातार बढ़ रही है। अगर यहां पर दूसरी यूनीवर्सिटी का भी कालिज चलता है तो उस में कौन सी बुरी बात है। आप पंजाब यूनीवर्सिटी से बात करें कि वह इस कालिज को चला सकती है या नहीं। वह यह कहें कि वह नहीं चला सकता तो आप उसे खत्म करने का मौक़। अगर आप इस के बखिलाफ़ करेंगे तो न.५ समझें कि मोलाना साहब के वक्त में तो यह काम चलता रहा लेकिन बाद में मामला विग्रह हो गया। लोग यह कहेंगे कि मोलाना साहब लोगों को मरजी की कद्र करते थे। अब वैसा नहीं है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री साहब इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए इस कालिज को जारी रहने देंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं बेसिक एजुकेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस के बारे में चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ जोकि साफ़ है। महात्मा गांधी ने इस तरीके को मुल्क की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अवस्था की देख कर पेश किया था। आज बेसिक एजुकेशन में किसी तरह की कामयाबी नहीं हुई है। कोई ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन बतलाये कि जहां यह कामयाबी हुई हो, जहां पर एक तिहाई, चौथाई या आधे हिस्से के खर्च के लिये कोई इंस्टीट्यूशन सेल्फ़ सपोर्टिंग हुआ हो। ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। यह बात साफ़ है। अगर यह बात साफ़ है तो हम क्या करें। करीब बीस बरस हो गये। आप पांच बरस और ले लें। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे कि इस को किस

तरह से कामयाब बनाया जा सकता है। आप इस वक्त गांवों में चल कर देखिये कि इस का क्या हाल है। जो बच्चे इन स्कूलों में गांवों में पढ़ते हैं उन पर किस तरह का असर पड़ता है। वे अपने टीचर की देखते हैं और इंस्पेक्टर की देखते हैं और दोनों का मुकाबला करते हैं। टीचर की गरीबी को वह देखते हैं। उस को तनक्काह कम मिलती है, वह स्ट्राइक करने को तैयार रहता है। इस तरह की अपने टीचर की हालत को देख कर बच्चों के ऊपर इस का अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता। फिर जब बाहर से इंस्पेक्टर आते हैं तो बच्चे उस की देखते हैं। वह अच्छे कपड़े पहन कर आता है, अंग्रेजी बोलता है। उस का आदर होता है। तो यह देख कर बच्चों के दिल में यह खयाल पैदा होता है कि समाज में उन्हीं लोगों की इज्जत होती है जोकि अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, ज्यादा तनक्काह लेते हैं और काम कम करते हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह आप में लिये सोचने की बात हो जाती है। आपको सोचना चाहिये कि किस तरह से जो टीचर है वह स्ट्राइक का खयाल न करे, किस तरह से वह सैटिसफाइड रहे और किस तरह से वह अपने आप में दिलचस्पी लें। इस वास्ते मैं एक दो बातें आपकी निवमत में भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि आपको यह जो सारे का सारा ढांचा है, इसको बदलने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। आप टीचर्स को तनक्काह पर न रखें। उसकी जो भी जरूरतें हैं, उस की जो मांगें हैं, उसकी जां गंदम की जरूरत है, दूध की जरूरत है, मच्छी की जरूरत है, उन सब को पूरा करना होगा। आप इस तरह से कर सकते हैं कि जो गांव वाले हैं वे सब मिलकर इन सब जरूरतों की पूरा करें। आप उसको गंदम, गाय और साम ही साथ एक दो एकड़ जमीन जिस में वह काम कर सके, प्रोवाइड कर सकते हैं। जब ऐसा आपने कर दिया तो फिर गंदम का भाव चाहे ५० रुपया मन या पांच ६० मन हो जाये और

[श्री भवित राम]

चीजें चाहे जितनी महंगी हो जायें, आपको बिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं रह जायेगी और वह भी स्ट्राइक करने की बात की नहीं सोचेगा। जो लोकल प्रायमी हैं, जो गांव वाले हैं, वे ही उसकी तमाम की तमाम जरूरतों को मुहैया कर सकते हैं।

इस वास्ते जो बुनियादी चीज है वह यह है कि आप अपने हाथ में परिवर्तन करें। मैं ने पंजाब के अन्दर देखा है कि गवर्नमेंट में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और इससे नुकसान ही हुआ है। आपको एजुकेशन को अपने हाथ में नहीं रखना चाहिये। इस तरह से करने से प्रोद्य नहीं हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसमें लिये कोई एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बिठायें जो आपको यह बतलाये कि किस तरह से आप तालीम को ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं और किस तरह से इसको ट्रांसफर किया जाना चाहिये। यह तालीम का जो मामला है वह जनता के हाथ में जाना चाहिये। आज नहीं तो आहिस्ता आहिस्ता, दो साल में, चार साल में या पांच साल में जब तक आप इसको जनता के हाथ में नहीं सोंपेंगे आपका काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकता है।

आप टीचर्स को बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। वह वहां पर बच्चों की तालीम में इंटी-रेस्ट नहीं लेता है। वह बच्चों को वहां जा कर अच्छी तरह से नहीं पढ़ाता है, मुहब्बत के साथ नहीं पढ़ाता है। अगर गांव वाला ही वहां पढ़ाना शुरू कर दे तो वह मुहब्बत के साथ, प्यार के साथ और दिल लगा कर पढ़ायेगा। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें। इसमें साथ ही साथ आप यह देखें कि यह जो एजुकेशन है यह जनता के हाथ में आये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, कुछ भी नहीं बनेगा। आप इंस्पेक्टरों की तादाद बढ़ा लें, टीचर्स की तनखाह बढ़ा दें, कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। आज होता

यह है कि इंस्पेक्टर गांव में जाता है और देखभाल करने आ जाता है। वह अपने हाथ से काम नहीं करता है। इस तरह से तो बेसिक एजुकेशन नहीं चल सकती है।

जब मैं हिन्दी के बारे में एक दो बातें कहता हूं। यह फैसला हो चुका है कि हिन्दी अंग्रेजी को रिप्लेस करेगी। अब हिन्दी के बारे में एक कंटावर्सी चल रही है। मेरा उस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। हिन्दी चाहे सन् १९६५ में आये, १९७० में आये या १९९० में आये यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। आज जो लोग अंग्रेजी की हिमायत कर रहे हैं, उनके दिल में यह बात नहीं है कि उनको अंग्रेजी के साथ मुहब्बत है, सब है। इसका मैं समझता हूं सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि उनका यह खयाल है कि जो हिन्दी हमारे हाथ में है, वह जितनी डिवेलप हुई है, वह काफी नहीं है। इस में हमारे सब काम नहीं चल सकते हैं। हम दूसरी कुर्मी को तभी ग्रहण कर सकते हैं जब कि जो हमारी पहली कुर्मी है, उससे वह बेहतर हो, ऐसा लोगों का खयाल है। जितनी आज हिन्दी डिवेलप हुई है, वह सफिशेंट नहीं है, काफी नहीं है, उसमें हमारा कारोबार नहीं चल सकता है। ऐसा क्यों है, इसका जवाब मैं समझता हूं गवर्नमेंट ही दे सकती है।

मैं ने आप की रिपोर्ट देखी है, उस में कहा गया है कि हिन्दी को तरक्की देने के लिये, जो हमारे नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग प्रोविंसिम हैं, उन को चार लाख रुपये की ग्रांट दी गई है। इस के अलावा यह भी कहा गया है कि नी मजमूनों के अन्दर टरमिनीलोजी को या १६ मजमूनों के अन्दर टरमिनीलोजी को तैयार किया गया है। यह सब अच्छी बातें हैं। लेकिन जो आज इतनी ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं हुई है, जितनी हम चाहते थे, उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है। चाहे पचास बरस लग जायें और

