

Fifth Series, Vol. VIII, No. 6

Monday, November 22, 1971
Arghanya 1, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. VIII contains 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 22, 1971 | Agrahayana 1, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review of the working of Community Development Schemes

+

* 153 SHRI P. M. MEHTA
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give the Community Development Programme a new orientation designed to make the C.D. blocks the champions of the weaker sections of the people in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed programme ; and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Integrated and co-ordinated development of the entire rural sector with effective participation of the people continues to be the basic approach of the Community Development programme. It is now a part of the State Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, in view of the special programmes introduced under the Central/or the Centrally Sponsored Sector for the purpose of benefitting the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment for promoting

employment through the creation of durable community assets, it is considered necessary that the Community Development blocks and their staff should be suitably oriented to look after the weaker sections of the people. Instructions have been issued to the States to utilise the block agency fully in the implementation of the special programme. Government are also examining what other steps are necessary in the same direction.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : It is good that, though late, the Government has now decided to re-orient the Community Development activities. In view of this, may I ask whether the Government considered any scheme for socialisation of the distributive trade, and if so, the details thereof ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : No decision has been taken so far by the Government for the socialisation of the distributive trade. I don't think this question is relevant so far as it concerns the Community Development Department. It is not for the Community Development Department to socialise the distributive trade.

As I pointed out, for the weaker sections of the society, we are taking up programmes of employment and other programmes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : This is very relevant from the point of view of employment and socialisation of the trade and I am unable to know how the Minister can say that it has no relevancy.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't invite my comments on that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : All right ; I accept that; but may I know this ? May I know from the hon. Minister whether the representatives of the rural institutions

and farmers' organisations and Govt. officials of some 12 Asian countries met at a Seminar here recently and if so, whether they have considered the contribution to the rural development of the Community Development Blocks ?

MR SPEAKER : You are asking a very specific question and you can put it in another way. So far as his knowledge of some seminar is concerned, I do not mind if he is in a position to answer, but you may put it in another shape.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for your kind guidance. I want to know whether there was any such Seminar and whether the Government of India and Government officials took part in it and whether they discussed the Community Development programmes.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I have no knowledge of that but one Seminar was held in Shantipratishthan some days ago about discussing some programmes for rural development and our officers took part.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Taking into consideration the very meagre representation in Zilla Parishads and Panchayats given to the weaker sections of the people, may I know whether they have issued any directions to the State Governments to give adequate representation in order to look after the weaker sections of the people ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Representation is given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to women also. As far as the weaker sections of the population are concerned, small farmers and the marginal farmers can be Members of the Panchayats, Zilla Parishads, etc. But there are no reservations for other sections of society. There are reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : All the big farmers are controlling the Zilla Parishads and Panchayats. You can't have representation of the weaker sections until and unless you give representation to these people and you give direction to the State

Governments in this regard. This should be given, because, otherwise, the Zilla Parishads and Panchayats are all dominated to big farmers.

MR SPEAKER : I think that is a suggestion for action. I think the Minister may make a note of it.

PROF. SHER SINGH : It is very difficult to reserve seats for certain other sections of the population. As the House is aware, in the Constitution, there is a provision for reservation of seats for Harijans and others, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is only for them that we could make reservations according to the Constitution. It is difficult for us to say anything or write to the State Governments to make reservation for other sections of the people.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any specific proposal to revitalise and activate the Community Development machinery with the new programmes.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I think I have stated about this earlier. We have re-oriented the staff to take up the special programmes which I have enumerated with regard to marginal farmers, small farmers and others.

श्री सुरज पंडे : ग्राम स्तर से अब तक का तर्जुमा यह बताता है कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट से समाज के कमजोर हिस्से को लाभ नहीं हुआ है। पिछड़े रिपोर्ट में भी ऐसी बातें कही गई थी। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम के पास ऐसे कौन से स्पेसफिक सुझाव हैं, जिन से बीकन-सेक्शन का कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट सफायदा हो सके।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : यह ठीक है कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम से जो हमारे समाज में पिछड़े लोग हैं गरीब लोग हैं, उन्हें बहुत लाभ नहीं हो रहा है और इसीलिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि जितने नये प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं जिन को मैंने अभी गिनाया है, (अवधान) उन का हम कामकाज बढ़ा रही हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह प्रोग्राम क्या है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : माजिनल फार्मरों, स्माल फार्मर्स, कैंश स्कीम फार रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट एंड एम्प्लायमेंट ऑरिएटेड स्कॉम और दूसरे जो छोटे फार्मर्स हैं, ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स है उनको काम देने के लिए प्रोग्राम दिए हैं, उनके अंदर कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का भी अपना हिस्सा है, एजेंसी के तौर पर वह काम करते हैं। तो इनके द्वारा जो पिछड़े हुए गरीब वर्ग के लोग हैं हमारे समाज के उनकी सहायता करने का कार्यक्रम है। इसके अलावा और भी हम सोच रहे हैं लेकिन अभी उन पर विचार हो रहा है और नये प्रोग्राम के बारे में स्वीकृति मिल गई तो उनको भी आगे बढ़ाएंगे।

- (i) The community development agency should undertake responsibility to assist small and marginal farmers.
- (ii) It should become an agency for guaranteeing employment for the wage-seeking farm labour ;
- (iii) It should take within its fold the towns for development of a hierarchy of growth centres ;

हमारे पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट्स वगैरह चल रहे हैं, इस तरह ग्रोथ के सेंटर हम बढ़ाएँ और उन के डवलपमेंट के काम करें यह काम कर रहे हैं।

- (iv) For the purpose of planning and ensuring the tasks indicated in (i) and (ii), the area or the district in which it is located should be integrated ;

ये जितने प्रोग्राम हैं उनका इंटिग्रेशन करें।

The Block organisation should be strengthened with the needed number of agricultural specialists, engineering staff agro-service staff and social education staff.

Youth and women organisation should be activated by accelerating social change;

Gram panchayat, the basic democratic body for promoting people's participation should be strengthened.

यह 6-7 बातें हैं। इन से ज्यादा एफेक्टिव काम हम कर सकेंगे।

श्री बी० पी० मौयें : 25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद आज बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं, मंत्री महोदय भी अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे; आज भी मालिकों और गुलामों के गांव बने हुए हैं। तो अति सर्वहारा समाज के इस बंधन को तोड़ने के लिए क्या सरकार सख्ती के साथ दो बातों में प्रयत्न करेगी जिस में अति सर्वहारा समाज के खेतिहर मजदूर अपनी भोंपड़ी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ी कर सकें और दूसरे इन को पीने के लिए पानी मिल सके ? यह कब तक आप कर देंगे ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : यह तो मेरे साथी गुजराल जी हाउसिंग कर चुके हैं...

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Even after 25 years, they are living like slaves. I want a categorical answer to my Question.

कोई समय दे सकेंगे आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधे तौर पर प्रश्न करिए।

श्री बी० पी० मौयें : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत छोटा और साफ है। अति सर्वहारा समाज के खेतिहार मजदूर अपनी भोंपड़ी अपनी जमीन पर खड़ी कर सकें और उन को पीने का पानी तो मिल सकें, यह कब तक सरकार व्यवस्था कर देगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It relates to other Ministries also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : So far as plots for housing in rural areas are concerned, the scheme has been circulated to the

States. A decision depends upon the States. From the Centre, I can promise that funds will be made available for implementation of the schemes.

Census of Agriculture Holding

*154 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7032 on 5th August, 1971 regarding census of Agricultural holdings and state :

(a) whether the census has since been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, the field work is in progress.

(b) The field work is scheduled to be completed by the end of December, 1971 in a majority of the States and by March 1972 in the remaining States/Union Territories. Tabulation of the data will be taken up thereafter and every effort will be made to complete it by the close of 1972. The State reports are scheduled to be completed by May, 1973 so that the All India Report is ready by September, 1973.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister assure us that it will be completed at least by 1973 ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is what I have indicated. Our programme is going almost according to schedule. It is a very big work; but it is going according to schedule.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : What is the further programme after this census ?

MR. SPEAKER : To produce more children !

Stoppage of work in Mormugao Development Project

*159. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the stoppage of work in the Mormugao Development Project resulting in laying off more than 1,000 workers ;

(b) if so, the reason for the stoppage, and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to remove the lay off ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The Yugoslav dredging firm, who were awarded a contract for dredging and reclamation at Mormugao as part of the project for the development of the Port, suddenly stopped work on 31st August, 1971 and laid off 481 workmen engaged on the work, on the ground that they had incurred losses and wanted the Port Trust to concede certain claims. As a result of a series of discussions held with the representatives of the firm at the Port Trust and Government level, a settlement has been reached with the firm and they have resumed work from the 5th November, 1971.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Is there any possibility of resuming this work ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The work has been resumed from 5 November.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Have the persons laid off been taken back ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : They will be taken back. The work has been resumed. There should be no difficulty about labour.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will be resumed or has been resumed ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It has been resumed from 5 November.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Have they been taken back ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. They have been

Despatch of Fertilisers to Bihar for Rabi Season

*161. SHRI N. F. HORO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have sent fertilizers to meet the requirements of cultivators during the rabi season in Bihar due to the floods, and

(b) if so, the quantum and dates of despatch ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) Yes.

(b) In the Zonal Conference held in April, 1971, the requirements of fertiliser by Bihar for Rabi 1971-72 were indicated as 1,10,000 tonnes of nutrients. Out of this about 36,800 tonnes i.e. about 33% was to be supplied by the Central Fertiliser Pool and the balance about 67% of the requirement was to be met from the supplies direct from the domestic manufacturers. The requirements of the Pool fertilisers in Bihar for the Rabi season is met through allotments by the Government of India against the October-December and January-March Quarters. Part of Rabi requirements for stock-building are also met through the allotment made in the July-September quarter. The requirements of fertiliser for Bihar for the Rabi season indicated in the Zonal Conference held in April, 1971 were, to a certain extent, revised by the State Government in August, 1971. In pursuance of this, allotments upto October-December 1971 quarter have already been issued and those for January-March, 1972 quarter will be issued in due course.

Taking 2/3 of the July-September, 1971 quarter and whole of October-December 1971 quarter as part of the Rabi allotment and correspondingly taking the supplies made from August to October, 1971, the position of supplies in relation to requirements, allotments and despatch instructions is given in Statement 'I'.

It will be seen from the Statement 'I' that the supply of Urea was satisfactory. In fact, the Government of India specially kept considerable quantity of Urea available in the godowns of the Bihar State Warehousing Corporation to help distribution in Bihar and the following quantities of Urea were available in these godowns at the end of the August, September and October, 1971 —

	Committed	Uncommitted	Total
31.8.71	2,817	9,995	12,873
3.9.71	2,513	6,355	8,868
31.10.71	2,318	2,682	5,000

The proportion of supply of DAP and CAN was low being 49% and 37% respectively. In the case of CAN this was mainly due to difficulty in procurement from abroad. Two shipments are now expected and the requirements of Bihar Govt. are expected to be met shortly. It may be added that it is the policy of the Government to encourage the use of Urea in place of CAN as the former is a better fertiliser and will also be domestically produced in future. As far as DAP is concerned, this was due partly to difficulties in procurement from abroad and largely due to difficulties in rail movement from Calcutta and Visakhapatnam on account of floods and other difficult conditions in the eastern sector. The Govt. of India specially gave sanction for road movement at the cost of the Govt. of India from Calcutta to destinations in Bihar up to 1,000 kms and in respect of despatches from Visakhapatnam for 500 kms beyond unrestricted rail-heads. This facility, however, could be utilised by the State Govt. only in a limited way on account of their difficulties in arranging trucks, because of the general shortage of trucks in the eastern region resulting from difficult conditions prevailing in that area.

STATEMENT I

Kind of Fertilizer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Requirements for Rubi 71-72 as given in April 1971	Requirements for Rubi 71-72 as revised in Aug. 1971	2/3rd of Qnt. allotted in July-Sept. 1971 quarter	Qnt. allotted in Oct., Dec. 71 quarter	Total Qty. allotted for Rubi 71-72	2/3rd of DIS given for July-Sept. 71 quarter	DIS given for Oct.-Dec. 71 quarter	Total DIS received for Rubi 71-72	Supply made from Aug. to Oct. 71 (4 mo. ago note below)	Approximate Percent- age of supply to despatch destinations
Ammonium Sulphate		75,000	10,000	—	8,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	
Urea		55,000	55,000	20,000	55,000	75,000	4,200	—	4,200	8,577	More than 100%
CAN		3,000	15,000	6,666	—	6,666	7,000	—	7,000	2,572	57%
DAP		30,000	50,000	8,000	32,500	40,000	8,300	—	8,300	3,275	40%

NOTE: Supplies shown in columns 10, comprise total physical supplies made during the period including those against earlier allotments and Despatch instructions.

SHRI N. E. HORO : In this statement, it is said that there were two difficulties, one of procuring fertilisers from abroad and the other of movement inside. What have Government so far done to remove those difficulties after the question of supply of fertilisers to Bihar was taken up.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : What I have explained has to be appreciated properly. There is no shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country as a whole, including Bihar. Only particular types of nitrogenous fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and CAN are not available. All the world over much production of this type of fertilisers is not taking place as in the past and urea is a much better fertiliser.

As for Bihar, their difficulty has been to get a physically the allotments already made from Calcutta and Vizag. There has been some transport difficulty experienced by the Bihar Government. We told the Bihar Government that we were prepared to reimburse them if they could transport by trucks. Even the expenditure on transport of fertiliser upto 1,000 kms. from Calcutta would be reimbursed. The Bihar Government is having some difficulties in arranging trucks. We have taken it up with them. They should, if necessary requisition trucks and see that fertilisers, are transported from Calcutta. Stocks are there.

SHRI N. E. HORO : In order to meet these difficulties, will the Government consider stocking these fertilisers in warehouses in places like Patna, so that this question of transport does not arise at the time when the need is felt? will they consider this proposal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member is right. That has been our policy—stocking in the States. Even in

Bihar, some stocks of urea have been kept available throughout which have not been fully utilized.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : From the statement we find that a short term loan of Rs. 570 lakhs has been sanctioned especially because of drought conditions. Nowhere there is mention of flood conditions, we understand that nothing has been sanctioned for the flood areas, as we find from experience that in Bihar, at the time of the rabi sowing season, there is dearth of fertilisers and the peasants are running from door to door, from pillar to post, and they are not finding fertilisers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As I said, we requested the Bihar Government to make arrangements two or three months earlier, but somehow or other —

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : At that time, there was no flood.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : After floods also, we made allotments. We told them that the stocks are available at Calcutta and Vishakapatnam and said "Please transport it and we shall also reimburse to you any expenditure." But somehow or other, the Bihar Government could not organise the transport. We have repeatedly taken it up with the Bihar Government. We are aware of the local difficulties. But the local arrangements have to be made by the State Governments. But we can help by way of money, assistance, etc., and that has been done in the case of Bihar.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : The question is about floods, and you are replying about drought. Have you made any arrangements? I want to know.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The question is about fertilisers to meet the requirements of the cultivators in the

rabi season in Bihar due to floods. Most of the rabi areas of Bihar were affected. Over and above that, our arrangements cover flood areas also.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In the answer, it is only about drought.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे : मैंने स्वयं माननीय खाद्य मंत्री को इस आश्चर्य का तार भेजा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसी नोदाम में एक छटांक भी खाद या बीज नहीं है। रबी अभियान को कामयाब बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कोने से खाद का बीज उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया है। पत्र के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि सरकार बीज का प्रबन्ध करेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो डिफीकल्टीज हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, जिस से खाद और बीज उपलब्ध किया जा सके।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I must make it clear, and I want the hon. Member to appreciate this. Internal distribution in the respective State is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments. What we can do is to make the quantities available to them, but road transport, etc., have to be organised by the respective State Governments. Recently, due to defence movement and a number of other priority movements, there have been some difficulties experienced by the State Governments. There has not been any deliberate default even on the part of the State Government; due to the present situation, there was dislocation; first, due to floods. Thereafter, because of the security and a number of other reasons including railway move-

ment, wagons were not available. But we are now making all efforts. Therefore, I said that we are prepared to help the Bihar Government by making a substantial amount available to them. If they are required to incur additional expenditure by way of transport, there is no difficulty and we shall re-imburse this. The hon. Member said that stocks are not available. May I tell him that even now I checked up today before replying to this question urea stocks were available in Government of India Godowns in Bihar which were not fully utilised....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Special trains are being run to several states including U. P. The hon. Member was asking me about Uttar Pradesh. I can also point out, because it is a national problem, we requested the U.P. Government to say whether they were prepared to take the fertilisers in open wagons because covered wagons are not available with the railways. But the Uttar Pradesh Government took nearly a month to agree to this. I personally went to Lucknow and requested the Minister to accept open wagon movement; it does not affect adversely. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

Short-term Credit needs of Agriculture at the end of Fourth Plan

* 162 **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the short-term credit needs of the agriculture at the end of Fourth Plan has been worked out, if so, the details of the study; and

(b) how Government propose to meet the credit needs of the Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee (1969) has estimated the requirements of short-term credit in the last year of the 4th Plan as Rs. 2,000 crores.

(b) The cooperatives are expected to meet roughly Rs. 700 crores of short-term credit in the financial year of the 4th Plan. Direct lending by commercial banks to farmers for agriculture is expected to be of the order of Rs. 400 crores by the end of 4th Plan. Of this, approximately Rs. 200 crores would be for short-term agricultural production purposes. However, there would still be a gap between requirements and needs. Therefore, the institutional credit agencies have to give priority in meeting the requirements of smaller cultivators so that the larger cultivators could rely more on their own resources.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know if any regionwise estimate has been made and if so the details.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Statewise estimates have been worked out and the credit review committee went into this and this total is the result of figures worked out statewise. The statewise figures are incorporated in the credit review committee report. If the hon. Member wants I am prepared to give the statement giving the statewise figures.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : There is a gap of about Rs. 900 crores. How would this be met ? Is there any institution created for this purpose and if so, what are the details ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Rs. 2,000 crores is the requirement as worked by the rural credit review committee. Credit which is likely to come

through is about Rs. 1100 crores and there would be Rs. 900 crores gap and I do not think it is possible to make up this gap through institutional credit in the immediate future. Government policy has been that available credit should be given to the comparatively smaller man; affluent sections of the society should find resources of their own.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Has the Government simultaneously reviewed the rural indebtedness of the small farmers ? Are they aware that in spite of institutional credit and credit through commercial banks, the per acre production of small farmers has not gone up and if so, what is the specific provision being made by the Government to see that institutions and commercial banks confine themselves to small farmers to help in their production ? What is the programme ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The Reserve Bank of India carries on periodical surveys of rural indebtedness. They did so a decade earlier, another one is due and it will be done in due course by the Reserve Bank of India. Because of indebtedness and a number of other factors, it is true that the small farmers do not get adequate credit and therefore the Reserve Bank had been given instructions recently to the credit organisations that ways and means should be found out to overcome this. For people affected by drought or natural calamities, a mechanism has been worked out whereby short-term could be converted into medium term loans and farmers should be given that loan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What was the short term credit advanced to the farmers in the first three years of the Fourth Plan and have those credits already been recovered ? If not, what is the outstanding with the farmers ? When advancing new loans, would they also give up collection or postpone collection of those loans so that farmers who are in need can take up those loans ?

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is going to ex-

tend the same facilities in those areas of Orissa which have been affected by floods and cyclones.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, in the co-operative credit structure the overdues more than Rs. 200 crores. The hon. Member will appreciate that the small farmers are unable to make both ends meet. Because of the smallness of their holdings, they are not able to pay. It is a very difficult and complex problem. The Government approach has been, as I already said, make efforts to help the farmers who are unable to pay because of natural calamities etc., and a policy decision has been taken to this effect. As far as Orissa cyclone-affected farmers are concerned, the general policy covers them that if, as a result of natural calamities, they are unable to pay, they will be able to get fresh loans, but the Orissa Government will have to take the necessary steps in that regard.

श्री भोगेन्द्र सा . अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की ओर से बातों में यह कहा जा रहा है कि छोटे किसानों को कर्जा दिया जायेगा और इस प्रकार की नीयत उनकी रही है लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह जो आधार देते हैं, जो श्री मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि छोटे किसान कर्जा भदा नहीं कर पाते हैं, यह दिक्कत है जहाँ तक मेरा अनुभव है सरकारी कर्जा बाँकी रखने वालों में खनी लोग ही ज्यादातर हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सा इन्ट्रोडक्शन में पढ़ जाते हैं। आप सीधा प्रश्न ही कीजिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र सा : मैं सीधा प्रश्न ही करने जा रहा हूँ।

मेरा आग्रह है क्या मन्त्री सहोदय सदन को बतायेंगे कि अब से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है पूरे देश में छोटे किसानों को या जिन को ये माजिनल फार्मर्स कहते हैं कुल कितनी रकम दी गई है ? जिन 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ

है उनके द्वारा कितना पैसा उन करोड़पतियों को जो कि अपने काले बन से फार्म खोलते हैं, दिया गया है और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र सा : स्माल फार्मर्स, माजिनल फार्मर्स, और कैंटेसिट्स लैंड ग्रैंडर्स को कितना कितना पैसा दिया गया है ?

MR SPEAKER : You can put a separate question. This does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I appreciate the hon. Member's contention that in the State from which he comes, namely Bihar, and in fact in the whole of the eastern region, credit position is very difficult because the co-operative structure has not developed. I was making a statement at the all-India level. As far as the percentage of loan given to the small farmers is concerned, I have got figures for the co-operative banks, but for the commercial banks the break-up is not available. The total number of holder accounts after nationalisation is 8,06,000 but the break-up is not available.

Cultural Delegations

*164 **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and composition of Cultural Delegations sent abroad during the last three years ;

(b) the countries visited by such Delegations, and

(c) the number and composition of cultural Delegations that visited India during the last three years and from which countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) 17, 22 and 14 cultural delegations were sent abroad during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively. The delegations comprised of scholars, writers, artists, musicians, theatre experts, art critics, musicologists, choreographers, dancers, painters, sculptors, etc. The detailed information regarding the delegations sent abroad was furnished to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 15.10.1971 in a statement (as Annexure 'B') in fulfilment of an assurance arising from the reply to Starred Question No. 1032 asked by Shri Jagannath Misra on 9th July, 1971. [Annexure 'B' Placed in Library See No.LT-1667/71]

(b) The cultural delegations mentioned above visited U.S.S.R. and countries in East and West Europe, U.K., U.S.A. Japan, Philippines, Fiji, Singapore, Malaysia, Kuwait, North & West Africa, West Asia, Australia, Mexico, Caribbean Islands, Indonesia, etc. Details are given in the statement mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(c) The number of cultural delegations who visited India during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were 30, 42 and 38, respectively. These delegations which included dancers, musicians, artists, writers, scholars, art critics, etc. came from the U.S.S.R., France, Federal Republic of Germany, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Argentina, Uganda, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan, etc.

Detailed information regarding the foreign delegations that came to India is given in the statement marked Annexure 'A' furnished to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 15.10.1971 in fulfilment of the assurance mentioned in part (a) above. [Annexure 'A' Placed in Library. See No. LT-1667/71]

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : In the light of the reply given, may I know whether it is a fact that in most of the cultural delegations, as South Indian artists are

included and whether it is also a fact that no Tamil drama troupe has so far been sponsored for tour abroad, say, to Malaysia and Singapore ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It is a very difficult question for me to answer. If that notice had been given, I would have given the answer. But looking at this list, I find a 17 member dance and music ensemble of Bharata Natyam-visited USSR, Mongolia, Poland and GDR. A 25 member troupe from Kalakshetra, Madras, went out to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. There are some names here which appear to be definitely from the South like Shri T. Janakiraman, Prof. Sivaramamurthi, Shrimati Kamala who led a 20 member Bharata Natyam delegation, Shri K. S. Narayanaswamy, etc. There are many other South Indian names which appear, but if he gives notice, I will make out a detailed list.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : May I know how it is ensured that the cultural delegations sent abroad are given an all-India character ? Who is the authority making the recommendations to the Governments ? Are the State Governments consulted in the selection and composition of these delegations ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The procedure has been undergoing a change during the last 25 years. The present practice is that the Ministry takes a decision, either directly on the advice of the various national academies or alternatively it has entrusted and transferred certain responsibilities in connection with delegations to the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. As the House may recall, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations has now been given to the Ministry of External Affairs under its administrative charge.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबुवाल : मैं चाहती हूँ कि सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के बजावा संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के बजावा संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों में भी आज तक कितने संसद सदस्य हैं जिन को कहीं

नहीं भेजा गया है ? बहुत से सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो सन् 1952 से यहाँ पर हैं लेकिन उन को काले पानी तक नहीं भेजा गया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि संसदीय समिति के कितने कलाकार अब तक बाहर भेजे गये ।

श्री पन्नालाल बाक्पाल : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ऐम्बेरीस दिया था, लेकिन उस को भी भूल गये कि संसद सदस्यों को भेजा जायेगा ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What are the criteria for selection of artists to be sent in various cultural delegations. Mr. Speaker, you would be happy to know that there are many Members of Parliament who are beautiful singers, some in Carnatic music. I myself can claim to know something in that field. Why are you neglecting Members of Parliament in the cultural delegations ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will arrange a test for all the members and I will certainly recommend those who are good *Kalakars*.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know whether it is a fact that so far as representation in cultural contingents is concerned the north-eastern region has been completely ignored in the composition of the cultural troupes that have gone abroad ? Secondly, out of the teams which have come from outside how many teams gave programmes in the north-east region during the last three years ?

PROF. S. NARUL HASAN : With regard to the north-eastern region I can straightaway think of Manipuri dance teams which have gone abroad. I know that they received a great deal of appreciation when they went abroad.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Odissi ?

PROF. S. NARUL HASAN : Odissi dancers have also gone abroad and received a great deal of appreciation. With regard to the second part of the question, I would need notice to find out which of the delegations that came from outside went to the north-eastern region.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Has the Minister any idea of sending a troupe consisting of players of the classical instrument Nadaswaram which is a traditional instrument in South India ? Americans used to evince a lot of interest in Nadaswaram.

PROF. S. NARUL HASAN : This is a very valuable suggestion and it will certainly be taken into consideration.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : How many delegations from Maharashtra were sent abroad ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय को बाद में लिस्ट बना कर भेज देना चाहिये ।

While judging the merits, you will have to go into the States also.

Allocation of Rs. 10 Crores for Social Housing Scheme

*166 **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have allocated Rs. 10 crores housing loans to State Housing Boards from the LIC fund for the implementation of the social housing scheme ; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre will have any check on these investments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the terms and conditions of the loan agreement, the moneys are to be utilised only for the

implementation of the social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know how the LIC proposes to utilise its fund for the major social objectives, like housing; without affecting adversely the policyholder's interests?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : LIC does not utilise the funds directly; LIC only gives loans at a pre-determined rate of interest and as these loans are secured loans, there is no question of a risk on the part of the LIC.

Allocation of Funds to West Bengal for Housing Projects

*167. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted to the West Bengal Government for the housing projects during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the amount spent so far by the West Bengal administration for this purpose ;

(c) whether a number of project works have not been taken up due to the negligence of the West Bengal administration ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 315 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for the first 3 years of the Fourth Plan.

(b) According to information received from the State Government, an expenditure of Rs. 74 lakhs had been incurred in 1969-70. The anticipated expenditure for 1970-71 was reported to be Rs. 214 lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs. 103 lakhs. Final figures have not yet

been received. For the year 1971-72, an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission; the amount utilized so far against this provision has not yet been reported.

(c) and (d) . No such instance has come to our notice.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : From the answer I find that an amount of 315 lakhs only has been approved as the outlay for the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. I want to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Patilol* dated the 27th August, 1971, which said :—

"Despite the fact that West Bengal got the lion's share of the funds for urban housing schemes allotted by the Centre, progress so far by the State Government in implementing the schemes has been extremely tardy. The Centre has sanctioned Rs. 140 crores for the first three years of the Fourth Plan as against Rs. 242 crores allotted to the rest of the country. The Centre has also earmarked Rs. 8 crores for bustee clearance in Calcutta City. For this year Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned for bustee clearance out of which the State Government had been able to utilise only Rs. 60 lakhs till July."

Will he give his reaction to that ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is my statement. I do not have to give my reaction to it.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : I want to know from the Minister the expenditure up to 31st October, 1971, out of the approved outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs for 1971-72.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have been to Calcutta and have discussed with the CMDA authorities about expenditure growth. The CMDA is a new body which came into being last year and, naturally, in the earlier stages it was finding it difficult to find the implementation machinery.

But, as time is passing, I am hoping that the CMDA will catch up. Calcutta is one case where the Centre is now giving substantial financial help and we are keen that Calcutta should use it, and come up to the expectation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The CMDA, to which the hon. Minister referred just now, is not only of recent origin but is a sort of an omnibus body which is supposed to look after so many aspects of urban development. May I know from him whether any specialised agency for the construction of housing projects in West Bengal and particularly in the urban area has been set up so far and whether it is not a fact that there is no State Housing Board yet finalised and that these funds, whether they be from the LIC or from the Central Government, are not being effectively spent because no specialised agency has been set up? What does the Government propose to do about it?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in agreement with my hon. friend. I am trying to impress upon the West Bengal administration that they must set up a housing board. Unfortunately, I have not succeeded so far. But I might say that West Bengal is not the only instance. There are a few more States also which have not yet set up housing boards and the result is that housing activity in those States is suffering rather badly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : West Bengal is under the President's Rule now. What is the difficulty in setting up a housing board?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Although it is under the President's Rule, it has its own administration. I have been impressing upon the administration, the Governor and the Secretaries concerned, that housing board should be quickly set up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the hon. Minister's concern to get housing board set up, in West Bengal for housing projects, I would like to remind

the hon. Minister that housing projects are also to be executed, other than Calcutta in mofussil districts of West Bengal. May I know whether the Government has got a scheme to look after the housing projects in mofussil districts also?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The allocation of housing, as I mentioned earlier, is for West Bengal. I am sorry, the housing activity is lean in other parts of the State primarily because there is no housing project. That is why I have been impressing that a housing board is imperative.

**Ordinance Lowering Land Ceiling
in Bihar for President's Assent**

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*170. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government has promulgated two Ordinances in July, 1971, lowering ceilings on land and introducing ceiling on urban property respectively ;

(b) if so, whether President's assent to the above Ordinances has been refused ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :**
(a) to (c). The draft Ordinance on Bihar on Land Ceiling was discussed with the Chief Minister and Revenue Minister of Bihar on 7th September, 1971. The Government of India is in broad agreement with the legislative proposals made by the Government of Bihar. A few suggestions made by the Government of India are now under the consideration of the State Government. The Government of India is keen to have the new ceiling law enacted as early as possible.

As regards ceiling on urban property is concerned the matter is under the active consideration of the Govt. of India. Every effort is being made to arrive at an early decision.

श्री भोगेश्वर झा : जहाँ तक जमीन की हदबन्दी को कम करने का प्रश्न है, शायद मिनिस्टर महोदय जानते हैं, और सदन को भी ज्ञात है, कि विभिन्न राज्यों में बड़े भूस्वामियों का दबाव इतना ज्यादा है कि बार-बार मांग करने पर भी अभी तक उसको लागू नहीं किया जा सका है। उदाहरण के लिए महाराष्ट्र में भी जहाँ के मंत्री महोदय आते हैं, मुख्य मंत्री बड़े पूँजीवादी जमींदारों के हितों की रक्षण में रहते हैं। बिहार सरकार ने थोड़ी सी हिम्मत की है। वहाँ से जो अध्यादेश आया है, वह भी बिहार के शासन यंत्र और मंत्री मंडल में खास तौर से उनकी पार्टी पर जमींदारों के प्रभुत्व के कारण काफी कुठित हो गया है। उसमें भी भूस्वामियों के हितों का संरक्षण किया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी यह आगे की ओर एक कदम है। क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के बड़े-बड़े मठाधीश, जिनके मठ अन्यायकार व्यवहार और पाप के झुंडे बने हुए हैं, यहाँ आये थे और बूँक कि उनको कुछ कन्द्रीय नेताओं का संरक्षण प्राप्त है, इसी लिए बिहार सरकार ने कहा जा रहा है कि उनकी भूमियों को उक्त अध्यादेश से बरी कर दिया जाए ? कोई ऐसा महीना नहीं बीतता है, जिसमें ये मठाधीश एक दो हत्याएँ नहीं करते हैं। अभी भी ऐसी हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। इन हत्याओं को दबाने के कारण राष्ट्रपति शासन में दो पुलिस अफसरों को मुश्किलें पड़ चुकी हैं। क्या यह सच है कि इन मठाधीशों के दबाव के कारण यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उनकी भूमियों को उक्त अध्यादेश से बरी कर दिया जाए ? क्या यहाँ से यह

* श्री सुभाष दयाल : मैं भी श्री झाजी को भी, जिनमें बिड़ला वगैरह भी शामिल हैं,

बरी कर दिया जाए ? क्या उनके दबाव के कारण इन सन्त्रांश में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ? कहा जा रहा है कि यह मासला बार-बार महीनो से एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन में है। क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन को छोड़ कर केन्द्र उस अध्यादेश को एसेन्ट दे दे ? बिहार पहला राज्य है, जहाँ से यह प्रस्ताव आया है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE : Sir, before I reply to this question, I have to make a small appeal to you that your secretariat should really direct questions to me which are concerned with my Ministry. I know Government is one. But "urban ceiling" is dealt with by one Ministry and "land ceiling" is dealt with by another Ministry.

MR SPEAKER The procedure is that we send it in advance to the Ministry and if any Ministry brings to the notice of our office that it concerns the other Ministry, we shift it to the other Ministry. But, unfortunately, this has happened. I will look into this matter.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE : I would like to be very clear and categorical.

As far as the Government of India is concerned, we would not like to be pressurised on land ceilings by any group of interested sections of the society.

AN HON MEMBER Even in Maharashtra ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE : Yes, even in Maharashtra.

In the case of Bihar, the proposal which was forwarded to us, first of all, at the all India level, we have taken the position that family should be the unit for ceiling. But the Bihar proposal was related to the individual as a unit. Naturally, we have, therefore, suggested to the Bihar,

Government that it would be worthwhile examining as to why they should not accept family as the unit for ceiling when we have taken an all India position that family should be the unit and that should be incorporated in the ordinance.

I wonder when the hon. Member himself was a party perhaps, when these broad proposals were worked out, he should have insisted on that.

Then, the second thing was that in East India including Bihar the major question was of extending protection to the share-croppers who are the tillers of the soil. This ordinance did not provide adequate protection to the share-croppers. Therefore, we have suggested to the Bihar Government that it would be desirable and I hope the hon Member himself will appreciate this point. Therefore, because of this, we have been taking up these points with the State Government. We have made suggestions. It is now for the Bihar Government to expedite

As I have stated in the main part of my reply, we are very keen to give assent to the ordinance as proposed by the Bihar Government with the suggestion made by us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The other one? What about urban property?

MR. SPEAKER : That, he said, is not his subject.

श्री ओगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने बटारि-सारी, शेवरकापथ, का जिक्र किया है। बिहार के कानूनकारी कानून में उसके लिए काफी सारावें मौजूद हैं। जहाँ तक उस कानून को लागू करने का सवाल है, हम जानते हैं कि जब तक किसान संगठित नहीं होंगे, तब तक उसको लागू नहीं किया जाएगा। बटारिहार कानून को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में शीत हफ्ता से ज्यादा किसानों पर बुकबंदी बनाये जा रहे हैं। कुछ दिन सब बातों का समझना करेंगे। चाहे कोई भी सरकार को,

उसको यह कानून लागू करना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको बहाना बनाकर इस अध्यादेश की एसेट देने में देरी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जहाँ तक परिवार के आधार पर हदबन्दी करने का प्रश्न है, मंत्री महोदय की पार्टी उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए इस बात के बावजूद कि हम उस सरकार में पार्टनर थे, हमारी मर्जी के अनुसार काम नहीं हो सका। पूरे सप्ताह महीने से बिहार बिधान सभा और विधान परिषद द्वारा पास किया गया टाटा जमींदारी को समाप्त करने वाला कानून केन्द्र के पाम पड़ा हुआ है। अब खबर है कि उसको वापिस कर दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें। बहुतो एक रेगुलर भावना दे रहे हैं।

श्री ओगेन्द्र झा : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

क्या यह सही है कि टाटा जमींदारी को खत्म करने के लिए भूमि-मुधार कानून में जो संशोधन किया गया था, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास 17 महीने में पड़ा हुआ था और अब टाटा के दबाव में आ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसको वापिस कर दिया है और उसको राष्ट्रपति की सम्मति नहीं मिली है? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भूस्वामियों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए उसको एसेट देने में विलम्ब नहीं कर रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHLEB P. SHINDE : I will totally repudiate the contention of the hon Member. In fact, there was a separate question earlier regarding Tata's Zamindari, but as Shri Ramavtar Shastri was not present, that question did not come up. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order please I am going to declare the Question *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am asking for your guidance.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I was submitting that as far as the Tata's Zamindari abolition proposal from Bihar Government was concerned, that has been sent back because of constitutional and legal aspects which were involved. And I said and I again repeat. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : पटना हाईकोर्ट ने उसको खारिज कर दिया है। यह हाईकोर्ट की तौहीन कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is no time to have a debate on this, but briefly I would like to say this. For example, even the proposal forwarded by Bihar Government did not exclude taking away land of public sectors and there are many other legal and other aspects

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : पटना हाईकोर्ट ने खारिज कर दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में टाटा नहीं गए। आपकी कोर्ट में मुनवाई हो रही है.....
.... (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would say that so far as the Government of India is concerned they will not be pressurised by any section or any individual.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है। टाटा के हुकम पर आप काम कर रहे हैं। आपने पटना हाईकोर्ट की तौहीन की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्वेश्चन आबर खत्म हो गया है।

Now we pass on to Call Attention. You are making Question Hour almost a regular debating-hour or cross-examination hour, which is not at all the intention of the Question Hour. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Passenger service by sea from
Jamnagar and other ports
to Bombay

* 151. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are considering to start passenger service from Jamnagar and other ports to Bombay by sea; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Formation of Art Commission

* 152. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form an Art Commission as recommended in the National Building Code; and

(b) if so, when this will be formed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The recommendation is under consideration.