बाहे धंधेची इसी तरह से चलती रहे लेकिन किसी धादमी को यह कहने का मौका नहीं मिला। चाहिये कि हिन्दी इस काबिल नहीं है कि इस से काम चल सके। इस की तमाम जो जिम्मेवारी है, वह आप के ऊपर है, गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर है। आप को चाहिये कि आप इस को बढ़ावा दें। यहां पर सब लोग ही धंधेजी में बोलते हैं, धन्डी तरह से बोलते हैं, इस से उन की लियाकत की झलक भी मिलती है। हर मजमून में किताबें छपती हैं और हर भाषा में छपती हैं। आप को चाहिये कि आप कोई ऐसी योजना बनायें, जिस से जो योग्य धादमी हैं, जो काम करना चाहते हैं, उन को सहायता दी जा सके। आप को चाहिये कि आप ऐसे योग्य धादमियों को एनकरेज करें। उन को किसी किस्म की बरी नहीं रहनी चाहिये, किसी किस्म का फिक्र नहीं रहना चाहिये और उन को यह फिक्र नहीं होना चाहिये कि उन की किताब बाजार में नहीं चलेगी, या उन को कुछ पैसे नहीं मिलेंगे। जो धादमी अपनी टैलेंट लगाना चाहते हैं, उन को आप को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये, उन के लिये आप को दबाजें खोल देने चाहियें। मैं चाहता हूं आप इन सम्भावनाओं पर तथा दूसरी सम्भावनाओं पर विचार करें।

अब मैं आप के सामने आप ने जो नेशनल डिमिप्शन स्कीम जारी की है, उस के बारे में दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूं। इस स्कीम को चालू करने के लिये मैं आप को बधाई देता हूं। गांवों के अन्दर काफी लैबार्जी गई जाती है, लोग ताश खेलने में अपना समय नष्ट किया करते हैं, दारुज खेलने में अपना वक्त जाया करते हैं। अगर आप ने इस स्कीम को गांवों के अन्दर चालू किया तो लोगों की कमर खड़ी हो जायगी। यह एक बहुत ही धन्डी चीज है। आप को एक काबिल धादमी मिल गया है, जिस ने इस चीज को चला दिया है। आप के पास और भी काबिल धादमी हो सकते हैं और वे इस को धन्डी

तरह से भी चला सकते हैं। लेकिन आप इस स्कीम को चलाने के लिये जितना रुपया दे रहे हैं, वह में समझता हूं, बहुत कम है। आप पहले पहल एक्सपेरिमेंट करना चाहते थे और वह एक्सपेरिमेंट आप का हो चुका है और यह स्कीम कामयाब साबित हुई है। पहले पहल इस को रिफ्यूजीज के लिये चलाया गया था लेकिन अब वक्त आ गया है जबकि इस को सारे देश में लागू कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं आप इस तजुबे को मोरियसली लें, ज्यादा रुपया इस पर खर्च करें, ज्यादा इंस्पेक्टर और काबिल इंस्पेक्टर रखें और हर एक को यह अनुभव करना चाहिये कि मैं जो काम इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत कर रहा हूं, वह गौरव का काम है, इज्जत का काम है, देश को आगे ले जाने वाला काम है, मान को बढ़ाने वाला काम है दूसरों को भी चाहिये कि वे उन लोगों की जो इस काम को करते हैं, इज्जत करें। अगर आप ने इस काम को सीरियसली अपने जिम्मे लिया और इस को आगे बढ़ाया तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो आपने वाली जेनरेशंस हैं, उन की कमर सीधी होगी और हम आगे चल सकेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The reforms so far made in our educational system, I feel, are only piecemeal arrangements, with a reform here and a reform there. This type of scissors and paste work, cutting out a thing here and putting it somewhere else does not create the necessary climate of enthusiasm in the country, and that is what we find today so far as our educational policy is concerned.

16 hrs.

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For instance, in a democracy like ours, the first thing that we should have done since attaining Independence was that we should have put our attention primarily on the elementary type of education. It was the Sargent Commission which said that there should be free, universal and

[Shri Hem Barua]

compulsory education for all children in this country, and they also quoted a target, and that target was 'within forty years'. This was put into our Constitution also, and according to article 35, we have put a target before ourselves that we want to achieve this within a period of ten years. But somehow or other, this has been cold-stored.

It is, of course, a fact that the number of schools has risen. I have the figures before me here. By the end of the First Five Year Plan the number of primary schools has risen to 2,78,056, and in the same way, the number of school-going children in the age group of six to eleven has also risen from 30 per cent. in 1947 to 53 per cent. in 1955-56. These are the results that are generally advanced in order to adduce arguments in favour of the fact that Government is doing everything possible in its power to develop educational facilities in this country. At the same time, these are statistics only; and statistics are often utterly deceptive; they only half-reveal the truth and at the same time half-conceal the real state of things. Here also we find that they only reveal half of it, while at the same time they conceal the rest of it. We do not find the attention or the urgency that should have been given to a problem like education. Because we were yoked to a foreign power, there was the lack of education, but since we have become free, freedom has released new forces, new urges, and new aspirations to grow and develop. And it is quite natural for a country like ours. Everybody today wants that the lamp of knowledge be lit in every corner of this vast country. This is the natural urge on the part of our people. While we have made promises and expressed pious wishes, at the same time we have failed to put in that sense of urgency and we have not studied this problem as a problem that needs to be looked into with speed.

I would just point out one thing. It is only recently that the All India

Council for Elementary Education has been constituted. The purpose of this Council is to study the administrative, financial and pedagogic problems that face elementary education today. After so many years of the adoption of our Constitution, a Constitution that enjoins in article 45 that elementary education must be free and compulsory up to the age of fourteen, it is only during last January that we have constituted a council to examine the financial, administrative and pedagogic problems of elementary education. This alone is sufficient to show that we are neglecting elementary education for our children.

At the same time, so far as elementary education is concerned, there are tiers in it. For instance, there is the primary education that obtains in our country, and that used to obtain in our country when the British power ruled. Then, there is the basic education which Gandhiji conceived and evolved. Then, there are the public schools which the British authorities have left behind as their legacy. And what do we find? In the primary education that obtains today, we find the old pattern of education still obtaining in this country. At the same time, Government have reported that there are defects in the elementary or the primary system of education as it obtains in our country today, and there is a pious wish in the report that these defects should be removed when the primary system of education is converted into the basic system of education. I quote from the report:

"While basic education has been introduced into all elementary schools, many of the defects that mar the existing system of elementary education will have disappeared."

We live to see that prosperous state where the defects in the elementary system of education in our country are removed.

It is a fact, of course, that Gandhiji evolved this, and theoretically it is all right, because it seeks to provide a vocational bias for education. At the same time, as far as my own experience goes, and I have had the proud privilege of visiting some of these basic schools and centres, I find that they produce a sort of dissipating influence on the young boys and girls; there is no joy in it. Unless and until there is joy in education, unless and until there is a fountain of inspiration in education, boys and girls would not be attracted towards it. But somehow or other, I find that the atmosphere in these schools is one that is sapped of all vitality, it is an atmosphere that produces a dissipating influence on the minds of the boys and girls.

That is why we have to examine first whether the basic education as it is applied today, or as it is prevalent today in our country, is the right type of education to solve the problems with which primary education as it is beset.

Then, there are the public schools. These public schools are very costly. At the same time, the differences between the tiers of income, and the different income groups are maintained. In the same set-up, the elementary set-up, you find a basic school on the one side, and you find a primary school on the other side, and you also find a public school on the other. I want a co-ordinated plan for the whole of elementary education. When I said that we were only doing scissors and paste work, cutting a thing here and putting in a thing there, it applied to the entire avenue of education. Now, I want to apply the same criticism to this particular avenue of education, namely the elementary type of education for which a council has been recently constituted but that council has only advisory power.

So, then, what type of education do we want for the elementary stages? That is a huge problem. At the same time, can we have good education

with the teachers that we have, with the conditions that prevail in the country today. I have thought of those conditions, and I have thought of the teachers, and I am one of those, who think that the human spirit is not nurtured in palatial buildings; I know that the human spirit can be nurtured in mud-huts. At the same time, what do we find when we go to any village, when we go to the rural side and see these schools. They are called school buildings. But they are in a dilapidated condition, tattered, battered and broken. During monsoons, you get the rain getting into the floors of the school buildings. And the boys and girls get drenched to the bones. During the summer, the scorching rays of the sun kiss them in the school buildings in whatever corner they might be. That is the type of schools you have. That is the type of buildings you have. I agree with you when you say that the human spirit is nurtured in mud-huts, but I want the mud-huts also to be protective; they must have the power to protect people from the onslaughts of the climate from outside.

Now, what about teachers also? We talk of the loss of efficiency so far as teachers are concerned. I am myself a teacher, and that is why I say it. On most occasions after we have become free, we employ teachers not because they have the intellectual ability to teach or the eager desire to teach, but because of so many extraneous reasons, because of political affiliations, because of the power to flatter, because of the power to paint rosy pictures for budding politicians!

I remember Leonardo wrote a letter to the Duke of Milan asking for a job. Leonardo was clever. He wrote a very long letter. There he narrated all his capacities, how he has improved a method of fortifications and all that. And only in the last sentence did he write: 'I can also paint a bit'. And the Duke of Milan took him in, not because Leonardo could paint, but because he had so many other virtues which the Duke liked!

[Shri Hem Barua]

In the same way, a man is taken not because he has the capacity to teach, but because he has the capacity to flatter, the capacity to practise so many virtues on the would-be employer. That is one thing—extraneous reasons.

About secondary education, the figures there also are flattering. The total number of secondary schools in 1948 was 12,693 and by 1956, it became 35,647. There was an increase of 102 per cent. That is all right. I say statistics are utterly deceptive things. I don't say like what, but they are deceptive.

At the same time, what about secondary education? Have you been able to conceive a pattern for secondary education in our country? We constituted a Secondary Education Commission. The Secondary Education Commission has submitted a report. It has made very valuable recommendations and suggestions. But that report of the Commission is still in cold storage. We do not have a plan. We do not have a direction. As far as I know, as a humble teacher, education needs a pole star like a ship in the sea. But here our ship is drifting in the current of the sea of our national life without a pole star to guide her on. That is what we have found in this country.

That is why the standard of secondary education, according to the University Commission Report, is deteriorating, and that is why Dr. Radhakrishnan says in his Report that the standard of education in the Universities is also deteriorating. This is a fact.

At the same time, so far as secondary education is concerned, I want it not to be regarded or accepted as an appendage to University education. So far we have accepted secondary education as an appendage to University education. Secondary education is a passport to higher education. I want it to be terminal. I want it to be

self-contained as it is in other countries. It must be so organised that secondary education can equip a man or woman to face the battle of life. That, I think, is the purpose of education; it equips a man or woman to face the battle of life. That is why I say that secondary education must be self-contained.

Now, there is in the University Grants Commission's report, an argument somewhat like this: there is a rush so far as University education is concerned, and annually we find at least 50,000 young men and women running into the portals of Universities, and that is why University education is deteriorating. If we had considered a proposal to make secondary education self-contained, to equip every man and woman to face the battle of life—intellectually, physically, spiritually and morally—possibly there would not have been any rush in Universities as it is today. In the West, we find after the secondary stage, there is a diversified course. There are technological institutes, technical institutes, telegraphic institutes and so on, and according to the aptitudes of the students who pass out of the secondary schools, they can get into these different types of schools. And that is why there is less pressure on Universities there than what we have in our country.

Now, there is a proposal to reduce quantity in order to increase or enhance quality. But I think quality and quantity are not mutually exclusive things. There can be quality within the framework of quantity as well and there can be no quality without quantity as well. Since quality and quantity are not mutually exclusive terms, I think this emphasis on reducing or limiting quantity by force must itself be reduced to the minimum. That is what I find. But in our country, University education means a passport to so many things, and here we put the emphasis only on that type of education known as the general

type of education. That is a mystique in this country; in other countries, emphasis is put on the technological and scientific side of education.

Now, in our country, we are a growing nation, a growing people. Our economy is expanding. We are fast developing our industries and all that, and this means that education has to be trimmed according to the needs of the time. If education is to be trimmed according to the needs of the time, we have to put more emphasis on scientific and technological education than we are putting on the general type of education.

I have recently read about President Eisenhower making a proposal in the United States of America. They are a highly industrialised people. At the same time, since the invention of the sputnik, in order to meet the challenge of the sputnik—I do not say that we should ditto them or walk or toe the line chalked out by them—I see how emphasis is laid on this type of education. They are now offering 10,000 scholarships at the State level and 5500 on the federal government level to students for the promotion of science and technology.

I would like to apply this argument to our country as well. We are developing our economy. We are developing our industries. More and more emphasis is to be laid on scientific and technological education than on the general type of education. This is the time when we should switch our attention from the one to the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hem Barua: I am the only speaker from my Party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He is the main spokesman from our Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He started with primary education and passed on to University education. There is nothing left behind.

An Hon. Member: He has got throat trouble.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the trouble, of course.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We start from elementary education.

Shri Hem Barua: At the same time, there is a tendency in this country, there is an extraordinary love in this country, for foreign education. When we were under the British, I could understand that love because the polish—I mean an English polish—used to give a man or woman a greater glitter for our countrymen here. That I could understand. But so far as the craze for foreign education is concerned in our country, today there is that craze. People who are the supporters of this craze, say that since the standard in our Universities is lower than what obtains in the Universities of the West, there is a reason for that. They say like that. But I would then say that if that is true—I doubt very much if it is true—we have to raise the standard of our Universities as well, so that our Universities might cope with the standard that obtains in the Universities of the West, and there should be less and less urge for foreign education. In that case alone we shall be spared of the criticism made in some rather unwholesome quarters against this country.

At the same time, according to the UGC's report, Rs. 27 crores are allotted in the Second Plan period. This amount, considering the magnitude of the problem that faces the country today, is too meagre and too poor. We must pay greater attention, and as Maulana Azad said, next to food, education must have top priority. I say the allocation of Rs. 27 crores for Education during the entire Plan period is doing dishonour to the sacred memory of the late Maulana.

[Shri Hem Barua]

There is a complaint that there is no co-operation between the State Governments and the University Grants Commission. This is a fact and I am one of the sufferers of this non-co-operative spirit exhibited by our State Governments. The University Grants Commission has truly realised that the pay-scales of the college teachers of the non-government affiliated colleges must be enhanced in order to ensure better standards in these institutions. And, that is why the University Grants Commission made a proposal to the State Governments that the University Grants Commission was ready to contribute 50 per cent. towards the enhancement of the salary of the teachers of the affiliated colleges, and asked the State Governments to make a similar contribution of 50 per cent.

This offer was made I think on the first April, 1956 and it has been there. The governing bodies of these colleges approached the State Governments. But, it was revealed on the floor of the House the other day that except the West Bengal Government—and that too because of the threatened strike—no State Government in India has indicated its willingness to make this contribution. They are chary of the University Grants Commission; they are not co-operative; they do not feel for the teachers. And that is why I asked what steps have this Government taken to whip up the State Governments to their senses. I said like that because I felt that hardship in me, and the need in me.

The University Grants Commission is making this contribution but the State Governments are not making the contribution. I had the proud privilege of approaching some of the people in our State Government and they have put this proposal of the University Grants Commission in cold storage. In the Assam Assembly they adopted and passed a supplementary Budget and voted Rs. 50,000 because that money was paid as rent for holding

stalls of the Government at the Exhibition during the Congress session at Gauhati. This is the amount which the State Government paid to the Congress funds for allowing a plot of land to be used for holding the State Government's stall and this is an indirect contribution. They contributed indirectly like this to the coffers of a political party; but they cannot think of the conditions of the college teachers. That is why one feels that the University Grants Commission must be given greater power or else all the wailings of the University Grants Commission will be only an old wives' tale and nothing more than that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

Shri Hem Barua: Already I am concluding. I had many things to say but.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is my fear.

Shri Hem Barua: About the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Prof. Mukerjee had made certain observations, how that has expanded, how the expenditure on the administrative side has gone up, how between 1953-54 and 1956-57, the total of expenditure has gone up, by 16 per cent. whereas the administrative expenditure of the central office during this period has gone up by 35 per cent. He has pointed out the unnecessary appointment of an engineering officer, the unnecessary appointment of a law officer and all that. At the same time, it is my knowledge that the expenses incurred during the UNESCO Conference are still to be audited. Money has been probably wasted and that is why possibly it is not yet audited. That should be audited. Though it may be an autonomous body in a certain sense, this autonomy does not mean that they should indulge in frittering away government money or people's money.

I hear that the Director General of this Council is a B. Sc. in Electrical Engineering. If that is so, can we not have a research scholar who really has a reputation all through the country who can really inspire? My information is that the Secretary is a man who does not know anything of the ABC of science, but then, he represented the Institute at Jamshedpur and participated in a symposium called 'Recent Developments in Foundry Technology'. All these are points to be noted.