Evaluation report on the working of Super Bazaars

* 155. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Government had instituted an enquiry about the effectiveness of the Super Bazar as an instrument of stabilising prices of consumer goods and promote consumer resistance; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the evaluation report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir. An assessment was, however, recently undertaken in respect of only the drugs and the medicines section of Super Bazar, Delhi.

(b) A statement of the main points contained in the assessment report is laid on the Table of the House,

Statement

The main points made in the assessment report in respect of the Drugs and Medicines Section of the Super Bazar are as follows :—

1. The prices charged by the Super Bazar are not more than the prices fixed under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970. Further, there is no under profit motive, and, even when there is a shortage of some drugs, controlled prices are also charged for such drugs by the Super Bazar against the tendency of some of the dealers to charge higher prices when the drugs are in short supply.

2. The volume of business of the Drugs and Medicines Section for 1969-70 was about Rs. 21 lakhs, and for 1970-71, about Rs. 27 lakhs. The total prescriptions attended were about 1000 per day.

3. The Super Bazar does not run night service, as they consider that there will not be enough customers to make it economical.

4. Oxygen cylinders are stocked by the Super Bazar and given to customers on deposit of Rs. 200, as against Rs. 200-300 charged by other dealers. In deserving cases, where a guarantee is given by medical practitioners, the cylinders are even given without any deposit. However, the Super Bazar does not have home-delivery service for cylinders.

5. The Super Bazar stocks all life-saving and other important drugs, like Morphine, Pethidine and other narcotic drugs, sera and vaccines, antibiotics etc.

6. The Super Bazar has opened branches, with drugs and Medicines Sections, at the three important hospitals, (Irwin, Willingdon and Safdarjung) within the hospital premises, to cater to the needs of the patients visiting these hospitals. There are no special schemes to contact hospitals, nursing homes, leading medical practitioners etc., or to advertise, in order to attract more business for the Super Bazar.

7. As regards the question of the Super Bazar having any influence on holding the price line of drugs, it is mentioned that the prices of drugs including the trade commission are controlled under the Drugs Price Control Order and the question of Super Bazar playing any special role in this matter does not arise.

8. It is felt that the drug stores of the Super Bazar are attracting substantial business, possibly because they are located at important places such as hospitals, Connaught Place etc. Moreover, the customers have a faith that genuine drugs will be available at these stores.

9. The Super Bazar does not undertake preparation of antibiotics and hormones, combinations of ophthalmic drops and ointments etc. It is felt that the Super Bazar has scope for improving its performance in the field of drugs and Medicines.

(Note : The Super Bazar has since decided to undertake repacking of certain chemicals, salts etc.)

Setting up of Fruit Processing Industry

* 155. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. P. CHANDRA
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up Fruit Processing Industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(c) the funds allocated for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Demand, Manufacture and Sale of Tractors

*157. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of tractors in the country ;

(b) the number of tractors manufactured in the country and the number of those imported during the last year and the corresponding figure during the current year ; and

(c) how the control imposed recently on the sale of tractors is going to benefit the country and whether any after-sales service will also be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The total demand of tractors as on 1.6.1971 has been assessed as 1,14,905.

(b) During 1970, 19,943 tractors were manufactured and 12,954 tractors were imported/shipped. 13,339 tractors were manufactured upto October, 1971 and 12,431 tractors imported/shipped upto August, 1971.

(c) The Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971 is intended to

discourage frivolous booking of orders and to prevent resale of tractors immediately after purchase at premium which they could fetch in view of acute shortage. After-sale service facilities both for indigenous and imported tractors are provided.

Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Rabi Cultivation

*158. SHRI D. KAMAKSHALAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Andhra Pradesh for Rabi cultivation programme; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) A short-term loan of Rs. 579.40 lakhs as detailed below has been sanctioned especially because of drought conditions, to be utilised for this year's Rabi cultivation programme :—

(a) Fertiliser taccavi	... Rs. 479.00 lakhs
(b) Seeds	... Rs. 49.40 lakhs
(c) Pesticides	... Rs. 51.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 579.40 lakhs

(ii) Assistance has been given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of Rabi cotton and tobacco and also for development of both kharif and rabi oilseeds during 1971-72. The amount sanctioned to the State Government for these schemes are shown below :—

Cotton (rabi)	... Rs. 63.46 lakhs
Tobacco (rabi)	... Rs. 16.90 lakhs
Oilseeds (kharif & rabi)	... Rs. 19.86 lakhs
Total	Rs. 100.22 lakhs

These amounts are being utilised for the provision of technical staff and subsidy on plant protection chemicals and equipment as also the cost of demonstration in respect of cotton and groundnut. In addition, cost of seedlings, barns and wells is being subsidized in respect of tobacco.

(iii) Three smaller teams of technical and field officers of the Centre visited nine districts in the State and assessed prospects of Rabi Food and Cash Crops in those areas and made suitable recommendations to State Govt. for augmenting agricultural produce during this season.

(iv) Assistance in timely movement of fertiliser etc. as required by the State Government was also given.

American Foundations in Educational Field

*160. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private American foundations that are providing finance or active help in the educational field in India; and

(b) if so, what is the criteria for allowing such private foreign organisations to function in this country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Number of Cases Involving Untouchability Offences Act

*163. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases involving offences under the untouchability Offences Act during the current year in various parts of the country;

(b) the action, if any, taken in this regard by the Central Government; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to an editorial titled "The Plight of Harijans" published in the Statesman of the 8th October, 1971 and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). These are not readily available and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir. The points highlighted are under examination.

Tata Zamindari Abolition Bill Pending for Presidential Assent in Bihar

*165. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has refused to give clearance to the Tata Zamindari Abolition Bill passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have returned the Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1970 dealing with the subject to the Government of Bihar for re-consideration of certain legal and Constitutional aspects.

Missing of Books from Delhi University Library

*168. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 52,000 books missing from the Library of the Delhi University;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the University authorities and, if so, the board outlines of the report; and

(c) whether action has been taken or is being taken against the officers responsible for this loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) (a) The stock verification carried out by the University in July 1971 has revealed a tentative shortage of 30,751 books out of the total of 4,15,145 volumes in the University Library

(d) No, Sir

(c) Action is being taken by the University to process the entire accession numbers with the help of computer to find out the actual number of books not traceable. Actual shortage will be known only after the data has been completely processed. Further action to fix responsibility and recover the loss will be considered by the Executive Council of the University.

Compensation for Birla House,
New Delhi

* 169 SHRI SATYANDRA NARAIN SINGHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the total compensation paid to the Birlas for acquiring the Birla House in New Delhi;

(b) the basis on which it was calculated;

(c) the authorities who calculated, and

(d) what was the book value of this house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) to (c) The Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi Administration, who is the competent authority to determine the compensation payable for acquiring property under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, has assessed the total compensation for the Birla House as Rs 55,48,647.37. The compensation has been calculated in accordance with the principles of the Land Acquisition Act. While tendering payment, a sum of Rs 18,000/- was provisionally withheld in respect of certain electrical fittings, which were not handed over along with the building.

(d) As Birla House was not Government property, Government had not maintained any accounts of its book value.

Representation from Sugar Factories
in Tamil Nadu Seeking Removal
of restrictions imposed on sale
of Sugar

* 171 SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu have represented to the Government seeking removal of the restrictions imposed last month on the sale of sugar by producers to dealers;

(b) the reasons for imposing such restrictions;

(c) the nature of the restriction; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for removing the hardships of the producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) A representation to this effect has been received from the South Indian Sugar Mills Association (Tamil Nadu Branch).

(b) These restrictions were imposed with a view to preventing hoarding by producers and to even out sales and despatches of sugar by them.

(c) The restrictions imposed are as under.—

(i) Producers of sugar were forbidden from refusing to sell sugar to a licensed sugar dealer, if unsold stock against a valid release orders was available with them ;

(ii) Producers are required to sell in each weekly period of the monthly release order not less than 20 percent of the sugar released to them for sale.

(iii) Producers shall not despatch or deliver sugar to individual licensed dealers in excess of 2,200 quintals in each weekly period.

(d) The restrictions imposed are necessary in the public interest and are reasonable.

Revision of pay scales of teaching and non-teaching staff in West Bengal

* 172. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pay-scales and Dearness Allowance and conditions of services of teaching and non-teaching staff of High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal have been revised and improved in the light of the recommendations of Education Commission 1964-66 ; and

(b) if so, the revised scales of pay and D.A. of such staff category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :

(a) The scales of pay recommended by the Education Commission were lower than the then existing scales of West Bengal. However the scales have since been revised with effect from 1.4 1970.

(b) a statement is laid on the Table of Sabha.

Statement

Scales of pay of teaching and non-teaching staff in the Sponsored and Aided Educational Institutions have been revised with effect from 1st April '70 after merging D A A statement showing the revised scales of pay is given below Employees of recognised non deficit schools and unaided schools have been allowed to draw Rs. 7.50 p. m. as increased pay with effect from 1st April, 1970.

Name of Posts	Revised scale of pay
(1) Head Masters/Head Mistresses of Higher Secondary Schools and High Schools, Higher Secondary Madarsahs and High Madarsahs Trained Graduates with Honours degree or with Master's degree who have secured not less than 40 per cent marks at M.A/M.Sc Examination plus five years teaching experience in recognised secondary schools. Graduates with Special Honours shall not be treated as Honours Graduates for this purpose.	450-25-500.30-740-40-900 (Efficiency Bar after 8th stage) with special pay for class XI Schools as follows :— (a) with one course—Rs. 25; (b) with two courses—Rs. 50; (c) with more than two courses—Rs 75.

Name of Posts	Revised scale of Pay
<p>(2) Assistant Headmasters and Assistant Headmistresses of Higher Secondary Schools, High Schools, Higher Secondary Madarsahs and High Madarsahs</p>	<p>350-20 450-25-600 (Efficiency Bar after 8th stage) with special pay as follows</p>
<p>For trained graduates with honours degree or with Master's degree plus 3 years' teaching experience in recognised Secondary Schools</p>	<p>For Class X schools—Rs 35/- per month</p> <p>For Class XI Schools —</p> <p>(i) with one course —Rs 40 per month and</p> <p>(ii) with more than one course—Rs 50 per month</p>
<p>(3) Headmasters and Headmistresses of Junior High Schools and Junior Madarsahs—Trained Graduates with three years' teaching experience.</p>	<p>265-7 300-8-420-10-450 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) plus a special pay of Rs 25 per month</p>
<p>Headmasters and Headmistresses of Senior Basic Schools</p>	<p>320-10-420-15-600 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) Trained Graduates with Second Class M A or M Sc degree will start at the 3rd stage, i.e. at Rs 340/-</p>
<p>M A or M Sc or B A (Hons) or B.Sc (Hons) with P G B T or with B T Degree</p>	
<p>Assistant Teachers of Class X Schools and Class XI Schools/Class X and Class XI Madrasahs</p>	
<p>Trained or untrained Graduates with Honours degree or with Master's degree and Teachers with B Agri Degree in Class XI Schools with Agriculture stream</p>	<p>320 10 420 15-600 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) Untrained Teachers will remain at the initial stage of the scale until trained (a)—</p>
<p>Assistant Teachers of Class X and Class XI Schools, Class X and Class XI Madrasahs, Junior High Schools and Senior Basic Schools</p>	
<p>(A) Trained Graduates/Classical teachers with two Sanskrit titles conferred by Vangiya Sanskrita Siksha Parishad or its equivalents (as recognised by Government) or with M M. on completion of ten years teaching experience/Music teachers with B.Mus. degree awarded by Universities or with equivalent degree or diploma of recognised institution/Art Teachers with diploma from Government College of Art and Craft or from Kalabhaban (Visva Bharati) or equivalent diploma from a recognised institution.</p>	<p>265-7-300-8 420-10-450 (Efficiency bars after 8th and 16th stages) Untrained pass graduates will remain at the initial stage of the scale i.e. Rs 265, until trained (a)</p>
<p>(a) Trained and Untrained graduates with Second Class Master's degree will start at the third stage of the time scale of pay and if untrained will not have any increment until trained.</p>	

Name of Posts	Revised scale of Pay
(B) Under Graduate teachers	220-5-350 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages) Untrained under-graduates will remain at the initial stage of the scale i.e. Rs 270, until trained
(i) I A./I Sc (Trained)	
(ii) Untrained unde graduates (I A / I Sc)	
(iii) Music Teachers with I Music certificate awarded by Universities or with equivalent certificate of diploma awarded by recognised institution/Craft teachers with School Leaving Certificate	220-5-350 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages)
(iv) V M. Teachers/Classical teachers	220-5-350 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages)
(a) Matriculate with Kavyatirtha or Kavyatirtha with five years teaching experience or	
(b) a teacher having two Sanskrit titles conferred by Vangiya Sanskrit Siskha Parishad or its equivalent (as recognised by Government) with less than 11 years teaching experience or	
(c) a teacher who has passed the Final Madrasah or its equivalent	
(C) Other teachers Matriculate I. A. with one subject	205-2-225 (Efficiency Pay after 8th stage)
Non-Teaching Staff	
Clerks (Matriculate)	190-3-214-4-270-5-275 Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages)
Clerks (Non-Matric)	
Librarians (for Higher Secondary Schools only with description of Libraries and Qualifications)	181 2-205 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages).
(i) For Libraries with an effective catalogue strength of 10,000 books and above Graduate with Diploma in Librarianship.	270-10-500 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th stages)

Name of Posts	Revised scale of Pay
(ii) For Libraries with less than 10,000 books	237-7-300-8-474 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th Stages)
(a) Graduate with Diploma in Librarianship	190-3-214-4-270-5-275 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th Stages)
(b) Intermediate with Librarianship Training Certificate	
Class IV Staff	130-1-145-2 165 (Efficiency Bars after 8th and 16th Stages)

- (a) Trained and Untrained Graduates with distinction will start at the third stage of the time scale of pay and if untrained will not have any increment until trained

Rajinder Nagar Police Station Building Declared Unsafe

*173 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY
SHRI K MALLANNA
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Rs 5-lakh Rajinder Nagar Police Station building constructed about nine years ago had been declared unsafe and the station staff directed to vacate the premises immediately, and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government against those contractors who constructed the building and the officials involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Certain cracks have developed in the building and these are showing signs of aggravation. Hence it is considered unsafe to use the building. As the building was constructed during 1961/62 no action can now be taken against the contractor as the period for which he was responsible is over. As the cracks are due to unusual settlement of foundation, no action is proposed to be taken against any official.

World Bank Assistance for Integrated Forest Development Project in Uttar Pradesh

*174 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether an integrated forest development project estimated to cost Rs 30 crores had been submitted to the World Bank for financial assistance for Uttar Pradesh

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) whether the project would boost the so far untapped industrial potential of the State by providing additional raw material and connecting the hitherto inaccessible interior of forests by roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE) Yes Sir

(b) The main features are (i) Planting of 2,20,000 Hectares of different quick growing economic and industrially important species (ii) introduction of modern methods of timber logging and (iii) construction of truckable roads in the hill forests of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir

Memorandum from C. G. H. S. Doctor's Association, Delhi

***175. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum and suggestion from the C. G. H. S. Doctor's Association, Delhi demanding maximum facilities and implementation of their basic demands;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The demands of the Association mainly relate to work load of Medical Officers, working hours of CGHS Dispensaries, restrictions on prescription of drugs by General Duty Officers, posting of Medical Officers near their residences and change in the nomenclature of 'dispensaries' etc

(c) These demands are under consideration.

Solution to Problems of Chronically Drought-affected Areas in the Country

***176. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress so far made in implementing the schemes approved by the Centre to solve the problems of chronically drought-affected areas in the country during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Agency to tackle the problems of drought-affected areas; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

A Central sector scheme of Rural Works Programme for chronically drought affected areas was started during the year 1970-71. Under this programme, labour intensive and production oriented schemes like medium/minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and rural roads etc. are being taken up in 54 selected chronically drought affected districts of the country. During the year 1970-71, a total outlay of Rs. 13.85 crores was sanctioned to the States for the approved schemes. The actual expenditure as reported by the State Governments was Rs. 6.48 crores. So far in the current financial year, a total outlay of Rs. 22.29 crores has been sanctioned for the approved schemes. Detailed reports indicating the physical and financial progress are awaited from the States.

Nationalisation of transport in Tamil Nadu

***177. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu intends to nationalise the Transport in that state;

(b) whether the State Government have approached the Centre and sought financial assistance in doing this; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Road passenger transport services are being progressively nationalised in

Tamil Nadu. The state Government have recently promoted legislation to facilitate divisions of transport undertakings having fifty or more bus permits on the 19th June, 1971.

(b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for financial assistance for the implementation of their programme of nationalisation of road transport in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Wheat Board

*178. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a Wheat Board;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) A proposal to set up a Wheat Board was mooted at a recent seminar on "Wheat in Indian Diet".

(b) and (c). The proposal is yet to be examined by the Government

Upward revision of Sugarcane Price

*179. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has rejected the demand for an upward revision of sugarcane prices and decided to continue the existing statutory minimum price for 1971-72 season;

(b) if so, the reason for not revising the price despite unanimous demand from the cane growers;

(c) whether the views of the State Governments were taken on this; and

(d) if not, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have, after careful consideration of all aspects, decided to continue the basic minimum sugarcane price for 1971-72 season at Rs 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent or less, with a premium of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 percent in recovery above 9.4 percent. The reasons for this decision are as under :—

(i) Any increase in the statutory minimum sugarcane price would have pushed up the sugar prices further.

(2) Increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane would have repercussions on the prices of other competing crops, and thereby aggravate the inflationary trends.

(3) The sugar factories should be able to pay a higher price for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by the Government, with the higher realisation they are getting at the present level of sugar prices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Grant by Board of Trustees of Visva Yuvak Kendra

*180. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Trustees of Visva Yuvak Kendra failed to utilise the land and the cash grant given by Government to this institution for the purposes for which it was intended; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Complaints against Managing Director Central Warehousing Corporation

994. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government have received any complaints of corruption against the Managing Director of the Central Warehousing Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Latex Office at New Delhi

995. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the administrative office of the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum is functioning at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the total expenses incurring every year for this establishment at New Delhi; and

(c) the total travelling allowance drawn by the concerned officials since 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The total expenses incurred on the establishment of Hindustan Latex Limited

at New Delhi (including T. A. expenses) during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are as under :—

1969-70	1970-71
Rs. 1,91,661.62	Rs. 2,20,678.17

These figures do not include the T. A. paid to candidates called for interview.

(c) The total amount of travelling allowance drawn by the concerned officials during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under :—

1969-70	1970-71
Rs. 9,305.00	Rs. 16,487.00

Strike by Employees of Food Corporation of India, Kerala

996. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Food Corporation of India in Kerala had gone on strike during October, 1971; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and the steps taken to settle it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Equalisation of Excise Duty on 'Free' and 'Levy' Sugar and Its Bufferstock

997. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 1st April, 1971 regarding equalisation of excise duty on 'free' and 'levy' sugar and its bufferstock and state :

(a) whether decision has since been taken;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The control on price, movement and distribution of sugar was removed with effect from 25th May, 1971. A uniform excise duty of 30% ad valorem is being levied on all sugar after that date

Government has been regulating the releases of sugar for sale by factories and by a process of judicious releases it is being ensured that reasonably adequate reserve stock of sugar remains with the factories to meet future requirements. After decontrol of sugar, also, this procedure is being continued to be followed

Training Centres for Health Established by UN Agencies

998 KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 198 on the 23rd February, 1970 regarding the training centres for Health by UN agencies and state

(a) whether the promised information has been collected, and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHAITOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) The information has been collected and furnished. A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L1-1068/71]

Scarcity of Sugar and Vanaspati in Assam

999. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that great scarcity of both Sugar and Vanaspati is prevailing in Assam and the black market price of both of these commodities becoming unbearably high for common people;

(b) if so, what are the causes of such scarcity and abnormal rise of price of sugar and vanaspati and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government to check the rise in price of sugar and vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no scarcity of sugar in Assam at present. The despatches of sugar to Assam since September have been very satisfactory. As regards vanaspati, there was some hold up in supplies reaching Assam due to dislocation of traffic as a result of strike by railway employees and floods, but the position has improved with restoration of communications

(b) Does not arise

(c) The following measures applicable all over India have been taken in respect of sugar

(1) Factories have been forbidden from refusing to sell sugar to licensed sugar dealers, if unsold stock against a valid release order was available with them,

(2) Factories are required to sell in each weekly period of the release order not less than 20% of the monthly sugar quota released to them for sale

(3) despatch or delivery of sugar by factories to individual licensed dealers has been restricted to 2, 200 quintals of sugar in each weekly period,

(4) restrictions have been imposed on stocks which the licensed sugar dealers can hold at any one time. The maximum limit varies from 7, 500 quintals in the case of importers of sugar in Calcutta to 250 quintals in case of towns with a population of less than one lakh

(5) restrictions have been imposed on bank advances to the sugar trade against sugar stocks.

As regards vanaspati the maximum sale price is fixed by Government. Arrangements were made to rush 140 tonnes of vanaspati to Assam from factories in the neighbouring States. Railway authorities have also been requested to allot wagons on a priority basis for despatch of vanaspati to Assam.

S C. and S. T Post-Graduate Teachers
under Education Department,
Delhi Administration

1000. **SHRI AMBESH**. Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5881 on the 23rd July, 1971 regarding S.C. and S.T.

Post-Graduate Teachers under Education Department, Delhi Administration and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Questions

Answers

(a) the number of Post-Graduate Teachers in all the subjects, separately, under the Education Department of Delhi Administration ;

(b) the number of permanent posts of Post Graduate Teachers out of the above posts, subject-wise ,

(c) the number of Post-Graduate Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, subject wise ; and

(d) the number of permanent posts held by Post-Graduate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers.

(a) to (c) A list containing the required information, as supplied by the Delhi Administration, is given in Statement—'1' attached.

(d) Nil.

Statement I

S.No.	Subject	(a) No. of post of P.G.T.'s subject-wise.	(b) No. of permanent posts of P.G.Ts. subject-wise.	(c) No. of P.G.Ts. belonging to S/Caste & S/Tribes subject wise.
1.	English	444	104	3
2.	Mathematics	207	75	—
3.	Physics	152	27	2
4.	Chemistry	202	52	7
5.	Biology	124	15	3
6.	Commerce	86	14	1
7.	Economics	257	84	8
8.	Civics	225	22	8
9.	History	227	87	7
10.	Geography	27	7	—
11.	Hindi	296	106	7
12.	Sanskrit	171	26	3
13.	Punjabi	15	—	—
14.	Persian	1	1	—
15.	Psychology	1	—	—
16.	Urdu	2	1	—
17.	Agriculture	15	1	—
Total .		2452	622	49

Educational Facilities and Reservation in Government Service for Scheduled Caste Converts to Buddhism

1001. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5772 on the 23rd July, 1971 and state the decision taken by Government in respect of the educational facilities and reservation in Government service to the Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : It has been decided to extend the concession of Post-matric

scholarship to such converts on the same conditions as are applicable in the case of the Scheduled Castes. Orders in this respect were issued on the 30th October, 1971.

दिल्ली नगरनिगम के स्कूलों का दिल्ली प्रशासन को स्थानान्तरण

1002 श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री दिल्ली निगम के स्कूलों का दिल्ली प्रशासन को हस्तान्तरण के बारे में 28 अगस्त, 19 0 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4457 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उक्त जानकारी सभा-पटल पर कब रख दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

प्रश्न	उत्तर
(क) क्या जुलाई, 1970 में दिल्ली नगर निगम के माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों को दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत हस्ता-तरित कर दिया गया है,	(क) जी, हाँ ।
(ख) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राथ-मिक स्कूलों के प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों को माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में पदोन्नत किया जाना था,	(ख) जी, हाँ ।
(ग) क्या इन माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों का दिल्ली प्रशासन में हस्ता-तरण के पश्चात् निगम के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों को पदोन्नतियां पूर्ववत् जारी रहेगी,	(ग) जी, हाँ ।
(घ) यदि नहीं तो क्या प्राथमिक स्कूलों के इन प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों को पदोन्नति के अन्य अवसर उपलब्ध करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है; और	(घ) और (ङ) स्थानान्तरण को शर्तों के अधीन, धातु में छूट देने और प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापनअनुभव का उचित महत्व देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भर्ती नियमों को उचित रूप में संशोधित किया जाना था । तदनुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भर्ती नियमों में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए हैं—
(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?	(1) प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों और भाषा अध्यापकों को भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र के स्थानीय निकायों के प्राथ-मिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की धातु में, उनके

प्रश्न

उत्तर

द्वारा की गई प्रत्येक वर्ष की सेवा के लिए एक वर्ष की छुट दी गई है।

(2) प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों को भर्ती के मामले में दिवंगत मध्य शालिन क्षेत्र के स्थानीय निकायों के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को बी० ए०/बी० एम० सी० परीक्षा में कुल 45 प्रतिशत अंकों को ध्यान में छुट दी गई है।

विभागीय कोटा के 10 प्रतिशत शिक्षित जाड़ने के बाद 25 प्रतिशत शिक्षित बरिष्ठता-व-पात्रता के आधार पर दिल्ली नगर निगम के योग्य प्राथमिक अध्यापकों में से भरने के लिए प्रारक्षित की गई है। तदनुसार इस वर्ष दिल्ली नगर निगम के 36 सहायक अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों की भांति अध्यापकों के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है।

Grants by Indian Council of Social Science Research to Study March, 1971 General Elections

1003 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) The percentage of the grants by Indian Council of Social Science Research to study "March, 1971 General Elections" that has gone to the "Centre for Study of Developing Societies";

(b) Whether this 'Centre' has earlier transferred data collected on electoral politics survey to U. S. campus connected with Pentagon; and

(c) whether the Director of this 'Centre' is a member of the ICSSR body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEF-

ARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) About 50 per cent. The Centre was given a national study of the election covering 15 per cent of the parliamentary constituencies, and involving interviews with out 5000 individuals

(b) In the 1967 elections, the Centre carried out a collaborative study with the Department of Political Science in the University of California and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The processed data of this study was therefore shared with these Departments. Government has no information that these institutions have any connection with the Pentagon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

System to facilitate easy flow of goods traffic by road

1004. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PARLI-

AMMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(c) whether there is a scheme under consideration of the Government to introduce a system to facilitate easy flow of goods traffic by road in a number of States, and

(d) if so, the main features of the system and the names of States in which this system would be introduced?

III. MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) and (b) During recent years, the Inter State Transport Commission have been working on various zonal schemes to facilitate easy flow of goods traffic by road on long distance inter-State routes. Of these, the South Zone Scheme has been in force since 1st January, 1971. It comprises the five States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. A Special Reciprocal Agreement concluded between these five States provides for the following feature —

- (i) Goods vehicles plying under this Agreement could carry goods along certain specified routes of any of these five States without obtaining counter-signatures and can operate on a single point taxation basis.
- (ii) The Agreement would be valid for a period of five years.
- (iii) Each of the signatory States was to issue composite permits for public carriers not exceeding 200. The permit is valid for National Highways/State Highways specified in the Agreement.
- (iv) A vehicle plying under this Scheme is required to pay, apart from the Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax of the Home State, a sum of Rs 500/- per annum to each of the four signatory States other than the Home State.

On the initiative of the Inter-State Transport Commission, the five States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have now agreed to extend the existing Agreement for a further period of five years from 1st January, 1972.

The Western Zone Scheme which is now being finalised will include the eight States/Union Territories of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

The salient features of this Scheme are as under

- (i) Goods vehicles plying under this scheme can operate over the National and State Highways in any of the participating States/Union Territories without obtaining counter signatures and will operate on a single point taxation basis.
- (ii) The validity of the scheme will be initially for a period of two years.
- (iii) The number of composite permits to be issued by each signatory State will be limited to 200.
- (iv) An operator would be allowed to choose a minimum of three States for operation besides his Home State.
- (v) An operator will pay the usual taxes to the Home State (viz., Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax) and, in addition, pay a composite tax of Rs 700/- per annum to each of the other signatory States chosen for operation. All the taxes will be collected by the Home State initially on behalf of the other States.

All the State Government/Union Territories have already agreed to participate in the Scheme and the Scheme is expected to be brought into effect early in 1972.

The North Zone Scheme, with is also being finalised, will comprise the nine States/Union Territories, of Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The North Zone Scheme broadly follows the pattern of the Western Zone Scheme. All the State Government/Union Territories concerned have agreed to participate in the Scheme, in principle, and a final Draft Reciprocal Agreement has already been circulated by the Inter State Transport Commission in the first week of November, 1971 for acceptance by the participating units. It is hoped to implement the Scheme by early 1972.

A Central Zone Scheme comprising of the five States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal has also been initiated by the Inter-State Transport Commission on the lines of the South Zone Permit Scheme. The State Governments have agreed, in principle to the Scheme. The details are under discussion with the participants.

A proposal for formation of an Eastern Zone Scheme on the lines of the South Zone Scheme has also been initiated by the Inter State Transport Commission in May, 1969. It is intended to cover Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and N.E.F.A. In order to relieve the strain on inter-State movement in the far Eastern region, the formation of a North Eastern Zone Scheme comprising of Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, N.E.F.A. and Meghalaya has also been proposed. These Schemes are being pursued with the proposed participants.

Promotion of Section Officers (Civil) C P W D

1005 SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3426 dated the 11th March, 1968 and state the present stage of the proposal of stopping direct recruitment to temporary vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) It has been

agreed to in principle, to suspend direct recruitment to both permanent and temporary vacancies in the Class II Engineering Services in the CPWD for a period of 7 years subject to the following conditions—

- (i) Recruitment at the level of Junior Engineer (Class III) be made on the basis of all India competitive examination.
- (ii) Stepping up of direct recruitment at the level of Assistant Executive Engineer (Junior Class I) according to a phased programme.

Action has already been initiated to fulfil these conditions in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Tenure fixed for Transfers in C P W D

1006 SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 1006 on the 2nd March 1970, regarding details of tenure fixed for transfers in C P W D and state how these tenures are made applicable when an incumbent is promoted from a lower post to a higher post i.e. Junior Engineer to Asstt. Engineer A E to Exe Engr, Exe Engr to Supdg Engrs etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) In the case of officers promoted from one grade to another, the tenure rules are generally applied with reference to the total continuous stay of an officer at a particular station.

Pay Scales of Junior Engineers in C P W D

1007 SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

- (a) whether the pay scales of Junior Engineers in C P W D are the lowest among their counterparts and contemporaries in Central Government Departments and Ministries viz., Railways, M.E.S., Central Water and Power Commission and

Industrial Development and Company Affairs if all factors are taken into considerations ;

(b) if so, their pay scales, duties assigned and prospects etc., and

(c) when such disparity will be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) No, Sir.

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

Construction of dry Docks

1008. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) Whether a Committee appointed by Government recommended the construction of dry docks ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) The question of dry docks and ship repair facilities in the country has been examined by a Sub-Committee of the standing Committee for Shipbuilding, Shiprepairs and Ship Ancillaries. The Sub-Committee's Report is yet to be considered by the Standing Committee before submission to Government.

(b) Does not arise at present

Late Delivery of Ships at Hindustan Shipyard due to Irregular Supply of Ancillary Equipment

1009. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state -

(a) whether irregular supply of ancillary equipment by indigenous manufacturers has contributed to the late delivery of ships at the Hindustan Shipyard ;

(b) if so, the reason thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main reasons are that

(i) the manufacture of many items of equipment is not yet fully established in the country and unforeseen difficulties cannot be altogether avoided.

(ii) quite often the delay arises due to reasons beyond the manufacturer's control, e.g. labour troubles or delay in the supply of steel and other material in short supply

(iii) in some cases the manufacturer has to depend, for certain components, on certain other manufacturers in India or abroad

(iv) sometimes in order to get the order the indigenous firms also quote unrealistic delivery dates to which they are not able to adhere.

(c) From the reasons indicated above, it is clear that it is not possible to eliminate such delays altogether. However, in order to examine the capacity of indigenous firms to adhere to delivery terms and watch the progress with reference to such capacity the Government has recently constituted a Steering Committee for Hindustan Shipyard

Grants to Colleges in Dibrugarh for construction of Hostels

1010. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state -

(a) the names of Colleges in Dibrugarh District in Assam to which grants

have been given by the University Grants Commission for construction of hostels etc. during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the Colleges of Dibrugarh District whose applications are still pending with the University Grants Commission.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Digboi College, Digboi.

(b) Naharkatiya College, Naharkatiya.

Archaeological Finds at Site of Reserve Bank of India office Building at Gauhati

1011 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an important and significant archaeological discovery has been made at the site where the building of Reserve Bank of India Gauhati Office is proposed to be constructed ;

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far regarding excavation of the site ; and

(c) the amount spent so far.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). During the course of digging the foundations of the new Reserve Bank building at Ambari in the city of Gauhati during March 1969 some old images and structures were discovered. In 1969, with the approval of the Archaeological Survey of India, the University of Gauhati and the State Government jointly conducted a trial excavation in which a good number of Hindu images and other relics including pottery assignable to about the 9th Century A. D. were

unearthed. During 1970-71 a regular excavation programme was undertaken in collaboration with the Deccan College, Poona by the University of Gauhati and the State Government and on the basis of the excavated finds which included brick structures and other relics like pottery, two structural periods were recognised, one dating from the 7th to 12th century A. D. and the other from the 13th to 17th century A. D. The University of Gauhati in collaboration with the State Department of Archaeology proposes to undertake horizontal excavation during this winter in continuation of the previous work.

(c) This excavation was financed by the Gauhati University and the State Government. The total expenditure incurred so far on these excavations is being ascertained from them.

Cotton Production during 1970-71 and 1971-72

1012. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton produced in the country during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of cotton in the country and reduce import.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The production of cotton during 1970-71 was 45.56 lakh bales. The official estimates of production during 1971-72 are not available.

(b) With a view to increasing the production of cotton and reducing the imports, the following steps are being taken by Central and State Governments :

(i) Intensification of research to evolve high yielding varieties ;

- (ii) Intensive Cultivation of cotton in selected areas under irrigation and assured rainfall conditions ;
- (iii) An Intensive Cotton District Programme in selected districts of important cotton growing States ;
- (iv) Development and Extension of Hybrid-4, a high yielding hybrid cotton.
- (v) Control of pests and diseases on campaign basis through ground/aerial spraying.
- (vi) Development of cotton under irrigated projects like Nagarjunasagar Project in Andhra Pradesh, Tungabhadra Project in Mysore and Rajasthan Canal in Rajasthan.

Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Marriage

1013. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Central Council for Family Planning had urged the Centre to raise the minimum age of legal marriage to check the birth rate in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof , and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) Yes.

(b) The Council in its meeting held in October, 1971 at Jaipur has resolved that (i) suitable measures be taken by the States and Voluntary Organisations to create a climate of opinion in favour of a higher age of marriage ; and (ii) Government of India may expedite the amendment

of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, in terms of the Council's earlier resolutions on the subject.

(c) The Question of amendment of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 is under active consideration of the Government.

Production of Cotton in Gujarat and Self-sufficiency in Cotton Production

1014. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a centrally sponsored scheme for maximum production of cotton in the important cotton growing States has not achieved good results in the Gujarat State in 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in 1970-71 it has achieved good results ;

(d) the total area covered in the State programme for cotton development in 1968-69 and 1970-71 ; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce the import of cotton and make India self-sufficient in cotton production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHLE P. SHINDE) : (a) to (b) The targets and the achievements under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes of cotton in Gujarat State during 1968-69 and 1970-71 are as follows .