There are so many things like the history of the freedom movement. The question is whether it is going to be a catalogued history or a narrative history, whether it is going to contain only the dry points of history or going to be a snapshot of the freedom movement so that it may inspire our people. I have also so many things about the Archaeology Department and all that. I have not gone into them. I thank you very much Sir, for you have been very kind to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are 69 selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research which may be moved provided they are otherwise in order:—

Demand No.	No. of cut motions
13	679 to 682, 684, 420, 421, 489, 646 to 648, 685, 686.
14	422, 657.
16	146.
17	147, 423.
18	148, 149, 424, 508, 509.
19	510.
20	478.
	150 to 154, 425 to 440, 460, 511 to 519, 598, 624, to 629, 665, 687, 688.
21	441, 520, 521, 630.

Need to give top priority to scientific education

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced to Rs. 1".

Need to give compulsory primary education to every child by 1960

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced to Rs. 1".

Failure to increase emoluments of teachers all over the country

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced to Rs. 1".

Slow progress in adopting Hindi to replace English

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced to Rs. 1".

Need to provide an Engineering College in Gorakhpur

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced to Rs. 1".

Revision and compilation of the District Gazetteer of the Purulia District

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to provide necessary technical education to the rural population

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100".

Need to close down the Nilokheri training centre

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to recognise Survey of India Class IV Karamachari Union, Dehra Dun

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Service conditions of the staff under the Director of Map Publication

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for recognition of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Workers Union, New Delhi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase Engineering Colleges to turn out the additional 50,000 engineers and overseers needed for fulfilling the Second Five Year Plan

Shri S. L. Saxena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase Engineering Colleges to turn out the personnel needed for fulfilling the Third Five Year Plan

Shri S. L. Saxena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and

Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide protection to the archaeological remains recently found in Joyda in the Singhbhum District, Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of opening a circle of the Archaeological department in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to maintain the up-keep of Indian Museum of Calcutta

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to conduct a zoological survey on a scientific basis and in a comprehensive manner

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to make zoological survey in Chotanagpur and the Purulia District

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide sufficient grants to scientific Societies and Institutions

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate amount for promoting scientific research

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate amount provided for scholarships for scientific research

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to establish co-ordination in the field of Scientific researches

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to participate in the celebration of Geophysical Year

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to popularise Government Art Gallery in West Bengal

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other Scientific Departments be reduced by Rs. 100."

Present educational system in India

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

Irregularities in the distribution of stipends

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the

head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Progress of propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi areas

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to upgrade present Secondary Schools into Higher Secondary in a planned way

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discontent amongst teachers for non-fulfilment of their demands

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to improve the conditions of teachers

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide free and compulsory primary education in terms of article 45 of the Constitution

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Rising cost of education

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Scholarship to students of Backward Classes

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Spread of education amongst Scheduled Tribes

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Medium of education in the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination between Hindi and other State languages regarding the provision for their development

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grants to State Governments

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to help voluntary organisations working in the field of basic and social education

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide extensive agricultural training by establishing agricultural Universities in rural areas

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Introduction of compulsory agricultural courses in the educational institutions

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for scholarships to students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Qualifications for scholarships to students of Backward classes

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide salaries to teachers and Professors of non-Government colleges as per recommendations of University Grants Commission

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to publish in Tamil "the Arabian Thousand and one nights" under auspices of the Sahitya Academy

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mode of selection of students for scholarships offered by U.S.S.R. for post-graduate and research course

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Significance of the changes proposed by the All-India Council for Secondary Education in the scheme of studies suggested by the Secondary Education Commission

Shri Barrow: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy in distribution of grants to the States for development of education

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant adequate amount to the Central Government research students of science college of Calcutta and meeting research expenses

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give employment to Research Students after completion of research work

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to advertise the scholarship in regional languages

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to advertise the scholarships in time

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory selection of research students for training abroad

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for having a comprehensive scheme for development of libraries

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of technical institutions in West Bengal

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to increase the amount of scholarship for research students

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functioning of the Lalit Kala Akademy, with reference to the organisation of exhibitions and the grant of awards

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give free primary education to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to directive principles of the Constitution

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Basic Education as being pursued at present

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to remove the long-standing grievances of the Delhi Polytechnic

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to promote inter-State understanding of culture

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate financial assistance for the development of regional languages

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to appoint a permanent Director in the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science of West Bengal

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for preparation of a new Hindi grammar

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

High percentage of marks demanded for awarding scholarships to Backward class students from Madras State

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of applying the same test for grant of scholarships to Backward classes irrespective of the States

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate lump grants to persons distinguished in letters

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for collection of the writings of the well-known writers of West Bengal in the National Library of Calcutta

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of the contribution made to the Royal Asiatic Society

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allocate money for preservation of ancient monuments and archaeological findings at Ratnagiri, Laligir and Udayagiri in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members tonight for their information.

बी ब्रजित सिंह (मटिडा-रजित-मनु-सूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले दोस्तों ने कहा है कि एजुकेशन नेक्स्ट टु फूड होना चाहिये, उसी तरह मैं भी कहता हूँ कि हमारे लिये एजुकेशन बहुत जरूरी है। खास कर भाषाएँ मुक्त में एजुकेशन बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि वह सेल्फ कानफिडेंस पैदा करती है और दूसरे मुक्तों के बराबर होने के लिये हमारी हिम्मत बढ़ाती है, वह हमारे अन्दर सेल्फ रেসपेक्ट पैदा करती है और क्या क्या नहीं करती। तो मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह लाजिमी है कि हमारे बजट का पांचवाँ हिस्सा एजुकेशन पर खर्च होना चाहिये।

कहा गया है कि हमारे पास रुपये की कमी है जब खाली है। पर इस जब को पूरा करने का अस्तियार इस हाउस को है। जो भी स्पीकर बोले हैं उन्होंने ये यह महसूस किया है कि जो खर्च एजुकेशन पर हो रहा है वह बहुत कम है। तो मैं हाउस के मेम्बरों से प्रार्थना कि इस कमी को हम अपना वोट दे कर दूर कर दें और एजुकेशन की रकम को बढ़ा दें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल जो हमारा एजुकेशन का सिस्टम हिन्दुस्तान में है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि जो चीज लार्ड मैकाले ने चाही थी वह अब भी चल रही है। लार्ड मैकाले ने कहा था :

"To form a class of persons who may be interpreters between us and the millions we govern and a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, opinions, words and intellect. Secondly, to foster the ideas of loyalty to British rule among the

educated classes, among the masses. Thirdly, to secure cheap clerks and other such persons who could help in carrying on the British administration."

तो इस किस्म की एजुकेशन हमारे यहां अब भी चल रही है। हम ने बहुत बड़ी तरफकी टैकनालाजी और इंजिनियरिंग में की है। हम देखते हैं कि ग्रंथों के बन्त में हमारे देश के ३५ करोड़ भादमियों के लिये ग्रंथ ३६ करोड़ रुपये तालीम पर खर्च करते थे। लेकिन अपने मुक्त इंग्लैण्ड में वह ८ करोड़ से भी कम भादमियों पर अपने बजट से ४८० करोड़ रुपये तालीम के लिये खर्च करते थे।

दूसरी तरफ हम देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में २८ हजार भादमियों के पीछे एक यूनी-वरसिटी स्टूडेंट आता है। दूसरे मुमालिक से हम इस को कम्येयर करें तो हम देखते हैं कि इंग्लैण्ड में ८८५ भादमियों के पीछे एक यूनिवरसिटी स्टूडेंट आता है, इसी तरह से ५१७ के पीछे एक यूनिवरसिटी स्टूडेंट फ्रांस में आता है, साउथ अफ्रीका में २३८ के पीछे एक यूनीवरसिटी स्टूडेंट आता है, कनाडा में २२७ के पीछे एक यूनीवरसिटी स्टूडेंट आता है, और अमरीका में १२४ लोगों के पीछे एक यूनिवरसिटी स्टूडेंट आता है। तो हम देखते हैं कि तालीम के मामले में हमारा मुक्त बहुत ज्यादा पीछे है जिस का हमें बहुत दुःख है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां भी उसी तरह से तालीम चले जिस तरह से कि दूसरे मुमालिक में चल रही है।

हमारे यहां यूनिवरसिटीज से पास कर के हर साल तकरीबन १५००० इंजीनियर तैयार होते हैं जबकि यू० ए० ए० में २,४०,००० और दूसरे मुमालिक में और भी ज्यादा तैयार होते हैं। तो इन चीजों को देख कर हमें महसूस होता है कि हमारा तालीमी मेयार बहुत पीछे है और हम दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में इस दौड़ में पीछे रह जायेंगे। तो हमें इस सिस्टम का एजुकेशन को ज्यादा