Year	Target	Achievement
1968-69	54,000 hect.	53,584
1970-71	54,000 hect.	53,980

It would be seen that the targets laid down were almost achieved. In addition

State Government have also taken up distribution of inputs under coordinated cotton development scheme. As a result of the steps taken under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the cotton development programmes of the State, the yield per hectare of cotton increased from 149 kgs in 1966-67 to 179 kgs. per hectare in 1970-71

(e) With a view to increasing the production of cotton the steps being taken by the Central and State Governments are

- (i) Intensification of research to evolve high yielding varieties ,
- (ii) Intensive cultivation of cotton in selected areas under irrigation and assured rainfall conditions ,
- (iii) The control of pests and diseases on campaign basis through ground and aerial spraying ,
- (iv) Development and extension of hybrid-4 cotton a high yielding variety
- (v) Development of cotton under irrigation projects in Nagarjunasagar project in Andhra Pradesh, Tungabhadra Project in Mysore and Rajasthan Canal ,
- (vi) In addition to this an Intensive Cotton District Programme is being implemented from 1971-72 onwards in selected districts in the important cotton growing States

Ground Water Studies In Gujarat

1015 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATIL
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Hydrogeological survey units were set up in Gujarat and other States for undertaking systematic ground water studies in 1968-69,

(b) if so, what extent the ground water survey has been made and

(c) if so, how far the studies have proved helpful to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHIYER SINGH) (a) Hydrogeological survey units were set up in Gujarat for undertaken systematic groundwater studies in March, 1970.

(b) About 4,000 sq miles area has been covered under the systematic groundwater survey

(c) Groundwater studies carried out have helped the State in systematic exploitation of ground water through wells and tubewells. The percentage of failure of wells has decreased and has enabled tapping only fresh water aquifers by sealing saline zones in areas where groundwater development could not be taken up due to presence of saline water. The Groundwater studies have also provided detailed information about the depletion of groundwater level in some of the areas of the state and this will help in safe-guarding the over-exploitation of groundwater. So far the State groundwater cell has helped the state in clearing 14 areas for Agricultural Refinance Corporation/ID A schemes and 10 Rural Electrification schemes for electrification of pump sets

The required information is being collected from other States and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received

Report of Bhagwati Committee for Inland Waterways Development

1016 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 610 on the 28th May, 1971 regarding the Inland Water Transport Committee report and state when the remaining schemes referred in part (c) of the reply are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) Out of the remaining schemes in question, 4 schemes costing Rs 35.39 lakhs (as against Rs 36.37 lakhs estimated by

the Bhagavati Committee) have since been sanctioned. The remaining schemes are still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments etc. It is not possible to indicate any time limit, mainly because the State Governments have not been able to indicate final dates by which their final views will reach the Central Government.

Area Under Minor Irrigation Works in States

1017 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the additional area newly covered under minor irrigation works during the year ending 31st March, 1971 in all the States separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) A statement showing additional area covered under minor irrigation works during 1970-71 (Anticipated) is given in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

'000 hectares

Sl. No.	Name of State	Anticipated during 1970-71
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.97
2	Assam	26.00
3	Bihar	116.00
4	Gujarat	90.00
5	Haryana	78.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.90
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6.00
8	Kerala	9.70
9	Madhya Pradesh	99.00
10	Maharashtra	102.00
11	Meghalaya	1.10
12	Nagaland	1.60
13	Mysore	49.00
14	Orissa	14.00
15	Punjab	158.00
16	Rajasthan	49.00
17	Tamil Nadu	100.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	480.00
19	West Bengal	60.00
Total States		1481.27

Condition of return of Defective Tractors from East Germany, even after Repair

1018. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether even after modifications having been carried out, the East German tractors continue to be defective ;

(b) whether the East German Government have now imposed a new condition that Rs. 6,500 be deducted per tractor in addition to depreciation of 8 percent before the tractors could be inspected ; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to this and if so, the total loss that will have to be borne by the buyers of such tractors and how many of them have been accepted back by the G. D. R. Government and how many still remain to be inspected and returned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes

(b) & (c) It was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture that the G. D. R. representatives had put a pre-condition for deduction of Rs. 6,500 each RS-09 tractor, besides 8 percent depreciation on the C & I value. The condition imposed by G. D. R. representatives was not agreed to. However, with a view to resolving the issue, the matter was referred to the Technical Committee as stipulated in the protocol. The average deductions on account of abnormal repairs are around Rs. 600 per tractor.

1,998 tractors were imported from G.D.R. Around 550 tractors were covered by the first protocol. Of these, so far 435 tractors have been inspected and agreed to be taken back by the G.D.R. Suppliers representatives. Negotiations for the return of the remaining tractors are under way.

Amendment of Mysore Land Reforms Act

1019. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Mysore Government have prepared a Bill to amend the Mysore Land Reforms Act; and

(h) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) It is under consideration.

**Integrated Land Re-distribution and Rural
Works Programme for Landless Labour**

1020. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan is being drawn
up for an integrated land re-distribution
and rural works programme with a view
to removing the inabilities of small farms
and the object poverty of the landless
labour ; and

(b) if so, its main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). One of the main
objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan
is to extend the benefits of development
to the smaller cultivators and the under-
privileged sections of the rural population.
The small-farmers holding upto 5 acres
of land and the agricultural labourers
represent 52% and 24% respective of the
total rural households. Special programme
for these classes have been included in
the Fourth Plan. These programmes are
expected to create further employment for
this class and in the process accelerate
the development of the rural economy in
those areas.

There is a large body of small farmers,
who at the present moment are not viable
but who have sufficient land resources and
if enabled to take to improve technology
can become viable farmers. For the
development of this category of farmers,
46 projects are being undertaken in
different parts of the country. The Fourth
Plan outlay for this is Rs. 67.50 crores.

The intention is to make an organised
effort in these projects to provide access
to these potentially viable farmers to
inputs, credit, services and supplies. The
focus in these Projects is on intensive
agriculture. The potentially viable small
farmers are being defined with reference
to local conditions. This may vary in
irrigated areas and in unirrigated areas.
Broadly, the category covers holdings
from 2.5 to 5 acres with local adjust-
ments. Each project covers a district or
a part of district and deals with about
50,000 families. The financial provision
for each Agency is Rs. 1.50 crores for
the duration of the Fourth Plan.

Besides the potentially viable small
farmers, there are a large number of very
small farmers whose land base is itself
very narrow and whose income has
necessarily to be supplemented from
subsidiary occupations and farm labour.
41 projects have been sanctioned for the
benefit of these marginal farmers and
agricultural labour. The total Fourth
Plan outlay for this is Rs. 47.00 crores.
Each project covers a district or a part of
a district and caters to about 20,000
families. In some projects the area
covered is a compact and contiguous area
of two districts. This programme is
essentially market and works-oriented.
The selection of areas for these projects
is in relation to the availability of centres
of demand for the products. The bene-
ficiaries of these projects are marginal
farmers with holdings upto 2.5 acres
and some agricultural labour families.
While some of the participants are being
enabled to take to intensive agriculture
the major emphasis in these programmes
is on ancillary occupations like dairy,
poultry, piggery, sheep breeding etc. For
the purely landless labour there are
programmes of rural works. For each
project there is an outlay of Rs. 1 crore for
the duration of the Fourth Plan.

For the benefit of the farmers in dry
areas, a programme of integrated dry
farming development is being undertaken
during the Fourth Plan in areas where
dry farming is practised on a large scale.
It is intended to have 24 pilot projects
ultimately. The total Fourth Plan provision
for this scheme is Rs. 20 crores.

As a part of non-Plan programmes, a series of rural works projects are being undertaken in areas which are prone to drought. The object of the Scheme is to create permanent civil works which will mitigate the effects of drought when it occurs and at the same time provide employment to the rural households. The programme is to cover 54 districts. The total Fourth Plan provision for this scheme is Rs 100 crores.

With a view to alleviating the prevailing condition of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas, the Government of India have decided that a scheme for the execution of essentially labour intensive projects in all the districts of the country should be implemented with utmost urgency. The Scheme came into operation in April 1971 and will remain in operation till the end of the Fourth Plan. The scheme is likely to cost Rs 50 crores per annum. The scheme contemplates direct generation of employment through the execution of projects which are essentially labour intensive in all the districts of the country. The scheme has a two-fold purpose. First each project should provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average continuously over a working season of 10 months in a year in every district. Secondly each project should produce works of assets of a durable nature in consonance with local development plans.

Enactment of land ceiling legislations by State Governments is also expected to make some lands available for redistribution.

Sugar Crisis In terms of Productivity and Prices due to reduction in Cane Production

1021 SHRI BANAMATI PAI NAIK
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(i) whether there is sugar crisis both in terms of productivity and prices largely due to reduction in cane production on as a result of diversion of land to other crops and lower cane prices in the last few seasons,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avert the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The production of sugar in 1971-72 is expected to be lower than in 1970-71 and the prices of sugar are also currently some what higher than they were before decontrol of sugar, but the over all position is not such as to be described as a crisis.

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase production of sugar during the year -

- (i) It has been made clear to sugar factories that they are expected to attract more supplies of sugarcane by paying higher cane price than the minimum fixed by the Central Government.
- (ii) A rebate of Rs 17/- per quintal in Central excise duty on sugar produced upto the 30th November, 1971 and of Rs 16 per quintal on sugar produced thereafter up to the 30th September, 1972, in excess of 80% of the sugar produced during the corresponding periods in 1970-71, has been allowed.
- (iii) The State Governments have been requested to grant similarly a rebate in cane purchase tax.
- (iv) The State Governments have also been requested to restrict establishment of khandsari units and power crushers in sugar factory areas and to regulate their working.
- (v) Forward trading in *gur* has been suspended with a view to stopping speculative bullish tendency in the *gur* prices.

Metal Roads for Garbheta, Midnapore to Chandrakona and Badanganj

1023. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to have the roads from Garbheta, Midnapore, leading to Chandrakona and Badanganj metalled ;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government are ready to accept the construction of the said roads during this plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Committee of Experts for working of D. T. U.

1024. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee of experts to go into the working of D. T. U. ; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Two Committees of experts have been appointed.

(i) to go into the question of leakage of revenue ; and

(ii) to examine the condition of the workshops of the Delhi Transport Corporation. The composition of these Committees is as under :

Committee on Leakage of Revenue :

1. Shri T. N. Chaturvedi,
Chief Secretary, Delhi
Administration. ... Chairman.
2. Shri B. S. Singh,
Spl. Assistant to the
Minister of Shipping
and Transport. ... Member.
Shri S. C. Pandey,
Director (Transport), Delhi
Administration. ... Member.
4. Shri R. C. Jain,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry
of Home Affairs. ... Member.
5. Shri J. N. Gupta,
Executive Officer,
Association of State
Road Transport Under-
takings. ... Member.
Secretary.

Workshop Committee

1. Shri S. N. Chawla,
Director, Central
Institute of Road
Transport (T & R)
Association of State
Road Transport Under-
takings. ... Chairman.
2. Shri K. C. Aggarwal,
Joint Secretary, Standing
Committee (S & C),
Association of State
Road Transport
Undertakings. ... Member.

Construction of Bridge over Ghoghra River to remove Transport Bottleneck at Bahraich

1025. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state -

(a) whether a Central team appointed for the purpose of exploring industrial potentialities for the District of Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh made a suggestion in its report that to remove the transport bottleneck from and to Bahraich to their places, an all over bridge over Ghoghra river at Ghogra Ghat is an absolute necessity ;

(b) if so, whether the Government will take early steps to construct such a bridge there; and

(c) whether the construction of such a bridge shall cater to the needs of the people of the three neighbouring districts namely Bahraich, Gonda and Barabanki?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Visit by Table Tennis Team to China

1026. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the peoples' Republic of China had invited a Table Tennis team from India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Shri T. D. Ranga Ramanujan
—Leader

2. Shri Parrok Khodalji
—Non-playing Captain

Players

3. Shri G. Jagannath
4. „ Mir Kasim Ali
5. „ Deepak Vadhera
6. „ Dilip Raj Saxena
7. „ A. T. M. Yahya—(Junior)
8. Miss Kaity Chergeman
9. „ Rupa Mukherjee
10. „ Sailaja Salokhe
11. „ Nayerch Mowla—(Junior)

Central Assistance to Kerala for Implementation of Land Reforms in Kerala

1027. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6297 on the 29th July, 1971 regarding the Central assistance for implementation of land reforms in Kerala and state the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): So far, no special assistance has been given for land reforms over and above the State Plan provision, to any State Government. It was suggested to the Kerala Government that the Question of payment of compensation under the Kerala Land Reform Act be reviewed in order to make it largely, if not exclusively, a self-financing programme. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed by the Government of Kerala for the annual plan for 1972-73 for expenditure on the following items:

- (1) Kudikidappukar Benefit Fund.
- (2) Agriculturists Rehabilitation Fund.
- (3) Assistance to assignees.
- (4) Staff.

Nayaya Panchayats in States

1028. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nyaya Panchayats are functioning in all the States in the country;

(b) if not, the names of States which have not introduced Nyaya Panchayat system in their States; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Syllabus of Agricultural Universities in the Country

1029. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4321 on the 8th August, 1971 regarding Agricultural Universities in the country and state the subjects which are being taught in those Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The broad subjects taught at the Agricultural Universities are:

Faculty of Agriculture

Agronomy, Horticulture, soil science, plant Breeding, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics and Food Technology.

Faculty of Animal Science

Veterinary Anatomy, Bacteriology, Medicine, Surgery, Parasitology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Obstetrics Gynaecology, Animal Breeding, Animal Nutrition, Animal Production and Management, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Technology and Dairy and Poultry Science.

Basic Science and Humanities

Rural Sociology, Agriculture Statistics, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Zoology, Agricultural Physics, Mathematics.

Faculty of Agricultural Engineering

Irrigation, Drainage, Farm Structure, Farm Power and Machinery.

Faculty of Home Science

Foods and Nutrition, Child Development, Home Management, Home Science Extension, Clothing and Textiles.

Damage to highways and bridges due to Floods in the Country

1030. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any damage to Highways and bridges due to floods in States under President's Rule and in Union Territories;

(b) if so, the nature of damage and the amount involved, if assessed; and

(c) what amount would be required to repair these Highways?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Expansion of Existing Facilities at Shipyards

1031. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of expanding existing facilities at the shipyards and developing new shipyards to meet the shipping needs of the country; and

(b) if so; what are the new facilities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, has undertaken the following development schemes:—

(i) An integrated development programme which, on completion, will raise its capacity from 2—3

ships of about 13,000 DWT to about 6 ships of that size.

- (ii) Construction of a wet basin for providing increased fitting out facilities.

- (iii) Construction of a dry dock to accommodate ships of upto 70,000 DWT.

(2) The Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta which can at present build only small vessels, has undertaken an expansion programme which will enable it to build ocean-going vessels of 15,000—25,000 DWT.

(3) The Rajabagan Dockyard which can at present build smaller crafts upto 500 DWT has embarked on a development programme which will enable it to build vessels of upto 3,000 DWT.

(4) A new shipyard is being constructed at Cochin which will be capable of building ships in the range of 66,000—85,000 DWT.

(5) A working group has been set up to examine the question of construction of a new shipyard at Haldia.

Production of Medium Size Ships at Cochin Shipyard Project

1032. **SHRI P. M. MEHIA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Shipyard project envisages producing the medium-size ships; and

(b) if so, the total turn-over?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) The Cochin Shipyard is being designed to produce ships between 66,000 DWT and 85,000 DWT.

(b) Its annual production will be 2 ships of 66,000 DWT.

All-India Conference on Population Education

1033. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All-India Conference on Population Education was held in New Delhi on 23rd October, 1971;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : (a) An All India Conference on Population Education was held in New Delhi from the 21st to the 23rd October, 1971.

(b) The introduction of a Population Education curriculum at the entire school stage and the preparation of a suitable plan of action at the academic and administrative levels. Discussion also covered the field of teacher education and the possibility of a programme for out of school youth.

(c) The main decisions arrived at were as follows.—

(1) the importance and urgency of the subject justifies the simultaneous introduction of a population Education curriculum at all stages of school education.

(2) the draft syllabus on Population Education for schools prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) could be suitably adapted where necessary by states and implemented.

(3) the State Institutes of Education should take immediate steps to prepare and distribute instructional and supplementary reading material

(4) the efforts of voluntary agencies working in this field should be supported

(5) the NCERT should prepare a model syllabus on Population Education for teacher training colleges

(6) the state departments of Education should take up the matter of incorporating Population Education content in the existing B Ed syllabuses with universities and training colleges

(7) An intensive programme for the inservice training of teachers should be taken up immediately. This may initially be developed by the NCERT. Suitable instructional material for teachers should be prepared

(8) Whenever possible, universities may be requested to introduce courses in Population Education as part of Social Sciences and Humanities

(9) Schools, as community centres can play a vital role in a programme for out of school youth

(10) the draft syllabus prepared by NCERT for schools can be suitably amended for out of school youth

(11) the concept of responsible parenthood can be appropriately explained in the programme for out-of school youth

Supply of Foodgrains to States to ease Hardship Caused to rising Foodgrains Price

1034 SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI P GANGADER

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre have offered to the State sufficient supplies of grains for pumping into local markets to ease the hardship caused by the rising food prices,

(b) if so, whether this is going to prevent the situation from setting out of band and

(c) whether there is a feeling among the farmers that the cycle of bumper crops is over and will now be followed by spell of lean years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Government have no information in this behalf

राज्यो में कृषि-औद्योगिक विकास निगम तथा उनके वित्तीय ससाधन

1035 श्री नागीरय भवर क्या कृषि मंत्री कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम द्वारा दिए गए ट्रक्टर और अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में 12 मगस्थ, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7842 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) देश के किन-किन राज्यों में कृषि औद्योगिक विकास निगमों की स्थापना कर दी गई है, और

(ख) इन निगमों के वित्तीय ससाधन क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब शिंदे) (क) नागालैंड तथा मेघालय के सिवाय सब राज्यों में कृषि-उद्योग निगम स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) इन निगमों के वित्त का मुख्य स्रोत उनकी प्रदत्त पूंजी है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा इन निगमों के शीयरधारक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिकारित, बराबर 2 भागों में दिया जाता है। दिनांक 1-11-1970 की इन निगमों की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 36.29 करोड़ रुपये थी। निगमों द्वारा अपेक्षित प्रतिरिक्त राशिवा स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, वाणिज्यिक बैंक तथा भूमि बंधक बैंक आदि जैसी अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से भी ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त की जाती है।

Social Welfare Schemes held in Abeyance

1036. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Social Welfare Schemes have been badly hit due to the expenditure incurred on the refugees; and

(b) if so, how long these schemes are likely to be kept in abeyance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Profitability of Super Bazar in Delhi

1037. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the profitability of super Bazars and Apna Bazar in Delhi during the last two years and to what extent the prices of commodities sold in these bazars are competitively cheap than those sold in the open market and the names of such items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : For the year 1969-70, the Super Bazar, including its branches, incurred a loss of Rs. 18.57 lakhs. For the year 1970-71, it has also incurred loss, the exact amount of which will be known after the completion of audit of its accounts, which is in progress. It is the policy of the Super Bazar to sell consumer articles at fair and reasonable prices, which compare favourably with the market. A list of comparative prices of articles, compiled on the basis of market survey by Super Bazar, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1069/71]

Poor Quality of Medical Graduates

1038. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has complained about the poor quality of Medical Graduates who appear before it;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the above criticism of the Union Public Service Commission and the serious consequences involved therein *vis-a-vis* public health;

(c) whether many of the colleges do not possess necessary equipments facilities required for teaching of medicine as laid down by the Medical Council; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the standard of medical education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTERJEE) : (a) Yes. In 1968, the Union Public Service Commission made observations about the general standard of the candidates interviewed by them for recruitment to posts under the Central Government.

(b) The observations have been noted and brought to the notice of all concerned to effect suitable improvement, where necessary.

(c) The setting up of a Medical College is a costly venture and all facilities cannot be made available from the date of its establishment. Equipment and teaching facilities are developed in a phased programme so as to conform to the standard of the medical Council of India which is statutorily charged with the responsibility of maintaining standard of medical education in the country. The recognition to a medical qualification is given only after the Medical College has come upto the requisite standard and is recommended by the Medical Council.

(d) In 1969 the Government appointed the Medical Education Committee to examine all the aspects of medical education and training of medical graduates in the light of national needs and resources. The Committee made comprehensive re-

commendations which were subsequently modified and enlarged by the Medical Education conference of Health Ministers, Vice Chancellors of Universities, Principals Deans of medical colleges, Experts in medical Sciences and Administrators etc. These recommendations were considered and endorsed by the Executive Committee of Central Council of Health, at its 6th meeting held in Aurangabad in July, 1970. The Government have accepted these recommendations in the form of a resolution and forwarded it to State Governments/Universities etc. for implementation.

National Filaria Control Programme

1039. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 8th September, 1971, that nearly one fourth of the population of the country is exposed to Filariasis a conclusion which has been arrived at on the basis of surveys actually made ;

(b) whether there is a serious short-fall in the implementation of the National Filaria Control Programme for 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(c) if so, the extent of the short-fall, the states where the incidence of the disease is acute and what steps have been taken by Government to contain the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) . There has been short falls in the achievement of the targets fixed for 1969-70 and 1970-71 as given in the statement (I) Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1070/71]

The incidence of this disease is acute in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

A statement (II) indicating the steps taken by the Government to contain the disease is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—1070/71]

Independent Security Forces in Universities

1040. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have approved of the scheme for independent Security Forces in various Universities in the country;

(b) how many Universities have so far raised their independent Security Forces to guard different installations inside the institutions;

(c) the strength of the Security Force in these institutions and their Functions; and

(d) the financial implications of these Forces ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE & IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The University Grants Commission has not approved any scheme for an independent security force in any University in the country. The Commission has, however, agreed to assist the Banaras Hindu University to strengthen its present watch and ward system and has given a grant to Visva-Bharati for strengthening its security arrangements in the campus.

(b) to (d). The government has no information.

Plan for Beautification of New Delhi.

1041. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to beautify New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated for this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ON WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI L. K. GUJRAL). (a) and (b). Government are anxious to maintain the garden city character of New Delhi. Accordingly, under the master plan, 18,000 acres of land is proposed to be developed as parks and gardens. As several authorities are involved, a "Landscape Committee" has been constituted to coordinate the work of beautification.

(c) Different authorities, such as, C.P.W.D., N.D.M.C., D.D.A. & D.M.C., provide funds in their budgets for development of parks and gardens. So far as the Directorate of Horticulture under the Ministry of Works and Housing is concerned, apart from maintaining Budha Jyanti Parks, Central Vista, etc., they have taken up beautification of Southern Ridge, Willingdon Crescent-Sardar Patel Road, at a cost of Rs. 40,410/-.

Increase in Price of Sugar after Decontrol

1042 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of sugar has gone up since it was decontrolled;

(b) if so, how much it has increased; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that sugar to the consumer is available at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the wholesale prices of sugar in certain important markets prior to decontrol and prevailing now, is attached.

(c) The following measures have been taken to arrest undue rise in price of sugar in the country.

(1) The period during which sugar can be sold and delivered against monthly release orders for sale of sugar has been reduced from 45 days to 30 days.

(2) Sugar factories have been forbidden from refusing sales of sugar if unsold quantity of stock released for sale is available with them.

(3) Factories are required to seal in each weekly period at least 21 percent of their monthly sugar quota released to them for sale.

(4) Despatch or delivery of sugar by factories to individual dealers has been restricted to 2,200 quintals of sugar in each weekly period.

(5) Restrictions have been imposed on stocks which the licensed sugar dealers can hold at any one time. The maximum limit varies between 7,500 quintals in the case of importers of sugar in Calcutta and 250 quintals in case of licensed sugar dealers in towns with a population of less than one lakh.

(6) Restrictions have been imposed on bank advances to sugar trade against sugar stocks.

(7) Future Trading in Gur has been suspended with effect from the 18th October, 1971.

(8) The Government of Maharashtra has arranged with the factories in Maharashtra to sell 15 percent of the sugar released at a price of Rs. 1.83 to Rs. 1.84 per kilogram through fair price shops.

(9) Various steps have been taken to maximise sugar production in 1971-72 e. g. rebate in excise duty on sugar.

request to state Governments to grant rebate in cane purchase tax, and to consider a ban on establishment of new power crushers and khandasari units in an area of about 16 kilometers around the factories and to consider regulation of working of existing power crushers and khandasari

units therein. Sugar factories have been told that they are expected to pay higher prices for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by Government in view of high prices of sugar and the incentives given or which may be given.

Statement

Wholesale price of sugar in the open market in certain important Consuming Centres

(Rs. per Quintal)

Month & Date	Delhi	Kanpur	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras
24th May, 1971 (Just prior to decontrol)	209	193	196	200	181
12th Nov., '70	217	199	208	208	199

Research in cultivation of high yielding variety of rice

1043. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the rice research in the country;

(b) the area under high-yielding varieties cultivation; and

(c) the steps taken to propagate improved technology for the cultivation of these varieties and for increased production of rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Rice research programme in India is commendable. All India co-ordinated Rice improvement Project released 14 varieties in order to cater to diverse agro-climatic regions of the country and to match the wide variation in consumer's preferences. They are capable of yielding 60-100 percent more than local tall varieties. These rice varieties include various attributes such as high yield (Jaya, IR 8, Vijaya and Pankaj), earliness (Bala, Cauvery, Kanchi, Krishana and Padma), excellent grain type (Ratna, Sabarmati, Jamuna, Krishna, Vijaya, IR 20 and Jagannath) and resistance to stem-borer and leaf hoppers (Ratna, Vijaya and IR 20) and fair amount of resistance to blast, bacterial leaf blight and tungro-virus (Vijaya and IR 20).

(b) The area under high yielding varieties achieved and target fixed, are as follows.

Area (000 ha)

Achieved		
1967-68	1968-69	
1785	2683	
Target		
1969-70	1970-71	1973-74
3237	—	10100

(c) The steps taken include the following :

1. National Demonstrations.
2. Itentive Agriculture Development programme
3. High yielding varieties programme.
4. Training of extension works
5. Farmer's training
6. Farmer's field day programmes
7. Dissemination of new farming technology through news papers, workshops, reports, pamphlets, magazines, bulletins and by occasional contacts.
8. Supply of seeds of high yielding varieties through National Seeds Corporation, State Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural College and Agricultural Universities.

Colourisation of Vanaspati Ghee

1044. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to colour the vanaspati ghee has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) . The Expert Committee set up by Government for intensifying the researches for finding a colour for vanaspati and coordinating them suitably, after an extensive survey of earlier studies on the subject and detailed confirmatory researches, came to the conclusion that colouring of vanaspati is neither practicable nor desirable, and that alternative methods should be explored for achieving the end in view. While generally agreeing with this view, Government have asked the institutions and agencies which had been engaged in these researches to remain on the look-out for a suitable colouring medium for vanaspati.

Reinstatement of retrenched Pump Drivers and workers of Water Supply Department of Howrah

1045. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :**
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not yet taken steps to reinstate the retrenched pump drivers and workers of Water Supply Department of Howrah Municipality (West Bengal) ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of employees yet to be reinstated ;

(d) whether any representation has been received from the Howrah Paura Karni Sangha ; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to reinstate the retrenched employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO. PADHYAYA) : (a) to (e). Based on the information received from the Government of West Bengal and Howrah Municipality, the position is summarised below:—

Howrah Municipality employs additional staff to augment water supply during summer season. Such appointments are seasonal and temporary. 16 extra leave reserve pump drivers who had been employed on temporary basis, were not given extension because the seasonal necessity was over. Therefore no question of retrenchment or reinstatement is involved. A representation was made by the Howrah Paura Karni Sangha and in a meeting with the Sangha convened by the District Magistrate, Howrah, it was decided to conduct an enquiry to find out the actual necessity of personnel. On an enquiry made by the Assistant Engineer Incharge of Water Works of the Municipality, it was found that 19 pumps are in operation. The usual staffing pattern is four pump drivers per pump. Against the requirement of 76, the Municipality has 132 permanent pump drivers. Moreover the Municipality has employed 10 temporary pump drivers and 16 leave reservists. These leave reservists were not given further extension according to the usual practice of the Municipality. The Municipality has authority to determine the number of employees for running its business and the State Government cannot intervene except in cases where sanction of the State Government is necessary under law for removal or dismissal of any official. In this case no such sanction was necessary.

Acquisition of additional ships to increase tonnage

1047. **SHRI BAKSI NAYAK :**
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the tonnage and specifications of the additional ships which Government of India propose to acquire within the next four years ;

(b) the sources from which these ships are likely to be purchased and the financial implications thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which India's aggregate tonnage is likely to be increased thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The forth Plan for shipping envisages a target of 40 Laks GRT, out of which 35 lakhs GRT will be operative and 5 lakhs GRT firmly on order. The present Indian operative tonnage (as on 1st October 1971) is 24.85 lakhs GRT and 11.98 lakhs GRT is firmly on order. Taking into account the scrapping of overaged vessels of about 2.36 lakhs GRT by the end of Fourth Plan period, the tonnage yet to be ordered to achieve the Fourth Plan target is 5.53 lakhs GRT. It is difficult to state at this stage the specifications of additional ships, the sources of purchase and the prices thereof, as these ships have to be acquired by various shipping companies.

Conference of Registrar of Cooperative Societies held in September 1971

**1049. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a two days conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies was held in New Delhi in September, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the Conference and whether Government are considering their suggestion especially in respect of crop loan rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) As regards the suggestions made at the conference, a copy of the proceedings of the conference is available in the

Parliament Library. The important recommendations will be considered by the Conference of the State Ministers for Cooperation to be held on the 29th and 30th November, 1971

Delay in completion of Mormugao Port Development Scheme

1050. SHIRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheduled completion of the Mormugao Port Development Scheme is going to be delayed further ,

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay , and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c). The original target date for completion of the Mormugao Port Development Project was the end of 1973. However, on account of the sudden stoppage of work relating to dredging and reclamation by the contractors from the 31st August, 1971 till the 5th November, 1971, some delay in the completion of certain areas of reclamation needed for the civil engineering works is anticipated and this is likely to affect the overall completion date to some extent. According to present indications, the Project is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1974.

Development of Visakhapatnam Port

1051. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 31st August, 1971 stating that the plan for development of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Vishakhapatnam has been put back by two years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The putting back of the development programme of Hindustan Shipyard referred to in the said report has been attributed to the failure of indigenous suppliers of cranes to keep up the delivery schedule. The Government are aware of this delay. The Hindustan Shipyard has been constantly in touch with the firms concerned to get the equipment delivered as early as possible. In order to examine the capacity of indigenous firms to adhere to the delivery terms and watch the progress with reference to such capacity, a Steering Committee for Hindustan Shipyard has been recently formed by the Government.

Violent incidents in colleges affiliated to Delhi University

1052. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been several violent incidents recently in various colleges affiliated to the Delhi University ; and

(b) whether Government have instituted any enquiry Commission in this regard, if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the University authorities, there have been no violent incidents in the colleges in Delhi during the last two months. During September however, there was trouble between students of some colleges and D.T.U. employees.

(b) The cases registered in connection with the incidents in which students and

D.T.U. employees were involved are being investigated. The University has also appointed a Committee to look into the problem of inadequacy of transport facilities.

Progress of Land Reforms in States

1053. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the various State Governments in bringing radical land legislations and in implementing them ; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the land reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Measures have been undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation of land reforms with a view to breaking the concentration of land and removing such impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure. These measures including abolition of intermediary tenures; reform of the tenancy system, namely, fixation of fair rent and security of tenure to cultivating tenants, sub-tenants and share-croppers and the right to acquire ownership ; ceiling on land holdings and settlement of landless agricultural workers and uneconomic holders on surplus land.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of land reforms during the last 20 years. Intermediary tenures zamindaris, Jagirs and inams which prevailed in respect of over 40% of the area in pre-Independence India have been abolished practically all over the country. On abolition of the intermediary tenures, a large body of tenants estimated at 20 millions have been brought in direct relationship with the State and enabled to become owners.

Provisions for security of tenure and regulation of rent have been adopted by several States such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa,

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Mahe region of Pandicherry and steps have been taken for bringing tenants into direct relationship with the State and conferring ownership on them. As a result, about 3 million tenants and share-croppers have acquired ownership of more than 7 million acres. In most of the States, the statutory rent is not to exceed 1/4th or 1/5th of the gross produce.

Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States except in Haryana and Punjab where there is no ceiling on ownership, but the State is empowered to settle tenants on lands owned by a person in excess of the permissible limit. It has been reported that over two million acres of land have so far been declared surplus on imposition of ceiling and about half of the area has been distributed to displaced tenants, uneconomic landless agriculturists.

There have, nevertheless, being shortcomings in implementation and the progress has been slow in many States. There have been many gaps between objectives and legislation and between the laws and their implementation. Legislative provision have yet to be enacted for abolition of a few minor intermediary tenures. As regards tenancy reforms, the position of tenants and share-croppers is insecure in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In Haryana and Punjab, the security of tenants is subject to a continuing right of resumption by the landlord. The statutory rent share of the crop payable to the landlord is on the high side in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir (In respect of tenants of persons holding more than 12½ acres) and Tamil Nadu. In Haryana and Punjab, the maximum rent is 1/3rd of the gross produce. In Andhra Pradesh, it is 50 per cent of the produce for irrigated lands and 45 per cent for dry lands (A Bill has been passed providing for reduction of rent to 30 per cent in case of irrigated land and 25 per cent in case of other land). In Jammu & Kashmir, it varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the produce. In Tamil Nadu,

it varies from 31½ to 40 per cent. Ownership rights have not been conferred on tenants in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Pondicherry. The enacted legislation on ceiling has not yet been conferred in Orissa on account of stay orders. In the former Punjab areas of Punjab and Haryana there is no ceiling on ownership; the State can only settle tenants on the surplus areas which continues to be under the ownership of the land-owner.

(b) Steps taken to expedite the land reforms.

The problems and progress of land reforms were discussed at length at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in November 1969 and September, 1970. In 1969 Conference, the emphasis was on the need for reorientation of land policy in the context of the new strategy in agriculture. It was noted that in several states, the provisions with regard to level of ceiling, transfers and exemption required careful review in the light of recent technological development in agriculture and social requirements. It was suggested that the land policies should be designed and implemented as an integral part of the comprehensive programme of agricultural development with the common social objective of improving the conditions of small holders, cultivating tenants and landless agricultural labourers.

Soon after the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Minister of Food and Agriculture on December, 16, 1969, had drawn attention of the State Governments to the decision taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference. Attention was particularly drawn to the question of the level of ceiling on land holdings, its enforcement and re-distribution of surplus land with a view to improving the status and living conditions of landless agricultural labourers and share-croppers. The Prime Minister in February, 1970 drew attention of the Chief Minister to the need for land reforms and special emphasis was laid on the importance of security of tenure, fair rents, strict enforcement of ceiling and assignment of Government

waste-land to landless labourers with special preference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was also suggested that the State Governments might work out a phased programme of land reforms with a view to completing implementation by a well defined date. On June 1, 1970, another letter was addressed by the Prime Minister to Chief Ministers and Governors reiterating the imperative need to ensure implementation of land reforms within a fixed time limit which was the only way to remove tensions in rural areas and faster rural development.

At the conference of Chief Ministers held in September, 1970 an attempt was made to spell out the changes required in the land policy especially with regards to rationalisation and reduction in the ceiling limit and making ceiling provision more effective and purposeful. It was noticed that there were large variation between different States with regard to the level of ceiling of different classes of land, unit for application, exemption etc. The Conference decided to refer to the Central Land Reforms Committee the whole range of problems connected with ceiling on land holdings. In pursuance to this decision of the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Central Land Reforms Committee reviewed the position and made the following recommendations :

- (i) Ceiling should be applicable for the family as a whole, the term 'family' being defined so as to include husband, wife and minor children ;
- (ii) Where the number of members in the family exceed five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the ceiling for a family ;
- (iii) The ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of potentially irrigated land or land under assured irrigation from

Government source capable of growing two crops. As soil conditions, productivity of land, nature of crop grown etc. vary from State to State and even within the same State from region to region, the Committee considered it desirable simply to indicate a range within which the ceiling should be fixed instead of suggesting any rigid ceiling for the whole country ;

- (iv) For various other categories of land conversion rations should be fixed taking in to account availability of water, productivity, soil classification, crops grown etc. The absolute ceiling for a family of five, even in the case of dry lands should be put at 54 acres. This limit would be relaxable if there is special justification for doing so on account of the nature of soil, rainfall, chronic drought conditions etc.
- (v) Exemptions in the existing State laws in favour of mechanised farms, well-managed farms etc. should be withdrawn ;
- (vi) The exemption in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, cammimon, rubber, etc, should be carefully examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned and State Governments. Thereafter this and other types of exemption should be discussed with the Chief Ministers in order to formulate the national policy.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Central Land Reforms Committee and has advised the State Governments to give effect to the same by suitably amending ceiling laws.