[श्री अशित सिंह]

करना चाहिये। स्टूडेंट्स को तालीम हासिल करने के बाद रोजगार मिलने की गारंटी हो। उन को अपनी रोजी के लिये तसद्द न करना पड़े, उन को स्टूडन न करना पड़े कि वह कैसे बुनिया में खिन्दा रहें और कैसे भागे चलें। तो जो सिस्टम प्राय एजुकेशन है उस को बदलने की जरूरत है। वह कैसे बदला जा सकता है? उस के लिये कई किस्म के सुझाव मेरे साथियों ने दिये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सजेसन्स पर सरकार ध्यान दे और उस के साथ यह भी देखे कि यह जो हम ईक्वालिटी की बात कहते हैं कि सब को सिविल सर्विसेज में ईक्वालिटी प्राफ़ प्रापार्चुनिटी होनी चाहिये यह एक फाट है। इस के लिये जरूरी है कि नेशनल बैल्स का ईक्वल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया जाय। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा हम कभी भी कामयाब नहीं हो सकते एजुकेशन के फील्ड में।

हमारी नेशनल बैल्स का ३३ पर सेंट हिस्सा खर्च हो रहा है पांच पर सेंट ग्रादमियों पर, और हमारी २५ पर सेंट बैल्स को ३३ पर सेंट ग्रादमी खर्च करते हैं, और बाकी की ४२ पर सेंट बैल्स बाकी के ६२ पर सेंट लोग खर्च करते हैं। इस चीज को दूर करने के लिये हमें एक ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

इस के भागे चल कर हम देखते हैं कि भनएम्प्लायमेंट का प्राबलम हमारे सामने है। हम ने धनदाजा किया है कि हम सैकिड फाइव इअर प्लान में एक करोड़ ५० लाख ग्रादमियों को रोजगार देंगे। उस में २० लाख ऐसे हैं जो एजुकेटेड हैं। इन के भलावा इन पांच सालों में यूनीवरसिटियों से और भी स्टूडेंट निकमेंगे जोकि हमारे लिये प्राबलम बन जायेंगे और उन को भी एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिये हम को सोचना पड़ेगा।

अब जो मसला मोस्ट इंपारटेंट है उस को मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ। वह दिल्ली यूनीवरसिटी कालिजेज के भतालिफ़ है। मैं गवर्नमेंट को

इस बात के लिये बर्बाद देता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जितने यूनीवरसिटी कालिज हैं उन को ६० फीसदी लास गवर्नमेंट देती है। इसी तरह मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट दूसरी यूनीवरसिटीज के कालिजों को भी ग्रांट दे और जो लास हो उस का ६० पर सेंट पूरा करे।

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि दिल्ली यूनीवरसिटी के लिये एक भलग कांस्टीट्यूशन है और उस के भुताबिक मारिस स्वायर कोड दिल्ली यूनिवरसिटी के लिये बना हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी यूनीवरसिटीज के कोडों में यह सब से भन्धा है। इस से कालिजों के प्रोफेसर्स को बहुत सेफ-गाई मिलता है। उन को पूरी तसल्ली रहती है कि उन का फ्यूचर क्या है। वे किसी मैननेजमेंट के भंडर नहीं रहते। इन कालिजों में प्रोफेसर्स को लगाना दिल्ली यूनीवरसिटी के हाथ में है। वहां पर निपोटिज्म और फेवरिटिज्म नहीं चलता। मेरे सामने इसी तरह की एक मिसाल है। पंजाब में खालसा कालिज, भमुत्सर में एक रिटायर्ड पैथालाजिस्ट है जिसे निपोटिज्म की वजह से या फेवरिटिज्म की वजह से उस कालिज का प्रिंसिपल मुकर्रर कर दिया गया है। अगर वहां भी मारिस स्वायर कोड की तरह का कोड लागू किया जाये तो यह सब मामला यूनीवरसिटी के हाथ में आ जाये और फिर निपोटिज्म और फेवरिटिज्म की कोई शिकायत नहीं हो सकती।

अब मैं औरतों की एजुकेशन के बारे में अपने खयाल प्राप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। प्राय औरतें हर फील्ड में भागे आ रही हैं और उन को बड़ी तरक्की मिल रही है। लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि औरतों को एजुकेट करने के बारे में जितना काम हम को करना चाहिये था उतना हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। अभी तक इस और हमारा काफी ध्यान नहीं गया है। प्राय गांवों में देखें तो प्राप को पता चलेगा कि औरतों की एजुकेशन का कोई प्रबन्ध

महौ है इस की एक सास बजह यह है कि जो टीचरसिंस होती हैं, उन को धक्की जगह रहने के लिये हम नहीं दे सकते हैं और न धनी तक दे सके हैं। हम को चाहिये कि हम उन के रहने का धक्का प्रबन्ध करें। उन का हमें सत्कार करना होगा, उन की इज्जत करनी होगी।

हमारे मुल्क में अब भी कनवरनेटिव नेचर के छादमी हैं, बहुत से प्रॉप्रीटोसिंस छादमी हैं जिस की बजह से हमारे मुल्क में बहुत जल्दी कोएजुकेशन को बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसमें हमें कई साल लग जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरी तजवीज यह है कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि औरतों को एजुकेट करें और जल्दी से जल्दी करें तो हमको उनके लिए प्रलग से स्कूल और कालेज खोलने होंगे और बड़ी तादाद में खोलने होंगे।

अब मैं नेशनल डिसिप्लिन स्कीम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि यह स्कीम बहुत कामयाब रही है। मैंने तीन बार जगह जा कर इस स्कीम को देखा भी है और मैं इससे बहुत खुश हुआ हूं। इसमें हमारे नेता इंटिरेस्ट ले रहे हैं और जिस तरह से हमारे बच्चों को ट्रेन किया जा रहा है, वह प्रशंसा योग्य है। हम लोगों के इनेगिने दिन रह गये हैं और आने वाली जो जेनरेशन है उसको हमें डि-सिप्लिन सिखाना है। इस और इस बास्ते हमें बहुत अधिक ध्यान देना होगा क्योंकि इन बच्चों पर ही देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है। मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से यह शिकायत है कि उन्होंने इस स्कीम को केवल दिल्ली में ही लागू किया है, बाकी जगहों पर नहीं किया है। इस स्कीम को पंजाब में अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है और मैं तजवीज करता हूं कि इस स्कीम को मेहरबानी करके पंजाब में भी लागू कर दिया जाए और हमारे बच्चों को भी इससे लाभ उठाने का मौका दिया जाए। जिस तरह से इस स्कीम

से दिल्ली को फायदा पहुंचा रहा है उसी तरह पंजाब को भी पहुंचना चाहिये।

श्री हरिसचन नाथुर : इसकी सब से ज्यादा जरूरत पंजाब और राजस्थान को ही तो है।

श्री अजित सिंह : अब मैं लैंग्वेज के बारे में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में यह झगड़ा शुरू हो गया है। मैं समझता हूं जितनी भी लैंग्वेजिस है वे सब बराबर हैं। आज कोई कहता है कि पंजाबी चले, कोई कहता है कि हिन्दी चले। हिन्दुस्तान के लिये मैं कोई कहता हूं कि हिन्दी चले और कोई कहता है धोंवेजी चले। और कोई कहता है कि तामिल चले। इस तरह से हर कोई यह चाहता है कि हमारी खान चले। मैं प्रश्न करता हूं कि विधान में जितनी भी भाषायें लिखी गई है यानी १४, उन सब को हमें मान्य करना होगा, और उन सब की तरक्की करनी होगी। हम को चाहिये कि इन सब भाषाओं को हम रखें और इन सब को तरक्की दें।

इन सब झगड़ों को निपटाने के लिए मैं एक और भी तजवीज पेश करना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन चौदह कः चौदह खानों को एक ही लेबल पर लाने के लिए इन चौदह खानों की प्रलग प्रलग से यूनिवर्सिटियां कायम कर दी जाएं (हंसी) यदि ऐसा किया गया तो तमाम झगड़े खत्म हो जायेंगे। इससे कम से कम पंजाब में जो झगड़ा चल रहा है, वह तो खत्म हो ही जाएगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके इस विचार करने से ही झगड़ा हो गया है।

श्री अजित सिंह : जब कुछ मैं अपने कहने वाला हूं, उस पर और ज्यादा झगड़ा होगा।

मैं सास ठीर से पंजाब के मुतालिक प्रश्न करता हूं कि आपके याद होंगे कि पंजाब

[श्री धरजित सिंह]

के अन्दर बड़ी देर से यह डिमांड चली आ रही है और कुछ सेंटिमेंट की बात भी यह है कि हमारे गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह साहब ने बहुत देर पहले यह वाक किया था डमडमा साहब के बारे में और कहा था कि वह गुरु की काशी है। आज उसे काशी बनाने के लिए हम आजाद हैं। आज हम अपने आजाद मुल्क से यह मांग करते हैं कि गुरु की जो वाणी थी उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। यह डिमांड बहुत से अटॉर्नीजनों ने पेश की है। इसका नाम रखा गया "सिल्ल यूनिवर्सिटी"। अगर आप इस को सिल्ल यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं बनाना चाहते और आप इसको प्रेक्टिकेबल नहीं समझते हैं तो आप इसका नाम पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी रख दें। यह माइनोरिटी की मांग है। माइनोरिटी की मांग को इस बिना पर टालना कि यह कम्युनलिज्म पर बनी है, मैं समझता हूँ, ठीक नहीं होगा। जो मैजोरिटी है, वह माइनोरिटी के हक़ को सेफ़गार्ड करने के लिए सब कुछ कर सकती है और उसे करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ इस देश में मैजोरिटी कम्युनल है, अकलीयतें नहीं। मैजोरिटी कम्युनल उस सूरत में हो सकती है जब वह माइनोरिटी की डिमांड को दबाने की कोशिश करती है। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर आप सिल्ल यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं बना सकते तो मेरी दूसरी सजेशन मान लें कि वहाँ आप पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी कायम कर दें ताकि इस क्लिम्स के जो अगड़े पैदा होते हैं, वे खत्म हो जायें और इनसे हम हमेशा के लिए छुटकारा पा लें।

श्री सि० लाल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं और साथियों की तरफ़ से इस मिनिस्ट्री के जो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, मौलाना आजाद साहब थे, उनके प्रति अपनी अटॉर्नीजल अर्पित करता हूँ। मौलाना आजाद न केवल इस मिनिस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर ही थे बल्कि एक बड़े देश भक्त थे जिन्होंने आलीशान साम तक देश को रोखनी

विराई। हमको बहुत फ़क़ है कि हमारे देश में उनके नेतृत्व में आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और उसमें वह कामयाब भी हुआ। हमें उन पर फ़क़ है। वह एक महान् नेता थे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ दूसरे जो मिनिस्टर हैं वे उनके बताये हुए रास्ते पर चलेंगे।

अब मैं हमारे प्लान में जो नुक़्स है, उसी तरफ़ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिन हुए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कहा था कि हमने पहली योजना में स्टील प्लांट्स को न रख कर बहुत गलती की थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे विधान में जो यह लिखा हुआ है कि १९६० तक हम ११ से चौदह साल के बच्चों को तालीम दे देंगे, उसको पूरा न करके एक बहुत बड़ी गलती कर रहे हैं। अगर स्टील प्लांट न लगते तो मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ सकता था और बाहर से सामान मंगवाना पड़ सकता था। लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा ज़रूरी जो चीज़ है जिसकी आज देश को सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है, वह मनुष्य है। यदि मनुष्य का विकास नहीं होगा, उसको महत्व को हम नहीं समझेंगे, उसको फलने फूलने का मौका नहीं देंगे, उसके अन्दर छिपी हुई शक्ति का विकास नहीं करेंगे तो हम अपनी योजना को, यदि वह पूरी भी हो जाये, सफल नहीं कह सकेंगे। हम उसको धधूरा ही मानेंगे। अभी जो आंकड़े हमारे साथियों ने दिए हैं वे बहुत ही निराशाजनक हैं। कहा गया है कि केवल आधे बच्चे ऐसे हैं प्यारह साल तक के जिनको तालीम मिलती है। बाकी के जो आधे बच्चे हैं, उनको स्कूल देखने को भी नसीब नहीं होता है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि उनकी इंटेलीजेंस का, उनके भीतर छिपी हुई शक्ति का, उनको फलने फूलने का मौका भी नहीं मिलता है कि वे मर जाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि बिना जाने हुए कि उनमें कितनी लियामत थी, कितनी योग्यता थी, कितनी इंटेलीजेंस थी, उनको हम मरने देते हैं। न मानूँ हम उन्हें

से कितने महत्वा गांधी बनते, कितने नेहरू बनते, कितने प्रच्छे प्रच्छे इंटेलेक्चुअल् निकलते। इस तरह से प्राथे प्राथियों को उनकी योग्यता जाने बगैर, उनके गुणों को जाने बगैर, हम मरने देते हैं। यह हमारा दोष है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले प्लान से यह व्यवस्था की जाती चाहिए, यी कि विधान के मुताबिक ४५ साल के अन्दर चौदह साल के हर बच्चे को तालीम देने का जो सक्ष्य है, वह पूरा हो। इससे आप उन बच्चों की खूबियों को जान सकते थे और उनको बढ़ने का मौका प्रदान कर सकते थे।

प्राज विज्ञान का युग है। रूस प्राज बाजी मार गया है। उसने आसमान में स्पूतनिक भेजे हैं। इसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि वह अपनी २० करोड़ की आबादी में जो बच्चे हैं, उनकी योग्यता की जानकारी है और उनको बढ़ने का हर सम्भव मौका प्रदान करता है। उस देश में हर बच्चे को आत्म-विकास का अवसर मिलता है। हमारे देश में ऐसा नहीं होता है। यह चीज बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर बच्चे की कम से कम समय में तालीम दी जाए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपको प्लान में करनी चाहिये थी।

चीन में भी पहले प्लान के अन्तर्गत बच्चों को शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। वहाँ पर बुद्धों को भी तेजी से पढ़ाया जा रहा है। मैंरा खयाल है कि वहाँ पर इस प्लान के पूरा होते होते कोई भी निरक्षर नहीं रह जाएगा, वहाँ पर फैक्ट्रियों में भी दो घंटे लगाकर पढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसी प्रकार के और भी काम किए जाते हैं जिनसे वे लोगों में जो विशेष योग्यताएँ हैं, उनको जान सकें। हमारे प्लान की सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि हमने एजुकेशन की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया है। अगर हमने अपने विधान के मुताबिक १९६० तक हर चौदह साल के बच्चे को नहीं पढ़ाया तो मैं आपको बताने करता हूँ, हम को पछताना पड़ेगा।

16:43 hrs.

मेरे साथी ने अभी बताया है कि अमरीका में हर साल ३६ लाख इंजीनियर तैयार होते

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हैं। रूस में इससे भी ज्यादा निकलते हैं। हमारा भी उत्थान तभी हो सकता है जब हम साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स तथा इंजीनियरिंग को पैदा करें। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे लोगों की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। इनको तैयार करने के लिए हमें विशेष सुविधाएँ प्रदान करनी होंगी।

अभी हमारे समने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने साइंस की तरक्की देने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव रक्खा था और मुझे उससे खुशी हुई कि साइंस की तरक्की देने की ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान गया है। लेकिन मैंरा कहना है कि केवल एक प्रस्ताव पास कर देने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है बल्कि देश में साइंस को बढ़ाने के लिए हमें सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे। साइंस की पढ़ाई के लिए देश के स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में उचित व्यवस्था होना चाहिए, विद्यार्थियों को साइंस पढ़ने की सुविधा सुलभ होनी चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि हमारे देश में बहुत से स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहाँ कि साइंस पढ़ाने का इंतजाम नहीं है और साइंस क्लास नहीं है क्योंकि वे स्कूल सम्पन्न नहीं हैं और साइंस के लिए जो एग्जेंट्स बगैरह चाहिए उसका बहुत से स्कूल वाले इंतजाम नहीं कर पाते हैं। सरकार को इस देश में अगर वह साइंस की तरक्की देना चाहती है तो जिन स्कूलों के अन्दर साइंस क्लासेज हैं उनमें जितने एग्जेंट्स जरूरी हों वे प्रोवाइड करने चाहिए ताकि हर बच्चे को साइंस पढ़ने का मौका मिल सके और वह उसका ज्ञान ठीक से प्राप्त कर सके।