Aid from World Bank for purchase of Tankers and their use by Shipping Corporation of India

1054. SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the World Bank has promised aid for the purchase of tankers ;

(b) if so, the amount of aid assured and the number of tankers to be purchased ;

(c) whether all these tankers will be exclusively used by the Shipping Corporation of India ; and

(d) if so, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). The proposed I.D.A. Credit of US \$80 million for purchase of four overseas and two coastal tankers has not yet been finalised. Negotiations for the same are in progress. Final decision regarding allocation of tankers will be taken after the Credit has been agreed to by the I.D.A.

Success of high-yielding varieties programme

1055. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the High-Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) has met with only a negligible success in the case of rice, cereals, hybrid millets, maize and sorghum ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether the Report of the study jointly under-taken in this respect by Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and the Australian National University will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The achievements under wheat and bajra are substantial. The programme under rice which was trailing behind due to unsuitability of high-yielding varieties for growing during *kharif* which is the main rice growing season, and the incidence of pests and diseases, has also now taken a

turn for the better. However, the programmes under hybrid maize and jawar have registered slow progress due to certain limitations in the varieties. A Statement showing the progress of High-Yielding varieties programme, for rice, maize and sorghum is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The report is still in the draft stage. As soon as it is finalised and printed, it will be placed in the Library of the Sabha.

Statement

Progress of H.V.P. for rice, maize and sorghum.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year	Rice	Maize	Sorghum
1966-67	888.40	207.50	190.60
1967-68	1785.00	287.00	603.00
1968-69	2681.04	387.97	690.53
1969-70	4341.92	451.73	554.85
*1970-71	5501.20	507.73	936.19
†1971-72	7000.00	500.00	1200.00

*Estimated coverage.

†Target.

Houses lying vacant in Government Colonies in New Delhi

1056. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses in different categories lying vacant in the Government residential colonies in New Delhi for more than 30 days ;

(b) whether in some colonies, the houses are lying vacant for more than 10 months ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government for allotting houses immediately on their availability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 104 residential units in types I to VIII in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are lying vacant for more than 30 days.

(b) The number of houses which are lying vacant for a period of over 10 months is 79.

(c) The residential units referred to in part (a) above are lying vacant because the officers who are offered these houses are in occupation of accommodation in the lower types etc. in the central localities and they do not accept the allotment of the houses which are in the distant localities. The allotment of these houses is made simultaneously to a number of officers on the waiting list to avoid further delay in the allotment. Out of the houses referred in part. (b) above 75 houses require heavy repairs and these have been placed at the disposal of the C.P.W.D. for doing the needful. The remaining four houses have been declared unsafe and are to be demolished. The houses which require heavy repairs will be allotted immediately as soon as the necessary repairs have been carried out and these have been declared fit by the C.P.W.D.

Financial Assistance for fixation of pay scale and D.A. of different categories of workers of institutions under Social Welfare Department in West Bengal

1057. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for allocation of fund for fixation of Pay Scales and D.A. of different categories of employees of Institutions under Social Welfare Department in accordance with a rise in cost of living ;

(b) if so, the amount of financial aid offered for the purpose ; and

(c) the pay scales and D.A. of such workers at present categorywise in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Irregularity in payment of Salaries and D.A. of Teaching and Non-teaching staff in High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal

1058. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularity in payment of salaries and D.A. of teaching and non-teaching staff in High and Higher Secondary Schools in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to regularise it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Grants given by Central Government to Viswa Bharati, Birbham, West Bengal

1059. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given to Viswa Bharati in Birbham (West Bengal) by the Central Government during 1969-70, 1970-71, Department-wise and year-wise ;

(b) the amount of grants given to this University by the State Government during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 ; and

(c) how does it compare with the grants given to other Universities in the

country during the last two years, year-wise and state-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Tabla of the Sabha in due course.

Looting of Foodgrains Godown at Dohai Village, Meerut during October, 1971

1060. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government food-grain godown at Dohai village near Meerut was looted on 27/28th October, 1971;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A hired godown of Food Corporation of India was looted at Dohai village near Meerut on 27/28th October, 1971.

(b) and (c). A complaint was lodged with the Police by the Food Corporation of India and the case is under investigation by the Police.

Copper Coins Found in Nainital

1061. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some copper coins were recently found in Nainital which belong to the 1st and 2nd century A.D. and

(b) if so, whether this find connects some missing link with historical facts of ancient India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) According to the reports appearing in the press last month some copper coins were reported to have been found at Nainital. From the description of the coins given in the press reports it appears that these coins which bear a female figure with the label NANA in Greek and the figure of a king, belong to the Kushan kings ruling in Northern India in the first and second Centuries A. D. A detailed report on this find has, however, been called for from the State Government.

(b) If the description of the coins given in the press reports is correct, this find does not connect any missing link with the historical facts of ancient India. The Kushan coins are found in abundance throughout northern India and even in Nepalese Tarai. The particular type of coins with the figure of Nana, a Babylonian or Sumerian goddess is also very common. The religious eclecticism of the Kushan kings, Kanishka and Huvishka is reflected in their coins which represent Greek, Sumerian, Elamite, Persian and Indian deities. The find of coins of a particular dynasty at a particular site does not necessarily imply the dominion of that dynasty over that site as coins travel widely through hands. In fact, Kushan coins were in circulation long after the fall of the dynasty.

Production of Mexican Wheat

1062. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate quantity of Mexican wheat sown and produced during the current year; and

(b) the name of the farmers along with the names of District and State to which they belong who produced the largest quantity of Mexican wheat during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The

total acreage under Mexican wheat during 1970-71 is estimated at about 6.48 million hectares. Separate figures of production from Mexican varieties of wheat are not collected.

(b) Figures of total quantity of Mexican wheat produced by the farmers is not collected. However, according to All-India crop competition in wheat organised during rabi 1970-71, Shri Ramesh Rajabhai Bondre of Buldana District of Maharashtra State, attained the highest yield of 16,117 kilograms per hectare

Allocation to States for Dry-Farming during 1971-72.

1063. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money allocated for the States for dry-farming in the country during 1971-72; and

(b) whether Government will provide more money in view of the fact that 60 percent of the land is being cultivated under dry farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) During 1971-72, the allocations made to the State Governments concerned so far are indicated below .—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	39.572
Bihar	15.30
Gujarat	44.40
Haryana	38.84
Jammu & Kashmir	16.64
Madhya Pradesh	46.76
Maharashtra	20.88
Mysore	50.72
Orissa	11.95
Rajasthan	48.36
Tamil Nadu	46.87
Uttar Pradesh	55.68
Grand Total :—	438.972

Out of the above amount, a sum of Rs. 302.892 lakhs will be provided by the Central Government. The balance of the amount is to be arranged by the States concerned through institutional sources. A sum of Rs. 216 00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1971-72.

(b) The question of providing more money will be considered when the results of these Pilot Projects are available.

Supply of Bad Quality Rice through Ration Shops in Calcutta

1064. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the rice being supplied through the Ration shops at Calcutta is raw and rotten and is absolutely unfit for consumption,

(b) if so, the reason for the supply of such rotten raw rice;

(c) whether Government are considering to allot good and boiled rice to be issued through Ration Shops in Calcutta, and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Some complaints about the quality of rice issued through the ration shops in Calcutta have come to Government's notice. But it has not been complained that rice supplied is unfit for human consumption.

(b) The rice supplied through the ration shops in Calcutta consists of boiled rice procured in West Bengal, Non-Bengal boiled rice supplied from the Central pool and raw rice allotted from the Central pool. The rice issued is of the standard quality fit for human consumption.

(c) It is not possible to supply only boiled rice for issue through ration shops in Calcutta.

(d) The total production of boiled rice in the country is not enough to meet the requirements of all the State Governments; the stocks have to be distributed to various States on the basis of availability.

Revolving Funds for Development of Land in Punjab

1065. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have allotted any funds as 'Revolving Fund' for the acquisition and development of land for three cities of Punjab;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme includes any proposal for housing for the poor and the working class at low rents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft of Idols from Historical Places

1066. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY .
SHRI SEZHIYAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the theft of idols from historical places are still continuing;

(q) whether a statue of Apsara has been stolen recently from Khajuraho; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The steps that are being taken or proposed to be taken for the prevention of thefts from centrally protected monuments/museums/sites have been indicated in detail in the statement given in the Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 159 on the 15th November, 1971

As a result of these measures there is a steady decline in the number of thefts from centrally protected monuments/museums. As against 33 thefts in 1968 the number has gradually come down to 10 during 1971 (up to the 1st November, 1971)

National Cleanliness Campaign

1067. SHRI Y. LSWARA REDDY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to conduct a National Cleanliness Campaign during the 25th anniversary of our Independence; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Assets and liabilities of Jayanti Shipping Company

1068. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the assets and liabilities of Jayanti Shipping Corporation, which was recently nationalised; and

(b) the amount of compensation the Government intends to pay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The audited accounts of the Jayanti Shipping Company are available for the period upto 10.6.1966 only. The account for the subsequent periods are still being audited. It will be possible to indicate the assets and liabilities of the Company only after the account for the subsequent periods have been audited.

(b) A total compensation of Rs. 4.50 acres is proposed to be paid to the Shareholders.

Drug habits among students

1069. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug habits among the students of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are on the increase ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the spread of drug habits among the students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Government has not received any complaints about the drug habits among the students of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

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

Family Planning programme for Public Sector Undertakings

1070. SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to boost the family planning programme in big industrial, specially public sector undertakings ;

(b) whether family planning lessons have been included in the programmes prepared for various units under public sector undertakings ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) and (c) . No. However, motivational work is done by Health Educators or Family Planning Field Workers appointed in the Family Planning Urban Centres set up by the Public Sector Undertakings.

Statement

A special pattern of Central assistance has been sanctioned under which financial assistance is granted to the public sector undertakings for setting up family planning units in their organisations. The scheme provides for the following assistance for the different types of Urban Family Planning Centres which may be set up in these undertakings :—

FOR A POPULATION UP TO 10,000

NON-RECURRING	Rs.
Education aids, Furniture, etc	1,000
RECURRING	
Medical Officer (part-time)-one	1,200
F.P. Field Worker—one	1,620
Contraceptives (on as required basis)	1,000
Contingencies	300
Services advance	500
Cash awards	200
TOTAL RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING	5,870

For a Population Ranging from 10,000 to 25,000	
NON-RECURRING	Rs.
Educational aids, Furniture, etc.	2,000
RECURRING	
Part-time doctors—Two (1 man—1 lady)	2,400
F.P. Welfare Workers—Two (1 man—1 lady or two ladies part-time)	3,240
Contingencies	500
Contraceptives (on as required basis)	1,500
Services advance	1,000
Cash awards	500
TOTAL RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING	11,140

For a Population Ranging from 25,000 to 40,000	
NON RECURRING	
Equipment, furniture, buildings repairs and education aids, etc.	3,000
RECURRING	
Part-time doctors—Two	2,400
F P. Extension Educator—One	2,880
F P. Welfare Workers—Two (1 man—1 lady) or 4 part-time workers	3,240
Attendant	1,080
Contingencies	1,000
Contraceptives (on as required basis)	1,500
Service advance	2,000
Cash award	1,000
TOTAL RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING	18,100

For the present 8 public sector undertakings have set up family planning units but efforts are now being made to ensure that appropriate types of units are set up in all the major public sector undertaking which employ a sizeable labour force.

Family Planning Programme in the Private Industries ;

Enthusiasm has been evinced by some units of the employers' association like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (F.I.C.C.I.), Indian Tea Association, United Planters Association of South India (U.P.A.S.I.), Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Indian merchants Chamber, Bombay, Textile Industry, Bombay, Employers' Association of Northern India and the Faridabad Industries Association, etc. in prompting Family planning programme in their units. F.I.C.C.I. has accepted the family planning programme amongst the industrial labour as a major sphere of its activities and has instituted awards to industrial establishments for outstanding family planning work. A number of private sector undertakings are giving substantial amounts as incentives to their employees undergoing sterilisation or loop insertions. Necessary information in regard to the incentives given by the various industries was collected and circulated to the State Governments to enable them to inform and suggest to the other industrial establishments the desirability of extending similar facilities to their employees. It has been brought to their notice that under Section 36 of the Income Tax Act of 1961, any expenditure incurred by a company for purposes of promoting family planning programme among its employees is allowed as deduction in computing the company's income for income tax.

The State Family Planning Officers have been requested to collect detailed information regarding all the industries within their jurisdiction and the nature of family planning work being done by them. It is proposed to approach different industrial establishment individually with a view to ensuring that they are fully involved in the programme.

Industrial Units covered by Employees State Insurance Corporation

The Employees State Insurance Corporation has also been implementing the family planning programme through their dispensaries and hospitals. Upto 1964-70 they had also been giving incentive money

to their beneficiaries who underwent strabismus but this was discontinued with effect from the 1st of October, 1969. Scheme are now being formulated for their further involvement in the programme by utilising the large number of dispensaries run by the Corporation for promoting this programme.

Special scheme for promoting intensive family planning measures in the mining areas and plantations have also been taken up.

Provision for employment of educated blind persons

1071. SHRI S M BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state -

(a) the steps taken to provide employment to the educated blind young men and women in the country ;

(b) whether the Employment Exchanges are not sponsoring their candidatures inspite of the clear orders ;

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the State Governments ; and

(d) if so, their reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(b) No such instance has come to notice.

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

Statement

The following steps have been taken to stimulate the placement of educated blind persons :—

1. 9 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have been set up in different parts of the country to assist physically handicapped persons, including the blind, in securing suitable employments.

2. Physically handicapped persons, including the blind have been given priority III for the purposes of submission by the National Employment Service against vacancies under the Central Government.

3. Blind persons have to be medically examined by a special medical board attached to the special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped.

4. Under age limit has been relaxed by 5 years in favour of blind persons for the purpose of entry into class III and IV services under the Central Government.

5. Vocational rehabilitation centres have been set up in Bombay and Hyderabad to provide pre-employment assessment and adjustment training.

Utilisation of services on national fitness corps for training school Boys and Girls

1072. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether services of the National Fitness Corps will be fully utilised to train the school boys and girls during this period of emergency ;

(b) if not, the reasons for decentralization of N. F. Corps at this hour of need ; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise its decision in the light of recent developments on our borders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) to (c). The National Fitness Corps Programme, which is an integrated programme of Physical Education, National Discipline Scheme and Auxiliary Cadet Corps, has been accepted in 1965 by State Governments as an integral part of the school curriculum. The responsibility for imparting N.F.C. training to the school students and the Utilization of the services of the N.F.C. person-

nel therefor rests with the State Governments. This was the reason for the decision to decentralise the N.F.C. Programme and transfer the instructors to the States.

2. The implementation of this programme in schools has no bearing on whether the Nation is passing through normal times or an emergency.

3. Government has no proposal under consideration to revise its decision to decentralise the National Fitness Corps.

Deaths of Bangla Desh Refugees in Camps due to Cholera and other Epidemics

1074. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) the number of refugees from Bangla Desh who died in different camps due to cholera and other epidemics so far and

(b) the arrangements which have been made so far, for the improvement of sanitary conditions in the camps and in the town in the State of West Bengal, Tripura Assam and Meghalaya where there have been heavy concentration of refugees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU)

(a) There have been reports of deaths due to cholera/gastro enteritis and pneumonia/bronchitis. The available information in this regard is as follows :-

Name of State	No. of Deaths	
	cholera/ gastro enteritis	pneumonia/ bronchitis
Assam	75	110
	(reported on 11.11.1971)	
Meghalaya	592	Nil
	(upto 15.6.1971)	(reported on 1.9.1971)
West Bengal	6,092	8
	(upto 15.11.1971)	(reported on 6.8.1971)
Tripura	1	Nil
	(upto 6.6.1971)	(reported on 30.7.1971)
Madhya Pradesh	69	93
	(upto 5.10.1971)	(reported on 26.7.1971)
(Mana group of camps)		

(b) Action has been taken to improve the housing, water supply, latrines, garbage collection and disposal as given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Measures to be taken for Housing the Refugees from East Bengal

General :

(1) Not more than 3,000 persons should be kept in any one camp for effective control of the problem posed by the evacuees.

(2) The site should be easily accessible from a main road and be such as to facilitate easy drainage

(3) Tents:

Though tents are to be put up as an emergency measure, it is preferable to go in for semi-pucca construction with galvanised corrugated iron sheet roofing supported on bamboo roof frame-work on bamboo poles.

The flooring should be raised at least 6" above the surrounding ground-level and should be paved with two layers of bricks and cement grouted.

Side walling with bamboo mats for a height of at least 3 ft. may be provided for each tent.

(4) Suitable surface drains built with brick in cement mortar should be provided between the tents to drain off the surface water to a natural drain nearby.

(5) Water Supply

(a) One tubewell may be provided for serving a population of about 500 persons.

(b) The depth of the tubewell may be decided with reference to past experience in the locality so as to get the optimum quantity of potable water.

(c) The quality of the water must be got tested both chemically and bacteriologically to ensure that it is safe and potable as soon as the tubewell is constructed and commissioned.

(d) The Standard type of platform 4' square around the tubewell should be built as soon as the tubewell is sunk and the waste water led away from the site for a distance of 25' at least in a pucca drain and then connected to the natural drain.

(e) Hand-pumps must be kept in working order by proper maintenance and close supervision.

(f) As routine disinfection of the water will not be practicable, the area around the tubewell should be kept clean and the latrines should not be in close proximity to the tubewells.

(g) The possibility of drawing water from an urban water supply scheme, if one exists nearby, should be examined before sinking tubewells. If such a facility exists, a new pipeline may be laid up to the camp site and a number of public fountains provided at suitable places in this camp.

6. Latrines :

(a) Trench latrines may be constructed as proposed as an emergency measure. But the trench must be covered with pucca wooden platform supported on bamboos and with suitable holes. The seats should be separated by bamboo mat partitions. A screen wall made up of bamboo mats may be provided in front of the latrine block for privacy.

(b) A sweeper should be appointed for keeping the seats periodically clean and to prevent misuse of the area by indiscriminate defalcation all round.

(c) The surrounding area should be kept clean and sprinkled with bleaching powder everyday.

(d) Having provided the temporary trench latrines, arrangements should be made to construct semi-pucca latrines in blocks of 20 seats each, with each closet seat (without a water seal) connected by a 6" pipe chute to a trench behind the latrine block. This trench may be one meter wide and two meters deep running for the entire length of the latrine block.

The seats may be provided at the rate of one for every 25 persons. This trench should be covered with a bamboo matting with suitable bamboo frame supports. A 3' layer of earth may be put on the bamboo mat finally to seal it completely to prevent flies from gaining access to the trench. The area of the trench should be barricaded to prevent accidents. When the trench is filled up, which will be after a few months, the contents of the trench may be cleared and buried at a suitable place. The cleaned trench could be made to serve again for the same latrine block. During the construction of the trenches if it is found necessary dry brick walling may be provided to prevent caving in of the sides.

7 Garbage and Refuse Collection and Disposal

(a) The garbage and refuse must be collected from the area at least twice a day and dumped in a pit not far from the camp site and covered with earth everyday.

(b) The general sanitation of the area should be under proper check and supervision by appointing wholetime servants for the purpose. Services of able-bodied voluntary social workers from the refugees may be utilised for the purpose. They may be provided with suitable loud-speakers also.

(c) Spraying of D. D. T., Sprinkling of bleaching powder and treating stagnant waters in the area with Liquidol O should be done systematically to prevent breeding of flies and mosquitoes.

(d) Special care should be taken to prevent fly breeding near the community kitchens and care should be taken to prevent flies getting access to cooked food. Efficient drainage of the waste water from the kitchen should be made and the waste water, where possible, allowed to soak into covered soak-pits.

8. Preventive Medical care .

(a) Adequate measures should be taken to give cholera inoculation to all the refugees. Enough medical supplies to be kept at each camp for treating cases of cholera, gastro-enteritis etc. Cases of

infectious diseases should be isolated as possible and treated in separate camps or nearby hospitals

Volunteers to Educate Public regarding Prevention of Cancer

1075 SHRI DHARAMRAO APZAI-PURKAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to encourage Cancer Volunteers who could educate the public about possibilities of preventing cancer if they are subjected to detection test, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Seats Reserved for Central Government in Medical Colleges in the Country

1076 SHRI DHARAMRAO APZAI-PURKAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the names of Medical Colleges in the country where the Central Government has its quota of reserved seats on admission of students,

(b) the number of such seats in each College,

(c) the basis on which such candidates for the seats reserved for Central Government in these Medical Colleges are selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in library See No LT-1071/71)

(c) Merit, as revealed by the marks secured by the various reserved categories of Central nominees in their qualifying examinations, forms the basis of selection.

Type III and IV quarters under construction in Delhi New Delhi

1077 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number of quarters of Type III and IV under construction in various areas in Delhi and New Delhi,

(b) the time by which these quarters are likely to be completed and made available for allotment to eligible Government employees

(c) the future schemes prepared by Government for construction of Type III and IV Quarters keeping in view that these are the only two types where the date of priority is running as 1948, and

(d) the priority date likely to be covered in these two types after the construction of quarters as mentioned in (a) above are completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) and (b) In addition to 336 units of type III quarters already completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estates for allotment during the year, the following type III and type IV residential units are under construction in Delhi New Delhi. The likely dates of their completion are also shown against them

Locality	Type III and IV	Likely date of completion
1 Probyn Road Finsbury	64	25-7-72
2 Timarpur	160	30-1-73
3 D 1 Z Area	—	31-6-73
4 Pech Square DIZ Area	64	31-6-72
5 K. K. Purat	120	31-6-72
6 Mohi Bagh/ Nanakpur	148	31-6-72
	456	772

(c) The priority dates covered as on 16th November, 1971 are as follows —

Type III
9-1-42

Type IV
9-7-42

Sanction for the construction of 720 type III and 152 type IV residential units in Masjid Moth area has also been accorded and the construction is likely to be started in the near future.

In addition, proposals for construction of 1932 type III quarters and 178 type IV quarters are under consideration

(d) At present applications have been invited from persons having the dates of priority as under :—

Type III
31-12-50

Type IV
31-12-48

The percentage of satisfaction in type III is 45.84 and in type IV it is 63.55. Further applications have not yet been called for. At this stage the likely priority dates to be covered after the above construction has been completed cannot be assessed.

C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi

1078 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5 on the 29th March, 1971 and state:

(a) whether the proposed one Homeopathic, two Ayurvedic and two Allopathic dispensaries have since been opened in Delhi.

(b) if so, the locations thereof and whether they have started functioning, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the said proposed dispensaries are likely to be opened and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA)
(a) to (c) so far only one Homeopathic Dispensary could be sanctioned and it is proposed to be located in Dev Nagar, Delhi. The dispensary will start functioning as soon as suitable arrangements for accommodation etc. have been made.

The remaining dispensaries could not be started due to the financial difficulties

created by the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh and the need for strictest economy. These dispensaries will be taken up as and when situation improves.

Quarters under construction in the D I Z Area, New Delhi

1079 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the quarters under construction in the D I Z area in New Delhi have since been completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estates for allotment to the Government employees,

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when these quarters are likely to be completed and handed over

(c) the number of various types of quarters which are still under construction in D I Z. area, and

(d) the manner in which the quarters completed in D I Z. area have been allotted to Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) and (b) The construction of quarters in the D I Z area is being executed under a phased programme. Uptill now 64 type I, 56 type II and 79 type III quarters have been completed and handed over to the Directorate of Estate.

Another 136 type II and 89 type III quarters have also been completed and are likely to be ready for occupation in December, 1971.

(c) 64 type III and 124 type IV quarters are under construction in the D.I.Z. area.

(d) the quarters have been allotted in the following manner:

(i) 64 type I quarters were utilized for shifting the allottees of 85 Block Panchkuin Road to get their quar-

ters vacated which are required for demolition

- (ii) 56 type II quarters have been allotted as follows

Demolition of type I quarters in Punchkuin Road and shifting them to D I Z area . 5

Ad hoc allotment on account of death and retirement of officials 6

Ad-hoc allotment on medical grounds 6

Ad hoc changes 6

In-turn change 12

In-turn with restriction of area 2

Ladies Pool 4

Willingdon Hospital for allotment to married nursing staff . . . 7

Press Pool 5

SC & ST quota 3

Total : 56

- (iii) 79 type III quarters have been allotted as under :

Ad hoc allotments/Out-of-turn changes 24

Placed at the disposal of press pool 5

Placed at the disposal of Willingdon Hospital for allotment to married nursing staff 3

Placed in Ladies Pool 2

Allotment made to persons in the change waiting list. 45

Total : 79

Establishment of University at Ayodhya

1080. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for establishing an University in the historical town of Ayodhya in Uttar-Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADVA) (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had received a demand for establishment of a University in Faizabad. It has, however, not been possible for the State Government to accept the demand.

Persons killed/injured due to accident at Talma bridge Jalpaiguri and payment of compensation to the bereaved families

1081. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of people had been killed and injured due to an accident at the Talma bridge 15 Kms from Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) on 22nd September, 1971 ;

(b) whether most of the people died in this accident are Government employees ;

(c) if so, their names etc , and

(d) whether any compensation had been given to the bereaved families, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) to (d) The information required is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

Resignation by Director Viswa Yuvak Kendra

1082. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the first director of the Viswa Yuvak Kendra, Sri Krishna Swami had resigned from the post very recently , and

(b) if so, the reasons for his resignation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA SWAMY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As the letter of resignation was with the Managing Trustee in Bombay, the Government is not aware of the reasons for his resignation.

University Examinations Reform

1083. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the University examinations reform and if so, the findings thereof ;

(b) the universities which have implemented these examination reforms ; and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation by remaining Universities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The question of examination reforms has been studied by various Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1957-60, 1967-68 and 1968-69. In January, 1971, the Inter University Board of India and Ceylon organised a Seminar on examinations in higher education. The reports of these Committees and Seminar have been circulated to the Universities. Copies have also been placed in the Parliament Library. The Central Advisory Board of Education also appointed a Committee on Examinations. The report of this Committee is under consideration of the Board.

(b) and (c) : According to the information furnished to the University Grants Commission the following Universities have taken/proposed to take steps to introduce different measures of examination reform :

Agra; Allahabad; Andhra; Annamalai; Assam; Agricultural; Banaras Hindu; Bangalore, Berhampur Calcutta; Calicut;

Gauhati; Dibrugarh; Gorakhpur; Indira Kala Sangeet, Jadavpur; Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi, Jodhpur; K. S. Darbanga Sanskrit; Madras; Madurai; Meerut; M. S. Baroda; Punjab; Patna; Poona; Punjab; Rajasthan; Ravishankar; Roorki; Sadar Patel; Sambalpur, Saugar; Shivaji; S. N. D. T. Women's, South Gujarat; Saurashtra; Sri Venkatswara, Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, Agricultural & technology, Bhubaneswar; Udaipur; U. P. Agricultural; Utkal; Vigna Bharti, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pillani; Gurukul Kangri; Indian Agricultural Research Institute; Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay; Andhra Pradesh Agricultural, Marathawada; Indore; Kurukshetra; Aligarh Muslim; Gujarat Vidyapith; Delhi; Bombay; Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapith; Kanpur; Karnatak; Bhagalpur; Jammu & Kashmir; Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, and Vikram.

The position regarding the remaining Universities is being ascertained.

Disaffiliation of Indian Olympic Association from International Olympic Committee

1084. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Indian Olympic Association has written to him explaining his action seeking disaffiliation of the Indian Olympic Association from the International Olympic Committee;

(b) if so, the main point is thereof and action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether an enquiry committee consisting of members of Parliament is being appointed to inquire into the affair ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enclosing a copy of the letter which the President, Indian Olympic Association has written to the President, International Olympic Committee on November 26, 1970, it has been stated

that under Articles 24 and 25 of the Olympic Rules & Regulations, International Olympic Committee, should authorise.

(i) International Olympic Committee member (India) (which in this case is the President IOA himself) to examine the representative character of the I. O. A. and its affiliated bodies and to determine how far to enable the I. O. A. to comply with the regulations of the IOC and what modifications in them should be made to serve the purpose.

(ii) The President, I.O.C., should authorise the IOC member (India) to conduct, administer and manage the affairs of the IOA until an IOA in accordance with the regulations approved afresh by the president, IOC is constituted and approved by the president, IOC.

(iii) For the administration and management of the affairs of the IOA as indicated in para (ii) above, the IOC member (India) will have an *ad-hoc* committee of few members chosen by him from among the representatives of the present IOA and who have 'proved' service to sports.

(iv) The recognition of the IOA in India should be withdrawn until a fresh recognition is given to an IOA constituted by the IOC member (India) and approved by the IOC in accordance with the IOC rules.

(v) The provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24 relating to participation in Olympic games are binding in all circumstance and shall remain in force at all times.

2. It has been further stated that the main reason for this recommendation is that more and more persons who represent national sports federations are not men with knowledge and belief in Olympic principles as laid down in Olympic charter. Another reason is stated to be the Govt. of India's insistence on IOA registering itself under the Societies Registration Act in order to be eligible for financial assistance, has given a handle to undesirable elements of the sports federation to take matters frequently to courts of law thus bringing the functions of the IOA to a grinding halt. The matter is under examination by the Government.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Dissatisfaction at the Progress of Population Control Programme

1085 SHRI CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Family Planning Council has recently expressed dissatisfaction at the progress of population control programme;

(b) the reason for the shortfall in the success of the programme; and

(c) in view of the impact of population expansion on our economy, what urgent and concerted steps Government have taken to make the family planning success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Central Family Planning Council at the seventh meeting held on 14th and 15th October, 1971, noted that the Family Planning Programme has made significant progress during the last two years, but felt that the present pace of the programme was not fast enough for achieving the objective of reducing in birth rate to 25 per thousand population in another decade.

(b) Inadequate infrastructure, shortage of trained technical personnel, particularly in rural areas and absence of a perfect contraceptive method or device have been amongst the main handicaps in the programme.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The various steps which have been initiated for gearing up the efforts for better results in the Family Planning programme include the following :—

(a) A new motivational strategy has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and welfare of the child and will be directed more and more to individuals and special groups.

(b) Greater stress will be laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously developed methods and devices.

(c) Special attention would be paid to family planning work in States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, J. & K. and Madhya Pradesh which have not been doing well.

(d) There would be better services for I. U. C. D. and Sterilisation including better selection, improved after-care and allaying the public fears and apprehension about these methods.

(e) Intensive approach as in the Ernakulam Camps for producing psychological break through in favour of Vasectomy would be tried out in 25 or so large-scale camps throughout the country.

(f) Efforts would for some time be concentrated on these couples who approve of Family Planning method but have not yet adopted them.

(g) The Post Partum Programme and Intensive District Programme would be given high priority. The methods which are showing increasing degree of acceptance like tubectomy and Nirodh would be given all out support.

(h) Integration of M. C. H., Family Planning and Health programmes would be done at all levels.

(i) There would be improved and more intensive training of the various personnel working in the Family Planning programme.

Decline in Profitability of Shipping Corporation of India

1086. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the overall profitability of the Shipping Corporation of India has been declining over the years;

(b) if so, the factors contributing to this non-profitability; and

(c) what alternative avenues have

been explored to increase the profitability of the Shipping Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir. Though the profitability had declined in 1968-69, it has improved in the next two years viz., 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following measures have been taken to improve the profitability of the Shipping Corporation :—

(i) Diversification of activities by the addition of Tankers and Bulk Carriers;

(ii) Rationalisation of services by better coordination with other Operators;

(iii) Improved methods of cargo stowage and cargo handling;

(iv) Constant review of operating results; and

(v) Improvement of ship's turnaround, wherever possible.

Waiting List for Allotment of Government Quarters on Medical Grounds

1087. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for allotment of government quarters whose request for allotment on medical grounds has been accepted;

(b) the date from which the first number in the said waiting list is there; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to allot government accommodation to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The number of persons in different types whose

requests for allotment on medical grounds which the first person is on the said waiting list are as under :

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI
No. of persons waiting	1	52	1	1	4	2
Date from which first person is waiting	14.10.71	3.9.71	25.10.71	30.8.71	19.7.71	10.9.71

(c) It has been decided to give 12½% vacancies for allotment to persons on *Ad hoc* basis on medical grounds and other grounds not covered under the existing patterns, where it is decided to make 11½% allotment keeping in view the totality of circumstances. It is not possible to indicate the time by which the persons on such waiting list could be allotted accommodation from the general pool as this depends on the vacancies occurring in a particular type.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of States where the check on the births has been highest through Family Planning efforts during last 3 years and the number of the States where the number of sterilization has been highest in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : The position is set out in Statements I and II.

Check on Births through Family Planning efforts

1088. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :

Statement-I

Rank of States According to rate of equivalent Sterilisations per 1000 of Population for States whose Rates are higher than all India Rate during the Year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-1972 upto Sept. 30, 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Rank and rate		Equivalent of Sterilisation per 1000 Population			
		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
		Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Orissa	5.6	1	5.5	1	1.9	8
2	Maharashtra	5.2	2	5.3	3	2.7	3
3	Andhra Pradesh	5.0	3	5.5	2	2.7	4
4	Punjab	4.2	4	3.5	6	2.8	2
5	Gujarat	4.0	5	3.9	4	2.3	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	6	2.3*		2.9*	
7	Kerala	3.6	7	3.8	5	4.0	1
8	Tamil Nadu	3.2	8	2.3*		2.2	6
9	Haryana	3.2	9	3.4	7	2.2	7
10.	J. & K	2.1*		3.1	8		
	All India	3.2		3.04		1.64	

* Denotes rates in States which are below All-India rates in the respective years and have not been included in ranking.

Note :— For working out the number of "equivalent sterilisation", one sterilisation is considered as equivalent to 3 IUCD insertions. Also 12 conventional contraceptives users are treated as equivalent to one sterilisation.

Statement-II

Cumulative Number of Sterilisations performed since Inception and rates in States where the rates are higher than All-India Rate
(Arranged in descending order of rates)

Rank based on rate per 1000 population	Name of State	Cumulative number of sterilisations performed upto Sept, 1971	Rate per 1000 population
1.	Maharashtra	1,532,061	30.5
2.	Tamil Nadu	1,051,703	25.6
3.	Orissa	537,193	24.5
4.	Kerala	503,978*	23.7*
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1,028,222	23.7
6.	Gujarat	568,744	21.3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	730,036	17.6
8.	Punjab	235,604	17.5
All India		9,307,291	17.0

Request from U. P. to increase the Sugarcane Price

1089. SHRI NIHARI LASKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Centre to increase the price of sugarcane in view of the damage to cane crop by floods, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) The Government of U. P. had recommended early in 1971 a minimum sugarcane price of Rs. 10/- per quintal. The Chief Minister of U. P. in his letter received a few days ago has repeated this recommendation

(b) Government decided only recently after careful consideration of all relevant aspects and the recommendations made by various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh to continue the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent with a premium of 66 paise per quintal for every increase of 1% in recovery above 9.4%. The industry is expected to pay a higher price for sugarcane in view of the prevailing high price of sugar.

Propagation of Utility of Wild Life and its Preservation among Tribals

1090. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the tribal population is still ignorant of the utility of wild life in the economy of various States;

* For Kerala the figures are upto August, 1971 only as September figures have yet to be received.

Note:—The rates are worked out here by dividing the total number of sterilisations done till date by the mid-year population of the year 1971-72.

(b) if so, whether Government are propagating among tribal population to extend co-operation in protecting wild life; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is an increasing awareness of utility of wild life among tribal population due to advancement of education and propaganda activities.

(b) and (c). Posters, pamphlets and films on wild life are being shown in tribal areas of most of the States, especially during the Wild life Week Celebrations. In some States rewards are being given to them for giving information about the poaching offences.

Tribals are also being trained in some States for specialised jobs as elephant staff, wild life watchers and forest guards.

Enquiry into killing of Tigers and other animals in Madhya Pradesh during wild Life Preservation weeks

1091. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government licensed to kill tigers and other animals during the Wild Life Preservation Weeks ; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to make an enquiry into this affair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No, licenses have been issued to kill tigers and other animals during the Wild Life Preservation Week.

(b) The Question does not arise.

Introduction of Secondary Education Bill

1092. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Secondary Education Bill, 1970 as passed by the Delhi Metropolitan Council; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the bill during the current session ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Rules and Regulations of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

1093. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and regulations of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan; and

(b) names of the institutions under the management of the Sansthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) A copy of the Rules and Memorandum of Association of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1072/171].

(b) 1. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.

2. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi.

3. Shri Ranbir Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Jammu.

4. Sada Shiv Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Puri.

5. Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (formerly Ganganath Jha Research Institute) Allahabad.

Tenders for supply of Medical Drugs in Mysore State

1094. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders for the supply of Medical Drugs were invited sometimes back by the Mysore State;

(b) if so, whether the tenders of firm or firms whose names were not on the approved list were accepted in lieu of the standard and reputed firms in that State;

(c) whether as a result of accepting tenders of unreputed firms, sub-standard and out-dated drugs were accepted by the Government of Mysore at very high rates;

(d) whether Government propose to hold inquiry through C.B.I.; and

(e) further action to be taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (e) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Drug purchase scandal in Mysore

1095. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some times back a Drug Purchase Scandal was referred to the State C.I.D. authorities for prompt investigation in the State of Mysore;

(b) whether proper inquiry was not conducted and the whole scandal was hushed up though there was *prime facie* cases for prompt prosecution;

(c) the number of persons involved;

(d) whether the involved persons in this scandal were allowed in one case to retire and other doctor placed in additional charge of Head of the other Department; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Complaints against supply of Hybrid Bajra seeds to farmers

1096. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been general complaints for the last one year from the farmers from all over India regarding Hybrid Bajra;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) Complaints have been voiced by the farmers of Delhi, Haryana and Punjab regarding hybrid bajra during the last one year.

(b) The complaints related to the incidence of Downy Mildew (Green-Ear disease) in the Bajra crops of Kharif, 1970 and Kharif, 1971 and the disease was said to be due to the supply of defective seeds.

(c) The complaints were got investigated thoroughly in consultation with the

Breeders/Scientists of the I.A.R.I. by the National Seeds Corporation and the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India. It is reported that the disease is primarily soil and air-borne and even when the 'spores' are carried by the seed externally, these can be completely destroyed by suitable seed treatment. All seed sold by the National Seeds Corporation is subjected to seed treatment. Seed treatment makes it free from infection but the crop from such treated and healthy seed is still liable to be affected by the disease spores present in the soil or air from a previous crop. The disease affects local bajra varieties also but the complaints are made against hybrid bajra only because the farmer having paid a higher price for the seed expects a disease-free crop. However, it is once again being examined by the experts as to how far the disease is seed borne and what preventive steps can be taken in this regard.

The problem of evolving new hybrids of bajra which would be resistant to this disease was remitted to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research last year and the plant breeders are making earnest efforts to evolve varieties which would be resistant to this disease. The State Government and the National Seeds Corporation are also being requested to step up extension work on high yielding bajra programmes and inform the farmer what precautions will help to minimise the incidence of this disease.

बिवाली के दिन गुड़ के बायदा व्यापार तथा गन्ने को पिराह पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध

1097. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिवाली के दिन गुड़ के बायदा व्यापार और फेडरों और छड़े कोल्लूचर गन्ना पेरने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उससे निर्णय किस आधार पर किया गया था ,

(क) क्या इस बारे में किसानों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री से मिला था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसने सरकार से इस बारे में क्या माँगे रखी थी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री० जे.ए. सिंह) . (क) और (ख). सरकार ने गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि उसका मूल्य में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि जिससे गन्ने का बीजो बनाने की बायद गुड़ बनाने में अनुचित प्रभाव होता है को रोका जा सके। बायदा व्यापार बायोग 10 दम निर्णय ने 16 अक्टूबर, 197 को सूचित कर दिया गया था और बायोग ने उसे 18 अक्टूबर, 197 स्थिति रोपावली के दिन अधिसूचित किया था। भारत सरकार ने फेडरों छबबा छड़े कोल्लूचो द्वारा गन्ना पेरने पर रोक नहीं लगाई है।

(ग) जी हाँ। स्वयं माननीय सदस्य के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल कृषि मन्त्री से मिला था।

(ख) प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार बंद करने को अनुमति देने, छड़ कोल्लूचो और फेडरों पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने, और गन्ने के देय मूल्यों का तुरन्त मुन-तान कराने का सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी करने के लिए अनुमोद किया था। गुड़ का बायदा व्यापार बन्द करने का निर्णय सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद लिया गया है और बिबहाल इस निर्णय को हटाने का विचार नहीं है। उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुये फेडरों और छड़े कोल्लूचो पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को हटाना का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बीजो कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य का बीजो भुगतान कराने के लिए सबब बग उठाएं।

Posting of qualified doctors in Health Centres/Hospitals in rural areas

1093. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's effort to induct qualified doctors in the Health Centres/Hospitals in rural areas have not been very successful as a large number of these institutions are without doctors causing great inconvenience to the rural public ;

(b) if so, steps being taken to post qualified doctors at the Health Centres/Hospitals in the rural areas ; and

(c) whether any action is taken against the doctors who refuse posting at the rural health centres and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. Government's efforts to induct qualified doctors in primary health centers in rural areas have been successful as only 3.4% P. H. Cs are without doctors on 30.6.1971 as against 20.7% in 1960.

(b) The following steps are taken by the State/Union Territory Governments to overcome the shortage of doctors in rural areas:—

1. Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural as well as urban areas.
2. Provision of total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity, etc.
3. Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres, particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters.
4. Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural area ; and

5. Grant of advance increments. Some States have also offered scholarship/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for certain number of years after completion of their education.

A scheme has been prepared under which the Central Government will give 100% assistance to the States to enable them to pay an allowance of Rs.150/- per month to the doctors who work in 400 specified areas considered to be distant, backward and difficult. Provision of special development, like approach roads, water and electricity is also envisaged under the scheme.

(c) In view of the amenities provided at the P. H. Cs the response from the doctors to serve in rural areas is now much better than before

Death due to consumption of illicit liquor

1099 **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT :
SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports frequently appearing in the Press regarding death of a number of persons due to consuming country or illicitly distilled liquor in different parts of the country,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the number of cases reported, number of deaths, and action taken in each case, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such happenings and to stop illicit distillation of liquor and manufacture and sale of spurious liquor and its consumption among the masses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government feels concerned and has written to the State Governments for the required information.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has reported that 225 persons were affected by the effect of consumption of illicit liquor on 15th September, 1971. A number of persons died. The latest information is that 77 persons have died so far. The Government of Maharashtra have taken action against certain police officers and further enquiries by the Special I. G. of Police is in progress. The Administrations of Manipur, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadives and Chandigarh have informed that no such cases have occurred under their jurisdiction. Replies from other State Governments and Union Territories are awaited.

(d) As the enforcement of Prohibition is the responsibility of the State Governments, they are requested to initiate measures to prevent illicit distillation of liquor and manufacture and sale of spurious intoxicants.

Policy for Acquisition of Land held by Ex-Rulers

1101. **SHRI R. S. PANDAY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been formulated by the Central Government for the acquisition of agricultural land belonging to the Ex-Rulers; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Except for Uttar Pradesh where lands held by ex-rulers are exempted from the provisions of ceiling legislation, the ex-rulers in all the other States are in the same posi-

tion as any other owner of agricultural holdings so far as the application of the ceiling laws are concerned.

Proposal to Constitute Urban Transport Commission

1102. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to constitute a Urban Transport Commission, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise

Reconstitution of Youth Welfare Board

1103. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Youth Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, when and what are the proposals for the structure of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the National Advisory Board on Youth (National Youth Board) which was set up under Government Resolution dated 15th July, 1970. A copy of the Government Resolution and the list of members of the Board are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT 1073/171]

There is no proposal to reconstitute this Board as the term of the Board is for a period of three years.

Traffic Problems and Accidents in Delhi

1104. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accidents in Delhi during the last two years as on the 31st March;

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent such accidents; and

(c) what are the Government plans for control of growing traffic problems of the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT. (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The total number of accidents in Delhi during the last two financial years was as under :—

1969-70	.....	8351
1970-71	.....	7746

(a) and (c). The Delhi Administration have taken the following measures to reduce road accidents and control traffic:—

(i) Concerted efforts have been made to study the traffic movement, potential danger spots, etc. and, on that basis recommendations are made to the authorities concerned for widening of important roads, putting up signals on busy crossing, painting of medians on broad roads and improvement of street lighting.

(ii) Road safety education, including lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules, is imparted in educational institutions.

(iii) Hand bills and comics on road safety are distributed among the public and children.

(iv) Cinema slides on traffic safety and television shows on road safety are also arranged.

(v) Roads are being widened and foot paths provided wherever possible.

(vi) Light signals and blinking lights have been installed on various road junctions.

(vii) One way traffic has been introduced in the congested parts of the city. Heavy vehicles are not allowed to pass through such areas.

(viii) A Traffic Training Park for children is functioning on the Irwin Road.

(ix) Transport vehicles are subjected to rigid inspection before certificates of fitness in respect of them are issued.

(x) Speed 'traps' of vehicles by mobile patrols are frequently arranged and action is taken under the law against the drivers who are found to be driving rashly and negligently or at excessive speeds.

(xi) Vehicles are subjected to surprise checks by mobile police patrols and Flying Squads.

(xii) Plying of heavy vehicles has been restricted to certain hours during the day in certain areas.

(xiii) Speed limits have been fixed on many roads and indicated on boards.

(xiv) Two mobile courts function round the month for on-the-spot prosecutions and trial.

Class III and IV Government Employees without accommodation with ten or more years Service

1105. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class III and Class IV employees of Central Government in Delhi and Delhi Administration with service of ten or more years to their credit who have not been allotted Government accommodation; and

(b) how many of them are likely to be accommodated during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The allotment of accommodation from the general pool is made on the basis of pay ranges prescribed for different types and not on the basis of the class to which the employees belong. The Class III and

Class IV employees are generally entitled to types I, II and III. The applications for allotment of accommodation from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are invited on a restricted basis keeping in view the likely availability of houses during a particular allotment year and the statistical data in regard to the number of officers who have put in more than 10 years of service for types II and III is not available. The date of priority upto which the applications for the allotment year beginning from 1st August, 1970 in types I, II and III have been invited, the number of officers still awaiting allotment and the number of quarters sanctioned for construction so far during the Fourth Five Year Plan are as under :—

Type.	Date of priority upto which applications have been invited.	Number of officers still awaiting allotment in their entitled types.	Number of units sanctioned
I	31.12.1962	4,333	804
II	31.12.1955	3,438	1,732
III	31.12.1950	2,410	1,716

It cannot be stated at this stage as to how many of them are likely to secure allotment in the next five years.

how many of them are likely to secure

Provision of amenities to Jhuggi-Jhonpuri Dwellers

Construction of overbridge on Railway crossing near Safdarjang Airport

1106. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :**
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

1107. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for construction of an overbridge on the Railway Crossing near Safdarjang Airport New Delhi, has been shelved or its execution suspended;

(a) whether after the Lok Sabha elections in 1971 Government have revised their policy relating to Jhuggi-Jhonpries with regard to their permanent settlement sites and provision of amenities at the present sites occupied by them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, in what manner and what are the steps taken in the implementation of the same?

(c) when the project was sanctioned the total cost of the same and how much of it was carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The entire scheme relating to Jhuggi-Jhonpries is under review.

(c) The scheme amounting to Rs. 1,23,41,400/- was sanctioned by the Government of India in April, 1970 for the construction of road over-bridge at Safdarjang railway crossing and allied works. Allied work costing Rs 55.28 lakhs have been executed against this scheme.

Prospects of Procurement of Rice and other Foodgrains due to Flood and Drought in the Country

1108. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the flood and drought conditions in various States have affected the prospects of procurement targets of foodgrains by the Government ;

(b) whether the target of 4.3 million tonnes fixed by the Agricultural Price Commission will be achieved ; and

(c) what is the present position with regard to the rice stocks and what are further prospects of procurement of rice from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The precise estimates of the damage caused to foodgrains by flood and drought in different States are not available. Even though the crop has been affected by drought and flood in some parts of the country, efforts are being made to achieve the procurement target of 4.3 million tonnes of rice recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for 1971-72 season. The physical stocks of rice with the Central and State Governments at the end of October, 1971, were about 16 lakh tonnes.

Disposal of garbage by C.M.D.A.

1109. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is taking any specific measure for garbage disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : Yes, The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has provided 30 trucks, 45 auto-engines, 2 Bulldozers, 2 pay-loaders for dumping operations, railway wagons and other equipments like shunters, etc. to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for efficient operation of collection and disposal system within the city limits. All 34 municipalities in the Calcutta Metropolitan District are being provided with one tractor and two trailers each. For

Howrah Municipality, 41 five-ton trucks have been given. Howrah Municipality has also been given Rs. 37.50 lakhs for repairs to existing trucks and construction of a garage.

Fall in percentage of working cultivators and increase in agriculture labour

1110. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the 1971 Census, percentage of Working Cultivators has fallen down from 54 per cent in 1961 to 43 per cent in 1971 and agricultural labour has increased from 16.71 per cent in 1961 to 25.8 per cent in 1971 of the total working population ; and

(b) the reasons for the same and the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labour to total workers work out as under, according to the available information under the 1961 and 1971 Censuses so far :

	1961 Census	1971 Census (Provisional)
Percentage of Cultivators to total workers	52.8	42.9
Percentage of agricultural labour to total workers.	16.7	25.8

Due to difference in the definition of 'worker' followed in the population Censuses of 1961 and 1971, the above figure, are not strictly comparable. For example, part-time workers in agriculture like housewives, students etc. who were shown as workers in 1961 will be shown basically as non-workers in 1971 according to their main activity. It is also likely that the procedure followed for the compilation of data relating to economic activity in the 1961 Census resulted in some bias in favour of persons being shown as cultivators. When the 1971 data are fully processed and analysed, it may be possible to draw some definite conclusions.

Ticket sales of state buses and trams in Calcutta on 13th October, 1971

1111. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) what is the amount of ticket sales in State Buses and Trams in Calcutta on 13th October, 1971; and

(b) what are the amounts on other days average?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय के लिए भवन

1112 डा० संकटा प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान न आगरा के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक भवन किराये पर लिया है; और

(ख) क्या उस भवन का निर्माण विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान में हुआ है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव) (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षण मण्डल जो एक स्वायत्त संगठन है केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान के लिए आगरा विश्वविद्यालय का एक भवन किराये पर लिया है।

(ख) इस भवन का निर्माण आगरा विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भूतल: व्यापी ज़ूएण और भूतल: विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान की वित्तीय सहायता से किया गया था।

छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिए आगरा विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

1113 डा० संकटा प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग आगरा विश्वविद्यालय को एक अन्य छात्रावास के निर्माण हेतु सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव) (क) जी नहीं।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को आगरा विश्वविद्यालय से दूसरे छात्रावास के निर्माण हेतु सहायता के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Cancer Hospital in Delhi

1114 **DR. SANKATA PRASAD** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new cancer hospital is being set up in Delhi,

(b) if so, the site selected for the construction of the said hospital as also the acreage of land required for it;

(c) whether any assistance is being given by the Central Government for this hospital and if so, the amount thereof, and

(d) the number of patients likely to be benefited by this hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (d). No proposal for

the setting up of a new cancer hospital in Delhi is at present under consideration of Government.

The Rotary District 310, comprising the Rotary Club in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh have, however, established a Cancer Foundation in Delhi which has a proposal to set up a big Cancer Project consisting of a large hospital with 300 beds and an out-patient wing, as also research laboratories and a training institute for work on cancer. The project is estimated to cost about Rs 2 crores to begin with.

The Foundation propose to discuss the following requests for starting the project:—

- (i) Provision of 70-100 acres of land free of cost by Ministry of Work, & Housing or Delhi Administration
- (ii) Matching grant by the Central Government on the amount to be collected by the Foundation i. e. about one crore of rupees
- (iii) Expert foreign advice from sister institutions in building up this Institute.

Acquisition of India Office Library

1115. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken for the acquisition of the India Office Library in London;

(b) what are the hindrances in acquiring the Library;

(c) the steps being taken for the removal of all such hindrances; and

(d) the time by which the acquisition is likely to be effected and on what conditions and form?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D P YADAVA) (a) to (d) Efforts have been continuously made by the Government of India with the Government of U K. regarding acquisition of the contents of India Office Library, London. A draft Agreement for arbitration between the Government of U. K., India and Pakistan received from the Government of U K. is under examination.

Publication of Hindi-Bengali Dictionary

1116. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken for the publication of Hindi-Bengali Dictionary compiled by Shri G. P. Maity, and

(b) the number of such Dictionaries of Hindi and other regional languages that have already been published and the number that are expected to be published in near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The manuscript of Shri G. P. Maity's Hindi-Bengali Dictionary was purchased by this Ministry in May 1970 not with the intention of publishing this Dictionary but for utilising the material in the preparation of Hindi-Bengali-English Trilingual Dictionary which is proposed to be prepared by the Central Hindi Directorate in collaboration with the Vishva Bharati

(b) The requisite information in respect of such Dictionaries published or to be published by or with assistance from this Ministry during the last five years is given below.—

- (i) Already published — One
- (ii) Under print — One
- (iii) Likely to be published shortly — Six

Functioning of African Studies Department of Delhi University

1117 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ,

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the African Students' Association of India over the functioning of the African Studies Department of the Delhi University,

(b) if so the salient points thereof and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to rectify the mistakes pointed out in the memorandum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, sir,

(b) A statement is attached

(c) It is for the University to take whatever action is considered necessary and possible in the matter. A copy of the Memorandum has already been forwarded to the University authorities

Statement

Salient points in the Memorandum of African Students' Association

1 A great majority of books in the African Collection of Library were written by authors who were mainly colonial officers and were thus biased and ill-informed about the real condition of the indigenous population because of language barriers and aloofness of colonial masters ... and their motives were deliberately to distort the image of continent and the personality of the African

2. That contemporary Africa does not arouse any academic interest whatsoever for the authorities of Delhi University.

3. That seminars in the Department are just like laughing clubs where funny stories about Africa based on some old legends are discussed.

4 Naked pursuit of self-interest appears to be motto of the Africa studies Department

5 That a paper on African has not been introduced at under graduate level

6 The Department of African Studies does not have branches in Bombay (alcutta or other centres

7 The authors of the report complain that they have failed to get a clear clue as to the sources of finance of the Department

8 The report suggests that African should be appointed as Visiting Lecturers/ Professors/Fellows

Non-Availability of Sugar in Agartala due to Transport Bottleneck

1118 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of 125 sweetmeat shops in Agartala (Tripura) affecting the jobs of more than 1400 workers because of the non availability of sugar due to transport bottleneck,

(b) if so, the outline thereof and

(c) steps taken by Government to arrange transport facilities thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAJBAHADUR) : (a) to (c) The information required is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received

Expenditure on High education

1119 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) the total expenditure by the Union Government on higher education in the Union Territory of Delhi, and

(b) this amount as a percentage of the total expenditure on higher education in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Study Team to U. S. S. R. on Employment to Blind Man

1120. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Team was sent to USSR recently by the Government of India to study for better employment of blind man in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the study team;

(c) whether the team has since submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the recommendation made therein and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team consisted of the following :—

1. Shri B. S. Ramdas,
Dy. Secretary, Deptt. of
Social Welfare, New Delhi ... Leader
2. Shri Jagdish Patel,
General-Secretary, Blind
Men's Association,
Ahmedabad ... Member.
3. Shri Edward Jonathan,
Principal, School for the
Blind, Palayamkottai ... "
4. Shri G. Dan,
Honorary Director,
Training Centre for
Teachers of the Blind,
Narendrapur (W. B.) ... "

5. Shri G. L. Nardekar,
General Secretary, National
Association for the Blind
Bombay. ... Member

6. Shri Suresh C. Ahuja,
Executive Officer, National
Association for the Blind,
Bombay. ... "

(c) The leader of the team has submitted a report.

(d) A statement showing the major recommendations made by the leader of the team is attached. An endeavour will be made to implement the various recommendations in the light of available resources.

Statement

Recommendations

In the light of the observations of the Delegation in the Soviet Union, the following recommendations are made :—

1. that every blind person who is able and willing to work should be given employment, where necessary in factories specially for their benefit;
2. that a beginning with the introduction of a social security may be made by granting a small monthly pension of Rs. 20/- to every blind person in the country irrespective of the fact whether he is gainfully employed or not;
3. that suitable legislation should be introduced earmarking one to two per cent vacancies in the public and private sectors for handicapped persons including the blind;
4. that the manufacture of electrical switches and other electrical appliances might be undertaken as a part of the project to expand the workshop/factory of the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun. A projects to this effect may be formulated and the collaboration of the Soviet Union sought on a

Government to Government basis. Similar factories may also be set up in other parts of the country;

5. The Soviet Government will be willing to consider collaborating with India in projects of this nature;
6. that the Government should issue instructions to the effect that switches and all other products manufactured by the blind should be purchased by all Government Departments and public sector undertakings from organisations of the blind;
7. (a) that the manufacture of caps/stoppers of coca cola and other soft drinks, beer, wine, medicine and the like may be made at the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun;
(b) that the possibility of making such other items as tin boxes for boot polish creams; door hinges and bulb holders etc. may also be explored;
8. that a larger number of workshops for the blind should be established in the country both by Central and State Governments and in the voluntary sector for which liberal assistance should be provided;
9. that schools and other training establishments for the blind should undertake suitable vocational programmes in order to equip them with skills needed for factory work;
10. that schools for the blind should give a greater vocational bias to their education. The student should be prepared for the type of job he is likely to take up on the completion of his educational process. This should be consistent with his aptitude and abilities;
11. that one or two good sanatoria for the blind should be established in the country by the Central Government;
12. that if necessary, an expert may be sought from the Soviet Union to assist in developing the school for partially sighted children particularly with regard to the equipment and physical arrangements to be provided in such schools;
13. that the blind in this country should be provided subsidised housing. They should also be exempted from the payment of income tax and given concessions on such transport facilities as are not already provided;
14. that a good recreation programme should be organised for the blind on a national basis. A few clubs should be set up and summer camps organised regularly at health resorts. Competitions in games, music, braille and other subjects should be organised;
15. that the National Centre for the Blind should develop a well equipped research unit for developing ways in which industrial processes can be simplified and make safety devices designed to meet the requirements of blind industrial workers;
16. that the visit of the Indian Delegation to USSR has proved very useful and exchange of such visits in future years will be of great value and should be encouraged. In 1971-72, a Delegation from USSR may be invited to study in depth the services for the blind in India and advise us on the formulation of projects for the rehabilitation of the blind here;

Similar exchange programmes may also be arranged with other countries.

Extension of Inland Water Transport Service to Calcutta now Started between Patna and Ghazipur

1121. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inland water transport service on the Ganga between Patna and Ghazipur has since been started ;

(b) whether it is proposed to extend the service to Calcutta and if so, when; and

(c) the number of the barges along with their capacity to be run for the Inland Water Service ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) An experimental-cum-promotional river service on the Ganga between Patna and Ghazipur has been started with effect from 10th November, 1971.

(b) The question of extending the service to Calcutta will be considered after the completion of Feeder Canal of Farakka Barge Project and after watching the results of the present experimental cum-promotional service.

(c) One pushtow unit consisting of four barges having a total carrying capacity of 500 tons is being operated for the present.

Work done by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for better quality of Wheat

1122. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the work done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for improving the quality and flavour of wheat ;

(b) whether any comparative study has been made in the protein content of indigenous and imported wheat and the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise among the farmers the technique of growing better quality of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sponsored research work under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project both on the production as well as the nutritional and physical characteristics of wheat. The work on these aspects is also in progress in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. As a result of this work, a large number of wheat varieties have been produced at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and other centres. These varieties are being evaluated for such characteristics as their protein content and chapati making quality. Some of the released varieties like Sharbati Sonora, Hira and U. P. 301 have good protein content and chapati making quality. All the strains under development are being tested both for yield and quality, so that high yielding cum-high quality varieties can be released.

(b) Both the indigenous and imported varieties of wheat have been studied for their protein content. It has been found that the protein content in both types of varieties varies with environmental factors and that many of the indigenous wheat varieties are not inferior to the imported types in their protein content. The imported varieties have, however, stronger gluten, making them suitable for automated bread making.

(c) The seed of new varieties of wheat and other food grains having improved nutritional quality are distributed to the farmers through the National Seeds Corporation. Extension Directorate and the State Departments of Agriculture take active steps to popularise these varieties among the farmers.

Conference of India Society of Nuclear Medicines

1123. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Society of Nuclear Medicines during the fourth week

of October, 1971 explored the possibility of popularising radiation medicines in the medical sphere ;

(b) the outcome of the conference ; and

(c) the steps taken for the development of nuclear medicines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The Third Annual Conference of the Society of Nuclear Medicine held at Varanasi from 25th to 27th October, 1971 provided an excellent opportunity for exchanging and updating of information on the availability of Radiopharmaceuticals and equipment necessary for the practice of Nuclear Medicine.

The exhibition put up by the Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad at the time of the Conference made it clear that all the instrumentation required for the practice of nuclear medicine is now indigenously available. The radiopharmaceuticals are already on a regular production schedule from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

(c) Application of Radioisotopes can be of very great practical benefit in medicine, in agriculture, in industry, in food preservation and in research, in the field of medicine the following programme is envisaged by the Department of Atomic Energy:—

- (i) Establishment of medical products sterilisers.
- (ii) Establishment of 5 Zonal Radiation medicine centres.
- (iii) Providing assistance in getting up 100 small isotope laboratories in hospitals attached to medical colleges throughout the country.
- (iv) Establishment of Teletherapy Centres for treatment of cancer.

Acute shortage of X-Ray Films in Delhi Hospitals

1124. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) what are the total requirements of X-Ray films for each of the Government hospitals in Delhi and those that are run by the Delhi Administration per year;

(b) what is the extent of shortages in each of these hospitals and reasons for non-supply in adequate quantities; and

(c) to what extent the present shortage can be attributed to delay in effecting supplies by the Supplies Department and whether the hospitals will be permitted to secure their minimum requirements through direct purchase or direct import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The approximate annual requirements of the two centrally run hospitals are as follows:—

Safdarjung Hospital

Size	Quantity
15 x 12	2100 pkts (25 films each packet)
10 x 12	3000 „ „ -do-
10 x 8	1020 „ „ -do-
8½ x 6½	840 „ „ -do-
4 x 4	480 „ (50 films each packet)
Dental	180 „ (25 films each packet)

Willingdon Hospital

Size	Quantity
13 x 14	1 x 25 90 pkts.
14 x 14	-do- 150 pkts.
12 x 15	-do- 1500 pkts.
10 x 12	-do- 1000 pkts.
8 x 10	-do- 900 pkts.
5½ x 8½	-do- 650 pkts.
5 x 7	-do- 100 pkts.
4 x 4	1 x 50 350 pkts.
Dental C x 3 cm	1 x 25 100 pkts.
Dental Occlusal films.	1 x 25 20 pkts.

Information regarding the requirements of the hospitals run by the Delhi Administration is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) It had been reported that X-Ray Films except size 4" x 4" and dental were not available in the market. This shortage was mainly due to the reluctance on the part of the suppliers to supply films in adequate quantity because of a dispute regarding the rate contract price following the increased levy of customs duty. The suppliers, have, as a result of discussions between them and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals now agreed to comply with all pending supply orders.

(c) There has been no delay on the part of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals in concluding contracts for the supply of X-Ray films. The hospitals have direct purchase powers upto Rs. 2,000/- at a time subject to an aggregate of Rs. 15,000/- in a year against items on rate contract. They can also import directly X-Ray films upto a c.i.f. value of Rs. 1,000/- at a time.

Loans and Subsidy in Rajasthan for Reclamation of Ravine Land

1125. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme of giving subsidy for reclaiming ravine land in Rajasthan;

(b) whether arrangements have also been made for granting loans through the nationalised banks to persons who will undertake the reclamation work; and

(c) if so, the response to the scheme and whether the Government of Rajasthan have forwarded any scheme to the Central Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a). No, sir. However a centrally sponsored scheme of Pilot Project for reclamation of ravine land for

a target of 2000 hectares at an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been initiated in the Kota district of Rajasthan to determine the technical and economic feasibility of large scale ravine reclamation, on a 100% grant basis from the Centre to the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No scheme as such has yet been forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan to the Government of India in this connection.

Release of foreign exchange to Hindustan Shipyard to execute orders placed by Indian Shipping Companies

1126. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard is unable to execute expeditiously the orders placed by the Indian Shipping Companies because of procedural delays in sanctioning foreign exchange;

(b) whether the Hindustan Shipyard has requested the Central Government to make bulk allocation of foreign exchange to facilitate purchases from abroad speedily; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and taking a decision on the above request ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). In the past the ship construction programme of the Hindustan Shipyard was occasionally hampered due to difficulties and consequential delays in the sanctioning of foreign exchange. But this difficulty has been removed to a very large extent by the adoption of the system of bulk allocation of foreign exchange for the requirements of Hindustan Shipyard since May 1971.

Allocation for rural housing scheme in Rajasthan

1127. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state .

(a) what has been the Central allocation to Rajasthan during the three plans for rural housing schemes ;

(b) whether the targets fixed under these plans have been fully realised and if not, what has been the shortfall ; and

(c) how far the target for the fourth plan has been achieved so far and what has been the backlog ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) The Village Housing Projects Scheme of this Ministry was introduced in August, 1957 Central assistance amounting to Rs. 150 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Rajasthan under this Scheme upto the III Plan out of which the State Government had drawn only Rs. 75.09 lakhs on the basis of expenditure incurred by them.

(b) No specific physical targets were laid down by the State Government. However, according to reports received from the State Government, they had sanctioned about 6,400 houses for construction upto the end of the 3rd Plan out of which about 3,000 had actually been completed.

(c) The Scheme falls in the State sector. Since the beginning of Fourth Plan, Central assistance for all state Plan scheme is being allocated to the States in the form of 'block loan' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to determine the programmes/scheme to be implemented, the funds to be allocated and the targets to be achieved, on the basis of their own requirements and priorities. The Government of Rajasthan have discontinued implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme since the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

Instructions to ship owners to recruit more seamen from Calcutta

1128 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state .

(a) whether the ship owners in the country has been instructed to recruit more seamen from Calcutta in future than hitherto ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the instructions and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No such instructions have been issued. However periodical discussions have been held with the Shipowners and the Union with a view to ensuring recruitment of more seamen from Calcutta than at present.

(b) Does not arise

अप्रैल—जुलाई 1971 में गोदानों में पड़े अनाज की क्षति तथा किसानों को 'साइनों' सप्लाई करने की योजना

1129. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बांडेय :

श्री अर० बी बंडे .

क्या कृषी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) अप्रैल—जुलाई 1971 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में भारी वर्षा के कारण खलिहानों में जमा अनाज वा कितनी क्षति हुई;

(ख) क्या ऐसी क्षति को रोकने के लिए किसानों को आसान ढंगों पर साइनों प्रादि सप्लाई करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) अप्रैल—जुलाई, 1971 के दौरान वर्षा के कारण देश के विभिन्न

भागों में खलिहानों में जमा खाद्यान्नों को हुई क्षति के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों और साधान्ना करना करने वाली अन्य एजेंसियों से धीरे धीरे मागे गये हैं और प्राप्त होने पर खाना के पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) और (ग). पाषाण राज्य पञ्जाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में 40-05 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत के 14 मी. इन से 5.5 मी. इन क्षमता के उन्नत किस्म के बिन/छोटे साइलों सुलभ करने की एक योजना स्वीकार की गई है। किसानों को उधार पर दिये जाने वाले बिल की लागत 3 वर्षों की अवधि में वसूल की जायगी अर्थात् 40 प्रतिशत बिल का मुपुर्तग के समय और 20 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक 12 महीनों के बाद। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों का माध्यम से चलाई जाएगी। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने इस योजना का स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है।

बिल्की प्रशासन ने एक तिहाई राज्य-महायुद्ध पर इस केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के किसानों को एक से दस मी. इन क्षमता के वास्तविक बिन खपवाई करने की व्यवस्था की है। बाबू बिलास वर्मा के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रशासन द्वारा एक लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

गन्ने की बिक्री के लिए जीवन प्रतिबन्धों का हटाया जाना

1130. डा लक्ष्मनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के किसानों ने मांग की है अथवा सरकार को यह मांग करने वाला ज्ञापन दिया है कि गन्ने की बिक्री पर जीवन प्रतिबन्धों को हटा दिया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर-सिंह) (क) चीनी कारखानों के क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की सप्लाई का नियन्त्रण राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। जहां तक मालूम हुआ है, ऐसे नियन्त्रण को समाप्त करने हेतु कोई भी मांग अथवा ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न हा नहीं उठता।

कृषि उत्पादन के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रिया

1131. डा लक्ष्मनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है, और

(ख) क्या कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय किसानों की उत्पादन लागत का ध्यान नहीं माना गया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पो० शिंदे) (क) और (ख) मुख्य साधान्नों तथा महत्वपूर्ण व्यापारिक फसलों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य और/या न्यूनतम मूल्य कृषि मूल्य प्रायोगिक निष्कर्षों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। मुख्य खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श लिया जाता है। गन्ने के मामले में राज्य सरकारों, गन्ना उत्पादक संघों, गन्ना उद्योग आदि द्वारा व्यक्त किए गये विचारों पर ध्यान निर्धारित करते समय विचार किया जाता है। कृषि मूल्य भाषा अधिप्राप्ति और न्यूनतम मूल्यों के बारे में विचारित करते समय बंटा की लागत की

प्रवृत्ति के उपलब्ध आकड़े, बाजार मूल्यों की प्रवृत्ति, प्रतिमासित फसलों के मूल्यों और उत्पादक आदि की पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन देने में उपयुक्त सम्बन्ध बताये रखने की आवश्यकता बहिष्ठ धनक सम्बन्ध घटकों पर विचार करता है।

नेशनल डेयरी रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, करनाल
(हरियाणा) की उल्लेखियाँ

1132. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नेशनल डेयरी रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, करनाल (हरियाणा) की गत तीन वर्षों की क्या उपलब्धियाँ हैं, और

(ख) ऊक्त रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट की अपने अक्षय्य व पूति में कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्धे) (क) राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान डेरी व क्षय में अनुसंधान शिक्षण तथा विस्तार के क्रिया-कलाप कर रहा है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संस्थान में भसक दूध में वाजि स्त्रेड सोल्ट बाब (पनार), आइसकीम मिकस, खरब दही, आकल तथा सोडियम के सोनेट के निर्माण के तकनीकी का विकास किया है। इसके फलस्वरूप विशिष्ट दूध और उपस्तर व दूध का डरा उत्पादकों के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सका है, जिससे विनिर्माता तथा कृषकों का काफी लाभ होगा। लाहीवाल तथा नाल सिन्ध पशुओं का ब्रौउन स्विज पशुओं और बारपरकर पशुओं का नाल पशुओं के साथ नये नये सकर-प्रजनन के अनुसंधान कार्य से श्रेष्ठ प्रजनन तथा व्योता में कम अवधि के सकर-जसल की गायों का उत्पादन हुआ और उनमें दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ा जा अधिकारित देखी नसलों के दुग्गा है।

संस्थान में विकसित बछड़ा बाधन (स्टाटम) बछड़ा के पालन की लागत अधिकारित आधा हो गई है।

संस्थान ने देश में उपलब्ध कच्ची सामग्री में डेरी सेनीटाइजर्स, के जिसे 'आइसोफोस' कहा जाता है, निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का विकास किया है। कमरे के तापमान में लम्बी अवधि में भंडारण हेतु दही का नैयार करने के लिए एक पद्धति का मानकीकरण कर दिया गया है। जीराणुओं के सागों तथा विना बच नये पिस्तुला वान बछड़ों से भी रमट के निर्माण की विधियों का विकास किया गया।

संस्थान में निर्मित दूध के निर्माण के लिए एक दुग्ध निर्जमीकरण एकक का डिजाइन बनाया गया और निर्मित किया गया है।

शिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, डेरा के क्षेत्र में डिप्लोमा (आई डा डी) जो एम. सी (डरी तथा एस एस सा (डरी) के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रम हैं। संस्थान के डरी विस्तार तथा डरी अयशास्त्र में एम एस सा के पाठ्यक्रम का भी प्रावधान किया है। डेरा विज्ञान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पाठ्य डॉ डिग्री के लिए स्नातकान्तर कार्य करने के लिए भी सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

संस्थान के विस्तार एक न डरी वाले व्यक्ति तथा कृषकों के विभाग में नियुक्ति, शिक्षण साधनों के विकास में तथा विचार की पद्धतियों में काफी प्रगति का है। विचार कार्य के पाठ्यक्रम में चारा विकास आइज बनाना शुद्ध दुग्ध उत्पादन, सतुलित आक-आहार तथा अन्य सुवरी हुई डरी मरालियों का प्रचार किया जा रहा है। भसक दूध का गाय व दूध में अन्तर कर व नाल इस पराश्रय में उपयोगिता का दुग्ध उत्पादकों की सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शन किया गया है। इस अवधि के दौरान डेरी

इंजीनियरिंग, डेरी बिस्तार, गुण निबन्धन आदि में विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के नी आयोजन किये गये।

(ख) यह संस्थान दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादकों के उत्पादन तथा उपयोग से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान करने, डेरी शिक्षण तथा सहायकार एवं बिस्तार कार्य के माध्यम से डेरी उद्योग के विकास में सहायता करने जैसे उद्देश्यों के, जिसके लिए यह स्थापित किया गया था, प्राप्त करने में सफल रहा है।

श्रीषष्ठियों के स्वदेशी प्रणाली के सम्बन्धता
प्राप्त अनुसंधान केन्द्र

1133. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम तथा जहाँ पर आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी के मान्यताप्राप्त अनुसंधान केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं,

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है,

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर समूच अनुसंधान कार्य को 'स्टेडर्ड' स्तर तक लाने के लिए स्मार्टकोस्तर कक्षाएँ चल रही हैं, और

(घ) इन प्रणालियों का मान्य शोध कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० जी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय)