स्कूलों में ही नहीं कॉलेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में भी साइंस पढ़ाने का बाकूल इंतजाम नहीं है। आज के युग में जब कि किसी देश का प्रगति ईजाबों पर ही निर्भर है तो हमें भी इसका खयाल रखना पड़ेगा कि हम अपने

[श्री. शि० सा० सक्सेना]

बेसों की अपेक्षा साइंस की और विज्ञान की दौड़ में कहीं पीछे न रह जायें और उसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारे स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में साइंस की पढ़ाई की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय और उसकी पढ़ाई की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय ।

अभी यहाँ पर बताया गया कि अमरीका में राष्ट्रपति आइज़नहावर ने रूस में मुकाबला करने के लिए अपने वहाँ योग्य साइंस के विद्यार्थियों को हजारों स्कालरशिप्स प्रदान किये हैं । हमको भी चाहिए कि योग्य और होनहार साइंस के विद्यार्थियों को हम भी यहाँ स्कालरशिप्स देकर उनके भाग्य विशेष ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दें ताकि वे भाग्य बढ़ सकें । हमारी यह निरन्तर कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि हम साइंस की दौड़ में पिछड़ न जायें और उसके लिए जैसा मैंने पहले कहा हमें इस देश में लड़कों को साइंस का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का पूरा पूरा मौका और सुविधा देनी चाहिए । यह करना बहुत आवश्यक है और अगर हमने इसकी उचित व्यवस्था न की तो हम और देशों की अपेक्षा पिछड़ जायेंगे और फिर सिवाय पछताने के और हमारे पास कोई चारा नहीं रह जायगा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आज शिष्टकों को जो हमारे देश में कम बेंतन मिल रहा है उसकी ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ । शिष्टकों को बहुत कम तनक्काह मिलती है जिसके कि कारण ब बहुत परेशान रहते हैं और अपनी तनक्काहों को बढ़वाने के लिए उनको कभी २ हड़ताल आदि करनी पड़ती है जिसके कि कारण उनका बच्चों को पढ़ाने के काम से ध्यान बंट जाता है और बच्चों की पढ़ाई सफ़र करती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि कि हमें अपने देश के टीचरों को विशेष आदर देना चाहिए । हमारे देश की सभा से यह परम्परा रही है कि उस्तादों का इस देश में सदा सम्मान होता आया है लेकिन शोध के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज वह परम्परा

कायम नहीं है और उस्तादों की जो यहाँ पहले इज्जत की जाती थी वह इज्जत आज चली गई है । न तो उनको माकूल तनक्काह मिलती है और न ही इज्जत । सरकार को इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए और टीचरों को इतना बेंतन मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे जिन्दा रह सकें और बेंतन में बढ़ोतरी के साथ २ हमें टीचरों की समाज में इज्जत बढ़ाने के लिए भी उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि वे कम तनक्काह में भी शान के साथ अपने कर्तव्य को भली प्रकार निभा सकें । इस देश का भविष्य इन टीचरों पर निर्भर करता है और ज़ाहिर है कि अगर हमारे उस्ताद ठीक नहीं होंगे और संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे तो वे अपने कर्तव्य को ठीक प्रकार से निभा नहीं सकेंगे और हमारे देश के बच्चों को ठीक से तालीम नहीं मिल सकेगी । जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम टीचरों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार करें और उनकी बेंतन आदि की जो उचित मांग है उनको पूरा करें ताकि वे अच्छी तरह और इज्जत के साथ रह सकें और अपने कर्तव्य को ठीक तरह से निभायें ।

कुछ शब्द में हिन्दी भाषा के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ । जब मैं विदेशों में जाता हूँ तो मैंने वहाँ पर लोगों को इस बात के लिए ताज्जुब करते देखा है कि हम भारतवासी अभी भी अंग्रेज़ी बोलते हैं और जब मैं हमसे पूछने हैं कि क्या आपकी कोई राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं है तो उस समय हमको बड़ी शर्म महसूस होती है । रूस ने हिन्दी भाषा के बड़े अच्छे २ टान्क्रेट्स और इंटरप्रेटर्स तैयार कर लिये हैं जब कि स्वयं हमारे देश में हालत यह है कि श्री राजगोपालाचार्य कहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा को राज भाषा के रूप में कायम रखा जाय और हिन्दी को उसकी जगह पर आसीन न किया जाय । मैं यहाँ तक तो मानने को तैयार हूँ कि अंग्रेज़ी एक भाषा के रूप में अन्य बाहरी भाषाओं के समान यहाँ पर कायम रहे लेकिन उसके लिए यह क्या

करना कि वह इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा बन सकती है, प्रसन्न हो जाय है। इसमें अंग्रेजी पढ़ने वाले बहुत कम लोग मिलते हैं और इसमें कभी भाषा एक बहुत व्यापक और समृद्ध भाषा है और इस देश के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी को राष्ट्रभाषा का रूप दिलवाने के लिए वक्रालत करना श्रुत और अनुचित है क्योंकि इस देश की जनता की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है और बहुत कम देशवासी अंग्रेजी जानते हैं। मैं यह मानने को तैयार हूँ कि अंग्रेजी को भी यहां के देशवासी अन्य भाषाओं जैसे रुस, जर्मनी, चीनी, बर्मी और अरबी भाषा के समान लीखें। इस देश में मुख्य २ विदेशी भाषाओं का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि हमारे विद्यार्थी उन भाषाओं का समुचित ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकें।

अभी जब हमारे देश में चीनी प्रधान मंत्री श्री चाऊ एन लाई प्रायः वे तो उनकी बातों और स्पीचों को समझने के लिए इंडियन इमर्जेंसी फ्राफ़ चाइना से एक अफ़रम इंटरप्रेट करने के लिए बुलाया गया था। अब यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि हमारे यहां पर चीनी भाषा के ज्ञाता सुलभ न हों और इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है हमारे ग्रेजुएटों के लिए कि विदेशी भाषाओं का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधा होनी चाहिए ताकि वे उन भाषाओं की जरूरी जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होनी चाहिये और इस देश में अंग्रेजी को वही स्थान प्राप्त होना चाहिए जो कि अन्य भाषाओं को प्राप्त है। मैं देखता हूँ कि रूस की मल्टी नेशनल स्टेट की जो बाइलिंग प्रोस है वह उसकी रूसी भाषा है। इस लिए हिन्दी को जितनी जल्दी हो सके उसका उपयुक्त स्थान प्रदान करना चाहिए और उसका उपयोग हर दिशा में बढ़ाना चाहिए।

हमारा जो सैकंड फ़ाइन इयर प्लान है उसकी जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं उनको हम पूरा

नहीं कर पाते हैं। प्रायः अक्सर हमें इस प्रायः की एक खबर मिली कि हमको सैकंड फ़ाइन इयर प्लान के लिए ३० हजार ग्रेजुएट्स और ५० हजार के करीब ओवरसियर्स चाहिये लेकिन हमारे पास जो कालिजें हैं उनमें से केवल १५ हजार ग्रेजुएट्स और करीब २० हजार ओवरसियर्स ही निकल सकते हैं और यह हमारे वास्ते बड़ी शर्म की बात है। हमें ऐसी प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए और उतने स्कूल और कालिज खोलने चाहिये ताकि जितने ओवरसियर्स और ग्रेजुएट्स हमें चाहिये वे हमें मिल सकें। हमारा सैकंड फ़ाइन इयर प्लान चल रहा है और तीसरा प्लान आने वाला है और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम इसकी उचित व्यवस्था करें जिनमें जितने इंजीनियर्स हमें चाहिये वे हमें समय पर मिल सकें।

अभी एक साहब ने बताया कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट व्यूरोज में ५००, ६०० व्यक्तियों के नाम रजिस्टर्ड हैं जो कि इंजीनियर्स की जगहों के वास्ते उम्मीदवार हैं। अब यह हमारी प्लानिंग का श्रुत बंन है कि एक और तो देश में इंजीनियरों की कमी बतलाई जाती है और दूसरी ओर ५०० और ६०० व्यक्ति इंजीनियर्स की पोस्ट्स के लिए उम्मीदवार दर्ज हों और बेकार पड़े हों। यह हमारी प्लानिंग में दोष है।

जब देश में इंजीनियरों की कमी बतलाई जाती है तो एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को कालिजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में इंजीनियरिंग पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट्स पूरी हो सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में इंजीनियरिंग कालिज खुले जिससे कि उस ग्रविजिंस और पिछड़े क्षेत्र में जहां कि विकास की बहुत आवश्यकता है वहां पर काफी इंजीनियर्स प्राप्त हो सकें। वहां पर मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट्स की भी बहुत कमी है और उसके लिए भी उचित व्यवस्था बना करनी चाहिए ताकि मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट्स वहां प्राप्त हो सकें। हमको मेडिकल

[श्री शि० ता० सक्सेना]

और इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ताकि हम जल्दी ही अपने प्लान की जरूरत के मुताबिक इंजीनियर्स पैदा कर सकें।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to confine myself to four heads while supporting the Demand for Grants under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. So far as the education department is concerned, I find that an attempt is being made in all seriousness to improve the lot of teachers. That is very welcome. The great Stalin had stated that the masses should be bound to the regime. Similarly I feel, Sir, that the teachers should be bound to the regime. If you have a discontented lot of teachers, it is not going to help this country, especially so far as primary and secondary education are concerned.