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय परिषद के अधीन मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्वेद, यूनानी तथा होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र निर्माणाधीन स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं—

आयुर्वेद :

1. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, पटियाला

2. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, चैन्नई

3. इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ हिस्ट्री आफ मेडिसिन, हैदराबाद।

4. जवाहर लाल नेहरू आयुर्वेदिक मेडिकल प्लाट गार्डन तथा हारबेरियम, पूना।

5. कैबेटेन श्रीनिवासमूर्ति रिसर्च संस्थान, मद्रास।

6. डाकुमेण्टेशन केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली

7. फार्मास्यूटिकल सेबोरेट्री, रानीखेत

8. सर्वे आफ मेडिकल प्लाट यूनिट, जोगिन्द्र नगर।

9. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी कालिज, राजपिना।

10. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, खालियर

11. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, गोहाटी

12. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालिज जम्मू

13. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालिज हैदराबाद

14. टिप्पणी ड्रग रिसर्च एसोसिएशन पूना

15. एन. एस. फार्मसी कालिज, अहमदाबाद

16. आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम

17. राष्ट्रीय बायोटेक्निकल गार्डन लखनऊ

18. स्किनल रिसर्च लैबोर्ट्री, जम्मू

19. पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, चण्डीगढ़

20. बास संस्थान, कलकत्ता

21. नेशनल केमिकल लैबोर्ट्री, पूना

22. उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद

23. दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

24. केरल विश्वविद्यालय, त्रिवेन्द्रम

25. कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय, कलकत्ता

26. इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइन्सेस, वाराणसी।

27. प्रायः मेडिकल कालिज, बम्बई

28. ह्याक्किन इन्स्टीट्यूट बम्बई
29. एस एम एस मेडिकल कालेज जयपुर
30. मेडिकल कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम
31. के. जी मेडिकल कालेज लखनऊ
32. लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज, दिल्ली
33. गांधी मेडिकल कालेज भापाल
34. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान मन्थान दिल्ली।
35. एस एम आर सी अस्पताल पूना
36. बी जे मेडिकल कालेज, पूना
37. जे न थुप आर्क अस्पताल, बम्बई
38. आर. ए पाट्टर आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल, बम्बई
39. न्यू सिविल अस्पताल, अहमदाबाद
40. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम
41. मेडिकल कालेज त्रिवेन्द्रम
42. राज्य आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, लखनऊ
43. मेडिकल कालेज पटना
44. आर. मेडिकल कालेज, बालियार
45. सफदरजंग अस्पताल नई दिल्ली
46. श्याम दास वैद्य शास्त्री पीठ कलकत्ता
47. आयुर्वेद विकास मंडल फार्मोसी जुनागढ़
48. केन्द्रीय फार्मोसी बंगलौर
49. आयुर्वेद रसशाला, पूना
50. एस के बी ए फार्मोसी, त्रिपुर
51. बालगुप्ती ह्यूमन सर्विस मद्रास
52. अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान बंगलौर।
53. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, जयपुर
54. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, बडोदा
55. आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी तिबिया कालेज, दिल्ली।
56. आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, कोटकी
57. गोपबन्धु आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, पुरी
58. सिविल अस्पताल, बिदिशा
59. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, बिजबवाडा
60. गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक यूनिवर्सिटी, जामनगर
61. एम एम एम एम एम. लाइबेरी, तन्जौर।
62. बरनसिया मन्दल विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी
63. मोराना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, दिल्ली
64. गिरिधर अस्पताल नई दिल्ली
65. मेडिकल कालेज दोकानर
66. मन्दल एम एस एम एम एम लखनऊ
67. कृष्णकल आयुर्वेदिक कालेज हरिद्वार
68. गुप्तकल कागड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी हरिद्वार
69. निलक आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, पूना
70. अखण्डानन्द आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, अहमदाबाद।
1. मण्डवन आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल, अहमदाबाद
2. अग्निहार अन्ना अस्पताल मद्रास
73. अ जयचाम राजेन्द्र मन्थान आर्क इण्डियन मेडिसन बंगलौर
74. राजकीय आयुर्वेदिक कालेज मैसूर
- यूनान।
1. इन्स्टीट्यूट आर्कम इन्स्टीट्यूट आर्क मेडिसन तथा मेडिकल रिसर्च तुंगनकाबाद, दिल्ली।
2. आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी तिबिया कालेज, दिल्ली।
3. तिरुवा कालेज लखनऊ
4. अलाहाबाद मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़
5. अग्निहार अन्ना अस्पताल मद्रास
6. निजामिया तिबिया कालेज, हैदराबाद
- होम्योपैथी
1. डॉ. एन. ड. हार्मोपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, तथा अस्पताल, बलरता।
2. मिश्रापुर होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, तथा अस्पताल, कलकत्ता।

3. के. एम. एच. मेडिकल कालेज, भागलपुर
4. कलकत्ता मेडिकल कालेज, कलकत्ता
5. होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, बेलगांव
6. नेशनल होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ।
7. आन. इण्डिया एन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेस, नई दिल्ली
8. धर्मशास्त्र होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, कोटायास।
9. डा. गुरु राज होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, आन्ध्र प्रदेश।
10. देवन्तराय चंटेबुल होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल, भलीगढ़।
11. राजकीय होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, भुवनेश्वर।
12. बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी
13. बम्बई होम्योपैथिक मेडिकल कालेज, बम्बई

(ब) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में उल्लिखित औषधियों के अध्ययन में अनेक सम्भावनाएँ हैं इसे स्वीकार करते हुए यह विचार किया गया कि आयुर्वेदिक एवं यूनानी में औषधि अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए प्रयास किये जायें और तदनुसार औषधीय पादप एकक सर्वेक्षण, कच्ची औषधियों का मानकीकरण निर्माण पद्धति का मानकीकरण प्राकृतिक रासायनिक जैव रासायनिक और जैविक परामर्शों का दृष्टि में तैयार औषधियों का मानकीकरण के साथ-साथ औषधि प्रभावी और चिकित्सीय गुणगति की दृष्टि से उनके मूल्यांकन जैसी औषधि अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी विभिन्न परियोजनाएँ शुरू कर दी गई हैं। औषधीय पादप एककों के सर्वेक्षण में उन स्थानों का पता लग सका है जहाँ पर अनेक दुर्लभ किन्तु लाभदायक औषधियों के प्रतिरिक्त जिलाज्जात, जटामांसी, कटकी, कन्नवन्ती, वासुहरिजा जैसी कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण वनस्पति तथा खनिज औषधियाँ मिल सकती हैं।

इन युक्तियों ने इन औषधियों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के तरीके ढूँढ़ निकालने के साथ-साथ इनके सक्रिय मुख्य तत्व का पता लगाने के लिए केंसर सहित अनेक औषधियों की प्रयोगात्मक खेती का काम शुरू कर दिया है।

उन्होंने संदर्भ संग्रहालय बनाए हुए हैं। और वे परिषद के अधीन काम कर रहे सभी अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को पादप सम्बन्धी सामग्री दे रहे हैं।

परिषद ने औषधि मानकीकरण अनुसंधान एकक खोल रहे हैं जिनका मुख्य काम चिकित्सा व्यवसाय में पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्रयुक्त चिकित्सीय उपयोगिता अथवा भेषजर्णाय आवश्यकता की एकल औषधियों और मिश्रित योगों के मानक निर्धारित करने के साथ-साथ उनकी पहचान, गुण और शुद्धता की जांच के तरीके निकालने के प्रतिरिक्त मानकीकरण में अपनाए जाने वाली विधियाँ निर्धारित करना है। इस समय यह सामग्री विभिन्न एककों से एकत्र की जा रही है और इन पर जांच और अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् इन्हें अपनाने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

इस विचार से कि ग्रामस्तरीय पर उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली कतिपय औषधियों के क्रमिक प्रत्येक से उपबागी और रोचक परिणाम निकले, इस परिषद ने भेषज अभिज्ञान रसायन शास्त्र में गुण विज्ञान और वैदिक चिकित्सा जैसे सम्बद्ध विषयों पर ऐसा एक अध्ययन करने की एक परियोजना शुरू कर दी है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कि। गये कार्य में निम्न-लिखित औषधियों के मामले में बड़ी रोचक और उत्साहवर्धक तथा प्रेरक बातें मालूम हुई हैं और यह बतलाया जाता है कि यह अन्वेषण काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है।

1. प्रशोक

2. जतावरी

3. करबीर
4. मुग्गुलु
5. भरंगी
6. जटामाक्षी
7. पिप्पली
8. रस्ना
9. पुनर्नवा
10. कण्टकारी
11. अरगचब (अमलतास)

निम्नलिखित औषधियों के मामले में इस अध्ययन कार्य से कतिपय उत्साहवर्धक प्रेरक बातें सामने आई हैं।

1. सप्तरंजी
2. बजथा
3. बाला
4. पाषाणभेद
5. कुमारी
6. बटुकी
7. बसा

इस परिषद् ने औषधि अनुसंधान कार्य के साथ साथ चिकित्सीय अन्वेषण का कार्य भी शुरू कर दिया है ताकि रोगोत्पत्ति बिचारनिदान की क्रियाविधि, रोग पूर्वानुमान और चिकित्सा सिद्धान्तों के अध्ययन का प्रयास करना सम्भव हो सके। परिषद् ने प्रचलित रोगों की प्रकृति और घटमान के अध्ययन सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान कार्य तथा लोगों की खानपान सम्बन्धी आदतों और रोगोत्पत्ति के परस्पर सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन करने के अलावा गाँवों में उपचार के प्रकार और मानकीकरण सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्र करके का कार्य भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। यह कार्य अभी हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है और आशा है कि इन अनुसंधान कार्यों से उपयोगी सूचना प्राप्त होगी। अनुसंधान एककों के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा विभिन्न

व्याजियों को रोक थाम तथा उपचार के बेहतर नस्ते तथा कारगर माधन बोजने के लिए यह परिषद् विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान चला रहा है। ये संस्थान उपलब्ध जानकारी के परिप्रेक्ष में चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के सिद्धान्तों की व्याख्या करने का प्रयास भी करेंगे तथा विभिन्न चिकित्सीय नमस्त्राओं और विशिष्ट चिकित्साओं पर अनुसंधान भी करेंगे। प्रमुख केन्द्र विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा अनुसंधान कार्य कर्ताओं को उनके द्वारा अध्ययन के लिए चुने गये विभिन्न अनुसंधान समस्याओं पर अद्यतन सूचना मिलने में मदद देता है। कुछ दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियों के सम्पादन के अतिरिक्त इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिस्टरी ऑफ मेडिसिन ने कुछ ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित कर दिखे हैं। वे समय समय पर प्रदर्शनियाँ भी आयोजित करते हैं जो आयुर्विज्ञान के मूल्यांकन के साथ साथ भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान का समकालीन चिकित्सा विज्ञानों पर प्रभाव को प्रकाश में लायेंगे। साहित्यिक अनुसंधान एककों ने कतिपय दुर्लभपाण्डुलिपियों का सम्पादन कर लिया है और इनका मुद्रण यथासंभव प्रारम्भ कर दिया जावेगा। होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता अर्थात् "स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों पर औषधि प्रभाव" पर बल दिया गया है। इस परियोजना में अध्ययन के लिए केवल स्वदेशी औषधियों को चुना गया है। कैंसर, मानसिक रोग, गठिया, दमा आदि जैसी बीमारियों की कतिपय जटिल अवस्थाओं के बारे में जिनका उपचार आसानी से नहीं हो सकता, रोग लाक्षणिक जांच कार्य भी शुरू किये गये हैं। जब तक अनुसंधान कार्यों का वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्तों पर अन्तिमरूप से मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाता तथा वे आंकड़ों से लेकर निर्धारित नहीं किये जाते तब तक इस समय उन विभिन्न अनुसंधान कार्यों की उपलब्धियाँ बतलाना असामयिक होगा।

(ग) इस समय आयुर्वेद में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण देने एवं अनुसंधान कार्य करने की व्यवस्था बभारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी तथा गुजरात आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय जामनगर में की गयी है। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कालेजों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान विभागों के उन्नयन करने की मंजूरी दे दी है।

- (1) निजामिया तिव्विया कालेज हैदराबाद
(मोलिजात)
- (2) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, हैदराबाद।
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (3) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, जयपुर
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (4) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम
(कायचिकित्सा केरल विशेषज्ञ)
- (5) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज भोपाल
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (6) गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेद कालेज, पटियाला
(द्रव्यादि विज्ञान रसशास्त्र भेषज्य कल्पना)
- (7) राजकीय आयुर्वेद कालेज लखनऊ
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (8) आर० ए० पोद्दम (आयुर्वेदिक) मेडिकल
कालेज, बम्बई (कायचिकित्सा)
- (9) गवर्नमेंट स्वदेशी चिकित्सा कालेज मैसूर
(कायचिकित्सा)
- (10) ए०के० तिव्विया कालेज, अलीगढ़, मुस्लिम
विश्वविद्यालय अलीगढ़ (इत्लमुल आदबिया)

(घ) इस समय पादपों, पशुओं तथा धातुओं जनित अनेकों तत्व हैं जिनका उपयोग आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी औषध-योगों में किया जाता है। आयुर्वेदिक औषधि संहिता, जिसमें 462 एकल औषधियाँ तथा 462 औषध योग हैं, तैयार हो गई है। औषधि योगों के प्रारम्भिक मानक

निर्धारित करने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद के अधीन इस समय प्रयोगात्मक जाँच कार्य चल रहा है। आशा है प्रारम्भिक मानक दिसम्बर 1972 तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे। 46 मिश्रित औषध योगों योगों वाली आयुर्वेदिक औषध संहिता के प्रथम भाग का प्रकाशन उसके उपरांत किया जायगा।

यूनानी औषध संहिता समिति ने 160 दवाइयों के फार्मूलों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है जिनके अन्तर्गत 351 एकल औषध आ जाती हैं। इन औषध योगों के प्रारम्भिक मानक निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रयोगात्मक जाँच संहिता पूरी तरह से तैयार होने के बाद शुरू की जायगी।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आने वाली 2000 दवाइयों में से, 180 दवाइयों को होम्योपैथिक फार्मिकोपिया के प्रथम खण्ड में सम्मिलित किया गया है, जोकि छप रहा है।

औषध संहिता एक "मानकों का प्रकाशन" है तथा यह एक दीर्घ कालिक काम है और इसमें समय समय पर संशोधन, संशोधन एवं सुधार की अनवरत प्रक्रिया अन्तर्गत है। ऐसा करने के कारण, औषध संहिता कार्य के पूरा करने के लिए कोई अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

Helping farmers in selection of Fertilisers according to Soils

1134. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken to help farmers in the selection of fertilisers suitable for different types of soils ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The far-

farmers are helped by the Extension staff of the State Agriculture Departments in the selection of suitable fertilizers for different types of soils on the basis of soil analysis made in soil testing laboratories

(b) There are 128 stationary laboratories and 12 mobile soil-testing laboratories in the States. The major fertilizer manufacturers have established soil testing laboratories for advising the farmers on proper use of fertilizers. Besides this, whenever new fertilizer projects are set up in the country, every effort is made to see that the product pattern is in tune with the requirement of the crops and soils of the region.

Nutrition Programme in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO

1135. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the programme of applied nutrition taken up in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO aimed at increased production at the village of various protective foods, education of the villagers in the production and consumption of these foods, and

(b) the State-wise achievements under the Applied Nutrition Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b). The programme of Applied Nutrition is in operation practically throughout the country. The object is to develop progressively a co-ordinated and comprehensive National programme of education and training in Applied Nutrition and related subjects with the object of establishing an effective field service to improve local diets through the production, preservation and use of protective foods. The Programme is one of the major National efforts to improve nutritional standards, with the emphasis on securing needed nutritional supplements to the vulnerable groups i.e. pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.

2. The Programme has been taken up in collaboration with FAO, WHO and

UNICEF, FAO and WHO render technical advice. UNICEF supplies certain basic equipment for the production of protective foods, assists voluntary organisations such as Mahila Mandals, Youth Clubs, etc. financially for taking up activities related to the 'programme' and meets cost of training, seminars etc. The major part of the financial resources, however, come from the Plan Schemes of the States whose commitment in respect of extension services, in structure, come to Rs 51,000/- per annum per Block. The Government of India finances provision of irrigation facilities in School Gardens, establishment of poultry, pisciculture units by voluntary organisations and assists Mahila Mandals in securing equipment and accessories necessary for preparation and distribution of nutritive food in general items which though essential for the success of the Programme, are not covered by the substantive State Plan Scheme. In the first two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Government of India has provisionally paid States Rs 49 lakhs. The assistance available to the States is at the rate of Rs. 34,000/- per Block per annum. The outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 10,00,00,000/-

3. The Programme had been taken up in 924 Blocks by 31st of March, 1971. The Programme is being put into operation in another 100 Blocks this year bringing the total number of Blocks under the Applied Nutrition Programme to 1024 i.e. a little over 21 per cent of the total C. D. Block in the country.

4. The Programme has given a fillip to development of horticulture, poultry production, inland fisheries where there is a potential. Marine fisheries has been taken up on a large scale in a number of areas. Over 35,000 School Gardens, 15 lakhs Kitchen and 15,000 Community Gardens are reported to have been established by the end of March, 1971. On an average 4-5 School Gardens, 18,108 Kitchen Gardens and 20 Community Gardens have been set up in each Block. The number of poultry units set up per Block is reported to be 33,46,000 hectares of water area has been stocked with fish. Over 37.5 million fingerlings are reported to have been supplied over the years in about 800 reporting

Blocks. A little over 20,000 quintals of vegetables, 7,000 quintals of fish, 1.5 million litres of milk and 25 million eggs are reported to have been used in the demonstration feeding programmes under Applied Nutrition Programme. This is spread over about 118 million child and women days.

5. About a little over 1,44,000 non-officials and 25,000 officials have been trained under the Applied Nutrition Programme. The fields included are horticulture, poultry and pisciculture.

6. The programme has helped established a field service to improve local diets through the production, preservation and use of protective foods. The achievements in respect of certain essential features such as villages taken up, School Gardens, poultry units etc. established, eggs, vegetables, fish, milk, etc. produced and officials and non-officials trained, as reported by the State Governments, will be found in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1074/71]

Grants by U.G.C. to Universities and Colleges

1136. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total grants given by the University Grants Commission to each Central University during the period 1970-71 and 1971-72 separately;

(b) the total grant given by the University Grants Commission to other Universities during the same period separately; and

(c) the total grants given by University Grants Commission to the affiliated colleges, State-wise during the same period separately to each college for various campus schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Crash Programme for Early Rabi Sowing

1138. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have embarked upon a crash programme of early rabi sowing on an extensive scale;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the quantity of fertilizers which has been sent or is being sent to various States for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The existing programme has been stepped up by helping the State Governments in occurring various inputs like seed and fertiliser and State Governments have been also advised to bring additional areas under rabi cultivation.

(c) A special drive has been undertaken to step up the supplies of fertiliser during Rabi 1971-72 to the Northern States in view of the drought conditions in the South and in Maharashtra and keeping in view the substantial increase in demands for Rabi 71-72 made by many of the Northern States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh etc. at short notice in August, 1971. In this connection extensive arrangements for running of special trains from Kandla and Bombay, despite other emergent demands as the railways, were made, in coordination with the Railway Board. Arrangements were also made in coordination with State Governments, for substantial road movement at the cost of Government of India to supplement Railway transport in a coordinated way.

Requirements for Pool fertiliser by State Governments for Rabi are normally made through the allotments made for October-December and January-March quarters. Part of the July-September quarter allotment is also utilised for Rabi stock building. Allotments up to October-December, 1971 quarter had already been issued and for the January-March, 1972

quarter will be issued in due course. Taking 2/3rd of the despatch instructions received from the State Governments against July-September, 1971 quarter and also all the despatch instructions received against October-December, 1971 quarter, and also all the despatch instructions received against October-December, 1971 quarter, the total plan of supply for Rabi 1971-72 up to December, 71 comes to about 4.40 lakh tonnes of fertilisers, to be supplied roughly during the last two months of July-September 1971 quarter and the three months of the October-December, 1971 quarter that is in a period of five months from August to December, 1971. On a proportionate basis, the planned supplies during the first three months from 1st August to 31st October comes to about 2.64 lakh tonnes. As against this the actual supplies of P.O. fertilisers made during this period from 1st August to 31st October (including supplies against earlier allotments but physically made during this period) were about 2.78 lakh tonnes. These were in addition to the supplies received by the State Governments direct from domestic manufacturers.

Survey regarding Production and Price of Spices

1139 SHRI RAMKANWAR
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDA-
RAM

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a survey regarding the production and price of spices published in the *Economic Times* of the 4th October, 1971,

(b) whether according to the survey production of spices has considerably declined in the country and as a result export earnings have been decreased, and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

ट्रंकटों के प्रयोग की प्रतिफलता में वृद्धि

1140 श्री मूलचन्द डाया क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह तीन वर्षों में ट्रंकटों के प्रयोग में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब पी. शिन्डे) वर्ष 1966 के दौरान की गई राष्ट्रीय गणना के अनुसार, देश में ट्रंकटों की कुल संख्या 54,012 थी। ट्रंकटों, पम्पसेटों तथा अन्य कृषि मशीनरी की गणना प्रत्येक वर्ष वर्ष के बाद की जाती है और आगामी गणना जो इस वर्ष होगी भी अब अप्रैल, 1972 में करने का प्रस्ताव है। गणना के पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् ही देश में ट्रंकटों की ठीक वर्तमान संख्या के बारे में पता चलेंगा। ट्रंकटों की संख्या के बारे में कितनी सही जानकारी के अभाव में, यह तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रयोग में लाय गये ट्रंकटों की संख्या में ठीक प्रतिशत वृद्धि के बारे में पहले से बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

देश में ट्रंकटों का उत्पादन और उसका आयात

1141 श्री मूलचन्द डाया क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में देश में कितने ट्रंकटों का उत्पादन हुआ और इसी वर्ष में कितने ट्रंकटों का आयात की अनुमति दी गई, और

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1971 तक कितने आयातित ट्रंकटों भारत पहुँच गये थे?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब पी. शिन्डे) (क) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान, देश में 17,099 ट्रंकटों का निर्माण

किया गया था। वर्ष 1969-70 की मांग के लिए 35,000 ट्रेक्टरों के आयात का एक कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किया गया था।

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1971 तक 22,114 ट्रेक्टर प्राप्त किये गये जहाज में लादे गये।

दिल्ली के सुपर बाजारों में सरकार द्वारा लगाया गया धन, हिसाब-किताब रखना और कुप्रबंध

1142. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में सरकार की कुल कितनी धन राशि लगी है एवं इसमें कितनी धनराशि के निजी शेयर खरीदे गये हैं;

(ख) इसकी मौजूदा लागत धनराशि कितनी है; और

(ग) सुपर बाजार में हिसाब किताब एवं काम की व्यवस्था असन्तोषजनक होने के दोषा कौन हैं और सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में सरकार की ऋण, अंशपूँजी अंशदान और उत्पादन के रूप में कुल 145.58 लाख रु० की धन राशि लगी हुई है; सदस्यों द्वारा 30-6-1971 तक अभिवृत्त अंशपूँजा 2,41,870 रु० है।

(ख) इस समय सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई कुल धन राशि 1,33,16,471 रु० है।

(ग) सुपर बाजार की स्थापना अवमूल्यन के परिणाम स्वरूप अल्प मूचना पर की गई थी, जबकि प्रशासनिक तथा लेखा-पद्धति की विस्तृत प्रक्रियाओं का निष्पत्ति करने के लिए समय

नहीं था। उस समय भर्ती किए गए कुछ कर्मचारी अपेक्षित योग्यता के भी नहीं थे। इस स्थिति को उत्तरोत्तर रूप से सुधारा गया है और हिसाब-किताब रखने के कार्य में सुधार किया गया है। हिसाब-किताब रखने और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में पाई जाने वाली सामान्य कमियों के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को उत्तरदायी ठहराना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

युवक सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड को अनुदान

1143. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में युवक सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड को कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ख) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर अब तक सलाहकार बोर्ड, जिला युवक केन्द्र और स्वागत कार्यालय खोले गए हैं; और

(ग) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में युवक सलाहकार बोर्ड, युवक केन्द्र तथा स्वागत कार्यालय (रिसेप्शन सेंटर) कब तक खोले जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री क० एन० रासराव) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय युवक बोर्ड एक सलाहकार निकाय है तथा इसे भारत सरकार की ओर से कोई अनुदान नहीं मिलता।

2. यद्यपि गैर-विद्यार्थी युवकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों का विकास करने हेतु 5 करोड़ रुपए योजना अवधि के दौरान आवंटित किये गये थे परन्तु बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों पर हुए खर्च से भारत सरकार के खर्चों पर पड़े

कार के कारण सभी योजनाओं को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। उस समय श्री अरविन्द सोमाडटी, पान्हेरी ने अधीन कलकत्ता, बडौदा तथा मिर्जापुर में श्री अरविन्द युवक केन्द्र नामक तीन युवक केन्द्रों की स्थापना हेतु 12 लाख रुपये के व्यय तथा 20 कमशाला केन्द्रों की स्थापना और बीड़ा मशीनों के विकास हेतु 11 लाख रुपये के व्यय सम्बन्धी निर्णय लिया गया है। अन्य कार्यक्रमों को बंगला देश की अवस्था हल होने पर किया जाएगा।

3 जिला सलाहवार बोर्ड का स्थापन किया जाना राज्य सरकार का काम है। उपरोक्त कारणों की वजह से इस उद्देश्य के लिए आवंटित निधि में से कोई भी जिला युवक केन्द्र या स्वायत्त केन्द्र (डिसेप्लन सेन्टर) स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। इस मद्दतजर रखते हुए राजस्वान के पाली जिले में युवक केन्द्र तथा स्वायत्त केन्द्र (डिसेप्लन सेन्टर) स्थापित करने जाने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता।

Drought in Andhra Pradesh

1144 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether an unprecedented drought has taken place in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so, the total loss of lives suffered and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such droughts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE).—(a) All the 21 districts of the State are reported to have been affected by drought this year. The Central Study Team visited Andhra Pradesh in September, 1971 for an on the spot assessment of the drought situation in the affected areas, and reported that drought conditions were fairly acute and the kharif

crop had been damaged in the districts that were visited by them. By and large, crops in the irrigated areas had not suffered very much. The rainfall that occurred in August 1971, is likely to save some of the crop though even in this case, the yield would be below the normal. The team is likely to review the situation some time in November, 1971.

(b) No loss of human life has been reported by the State Government.

(c) A Central Sector Scheme on rural Works Programme was introduced in the last financial year, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores during Fourth Plan Period. Under this programme, 54 districts (including 5 districts in Andhra Pradesh) have been selected for taking up labour intensive and production oriented schemes of minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads, etc. in the chronically drought affected areas of the country. Although it is not possible to banish drought condition altogether from the country, yet the programme of rural works aims at reducing the severity of future droughts.

Preservation of Wild Life

1145 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the wild life in Indian forests is perishing rapidly,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to preserve the wild life in the forests of the country,

(d) if so the salient features thereof, and

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to prohibit hunting of wild animals and birds other than lion, tiger and peacock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH).—(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Steps taken to preserve wild life consist mainly of (i) establishment of national parks and sanctuaries, (ii) restrictions on the exports of wild animals and birds, dead or alive, or products thereof, (iii) protection of rare and vanishing birds and animals, (iv) enactment of suitable wild life legislation and (v) setting up of wild life preservation wings under the Forest Departments of the State Governments and certain Union Territories, (vi) educating the general public in order to inculcate love for wild life

(a) Yes, Sir

अब प्रवेश स्थित महिषपुर रोड सुपर मिन को देखे जाने वाले गन्ने का विषय मूल्य

1146. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा क्या कुचि मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि उसने मध्यप्रदेश की महिषपुर रोड सुपर मिन को किसानों द्वारा गन्ना बेचने के लिए 77 रुपये प्रति बिन्दल का भाव निर्धारित किया है किन्तु सुपर मिन के मालिक किसानों का 37 रुपये प्रति बिन्दल के भाव से भुगतान किया और इस प्रकार 40 पैसे प्रति बिन्दल का कम भुगतान किया,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस मिन मालिक व बरुह क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिससे सरकार की धारणाओं की व्यवहार करना करके लाखों रुपये का प्रत्यक्ष लाभ कमया है, और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि मिन मालिक द्वारा किसानों को बताया वनराशि का भुगतान दिया जाये और यह वनराशि कब तक उन्हें मिलेगी ?

कुचि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्र० जे० रत्नसिंह)

(क) से (ग), महिषपुर रोड सुपर मिन ने

यह जानना चाहा था कि उन्हें गन्ने का जो न्यूनतम मूल्य देना होता है वह किस आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया था। उस कारखाने को स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी गई है और उनसे कहा गया है कि वे 77 रुपये प्रति बिन्दल के अधिकृत मूल्य के आधार पर भुगतान करें।

Central scheme for spreading education among tribals

1147 SHRI D. K. PANDA, Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme undertaken or assisted by Central Government for spreading education among the Tribals in our country

(b) if so the salient features of those schemes and

(c) the States where it is now being implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY)

(a) and (c) Various schemes have been taken up both under the State Sector and Central Sector of the Backward Classes Plan as well as under the General Educational Programme for the educational uplift of the Scheduled Tribes in the country. These schemes are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations having tribal population

(b) Under the State Sector, where Central assistance is given as block grants and loans to the States the following are main scheme

1. Pre matric Scholarships and stipends.
2. Exemption from tuition/examination fees.
3. Provision of educational equipments.

4. Setting up of Ashram/Residential Schools.

5. Grants for construction of school and hostel buildings.

Under the Central Sector, the following schemes are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations:

1. Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes—These are awarded for study of all recognised post-matric courses in the recognised institutions in India without any means or merit test. The Central Government give hundred per cent assistance to the State Governments over and above their committed share so that all the eligible Scheduled Tribes get the Scholarships.

2. Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes—To provide hostel facilities to the girl students of this community, grants are given to the State Governments for construction/extension of hostel buildings departmentally or through the voluntary organisations.

Under the General Education Programme, the Department of Education of the Central Government have the following schemes:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Scheme of scholarships to students belonging to Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands for prosecution of studies in the mainland and in the Islands. | } The entire expenditure incurred on these scholarships is borne by the Central Government. |
| 2. Scholarships to students belonging to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for higher studies in the mainland. | |

3. Under the Government of India Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools, 2½% of the number of scholarships are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes if they qualify in their final test. The entire expenditure on these scholarships is borne by the Central Government.

Scheme for Boarding Schools for Tribals

1148. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for Boarding Schools for the Tribals at primary stage of education ;

(b) if so, the amount Government is spending per student annually according to this Scheme ; and

(c) the names of the States where this scheme is now being implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. We have a scheme of 'Ashram Schools' for tribals which are residential Schools.

(b) The scheme of Ashram schools is formulated and executed by the State Governments. The information in respect of the annual expenditure per student in these schools is not readily available. The annual expenditure per student in these schools vary from State to State.

(c) The following States are running Ashram/Residential schools for tribals:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 8. Tamil Nadu |
| 2. Bihar | 9. Mysore |
| 3. Gujarat | 10. Orissa |
| 4. Kerala | 11. Uttar Pradesh |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 12. Rajasthan |
| 6. Maharashtra | 13. West Bengal |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh | |

Setting up of Permanent Exhibition of Arts and Crafts of Tribals in Capital

1149. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal for the setting up of a permanent

exhibition of the arts and crafts of the Tribals in the Capital; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of seamen from Calcutta in Shipping Companies

1150. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether both foreign and Indian shipowners have been recruiting less and less seamen from Calcutta Port in recent years,

(b) if so, extent of the unemployment caused thereby,

(c) reasons for allowing the shipowners to discriminate against Calcutta in the matter of recruitment, and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) the availability of jobs on foreign ships for seamen in Calcutta has been declining of late but there has been an increase in jobs available on Indian ships in Calcutta in recent years;

(b) During the period from 1.1.1970 to 1.10.1971 there has been a reduction of 1512 jobs on foreign ships against 191 new jobs added on Indian ships. Thus there was a net reduction of 1321 jobs during the above period;

(c) The question of discrimination does not arise as the shipowners have the choice of recruiting crew from the port they like according to their requirements;

(d) Periodical discussions are being held with the Shipowners and the Unions with a view to ensuring recruitment of more seamen from Calcutta than at present.

Pre-historic settlement unearthed near Poona

1151. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether some pre-historic settlements have recently been unearthed near Poona in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the period of the settlement estimated by the historians and the items of findings,

(c) the culture to which the inhabitants of the period belonged to;

(d) whether some more finds are expected, and

(e) whether there appears to be some relation between the Indus Valley Civilisation and this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (e). According to the reports appearing in the press; Dr. K. C. Malhotra, Director, Dhangar Project of the Indian Statistical Institute, who is currently on deputation to the Deccan College, Poona, had found in June last four closely knit pre-historic settlements believed to be 40,000 to 50,000 years old near Dhawalpuri village in Ahmednagar district. The find is reported to include scrapers, borers, arrowheads and blades. A close examination of the sites and the tools is needed to establish whether the tools are of the Stone Age or later survivals. A detailed report has, however, been called for from Dr. Malhotra and Dr. Sankalia of the Deccan College, Poona in the matter. It may be added that the

Maharashtra region abounds in middle Stone Age tools and microliths and as such the discovery does not appear to be of any great significance.

Estimated production of cash crops by the end of 4th plan

1152. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of cash crop upto the end of 4th Plan;

(b) whether production of some cash crop have fallen down; and

(c) If so, the steps taken to improve the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Production targets of major cash crops for the Fourth Five Year Plan are indicated below:—

Crop	Fourth Plan Production target
1. Oilseeds	10.50 million tonnes
2. Sugarcane (Gur)	15.00 million tonnes
3. Cotton	8.00 million tonnes
4. Jute	7.40 million tonnes
5. Tobacco	450 million kgs.

(b) The production figures of these crops during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below:—

Crops	Production in	
	1969-70	1970-71
1. Oilseeds (million tonnes)	7.73	9.19
2. Sugarcane (Gur) (million tonnes)	13.78	13.19
3. Cotton (million bales)	5.25	4.56
4. Jute (million bales)	5.65	4.91
5. Tobacco (million kgs.)	337.1	349.9

It will be seen that whereas the production of cotton, jute and sugarcane has fallen, the production of oilseeds and tobacco has shown upward trend.

(c) The tempo of work under the existing intensive cultivation schemes has been accelerated. Considerable stress has been laid on research under the coordinated improvement schemes. A hybrid variety of cotton (Hybrid-4) which has a considerable potential of increased production, has been extended to suitable areas. In addition, an Intensive Cotton District Programme has been implemented in selected districts of important cotton growing States from 1971-72. Similar programme in respect of jute is being worked out.

Committee to look into grievances of students

1153. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to look into the grievances of the students in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No sir,

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

Hunger Strike by Office Bearers of Punjab Roadways Workers Union Mega, Punjab

1154. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the 48-hour hunger-strike by the office bearers of the Punjab Roadways Workers Union, Mega, Punjab ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the hunger strike, and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to alleviate the grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Punjab Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Recognised Schools in West Bengal

1155 **SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state—

(a) the number of recognised High and Higher Secondary schools in West Bengal;

(b) how many of them are in a position to pay the teachers on the first day of every month regularly;

(c) how many schools receive grants on deficit basis and how many of them receive lumpsum grant, and

(d) the number of Schools not receiving any kind of grant and the number of schools awaiting recognition by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) Figures as on 1.1.70 are as follows:

High School	2025
Higher Secondary Schools	1997
TOTAL	4022

(b) 1,973

(c) (i) 1973 receive grant on deficit basis.

(ii) 1849 receive lumpsum grant.

(iii) 200 receive grant towards dearness allowance and ad-hoc pay increase.

(d) 246 schools are awaiting recognition. These do not receive grants.

Recruitment of Primary School Teachers in West Bengal

1156 **SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the manner in which the teachers of primary schools in West Bengal are recruited,

(b) whether Government are aware of any malpractice in this respect in the office of the District Inspectors of Schools, and

(c) the number of primary schools already in existence for more than a year and yet awaiting recognition and the reasons for delay in their recognition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) No, Sir

(c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Non-Registered Medical Practitioners

1157 **SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number of non-registered Medical Practitioners in West Bengal and the whole of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring a bill to the effect that these medical practitioners get the chance of being registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) (a) A statement giving the information made available by State Governments/Union Territories is attached

(b) The question of enlistment of unqualified medical practitioners will be considered at the meeting of the Central Council of Health to be held next year

Statement	
Name of State	Number of non-registered medical practitioners in the country
1	2
West Bengal	Statistics are not maintained by state Government.
Meghalaya	No Record available
Tamil Nadu	Information not available
Orissa	32 unregistered and unlicensed medical practitioners have come to notice during the last two years
Punjab	Information not available
Gujarat	Nil
Haryana	Not known
Kerala	Details of unregistered practitioners not maintained.
Mysore	No information
Nagaland	No information
Assam	No information is available
Jammu & Kashmir	Approximately 1000

Name of State	Number of non-registered medical practitioners in the country
1	2
Maharashtra	Not known
Rajasthan	There is no statutory provision for registration of unqualified private medical practitioners and as such their exact number is not known.
Himachal Pradesh	No information
Andhra Pradesh	Not known.
Uttar Pradesh	No Survey done.
Delhi	Not known.
Chandigarh	No information
Tripura	Not known
Pondicherry	Registration of Medical Practitioners Act not yet implemented in the State. Medical practitioners however get themselves registered in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu.
Andamans & Nicobar Islands	There is no unregistered and unlicensed medical practitioner in this Union Territory
Goa, Daman and Diu	No survey carried out.
Laccadives	There is no unregistered and unlicensed medical practitioner in this Union Territory.
Manipur	Nil
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No such medical practitioner in this Union Territory.

**Japanese base on western coast
for fishing trawlers**

1158. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the National Federation of Fishing Co-operative Association (Japan) had a discussion recently with the Cochin Port Trust Authorities on getting a base on the Western Coast to their fishing trawlers ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion and the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes. Representatives of the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association, Japan, discussed with the Chairman of the Cochin Port Trust the facilities available at Cochin Port for bunkering and supply of water to their fleet of trawlers operating on tuna fishing off the west coast in the event of their bringing them to Cochin Port.

(b) The Cochin Port authorities gave the information regarding the facilities available at the port. No formal request for the provision of any facilities was made by the party nor did the port authorities make any commitment in this regard.

**Industrial centre for building fishing
boats and other equipment
in Trichur (Kerala)**

1159. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is having any comprehensive plan for starting an industrial centre for building fishing boats and other fishing equipment near Cranganore, Trichur District (Kerala) ;

(b) if so, the outline thereof ; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) . Government have no plan for starting any industrial centre for building fishing boats and other fishing equipment near Cranganore, Trichur District.

Treatment of Bronchial Asthma

1160 **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major break-through in the treatment of bronchial asthma has been achieved by Dr. D. N. Shivpuri, Assistant Director, Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government has received any report on this subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Therapeutic claims for the plant *Tylophora indica* have been made in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma by Dr. D. N. Shivpuri. The work is still in an experimental stage and it is premature to say that a break-through in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma has been achieved.

(b) No, Sir.

**R.S.S. Elements in Banaras Hindu
University**

1162. **DR. RANEN SEN** . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether R. S. S. elements are still active in Banaras Hindu University ;

(b) whether these elements have recently occupied some campus building ;

(c) whether the University was closed down due to the activities of these elements in the University ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to clean the University of these elements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D P. YADAV) (a) According to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University the reply is in the affirmative

(b) No, sir

(c) The Vice-Chancellor has already published a detailed of the reasons which led to the closure of the University. A copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(d) The University had appointed a One-Man Committee to enquire into the recent incidents in the University. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the University authorities

Production, sale profit/loss of Modern Bakeries

1163 **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

CULTURE pleased to state -

(a) how many Modern Bakeries (State owned) have been catering to the public and the names of the places where they are functioning,

(b) the total production and sale by these bakeries in 1970-71,

(c) profit or loss of those bakeries in the last three years, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to cover more places by modern bakeries in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c): At present nine units of Modern Bakeries are functioning at various places. A statement showing the places, production sale, profit and loss is attached

(d) The question of establishing a few medium sized bakeries is under consideration

Statement

Names of places of Modern Bakeries, their total production, sale and profit/loss

Name of the place	Production & sale during 1970-71 (in lakhs of standard loaves)	Profit (+)/Loss (-) in lakhs of Rupees		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Ahmadabad	43.69	(-) 1.81	(-) 1.30	(-) 0.41
Bangalore	38.01	—	(-) 3.24	(-) 4.77
Bombay	104.95	(-) 0.65	(+) 0.42	(+) 3.75
Calcutta	54.95	—	—	(-) 5.16
Cochin	77.44	(+) 3.40	(+) 4.39	(+) 5.23
Delhi	101.62	(-) 1.00	(+) 2.10	(+) 2.89
Hyderabad	46.19	—	(-) 5.12	(-) 1.42
Kanpur	75.22	—	(-) 2.36	(+) 6.22
Madras	35.06	(-) 2.28	(-) 4.27	(+) 2.09
Total :-	577.12			

Price of Paddy in Assam

1164. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the demand by paddy growers in Assam that the price fixed for the paddy is not in consistence with the rising price of the consumer goods in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Agriculture Price Commission has reviewed the entire price policy ; and

(c) whether the paddy growers in Assam have to sell their produce at a much lower price during harvesting season due to the anti-people policy of Food Corporation of India followed in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a): No such representation has been received by Government.

(d) The Agriculture Prices Commission has reviewed the entire price policy of paddy for the kharif season for 1971-72 in their Report on Price policy for Kharif Cereals for 1971-72 season.

(c) The Food Corporation of India are the procuring agents for procurement of paddy on behalf of the State Government in the entire State of Assam excepting for the District of Darrang. In this area of operation, the Food Corporation of India provide price support at prices fixed by the Government for the procurement of paddy. There was no occasion for paddy growers in the area of operation of the Corporation to sell their produce at a price lower than the price fixed for the procurement. The F. C. I. commences procurement after the State Government declare their policy for the particular season. During 1970-71 kharif season there was delay in commencing procurement operations as the State Government delayed finalising certain important aspects concerning procurement. For 1971-72 season, the Corporation have made all arrangements before 1.11.71 for procurement of paddy in

their area of jurisdiction which remains the same as during last year. This conclusion that the F. C. I. is following an anti-people policy in Assam in the matter of procurement of paddy is unwarranted.

Widespread tuberculosis among tribes of Malda district (West Bengal)

1165. SHRI DINESH JOARDER Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the tribal people of Barind area in the District of Malda in West Bengal are dispersing at large by leaving their hearth and home due to widespread tuberculosis amongst them as there is no scope whatsoever for their treatment ; and

(b) if so the action Government are contemplating to counteract this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHOTOPADAYAYA) (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) The tribal T. B. patients of the "Barind" area may avail themselves of the existing facilities in the Government and non Government Hospital and Chest Clinics in Malda District.

There are two Chest Clinics to provide domiciliary treatment of the T. B. patients in Malda District and 50 beds for the T. B. patients. Further, the State Government have maintained 4 beds in S. B. Day Sanatorium Kurseong for treatment of Tribal T. B. patients of North Bengal areas.

Deaths due to Road Accidents

1166. SHRI DINESH JOARDER Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state -

(a) whether the deaths due to road accidents have increased manifold in recent years ;

(b) whether the Government had conducted any survey or study about the road accidents, and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) According to information received from various reporting States and Union Territories, the number of deaths due to road accidents in the country during the years 1968 to 1970 was as under

1968	.	3716
1969	..	4238
1970	..	4794

(b) and (c) A Study Group on Road Safety was appointed by the Govt. on the 3rd June, 1969 to go into the whole question of road safety including collection and analysis of data. The Group has not yet submitted its report.

Scarcity of Foodgrains in Tripura due to lack of transport facilities

1167 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to lack of transport facilities,

(b) whether the Government received any letter, telegram from prominent persons including M. Ps about the need for releasing Indian Airlines Freighters for Transport of food to Tripura,

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) There is no shortage of foodgrains in Tripura

at present and the facilities available for the transportation of foodgrains to stations in Tripura from other parts of the country have also been adequate

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation received a couple of requests for operating additional freighter services to Agartala. There was however, no indication that the freighter operations were desired primarily carry foodgrains

(c) and (d) A Viscount aircraft was positioned at Calcutta from the 13th to 19th September, 1971 for the air lifting of certain east-bound cargo. This aircraft operated quite a few flights between Calcutta and Gauhati clearing the bulk of cargo for Gauhati as well as other destinations in Assam and Tripura. The freight agents arranged further transportation of the goods to the concerned destinations. Because of operational difficulties, the Indian Airlines Corporation did not operate any freighter flight to Agartala direct

Tenders for the construction of Zuari Bridge in Goa

1168 SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the tenders for the construction of the Zuari bridge in Goa have been accepted and finalised ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof,

(c) whether Government has taken any extra precautions vis-a-vis this construction Company especially in view of the 'long over-delay' in the construction of the Mendon bridge, Goa earlier ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Views of R.B.I. Board regarding Production of Food Crops

1169. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of R. B. I. visualised a possible set back in the production of food crops due to the recent severe floods and droughts;

(b) if so, the remedies suggested by them; and

(c) the decisions of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) In the Report of the Central Bank of Directors of the Reserve Bank for the year ended 30th June, 1971, a reference has been made in para 182 to the likely impact of severe floods, droughts, etc. on the growth rate. With regard to food crops, it has been stated that this may cause perhaps no more than a small set back to the growth rate.

(b) and (c). Para 188 of the Report refers to developmental efforts. The measures referred to therein viz., larger utilisation of irrigation potential, wider spread of improved seeds, fertilisers and better farming practices, development of dry farming techniques, further exploitation of ground water resources and strengthening of rice research, are already being pursued under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Ministry took steps for (i) organising more production as soon as flood waters receded, or the spell of drought ended and for (ii) increasing, to the maximum extent practicable, food production so as to balance the shortage arising in flood or drought affected areas.

Representation from Association of Taxi Drivers regarding facilities at Taxi stands in Delhi/New Delhi

1170. **SHRIMATI MUKUL BENERJI** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the Association of Taxi-Drivers in Delhi/New Delhi that covered sheds should be provided in taxi-stands to protect the taxi-drivers from sun and rain;

(b) whether it has also been represented that there should be provision of taps for drinking water in the taxi-stands; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the representations ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Large scale transfer of teachers in Government Schools, Delhi

1171. **SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a large scale transfer of teachers in Government Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of New Medical College in New Delhi

1172. **SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage in the setting up of a new medical college in New Delhi.

(b) the number of seats provided therein;

(c) the qualifications, etc required for admission of students; and

(d) whether all the students who passed the Pre-Medical examination of Delhi University in 1971 in First Division and failed to get admission in the existing colleges will be admitted therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) The Medical College in the Delhi University has started functioning with effect from 25th October, 1971

(b) 125 in 1971.

(c) The eligibility conditions for admission to the course are as follows

(i) Pre-Medical Examination 1971 of Delhi University in at least 1st Class (60% marks)

(ii) Children of Central Govt. Employees posted in Delhi during the period not exceeding last three years

(d) All the students who applied for admission and fulfilled the eligibility conditions have been admitted to this college and to the L L R M Medical College Meerut where 50 seats have been provided

Health hazard due to open drain adjoining Lodi Colony

1173 SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that the open drain adjoining Lodi Colony, New Delhi and contiguous to Kotla Mubarkpur (known as Ganda Nala) is a veritable health hazard and is breeding ground of mosquitoes;

(b) whether the drain gets flooded during rainy season and causes considerable inconveniences to the local people, and

(c) whether any action is proposed to relin the drain or fill it up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्त्रियों में कैंसर को रोकने
के लिये निरोधात्मक उपाय

1174 श्री महारीषक सिंह शास्त्र्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन सभी यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन के लिये ग्रुप का प्रयोग करने और गोशिया जाने वाली 40 प्रतिशत स्त्रियों का कैंसर हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितनी स्त्रिया कैंसर से पीडित हैं और उनमें से उन स्त्रियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सरकारी खर्च पर विशेष इलाज के लिये पटना इन्स्टीट्यूशन में भेजा गया है , और

(ग) भविष्य में इस बीमारी का रोकने के लिये क्या निरोधात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) .

(क) क्लिनिकल प्रयोग और निरीक्षण की वर्तमान स्थिति में यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि खाने वाली गोशिया (गर्भनिरोधकों) या ग्रुप से कैंसर नहीं होता । इसका कारण यह है कि मनुष्य में सभी विदित

कई जनक तत्वों का प्रभाव दस वर्ष की अवधि तक अप्रभट बना रहता है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से इन तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ग) कैसर एक ऐसा रोग है जो असामान्य मेसो की प्रलियत्रित वृद्धि के कारण हो जाता है। इसका पता लगाया जा सकता है और उपचार किया जा सकता है किन्तु सभ्यतः धूम्रपान करने, शेर धूप से रहने, पान चबाने, मद्य पान करने, गर्म और मसालेदार भोजन नाने, छोटा उच्च बिवाह करने और बार बार गर्भाधान होते जैसे कार्यों का दूर करने के अलावा कैसर की रोकथाम का अन्य उपाय ज्ञात नहीं है। जन संचार के सभी उपसम्बन्ध साधनों द्वारा आम जनता के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का जरिये 'स कार्य' का पूर्ति हो जा रही है। खाने वाली गोमियों पर रखने या लूट पहनाने से पहले परिवार नियोजन चिकित्सा अधिकारी महिलाओं की जांच कर लेते हैं कि वे कैसर के प्रसिद्ध तो नहीं है।

Deterioration in the standard of Indian Football

1175 SHRI VIJAYPAI SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the standard of Indian football has gone down in recent years ;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for the extremely poor performance of the Indian team at the recent Merdeka football tournament at Kuala Lumpur ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the poor performance of the Indian team ; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the standard of football in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a). Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Government are already seized of this matter. The All India Football Federation have been asked to set up an enquiry Committee to find out the reasons for their extremely poor performance. Findings of the Committee are awaited.

(d) It is primarily for the All India Football Federation to take steps to improve the standard of football in the country. Government will, however, study the findings of the Committee and take adequate steps in consultation with the All India Football Federation in this regard. Meanwhile, various facilities are now being offered by Government, e.g. appointment of coaches in the regional coaching centres in the States, assistance of University Grants Commission to the Universities for appointment of coaches, grant of sports talent scholarships etc.

Financial assistance for the projects by the Kerala Housing Corporation

1176. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala Government has approached the Centre for financial assistance for the projects put forward by the Kerala Housing Corporation ;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum thereof, and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant schemes of the Kerala State Housing Board with the

nature and quantum thereof are given below :

Name of the scheme	Nature of the scheme	Amount of loan involved.
		Rupees
1. Medical College Housing Scheme in Trivandrum.	Development of an area of 2.54 hectares and construction of 45 houses.	12 20 lakhs
2. Paroorakada Housing Scheme near Trivandrum.	Development of 112 plots and construction of houses thereon and development of 12 residential plots.	19 lakhs
3. Ullor Housing Scheme in Trivandrum.	Development of 104 plots and construction of houses thereon.	24.89 lakhs

(c) The first two schemes have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation on 4th October, 1971. Regarding the third scheme, the Kerala State Housing Board has been advised to consider drawing up housing schemes for more congested areas like Coshin and Calicut.

Request from Kerala Government to Allocate Funds for Development of Ernakulam Fareka Coastal Highway

1177. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to allocate Rs. 9 crore for the development of Ernakulam Fareka Coastal Highway in the State; and

(b) if so, that decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to accede to the State Government's request as the Government of India are already providing 100% Central financial assistance for the development of the West Coast Road and it is not feasible to change the alignment of the existing West Coast Road which is already nearing completion.

Sub-Standard Samples of Drugs tested in Calcutta

*1178. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 470 out of 1615 samples of drugs tested at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta in 1970 were found to be of sub-standard quality; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the manufacturers producing sub-standard drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) In the Calendar year 1970, 2177 samples were tested at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, of which 511 samples were found to be of sub-standard quality.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Sabha in due course.

Recommended increase in Price of Milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme

1179. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : DR. SANKATA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governing body of the Delhi Milk Scheme has recommended an

upward revision of prices of standardised and toned milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme, and

(b) if so, decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes

(b) Government have decided that the working of all departments of Delhi Milk Scheme should be studied in detail in order to effect maximum possible economies before considering the question of upward revision of prices. Meanwhile the fat content of the standardised milk has been reduced from 5 percent to 4.5 percent with effect from 10th October 1971 in order to reduce the anticipated loss of Delhi Milk Scheme.

Requirement and production of Foodgrains

1180. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated requirements of foodgrains for Bangla Desh refugees during the current year,

(b) the present position of stocks with the Government, and

(c) the estimated production of foodgrains during the current year and the figures as compared to the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE). (a) The total requirements of foodgrains (rice and wheat) for Bangla Desh refugees during the year 1971-72 are estimated at 10.7 lakh tonnes.

(b) At the end of October, 1971 the total stock of foodgrains with the Government, both Central and State, was about 73.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) The Total production of foodgrains during the year 1970-71 was 107.8 million tonnes. It is too early to frame any realistic estimates of the likely production of foodgrains during the current year (1971-72) as the kharif crops are still in the fields and the rabi crops are being sown. The target of production for the current year is 112 million tonnes.

Abolition of Food Zones

1181. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the desirability of abolition of food zones has been considered, if so with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE). Food Zones as such exist now only in respect of rice. The movement of wheat and wheat products is free throughout the country excepting the statutorily rationed areas of West Bengal. Restrictions on the movement of coarse grains have been removed in most of the major producing areas.

Zonal restrictions on rice were reviewed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on the 13th October 1971. The consensus was that these restrictions should continue with a view to maximising internal procurement. The recommendation of the Conference has been accepted by Government.

Import of Rice

1182. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the rice position in the country and the quantity of rice proposed to be imported during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE). Production prospects of rice generally appear to be satisfactory. The stocks position is adequate to meet the normal requirements. During the current year ending December 1971, about 2,000 tonnes of rice are expected to be received in addition 2,88,000 tonnes already imported.

Unemployment among iron ore loading workers at Visakhapatnam

1183. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been acute unemployment among iron ore loading workers at Visakhapatnam due to non-availability of railway wagons ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the same ; and

(c) the result achieved so far and the steps proposed to see that such a situation does not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Iron ore exported through Visakhapatnam Port is being handled by mechanical means and no labour is employed either for unloading wagons or at the time of shipment.

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

Research on use of fertiliser on non-irrigated wheat crop

1184. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent research at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has shown that the fertiliser application was beneficial in the case of non-irrigated wheat crop ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to propagate the result of the research made ; and

(c) the increase in production of wheat from non-irrigated areas expected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes sir. A large number of trials on cultivators'

fields were conducted in the dry farming areas under the All India Coordinated Agronomic scheme of the I. C. A. R. during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71, in the States of U. P., Haryana, Punjab and Delhi. The results of these trials indicated that fertiliser application under un-irrigated conditions resulted in increased yields of wheat ranging from 25 to 100 per cent as compared to the plots given no fertiliser.

(b) The results of these experiments have been brought to the notice of wheat workers of State Governments and Agricultural Universities. They are also demonstrated under national demonstration and have been put into practice in I. A. D. P. districts.

(c) It is difficult to give an estimate of the increase in production of wheat from non-irrigated areas expected due to the propagation of results of research as the final yield depends upon several factors : many of them beyond human control. However, as stated in answer of part (a) of the question, increases in yield to the tune of 25 to 100 per cent have been recorded in trials conducted on cultivators' fields during the last two years.

देहाती क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं

1185. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देहाती क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उन्नत करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एस० के० कि०कु०) : (क) जी

हा ग्राम क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा एवं परिवार नियोजन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया गया है।

(ख) इस मास्टर प्लान में निम्नलिखित प्राठ योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं

(1) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के साथ सम्बद्ध उपकेन्द्रों का मशोषित स्वरूप सहायक नर्स यात्रियों और बेसिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्थित करना।

(2) जिन खंडों में उक्त सेवाएं मौजूद नहीं हैं वहां प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलना तथा प्रत्येक प्राथमिक केन्द्र में परिवार नियोजन विंग खोलना—प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के भवनों तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करना कर्मचारियों की सूरक्षा में वृद्धि करना और औषधि एवं उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करना।

(3) रेफरल सेवाओं का विकास करना, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाना—औषधालयों में 25 पलंगों वाला औषधालय खोलना।

(4) प्रशिक्षण सह सेवा सचल अस्पताल और औषधालय खोलना।

(5) अस्पताल एवं औषधालय निरोधी एवं सुधारात्मक कार्य।

(6) चिकित्सा संस्थान चलाने वाले स्वेच्छिक संगठनों का योगदान।

(7) विभिन्न शिविर चलाना।

(8) ग्राम सफाई कार्यक्रम।

(ग) कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है और इन प्राठ योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का व्योरा सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

क्र० सं०

योजना का नाम

टिप्पणी

1. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के साथ सम्बद्ध उपकेन्द्रों का सम्पन्न स्वरूप सहायक नर्स यात्रियों और बेसिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करना।

जिन खंडों में उक्त सेवाएं मौजूद हैं वहां प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलना तथा प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में परिवार नियोजन विंग खोलना—प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के भवनों तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करना कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा में वृद्धि करना, औषधि एवं उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करना।

इस योजना का 12.96 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से चौधे प्रायोजन के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन में सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि यह इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के शेष वर्षों में कार्यान्वित की जा सके।

इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया था। 9 राज्यों और 5 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में अब तक उत्तर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। नए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

क्र० सं०	योजना का नाम	टिप्पणी
3.	रेफरल सेवाओं का विकास करना - प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का जर्ज बढ़ाना—प्रौद्योगिकी में 25 पल्लव बाला अस्पताल खोलना ।	1 000 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों/प्रौद्योगिकी- लयों का वर्धा वृद्धाकर 26 पल्लवों वाले अस्पताल खोलने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया था । 8 राज्य और 3 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं । अन्य राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र अभी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहे हैं और योजना बना रहे हैं । आमतौर से राज्य इन योजना के ह्वे में नहीं हैं क्योंकि अस्पतालों और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए उन्होंने पहले हाथ का उपयोग कर दिया है । 400 नए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य का वर्धा वृद्धाकर केंद्रीय सहायता में 25 पल्लवों वाले अस्पताल खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है ।
4	प्रशिक्षण सह-सेवा सचल अस्पताल	1 सचल अस्पताल गजूर किया गया है पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा 5 और मो और दास जलाशय समारोह के अधीन शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा 16 । इनमें से स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय 4 और सी० आर० दास अस्पतालों में से न कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया है । हरेन मंडलन कालज से और अधिक सचल अस्पताल संचालन करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।
5	अस्पताल एवं प्रौद्योगिकी निरोधी एवं सुधारात्मक कार्य ।	राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया था । अवि- वासा राज्या में उत्तर का प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
6	विकरमा सस्थान चलाने वाले वैज्ञानिक सगठनों का योगदान ।	इस योजना का पहले ही सिद्धान्त अनु- मानित कर दिया गया है । इन योजना के अधीन दिये जाने वाले सहायता अनुदान का 1 3 भाग देना व मजूर कर लें, इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया था, अधिकांश राज्या से उत्तर का अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
7	वैज्ञानिक विवर ।	राज्यों का इस बारे में लिखा गया था । अधिकांश राज्यों से उत्तर का प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।
8.	ग्राम सुकाई कार्यक्रम ।	इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों को पत्र लिखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

पब्लिक स्कूलों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा पर उच्च बनी वर्गों का एकाधिकार

1186. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी . क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में पब्लिक स्कूलों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा पर केवल उच्च बनी वर्गों का ही एकाधिकार है

(ख) यदि हा. तो ऐसे स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाने वाले छात्रों को राख्या क्या है तथा अन्य स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाने वाले छात्रों की समस्या क्या है

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार समस्त स्कूलों में एकसी शिक्षा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो यह योजना अब तक क्रियामित हो जायेगी।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (प्रो. डी० पी. पादव) (क) जी नहीं योग्य बच्चा का पब्लिक स्कूल की शिक्षा का लाभ देन के उद्देश्य से विशेषकर उन कम आय वाले वर्गों का जो अन्य प्रकार से ऐसी मुविधायें पाने करने में असमर्थ हैं पब्लिक स्कूलों तथा अच्छे भाषासय स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए 1953-54 में एक योग्यता आधारित योजना प्रारम्भ की गई थी। 1970-71 तक कम आय वाले वर्गों के बच्चों के लिये 2359 छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं। योग्यता व साधनों के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा चुने गये छात्रों के लिए सरकार का विचार सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों के नए दालिजों में 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण करने का भी है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापति पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) क्योंकि स्कूल शिक्षा राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है अतः भारत सरकार के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि सभी स्कूलों में एक रूप शिक्षा लायी जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 (1) के अधीन सभी अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग चाहें वे धर्म अथवा भाषा पर आधारित हों, अपनी पसन्द की शिक्षा संस्थाओं को स्थापित करने तथा उनके संचालन करने का अधिकार रखेंगे।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Annual Increment to untrained Teachers of West Bengal

1187. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received representation from different Teachers' Organisations for giving annual increment in salaries to untrained teachers of West Bengal, and

(b) if so the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. PADAVA) (a) The State Government has received representation from the Secondary School Teachers and Employees Association, West Bengal, for annual increment in salaries to untrained teachers serving in non-Government aided Secondary Schools in West Bengal.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Treatment of Snake-Bite in Sunderbans of 24 Pargana (West Bengal)

1188. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of Hospitals and health centres whether facilities

for treatment of snake bite exist in Sunderbans of 24 Parganas.

(b) whether Government are taking up any scheme to help the private practitioners in villages with medicine and equipments in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Information about the number and names of Hospitals and Health Centres where facilities for treatment of snake-bite exist in Sunderbans of 24 Parganas is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Research on effects of saline water on young paddy plants of 2/2 months

1189 SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1607 dated the 5th August, 1971 regarding research on paddy cultivation under saline water and state :

(a) whether the research is being carried on fresh attack of saline water upon the paddy-plants of two-three months old ; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Launch Services for Kakdwip-Patharpratima Raidighi-Patharpratima and Kachuberia-Kakdwip (Sagar Islands)

1190. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to operate two large-capacity

launch services for each of (i) Kakdwip and Patharpratima (ii) Raidighi and Patharpratima; (iii) Kachuberia (Sagar Islands); and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

Quarters in occupation of retired Government Employees

1191. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rule under which a retired Government servant can retain Government accommodation and for what period;

(b) the number of retired employees still in occupation of Government accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi after the retirement from service, category-wise; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for their eviction from the Government accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Under item (ii) of the Table below S. R. 317 B-II (2) a provision exists that a Government (servant) retirement or terminal leave can retain the accommodation in his occupation for a period of two months. It is also provided under item (ix) that the officer who proceeds on Leave Preparatory to retirement or Refused leave granted under F. R. 86 can retain general pool accommodation in his occupation for the full period of leave on full average pay subject to a maximum of four months inclusive of the period permissible in the case of retirement.

(b) There are 220 retired employees who are still in occupation of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi and the break up is as under :

Type I	..	11
Type II	...	33
Type III	...	48
Type IV	...	65
Type V	...	57
Type VI	...	6
Total		220

(c) The allotment of accommodation in occupation of such officers has been cancelled and the eviction proceedings under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 have been/are being initiated against them.

Retention of Government accommodation by the dependents of deceased Government Employees

1192 **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the rule under which the dependents of deceased Government employees can retain Government accommodation and for what period ;

(b) the number of such dependents who are retaining Government accommodation in Delhi for more than the prescribed limit; category-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government for their eviction from the Government accommodation in view of the large number of persons on the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Under item (iii) of the Table below S R 317-B 11(2) of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, a provision exists whereby the retention can

be allowed to the dependents of a Government servant on the death of the allottee for a period of four months.

(b) 48 dependents of the deceased Government employees are retaining accommodation for more than the prescribed period. The break up is given as under

Type I	.....	15
Type II	.....	9
Type III	.....	9
Type IV	.....	7
Type V	.....	7
Type VI	.....	1
Total		48

(c) The allotments have been cancelled and necessary action for evicting the unauthorised occupants has been/is being taken under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971

Allotment of Government accommodation to the dependent of the retired Government Employees

1193 **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government accommodation is allotted immediately to the dependent of the Government employee on his/her retirement from service if the dependent is already in Government service, and

(b) if so, the justification for such a rule

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The regularisation/ad-hoc allotment on the retirement of a Government officer is made in the name of his son, daughter, wife, husband or father provided that the said relation is a Government employee eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation and had been sharing accommodation with the retiring officer for at least six months

before the date of retirement. Such regularisation/allotments are made within the concessional period admissible to the retiring officer to retain the accommodation.

(b) This provision has been made with a view to mitigate the hardship experienced by retiring officers and their families who cannot afford to hire houses from the private sector after their retirement.

12 Of hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EVICTION NOTICES SERVED ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN KANPUR

(SHRI S. M. BANERJEE) Kanpur
 Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon —

The reported eviction notices served on 4,000 Central Government employees, including 3,000 Defence Employees, in Kanpur, living in various houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
 (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

A report has already been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh on the reported eviction notices having been served on 4,000 Central Government Employees, including 3,000 Defence Employees in Kanpur living in various houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme. The report has not yet been received.

The Scheme was introduced by the Government of India in 1952 to help the State Governments, Industrial Employers,

and Cooperatives of industrial workers to build houses for providing accommodation at subsidised rents for workers falling within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and persons employed in mines other than coal and mica mines within the meaning of section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952, and whose wages do not exceed Rs 350/- p m.

According to information available with us at present, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, with financial assistance from the Government of India (50 percent loan and 50 percent subsidy), built about 1,000 houses in Kanpur under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial workers. State and Central Government Employees including those employed in Defence installations are not eligible for allotment of houses built under the Scheme. Central and State Governments are expected to build houses for their employees (whether industrial or non-industrial) wherever necessary, by providing requisite funds in their respective budgets.

2 Initially, the tenements were not very popular with the eligible industrial workers. Some of the tenements also fell within the security zone of certain Defence installations in the area and the local military authorities were not in favour of such houses being allotted to outsiders. In view of these factors, and in order to save themselves from loss of revenue, the Government of Uttar Pradesh allotted about 500 tenements to ineligible persons (which included employees of Defence establishments as well), in contravention of the provisions of the Scheme. Ever since the matter came to the notice of my Ministry in 1953, efforts have been made to persuade the Government of Uttar Pradesh to get the houses under the occupation of the ineligible, vacated so that these could be allotted to eligible industrial workers for whom these were built.

3 Expressing their inability to secure vacation of the houses occupied by the Defence employees, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, as an alternative solution, proposed that such houses might be purchased from them by the Ministry of

[Shri I K Gujral]

Defence This proposal was not acceptable to the Ministry of Defence. At a high level meeting held on 21st October, 1965 among the Minister of Defence, the then Minister of Works and Housing and the representative of the State Government, it was decided that the State Government could transfer such houses from the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers to the Low Income Group Housing Scheme w e f 1st April, 1966 and repay the subsidy to the Government of India (as if it had been drawn as a loan) over a period of 20 years with interest thereon from the said date. The Government of India, as a measure of solution to this long pending problem, offered to waive the interest on the subsidy portion upto that date. This procedure would have enabled the Government of Uttar Pradesh to allot the houses to the Defence employees and others falling within the low income group i e those whose income did not exceed Rs 600/- per month.

4 The above decision was communicated to the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 13th January, 1966. In November, 1966, the State Government communicated their inability to accept the above decision, and reiterated their earlier stand that the Ministry of Defence should purchase these houses. Since purchase was not acceptable to the Ministry of Defence the State Government were advised in April, 1967 to send their alternative proposal. In July 1969 the Government of Uttar Pradesh suggested enlargement of the scope of the scheme so as to cover the Defence Employees. Such a suggestion was also made by the Ministry of Defence. In view of the wide repercussions that it would have on the scheme all over the country, it could not be agreed to by this Ministry. The Government of Uttar Pradesh again stressed in January 1970, that the only logical and desirable solution to the problem would be for the Ministry of Defence to purchase the houses. This suggestion was again commended in May, 1970 to the Ministry of Defence drawing their attention pointedly to the fact that a large number of houses happened to be located within the security zone, and these should not ordinarily be

occupied by those not in the employment of Defence establishments. The matter is under consideration by the Ministry of Defence.

6 Even though the houses have been built by the State Government with 100% Central financial assistance, the ownership and management of the houses vest in the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and they are fully competent to deal with the inalienable allottees according to their rules etc.

SHRI S M BANERJEE They should read the statement. They are setting a very bad precedent.

SHRI I K GUJRAL That is not the intention.

MR SPEAKER I don't agree that it is a precedent. If the statement is short it should be read, but if it is long, it should not be read. We have been following this.

SHRI S M BANERJEE This statement was circulated to us at about 11 O'clock. But, sir, there are certain cases when we get the statement only 15 minutes in advance.

MR SPEAKER You come to me with a Motion and you give only 5 minutes for me!

SHRI S. M BANERJEE You know more than the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER All are human beings. If it is your case, you say all that.

SHRI S M BANERJEE This was circulated at about 11. But in future, kindly see that they are giving sufficient time, because, this is almost a direction from you.

MR SPEAKER It must be issued giving quite reasonable length of time.

SHRI S M BANERJEE In the Statement the hon Minister has narrated the whole case. I am reading from the statement, which says -

'Some of the tenements also fell within the security zone of certain Defence installations in the area and

the local military authorities were not in favour of such houses being allotted to outsiders. In view of these factors, and in order to save themselves from loss of revenue, the Govt. of U. P. allotted about 5000 tenements to ineligible persons..."

at that time they were 'ineligible'...

"...(which included employees of Defence establishments as well...), in contravention of the provisions of the Scheme. Ever since the matter came to the notice of my Ministry in 1958..."

that is, Mr. Gujral's Ministry...

"...efforts have been made to persuade the Government of Uttar Pradesh to get the houses under the occupation of the ineligible, vacated so that these could be allotted to eligible industrial workers for whom these were built."

Sir, the history of the case is like this.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Kanpur in 1956 and inaugurated the Employees' State Insurance Corporation there he visited some slum areas and he made the historic statement—"Why not burn the slums." That was his outburst, Sir, that these slums should be burnt, they should be demolished razed to the ground, and new houses constructed.

As a result of the late Pandit Nehru's announcement in Kanpur in 1956, these houses came up, and the first colony which was set up was called the Babu Gurbu colony in memory of Babu Gandhi. These houses were constructed on land which virtually belonged to the Defence establishment, that is, the Central Ordnance Depot. Because of this, when the commandant of that depot, namely Col. R. G. Naidu threatened to demolish these houses; these houses were allotted to the defence employees working in the Central Ordnance Depot. Since 1958, nearly 3000 of these houses have been occupied by the Defence employees, and

1000 more houses occupied by the Postal and Telegraph employees and other employees belonging to the Central Government undertakings. There was a signed agreement with the Labour Commissioner or rather with the housing Commissioner of U. P. in Kanpur. These employees were paying regular rent. They are in authorised occupation. I can see that with all the honesty at my command, and this can be checked up. Now, suddenly they have become ineligible because of the rules framed by the Central Government which do not permit any employee other than an industrial employee under the provisions to occupy those houses,

This question was referred to the Defence Ministry and to the Defence Ministers Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Swarn Singh and Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. When the Defence Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram went to Kanpur, he virtually made a definite statement that no employee was going to be evicted, and the occupation would be regularised.

Then, the suggestion came from the WHS Ministry that those houses might be purchased by the Defence Ministry. This matter is still under consideration.

Then, what did the UP Government do? I do not blame the UP Government in any way, because the Chief Minister of UP, and the Labour Minister of UP told us very frankly that if the rules were amended to include the defence employees and all other industrial employees and all employees working in the Central Government undertakings and the discrimination was removed, their occupation could be regularised.

The other day, that is, on the 15th November, 1971, I had put a question to the hon. Minister:

"(a) Whether the Ministry of Defence has approached his Ministry to agree to change the rules of allotment of houses constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme in Kanpur and other places to include the Central Government employees working in the Defence industry and other Central Government undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether the rules have been amended and if not, the reason for the same?"

The answer was :

"(a) Yes, The Defence Ministry had appealed to the WHS Ministry to change the rules."

But then the answer to part (b) of the question was .

"The question of amending the rule does not arise because an amendment of this nature would have adverse repercussions on the provision of houses to the employees of all Government undertakings not liable to income tax and departmental undertakings all over the country."

I am surprised that today when we are supposed to be moving towards socialism, as they claim, there is a discrimination between employee and employee, between an industrial worker producing things in an ordnance factory and an industrial worker manufacturing cloth in a textile mill or working in a jute mill etc. This discrimination between an employee working in an ordnance depot and an employee working in a jute mill or a textile mill should be done away with

The situation is extremely explosive, and we must thank you, Sir, for giving us an opportunity to raise this issue. Rents are not being taken from them. Each employee who is staying there has been given notices of damage charges to the tune of about Rs 3000 to Rs 4000, and there is a notice that the *Kutli* Amin and Housing Commissioner would be visiting the place after the 30th of this month to auction their belongings. If the situation came to this, then it would affect about 3000 employees defence employees working in the defence production units, which is the prime need of this country today, and about 1400 employees belonging to the RMS and telegraph and telephone and others who are doing their best in the interests of the country at this crucial

hour. If their belongings are auctioned, and they are thrown out of the houses along with their family members, it is bound to become a law and order situation.