I happen to be associated with three educational institutions, and I know how poor the teachers' lot is in some of the States, and I am glad that an attempt is being made to improve their position. I am not going to tread on dangerous grounds. Just now India can be likened to a beautiful jewel of many gems strung on a single thread. My child, who may be studying in intermediate class in Madras, if it comes to Delhi tomorrow to continue in BA, at the rate at which regionalism is growing, it is just possible that my child may not be able to understand anything; if not in the case of my child, at least in the case of my grandchild, ten or twenty years hence. That is precisely what is happening, so far as university education is concerned.

I sincerely hope that there will be some definite policy with regard to language. I know that the University Grants Commission and the various University Boards have more or less spoken with one voice, so far as

English is concerned. I am not concerned with Hindi or English. But let there be some definite policy, so that the unity of India is maintained. Can we go back to the period of Chola, Chera or Magadha and have fissiparous tendencies repeated? Day after day India is getting split up. At this rate soon people will not be able to understand each other. We can only imagine what a tragedy it will be if people cannot understand each other. It will be a tragedy if Delhi, which is a cosmopolitan city today, tomorrow becomes a place where people cannot understand each other. So, I do sincerely hope that some attempt will be made to decide the policy, so far as university education is concerned, and there will be some sort of uniformity.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): At that time there was Sanskrit.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I quite agree that there was Sanskrit at that time. But Sanskrit is an enigma today to many people. That is why precisely I do not want to be diverted from the main theme under discussion. I sincerely hope that the language, whatever it is, whether Hindi or English, will be decided soon and a definite policy adopted, so far as University education is concerned. Our Prime Minister has very frequently stated with regard to English that it is an international language and a necessary language, so far as scientific and technical training is concerned. Therefore, I see no difficulty in English being adopted as the medium, at least for University education, irrespective of its position so far as the official language is concerned.

Now I come to the libraries. I am rather concerned with the position of libraries in the States. For instance, the Connemara Library, Madras, is one of the oldest of the libraries in India. What is happening there. It is in a bad state. You may give some grants to it. I know that a lot of money is being given for various purposes by the Centre. Even though it

may be brought under the Concurrent List, you will not be able to call your tune. Now under the Act of Parliament any person who publishes a book has to send one copy to the libraries in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and so on. What is the result? Books are thrown in various corners, verandahs and other places. They may not even be classified. There is not enough staff for that. There is no expansion. Of course, the famous Ranganathan system is there. So many well-qualified people are also there. But the States cannot afford to employ them. So, I think there is a very good reason for converting some of the ancient libraries like the ones in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lucknow into national libraries. Then the Centre can run those institutions. I have no doubt that the States, because of saving of expenditure, will agree to this. Then the books can be properly preserved and classified, which will be useful for the educated public.

Then I come to the cultural activities. I am very interested in this. I know Kancheepuram very well. You go and see what is happening in the Kailasnath temple and Vaikuntanath temple? There are 108 temples in Kancheepuram. In the Kailasnath temple there is a very peculiar phenomenon. It is a very old one. Some people say that it is 2,500 years old. There the temple rock is now decomposing and it is becoming sand. So many magnificent works are still kept in the open. It is very easy to cover them up. So, I suggest that more effective steps should be taken, so far as the ancient monuments are concerned.

The position is the same in Chidambaram and Madurai and so many other places. I can give instances of many

temples which are in a very bad state of repair. They have to be taken up by the Archaeological Department. In this connection, I would like to say that the hon. Minister has to pay special attention, because what is now happening is that the P.W.D. is being asked to repair them. They will just go and smash the walls and will put some concrete and mortar in it and make the whole work of art very ugly. You cannot improve on the ancient monuments.

17 hrs.

It is impossible. You want to have technicians of the highest order, shilpis, to repair them. So you must be having it under your special care. I sincerely hope you will make it a special department. So far as the Education Ministry is concerned and so far as the archaeological improvements are concerned, I have been putting a number of questions. Now, what happened the other day in Sanchi? Very good work is going on there but once a man goes to put cement in a crack he rubs all those figures away. The harm is incalculable? What happened in Padmanabhapuram temple in Travancore? The same thing happened there. Somebody was asked to repair the magnificent frescoes. He did not take notice of the colour etc. He was only concerned with repairing the cracks. Some precious frescoes were all lost. Fortunately, some are there. Therefore, you must have expert technicians to repair the ancient archaeological monuments.

I now come to scientific research.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 21st March, 1958.

(Thursday, 20th March, 1958)

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S.Q.No.

1103	Drilling for Oil near Cambay	5805
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1474	Kargali Coal Washery	5808—09
1475	Death Rate	5810
1476	Non-Scheduled Banks in Rural Areas	5810—11
1477	Preventive Officers and Examiners at Customs Houses	5811—12
1478	Geological Survey of Rajasthan	5812
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1480	Foreigners	5813
1481	Foreign Social Organisations	5813
1482	Hindi Edition of the Constitution of India	5814
1483	Income Tax Investigation Commission	5814
1484	Coal Production	5815
1485	Election Petitions in Rajasthan	5815
1486	Minerals in Rajasthan	5815—16
1487	Women Teachers and Students in Technological Institutions	5816—17
1488	Graduate Engineers	5817
1489	Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	5817—18
1490	Hindi Examinations Committee	5818—19
1491	University Grants Commission	5819—20
1492	Second Five Year Plan	5820
1493	Suicides	5820
1494	Grants to Cantonments in Punjab	5820—21
1495	War Dog Training Centre	5821—22
1496	Fatehpur Sikri Monuments	5822
1497	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes	5822
1498	University Grants Commission	5823
1499	Hindi Examinations	5823—24
1500	Atomic Destroyers	5824
1501	Tribal Discretionary Grant	5825
1502	Hindi	5825—26
1503	Delhi School Teachers	5826

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION—contd.

<i>S.Q.No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>
1504	Supreme Court and High Courts	5827
1505	Social Service for Tribal Workers	5827-28
1506	Compensatory Allowances in Tripura	5828
1507	Prices of Tobacco in Coach-Bihar	5828
1508	Manufacture of Matches	5128-29
1509	Punjab Assembly Constituents	5829
1510	Income-Tax realised from Motor Transport	5829-30
1511	Hindi and Non-Hindi Speaking Areas	5831
1512	Sittings of Territorial Council in Himachal Pradesh	5831
1513	Type-writers	5831-32
1514	Smuggling near Mangalore	5832
1515	Mixed Colonies of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Castes	5832-33
1516	Hindi Division Publications	5833
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1519	Stenographers	5834-35
1520	Gauhati University	5835
1521	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in the Income-tax Department, Orissa	5835-36
1522	Production of Ordnance Factories	5836
1523	Schools for Children of Army Personnel	5836-37
1524	Ex-State Forces Personnel	5837-38
1525	Mica Research Institute	5838
1526	Allahabad High Court	5838
1527	Standard Hindi Dictionaries and Grammars	5839
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		5840

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the statement regarding Fall in Foreign Exchange Reserves.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 87, dated the

Subject
PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

1st March, 1958, under Section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

- (3) A copy of the Navy (Judicial Review) Regulations, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 108, dated the 1st March, 1958 under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

5841

Seventeenth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

5841-42

Shrimati Mafta Ahmed called the attention of the Prime Minister to the raid by Naga hostiles in Dimapur area. The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. 5842-5986

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

Discussion on Demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research commence.

The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1958.

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, and consideration of Private Member's Bills.