Therefore, in all humility, I would appeal to Shri I K Gujral and Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, both of whom know very well what is happening at this particular juncture in Kanpur to have another meeting with the Chief Minister, the Housing Minister and the Labour Minister of UP and the Defence Ministry officials, and till such time, those people should not be asked to pay damage charges to the tune of Rs 3000 to Rs 4000, and these auction notices and eviction notices should be withdrawn

From the statement I find that it is said

"The matter is still under consideration by the Ministry of Defence."

When the Defence Ministry is considering the matter and when the UP Government are sympathetic, and when these men have spent nearly 10 to 13 years in these houses and there is an agreement signed by them as tenants, why should they be evicted at this hour and thrown out of these houses, since they cannot get other houses to live in now? The Government of India have no money to construct suddenly 4000 houses. When they have been living in these houses and paying Rs 13 or Rs 14 or Rs. 15 and regularly, why should they be evicted?

I do not want to make it a fighting issue as such. Nor am I trying to provoke the hon. Minister or threaten him with dire consequences, but definitely, it is a question of law and order. At this hour when the unity of the country is our primary interest and we want the unity of the country and we want to unite all the employees, let there be no discrimination between employee and employee, an employee working in a departmental undertaking or a public sector undertaking and an employee working in an industry. Let

the rules be amended, and till such time these notices should be withdrawn, and the Chief Minister may be asked to find out ways and means to solve the problem.

I would ask the hon. Minister to give a definite reply which may allay the lurking fear in the minds of these 4000 employees who cannot possibly work in the ordnance factories, all the time thinking that they and their family members including children and their luggages would be on the street the next day. This assurance can be given by the hon. Minister immediately, and that is my earnest request.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I might clarify one thing from the very beginning, namely that no eviction notices have been served on the occupants either on the initiative of the Central Government...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Eviction and damage notices have been sent to the tune of Rs. 4000 or so.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Neither eviction notices nor damage notices have been issued either on the initiative of the Central Government or at the behest of the Central Government. This should be very clearly understood. I have learnt for the first time now after I had received the calling-attention-notice that some such notices have been served by the State Government. The Housing Minister of the State is meeting me tomorrow, and I shall take this issue up with him about the eviction or damage notices.

So far as the main issue is concerned, these houses were built under the Industrial Housing Scheme. The genesis of the Industrial Housing Scheme is that the different State Governments are given 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy for building such houses. About 16,000 houses were built by the U.P. Government on this basis, and we gave them 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy. But for some reason these houses were not given to industrial workers.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee is not the leader of only the defence production unit employees, but is also a leader of industrial labour, I presume...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But they were not occupying it, I think I am being misunderstood....

MR SPEAKER : Let the hon. member hear the answer of the hon. Minister now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not raising a controversy now. But they were not occupying it.

MR SPEAKER : Let him listen now to what the hon. Minister has to say.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Whatever the reasons might be, these houses were given to employees other than industrial workers. So, they had three options open to them. One option was that the Defence Ministry should take over these houses and give them to their own employees on whatever terms and conditions they liked. So, we took the matter up with the Defence Ministry time and again, but unfortunately we did not succeed with them, and they would not agree. The Defence Ministry suggested that we might sell the houses to the occupants. We requested the State Government to explore that possibility also. But only two or so odd applications were received, and most of the people were not interested in purchasing the houses. We wanted those houses to be converted into houses under the low income housing scheme.

Another option that arose was that the U. P. Government might take over these houses and refund the money given to them under the Industrial Housing Scheme, but the U. P. Government were not willing to do so.

The difficulty, so far as we are concerned, is that we are averse to giving it to the Defence Production unit for only one reason, not because we discriminate between an industrial worker and an industrial worker, but because if Government starts giving subsidy for housing its own employees under one Department or the other, then Shri S. M. Banerjee will come forward tomorrow and say that the housing scheme for industrial workers is not

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

making any progress and all the money is getting absorbed in this. Now even at this stage, we have only approached the Defence Ministry again that they may take them over at cost, and the cost is very low—about Rs 3,000 to Rs 4,000 per unit—at book value. We are willing to give at that value also.

The only point is, if we get back this money, which is not going to the Consolidated Fund, this money will be used again for industrial housing, because the industrial housing is badly needed in this country. There is an extreme shortage of industrial housing. Either the Uttar Pradesh Government should take them over and refund the money or the Defence Ministry should take over and refund the money. If my friend feels that the money for industrial housing should be used for housing Government servants, I think tomorrow he will come back or his friends will come back with a great deal of grievance, because we are keen that not only Government servants should get houses, but people who are not in the Government service should also get houses.

In this case, I for one feel that the Defence Ministry on the Defence Production Unit—should have taken over those houses long ago, because some of the houses are built in the security zone and that is why even when they sell them to others, I think it is a risk even then because the property will pass from one hand to the other and a stage might come when they do not like the people to be sitting or staying in the security zone itself. That is why we have pointed out these facts, and I am sure this will be sorted out very soon. So far as the eviction and damages are concerned I will bring it to the notice of the State Minister of Housing tomorrow when he comes tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) May I add a few words? I feel I have gone through it yesterday—that something has gone wrong somewhere in my opinion. It is a matter of co-ordination. The Uttar Pradesh

Government or the Defence Ministry along with our Ministry have to find a solution instead of asking the occupants to get out. I hope we shall be able to sort it out.

These are some of the delays and puzzles in the democratic processes whether three or four departments and the State Government are concerned. I assure the house that we will try to sort it out as quickly as possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, after the Minister's reply, I do not suppose any more information will be forthcoming. As Mr. Dikshit has just intervened, I would like to raise one or two questions. He says this is a question of lack of co-ordination in the democratic system. If you go through this statement reciting the whole history of this case, it will be quite clear that this is quite a scandalous story of bureaucratic bungling, not only bureaucratic bungling but the inter-ministerial and is between the Central Government and the State Government—a criminal callousness and negligence towards this whole question. It has been dragging on for years. From his statement, it first came to the notice of the Ministry in 1958. It is now 1971, almost over now. Now, we are told these houses were built in the security zone of the defence undertaking. But why were they built in the security zone? Was it not known to be the security zone at that time? Kanpur is one of the biggest centres of Defence production in this country, and I am very sorry that this matter has come to a head at a time when the whole world will know that when this country is ending up its loans to defend its borders against the possibility of a foreign attack, at such a time, thousands of defence workers who are involved in defence production are facing the uncertainty about where they are going to live with their families tomorrow. Is this matter to be brushed aside so easily? Therefore, what I would say is that these Ministries of Works and Housing, Defence, and so on should cease to function as independent empires, they run according to their whims and they do not have the minimum amount of co-ordination with each other. These houses

were allowed to be built in the security zone, and these defence employees were allowed to become the allottees of these houses; they have not trespassed; they have not forcibly occupied these houses Mr. Banerjee has quite correctly said that they have entered into an agreement. A tenancy agreement was made with them and, therefore, they are all lawful occupants; they are not unlawful occupants in any sense of word. Therefore, the Defence Ministry which of course is under an obligation to build houses for its own employees but possibly is notable to spare money from its huge defence budget at this moment because of the other priorities, are being given the option of taking over these houses at cost price; even that they are not prepared to do. The Ministry here says that it cannot change or relax the rule because it will have repercussions throughout the whole country. Are these technical rules, inter-ministry wranglings and bunglings to be allowed to go on at this time when the defence production employees are facing the danger of eviction? It is scandalous and should not be allowed to be brushed aside so lightly. Therefore, it is not only a question of stopping these evictions or damage notices; that, I am sure, the Ministry will try and do; but some early remedy must be sought to this particular problem and this must be put on a proper and stable footing. Either the Defence Ministry or the Works and Housing Ministry or the State Government has got to take the responsibility; they cannot go on passing the buck to each other in this way. This is supposed to be one Government, not so many separate Governments in each Ministry.

Therefore, I should like to know, apart from stopping these notices, what is the concrete line of thinking of the Minister so that they can get some early solution to this problem so that it can be settled once and for all?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I may say this, that whatever discussions might have been going on in the past between the two Ministries at the Centre and the U. P. Government, so far as the occupants are concerned, they are not to be bothered. Let

that be clearly understood... (*Interruptions.*) I shall see that they are not evicted. That is our stand clearly.

So far as financial adjustments are concerned, whether this Ministry or that Ministry bears it or the U. P. Government bears it that is an inter-ministerial adjustment which will be made. I can assure here and now that so far as the occupants are concerned, they will not be bothered.

श्री सज्ज पांडे (गार्जीपुर) : माननीय दीक्षित जी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस मामले पर बातचीत वह कर रहे हैं। लगातार इसी तरह के आश्वामन इस सदन को दिये गये हैं। पिछली बार जब बक्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड पर बहम चल रही थी तो मैंने सवाल को उठाया था। तब भी श्री गुजराल ने कहा था कि ये लोग नहीं निकाले जायेंगे। इसके बावजूद उनको नोटिसें दी गई हैं। यही नहीं बल्कि उनसे डेमेजिज चार्ज किये जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फोरन आदेश जारी होंगे कि उन से डेमेजिज चार्ज न किए जायें और आगे नोटिस न निकाले जायें? तब तक दोनों सरकारें बैठकर बातचीत न कर ले, तब तक के लिए इस तरह के आदेश फोरन अधिकारियों को दिये जायेंगे?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : उत्तर प्रदेश के हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर यहाँ आ रहे हैं। उनके साथ बातचीत करके मैं सारे मामले को हल करने की कोशिश करूँगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I take two submissions?

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow, unless I have notice of them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given notice and I want your ruling. One is about the Finance Secretary. What he said has been widely covered and it does not require verification. Mr. Pandey has been reported and what he has said has been given full coverage by the National press.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The second thing is about tomorrow Last year Guru Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom day was a holiday

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बोसु (बालियर) .
कल अगर गुरु तेगबहादुर जहीद दिवस है तब तो.....

MR. SPEAKER I have no information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER No Ruling is required on holidays It is not my job to declare holidays.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Why not ? You are the supreme head of this House

MR. SPEAKER You do not recognise it sometimes

12.26 hrs

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST NAVBHARAT TIMES

MR. SPEAKER I may inform the House that on the 10th August, 1971 Shri B P Maurya raised a question of privilege in respect of an article published in the *Navbharat Times*, Delhi, in its issue dated the 6th August, 1971, allegedly casting reflections on him

I then said that the Editor of the newspaper would be addressed to state what he had to say in the matter

The Editor of the newspaper sent me a letter dated the 11th August, 1971, in which he had stated *inter alia* as follows —

"We had no intention of hurting the feelings of the Member or the Honourable House As Mr B P Maurya has taken objection to the publication of this item, as Editor of the paper, I hereby tender my apologies to the Member and to the Honourable House."

I passed on a copy of the Editor's letter to Shri B. P. Maurya. As desired by Shri Maurya, the Editor of the newspaper was asked to have his own and the writer *Vivek's* apology published in the *Navbharat Times*. This, the Editor has done in the issue of the newspaper dated the 24th September, 1971. Shri Maurya in his letter dated 18th November, 1971, to me has said that in view of the apology published by the newspaper, the matter may be treated as closed

So, the matter is closed

As far as this privilege motion raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is concerned, I have my own doubts about it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have not raised a privilege motion I only want to raise it before the House under rule 377

MR. SPEAKER It is not a matter to be brought up under rule 377 Shri Bosu says in his letter to me

"That the Finance Secretary Mr B D Pendey has reportedly disclosed on Saturday before a Tax Executives' Conference organised by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi that a new Central Excise Bill is proposed to be introduced during the next session

'I maintain that these utterances on the part of a civil servant had not been quite proper particularly when parliament

I agree, but I have to examine it It should have been the Minister to give the intention of the business and not the Secretary. When the House is sitting Many things are within your knowledge, and sometimes they creep out, but especially a responsible person like the Secretary should be very careful about his observations. I am going to examine it and later on let you know as to what comes out

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) : I wrote to you...

MR. SPEAKER : That is a matter not for any point to be raised after the Question Hour. He says that the Chinese attitude is anti-Indian, as if it is something new. When the foreign affairs debate comes, you may participate. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a matter of great concern and surprise. I do not know when the foreign affairs debate is likely to take place.

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming, we will have to discuss many things, but not that anything may come up after the Question Hour. I can appreciate your anxiety, but it is not the proper occasion.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES(GUJARAT AMDT) RULES AND A STATEMENT IN REGARD THERETO

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G/G/71/76/MVR/1070/26850/ E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 24th June, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1061/71]

NATIONALISED BANKS (AMENDMENT) SCHEME

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (4) of section 9 of the Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1062/71.]

SUGAR (CONTROL) AMDT. ORDERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (1) The Sugar (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1266 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1063/71.]
- (2) The Sugar (Control) Second Amendment Order 1971, published in Notification No. G. S R. 1380 in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1064/71]

ACCOUNTS OF I. I. T. BOMBAY STATEMENT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF KHUDA BAKHS ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P YADAVA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1969-70 along with the audit Report thereon under

[Prof. D. P. Yadava] .

sub section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Accounts could not be laid on the Table simultaneously [Placed in Library See No LT-1065/71]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Patna for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library See No 11066/71]

12.31 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose copy of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1171, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th November, 1971 "
- (ii) "In accordance with provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business

in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on 18th November, 1971 agreed without any amendment to the prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1971 "

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha

12 32 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) .
I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee

- (1) Eighteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Third Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Medical Stores Depots (Department of Health)
- (2) Nineteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on their recommendations contained in their Eighteenth Report (fourth Lok Sabha) an Audit Report (Civil), 1969 and Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1967-68 relating to the Department of Rehabilitation.

**PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION
(EXTENSION TO KOHIMA AND
MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICTS) BILL***

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT : I introduce the Bill

12.33 hrs.

SMALL COINS (OFFENCES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce the Bill

**STATEMENT RE. SMALL COINS
(OFFENCES) ORDINANCE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

2.34 hrs

TAX ON POSTAL ARTICLES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for of a tax on certain postal articles

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on certain postal articles "

Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu have written to me saying they want to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I will allow them

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मैंने भी सूचना दी है कि मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . मेरे पास तो कोई सूचना आई नहीं है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय मैंने इसके लिए सूचना दी है, समय स पहले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय 12 बजे के बाद आई है।

श्री ब्रह्म बिहारी बाजपेयी (गालिबर) :

11 बजे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर 11 बजे भी सी है
तब भी लेट है ।

श्री बनर्जी—

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)

Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill seeking to replace the ordinance promulgated by the President in October. My objection is that this was not necessary. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says

"In Order to meet the expenditure on the relief of Bangla Dosh refugees, it was agreed at the meeting of the Governors and Chief Ministers of States held at New Delhi on the 12th October 1971, that both the Centre and the States would levy tax, duty or surcharge." etc

The Governors Chief Ministers and Central Ministers who agreed to this, never, thought that Parliament is a forum which should also be consulted

The manner in which Parliament has been ignored in this case is something unimaginable. When was it to come into force? From the 15th of November, the opening day of the present session? Sir, you have already expressed your view that Ordinances should not normally be brought in. I am not against Ordinances as such. Suppose an Ordinance is necessary to prevent the closure of a unit, I am all for it. But what was the fun of promulgating an Ordinance which will come into force from the opening day of a session?

Apart from that, I feel that taxation has reached saturation point and people are unable to pay anything more. If government need more money for refugee relief there are other sources which they can tap like black money, income-tax arrears and so on. Therefore, I do not agree to this measure. I oppose it tooth and nail from the stage of introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill vehemently. It reveals the bankruptcy of the government which is trying to exist through Ordinances. We understand from this note that the Chief Ministers were consulted. But the Chief Ministers and the Governors are not the supreme people. Did you consult the Assemblies where the representatives of the people have a say?

The meagre taxation provision in the original budget this year was with a view to hoodwinking the people. The actual deficit was Rs 400 crores to 475 crores though it was mentioned as Rs 235 crores. This shows the inefficiency, dishonesty and political gimmicks. People are groaning under the galloping price rise and yet there is no tightening of the belt so far as government is concerned. A Minister today costs between Rs 25,000 to 50,000 a month and a meeting of the Prime Minister cost Rs 80,000 towards security arrangements. Very recently a Mercedes car, a very fine six door car has been bought for the government, I do not want to say for whom it is bought.

MR SPEAKER All this is not relevant. Further on details he can speak later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want to oppose it from the beginning.

Very recently I asked a Financial Commissioner how much of the Fourth Plan allocation have been set aside for generation of basic wealth or increase in GNP. He said it is very little, I am sorry to say.

This blanket taxation shows that there is an element of discrimination in the fiscal policy pursued by the government. The post budget jubilation amongst the businessmen in Calcutta we noticed with great concern. The corporate sector is doing fine but it was left alone. There is industrial stagnation. Why? Because, big business is very capable of concealing its real profits which it siphoned into black money. Today there is arrears of tax to the extent of Rs. 900 crores. The report of the Auditor-General

is a revealing document. A major portion of the arrears is in corporate and personal taxes. Today smuggling is making you lose to the tune of Rs. 400 crores every year. Loss on account of under invoicing and over-invoicing is to the tune of another Rs. 400 crores. God alone knows whether the black money in circulation is Rs. 3,000 crores or 4,000 crores.

When this is the situation you want to impose a levy on postal articles. You handle about 700 million postal items out of which the yield is Rs. 20 crores. Then you impose a levy on newspapers in a country where the newspaper reading public is not more than 68 per cent in the best of areas and not more than 22 per cent in the worst of areas. I know that because of the existing fiscal measures that have been enforced by the government, they will find it very difficult to survive. I oppose this Bill with all the power at my command.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: डाक्टर पाडे, आज आप कह लीजिए लेकिन आगे से आपकी सूचना लेट नहीं आनी चाहिए।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं दो आधारों पर इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। पहला आधार तो यह है कि 22 अक्टूबर को यह अध्यादेश निकाला गया और 15 नवम्बर से इसके लागू होने की बात थी जबकि ठीक 15 नवम्बर से ही यह लोक सभा प्रारम्भ होने वाली थी। ऐसी दशा में इसको निकालने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था और न ही कोई औचित्य सरकार की ओर से बताया गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि लोक सभा की परम्परा के अनुसार और भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री मावलंकर और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच हुए पत्र-व्यवहार द्वारा सिद्ध किया जा चुका था कि कभी भी इस प्रकार के आर्डिनेन्स, जब सत्र निकट भविष्य में प्रारम्भ होने वाला हो, नहीं निकाले जायेंगे। पहले तो इस प्रकार के आर्डिनेन्स निकालने का औचित्य नहीं है। फिर वित्तीय मामलों से

सम्बन्धित किसी ऐसे आर्डिनेन्स को तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं लाना चाहिए जिससे लोक सभा के अधिकार पर आघात पहुँचे। ये दो आधार हैं जिनके अनुसार इस प्रकार के आर्डिनेन्स को नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इसका प्रभाव साधारण जनता पर बहुत ज्यादा पड़ने वाला है। विधेयक में 20 करोड़ की घामदनी आँकी गई है तथा अन्य करों से टोटल रेवेन्यू 70 करोड़ की आँकी गई है। बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के नाम जो कुछ किशोर आ रहा है उसका भी प्रतिदिन का व्यय बहुत ज्यादा है और इससे पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस विधेयक से कोई अर्जेंसी या इमर्जेंसी भी प्रकट नहीं होती जिसके कारण इस आर्डिनेन्स को लागू किया जाना आवश्यक था।

इन दो आधारों पर मैं इस विधेयक के प्रस्तुत किये जाने का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सत्र के पहले दिन मैंने यह लिखा था कि अध्यादेश जारी करने का यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है और आपने भी उस वक्त यही कहा था। अब अध्यादेश को कानून बनाया जा रहा है। अध्यादेश के द्वारा टैक्स लागू करना.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसको कहने से क्या फायदा कि इसको कानून न बनाया जाय ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कानून तो बन ही रहा है, लेकिन यही मौका है जब विरोध किया जा सकता है। यह मिद्धान्त का सवाल है। पार्लियामेंट बनाये रख कर आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा टैक्स लगाने के मामले को श्री मावलंकर ने छठाया था। सारी पार्लियामेंट्री डिमांडेंसी की लड़ाई इसी बात पर हुई है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : In the inter-session period there were 12 or 13 Ordinances but these Ordinances, which are now being presented in the form of Bills, relate to additional measures of taxation. They are different from the other Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER : An Ordinance is an Ordinance, whatever it might be.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can you cite any precedent ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am not sure of the distinction. Have you any instance where it is mentioned that Ordinances are to be demarcated into financial and non-financial ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was brought into force from the date Parliament was due to open.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो टेक्न लगाये गये हैं वह 15 नम्बर से लगाये गये हैं । 1 दिसम्बर से लगाये जाते तो कोई आसमान टूटने वाला नहीं था । यह घाड़िनेन्स बनाने के हक का दुरुपयोग किया गया है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Apart from the Minister's reply, we would like to have your observation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसके बारे में पहले ही कह चुका हूँ ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was about the general tendency.

MR. SPEAKER : I will request you not to ask me to repeat the observation that I had already made in very strong terms. But if you think that there should be some distinction between financial and non-financial, tax and non-tax Ordinances, there is nothing in my knowledge on which I can base my ruling. All I can say is

that I do not approve of an Ordinance just at the time when the House is about to meet.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : In all these years this is the first time . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the first time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इंग्लैण्ड में पालियामेन्टो डिमार्केसो की लड़ाई ही इस बान पर हुई कि इस तरह से टेक्न नहीं लगाये जा सकते ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This is the first time that a financial matter has been passed by an ordinance. An ordinance has been used for other purposes.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, you must have been advised by some old colleagues in the civil services. I must say that I do not approve of an Ordinance at so late a stage as 15th November. I made my observations just at the out set of this session. What else you want ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनसे पूछिये कि 1 दिसम्बर से क्यों नहीं लगाने (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Will the Minister say if there is any justification why this was done on the day when Parliament was meeting ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As the House is aware, we are really in an extraordinary emergent situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : What ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Every day you speak about that. On every question you speak about that. We are aware of that and I do not have to put it before you. The House is also aware that there is a tremendous financial burden of maintenance of Bangla Desh refugees.

This question was discussed with the Chief Ministers and a consensus was reached that one of the ways of meeting the tremendous burden and one of the ways of fighting the consequential problems that have arisen as a result of the huge budgetary deficit was to raise more resources...

MR. SPEAKER : I must say that we do recognise that there are very exceptional circumstances. But, I hope, you will not continue this practice in future unless there are similar exceptions

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Whenever it is unavoidable we do it. My friends will bear with me that it was very extraordinary situation. We never had wanted to by pass Parliament nor do we intend to bypass it. We knew that we had to face you here and we are facing you... (Interruptions)...we will convince you that it was unavoidable...(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Chief Ministers did not suggest that you should issue Ordinances.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, when the Minister says that this was unavoidable, it is really very strange. We are not disputing that there is need for more money, etc. Certainly, it may be raised. But what was the necessity for not waiting untill 15th of November ? Even on their own, they are saying that they do not expect to collect money before the 15th November. These measures could have been introduced on the 15th November. What harm would it have done ? On that argument, you might say that all legislation should be done by Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER : On the first day, I made certain observation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There must be special circumstances under which an ordinance may be issued. In this case, no special circumstances have been given. They have not said anything except that they discussed it with the Chief Ministers.

Is that a special reason ? An emergency is there. We need more money undoubtedly. These measures could have been introduced on the 15th November. They have an enormous majority. They could have got the Bills passed within two days.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को याद होगा कि पार्लियामेंट की दिल्ली बैठक में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से पूछा गया था कि क्या बंगला देश से आने वाले विस्थापितों के खर्च को ध्यान में रखकर कोई सप्लीमेंट्री बजट पेश करने वाले हैं। उन्होंने कहा, नहीं सप्लीमेंट्री बजट पेश नहीं करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस वक्त ऐसा ही विचार था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री सरकार 15 तारीख तक रुक सकती थी। उसके बाद मंत्री जी विधेयक लाकर 1 दिसम्बर से टेक्स लगा सकते थे, लेकिन वह तो संसद की अवहेलना करने पर तुले हुये थे। ब्राडिनेन्स के द्वारा टेक्स लगाना.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्राडिनेन्स तो पहले से ही चले आते हैं। ब्राडिनेन्सों के बारे में श्री मावलंकर के सामने प्राइम-मिनिस्टर ने जो जवाब दिया था वह यह कि ब्राडिनेन्स लाने का तो सरकार को अधिकार है, लेकिन आज यह देखने की बात है कि जब सेशन बिल्कुल नजदीक हो तब उसकी प्रोप्रायटी है या नहीं, और इसके बारे में मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है। उन्हीं ब्राडिनेन्सों में से एक ब्राडिनेन्स यह है और इनके बारे में मैं कोई प्रोजेक्शन करूँ तो कोई नई बात नहीं होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नई बात यह है कि उनके पास कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने अभी बतलाया कि पिछले सेशन में क्या हुआ था। पिछले सेशन के बाद भी यह मामला चलता रहा और आज भी रिफ्यूजीज चले आ रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी सत्तर करोड़ के टैक्स लगाये गये हैं। रिफ्यूजीज पर छः सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया है। जरा बताइए सत्तर करोड़ से कैसे मामला हल हो जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर किसी और वक्त डिबेट कर लें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Outcome of one-man rule. This is nothing but a dictatorial rule.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't make such observations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your ruling is being disregarded by the Government every time. What is it other than dictatorial rule ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Last session it was said that the Government had no intention to levy any tax because the refugee influx was only 25-30 Lakhs then. But, now it has shot up to 1 crore. This is the information which I am submitting to Mr. Vajpayeeji.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. members also would realise that we are in a very emergent situation. Therefore, additional resources have got to be raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not at all.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Now, Sir, the only point is...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE : Not by ordinance.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, your remarks are there on the ordinance. The Government are aware of the remarks. We are not going into that.

I am trying to place before the House...(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कहते हैं कि आपने लगा तो देने हैं, हमें बोल तो लेने दीजिए।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In each of the levies and taxes that have been introduced, certain administrative arrangement have to be made. For instance, regarding the stamp duty and the tax on postal articles, all these require tremendous administrative preparation and that is why the date of 15th November was fixed because every day lost is a loss to the resources mobilisation that is taking place. This is all I am submitting.

There is a statutory resolution by hon. Members disapproving the ordinance which shall be considered at the consideration stage and the Government's viewpoint on this will be placed.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on certain postal articles."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 2]

[12-58 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahmed Shri F. A.

Appalanaidu, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Balakrishniah, Shri T.

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhuvarahan, Shri G.

Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh

Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Deo Shri S. N. Singh
 *Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Doda Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gangadeb, Shri F.
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain Shri C. C.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kamakshaiiah, Shri D.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kendar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Krishanan, Shri G. Y.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mauraya, Shri B. P.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyam
 Pahadia, shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Panigrahi Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Ramubhai
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Raj, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Parasada
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.

Shivnath Singh, Shri
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H. M.

Ramkanwar, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sivasamy, Shri M. S.
Subravelu, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari.

MR. SPEAKER. The result* of the division is :

Ayes 102; Noes 32

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH. I introduce† the Bill

12.57 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re.* TAX ON POSTAL ARTICLES ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES BILL‡

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares.

* The following members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Sarvaswari B. K. Daschowdhury, Sheopujan Shastri and R. V. Swaminathan.

Noes : Sarvaswari Birender Singh Rao, Sarjoo Pandey and C. T. Dhandapani.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡ Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-11-71.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I am extremely sorry to oppose the Bill. The hon. Minister also comes from Kanpur, but still I oppose her Bill because she is levying taxes, on poor people Sir, my grounds are the same. Sir, from the notices given by me, you will kindly see that I am opposing item No. 12 and this one. I am not opposed to increase of tax on air travel. I know people who can possibly go by plane can pay more. They don't bother about 5 per cent increase. But here what will happen if you charge higher rates for the third-class passengers, the second-class passengers and the sleepers? I do not mind if they tax only the air conditioned accommodation. They can pay more. There is this particular class of Government servants, getting between Rs. 200 and 300, who are entitled to First Class. They are also affected. I would only request you, Mr. Speaker to ask her to withdraw this Bill. I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel. I hope there will be a chain reaction in the country because of this, which will not be in the interest of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I oppose this Bill. That they have introduced such a measure shows only the bankruptcy of this Government. The Railways during the last 25 years of Congress rule has been only in doldrums. The increased fares that are charged on passengers who have very limited income are very high. They have introduced again another rise. The Government was apprehensive of the mood of the House. If they had brought it in the shape of a Bill on the 15th November, they could get it through with the vast majority that they enjoy. But they chose to take this line.

13.00 hrs.

In spite of that, they have chosen to bring it in the shape of an ordinance. 13 ordinances have been brought forward in one inter-session period. It is really a record in history. So, I would request you to turn down this Bill and not allow this Bill to go through and not allow that ordinance to be regularised through this forum. So, I oppose this Bill once again.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the hon. Minister,

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे लिखकर नहीं भेजा है ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
At the very outset, I would like to clarify a few points.

The first point raised with the greatest emphasis was that the ordinance had been brought into force on the day that parliament was meeting. We quite share the concern and the anxiety of hon. Members, and I would like to tell them that Government under no circumstances would do so unless it be that it was absolutely essential or urgent. It is rather a coincidence that the dates have synchronised. The urgency can be explained by the fact that when the Chief Ministers and the Governors and the Finance Ministers met on the 12th October, it was realised...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was a meeting with Governors and no M. Ps. or representatives of the people.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
I am sorry to oppose Shri S. M. Banerjee because we both happen to come from the same town and it is no pleasure either for me to oppose him. But I would only like to say that the urgency behind this has been stressed by almost all the parties irrespective of their affiliations, namely that the Bangla Desh crisis exists and resources are necessary. As regards the ordinances coming into force on the 15th November, it just happens to be so, and there is nothing political behind it. The fact is that we would be collecting it for one month more only, when throughout the year, we may be collecting nearly Rs. 70 crores; and we need quite a lot of money. Since the money is going for a good object, I do not think that this opposition, lock, stock and barrel, should have come from hon. Members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Why should the rich men's money not be taken for this ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : The second point to which I would come was the point raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, namely : *पार्लियामेंट की उपेक्षा की जा रही है, उसकी अवहेलना की जा रही है।*

I would only like to remind him that it was the very same Government which brought forward in the last session the Constitution (Twenty-Fourth) Amendment Bill which had raised the prestige of the House to a much higher level and restored to Parliament the right which it possessed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After giving Rs. 20 lakhs as compensation every month for nationalisation of general insurance.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : So, how could the same Government be now expected to erode and erode the powers of Parliament ? I do not think, therefore, that he really meant it when he said that. There is no question of treating the House contemptuously whatsoever. It is just a coincidence that 15th happened to be the date on which the ordinance come into force and 15th happened to be the date on which Parliament was also meeting.

Especially when we are dealing with railway passenger fares Bill, hon. Members know that advance reservation can be done 20 days earlier. If people had started their journey by that time and made reservations, then it might have been rather delicate and difficult to realise money at that stage.

So, while Government share the concern on hon. Members that taxation normally should not be resorted to by ordinance, I would like to say that there have been a number of ordinances, issued earlier, but we would not like to repeat that history. It was only because of the extreme urgency of the case that we had to issue the ordinance.

Therefore, I would request hon. Members to withdraw their disapproval of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 31

13-08 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ambesh, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Balakrishaniah, Shri T.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhuvaram, Shri G.
Chavan, Shri Yashwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachemi, Shri A. M.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dharia Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Jaggivan Ram, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas Dr.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Malaviy, K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Oza, Shri Ghanshyam
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramalah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Parasada
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shivnath, Singh Shri
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sonar, Dr. A. G
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Yadava, Prof. D. P.

NOES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Birender Singh Rao, Shri
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Chandrappan, Shri C K.
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dhandapani, Shri C T
 Godfrey, Shrimati M.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. M.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Kachwal, Shri Hukam Chand

Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri V
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Nayak, Shri Baks
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

MR. SPEAKER The result* of the division is .

Ayes : 105 Noes 28

The Motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI .
 I introduce† the Bill.

13-07 hrs.

STATEMENT Re. RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES ORDINANCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) On behalf of Shri Y B Chavan, I beg to lay on the table...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) This is not proper The hon Minister Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan is himself present here So, he should lay it on the Table

MR SPEAKER What has happened is that I have already received intimation that the Deputy Minister would be laying it on the Table of the House

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)
 It is just because of the division that I happen to be here

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम डिप्टी मिनिस्टर को श्री चव्हाण की उपेक्षा नहीं करने देगे। वह इस सदन में सशरीर मौजूद है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

* The following members also recorded their votes.

Ayes Sarvashri Y. S. Mahajan, T. Sohan Lal and M. Bheeshmadev.

Noes Sarvashri Lambodar Baiyar, M. S. Purty and M. S. Sivasamy.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13-09 hrs

INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on inland air travel.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is -

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on inland air travel."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

3.10 hrs.

STATEMENT Re. INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : Item No. 18. Shrimati M. Godfrey—She will continue after lunch.

13-12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE : REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION 1969-70—(Contd.)

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : As I said on Friday, there is a disease eating in to our educational system, and this disease should be rooted out. It should be possible to find out where the roots of this disease lie. I am sure that if the bigger people put their heads together, they will be able to find it out exactly.

It is impossible to build a beautiful or strong structure on a weak foundation. Although we are discussing the University Grants Commission's Report, we should begin from the very beginning, and the rest will follow smoothly. We should first give sound primary education to our younger children, and for this we need experienced teachers who will really impress the children. Many think that primary education can be given by any one. This is absolutely wrong. It is at this stage that the child imbibes a love for learning or dislike for studies and grows up with that feeling. It is important, therefore, that we inculcate in the child a desire for learning. Once that is done, the child will want to go forward without any pressure and will go through the college stage of study with great ease.

We are proud that our country has a high percentage of literates and our standard of education is high when compared to other countries. But we find that in the last few years, the standards have been deteriorating. I cannot blame the youth for this fall in standards. The fault definitely lies with the teachers.

* Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22-11-71

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati M. Godfrey] :

Government is responsible for prescribing the book etc., and the teachers are responsible for teaching the children. It is either that the matter taught is not quite interesting or the way it is presented is not testeful, which is resulting in student indiscipline, which is so often the order or disorder of the day. I quite agree with the Government in restricting admission in the technical colleges, because after spending large sum of money and a good number of years, the technically qualified person cannot find a suitable job, with the result he is forced to take any job, which does not answer to his qualification, and, he is therefore generally a misfit. But according to our Constitution, we cannot refuse anyone the right to education. We are proud that India has the third largest number of college going students in the world, the other two being USA and USSR. I suggest that more technical colleges should be opened in all parts of the country and I request the Government allot more funds for this education. Technically qualified hands like engineers doctors of medicine, etc should be provided with good jobs. In case this cannot be done, as we know the stagnation in these technically qualified personnel, they should be given loans, so that they may at least start their own business, which will also give employment to others.

I would like to say a few words on the participation of students in the affairs of universities and college. I do agree that students' participation should be there in the governance of colleges and universities and serious minded children should be given a chance to have a say in the governance of their colleges. This would also help the functioning of the faculties and it would be more meaningful, fruitful and significant if the students themselves are allowed to take part in the governance of their own colleges. If this is to be performed successfully, a leadership course should be conducted in colleges and universities from time to time, so that the talented students may be given a chance to develop and enrich their personality and help other students by bringing to focus all their grievances. We

have seen that of late there is so much of unrest in universities and colleges. I do not know whether it is that they all want to follow a new mode of education. I suppose the students are tired with their outmoded books or the presentation of the subject-matter.

I would request that this should be looked into very carefully to find out whether we could answer the needs of the new generation by prescribing perhaps some new methods of teaching them or by finding some ways by which we could make them more interested in their college books.

I think I could conclude on this note of what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said while he was addressing the graduates of the Allahabad University.

"Universities stand for humanism, for tolerance for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the Universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well for the nation and the people."

So, with these words I conclude. If we all could take in the deep meaning of the words uttered by our great leader, I am sure our universities will prove to be what they have been made to be for the country and in the very near future we will be very near to our desired end.

SHRI Y S MAHAJAN (Buldana) :
Sir, the report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1969-70 makes one feel hopeful about the future of university education in the country. Ever since its establishment by statute in 1956 it has endeavoured with considerable success to achieve its two objectives, namely, promotion and coordination of higher education in India and, secondly, the determination and maintenance of standard in teaching, examination and research. During the last 13 or 14 years the UGC has tried to do things in two ways; firstly, by improving the material conditions of the universities and colleges

by giving grants for developing science departments, laboratories and libraries and, secondly, by trying to raise the standards of teaching and research by methods such as at establishing centres of advanced research and by arranging seminars, particularly summer Institutes, in which training or guidance is given to the science teachers in the basic sciences. In this way, a good deal of work has been done which is useful and which has promoted or tended to promote the standards of teaching and examinations in the universities and colleges.

But there are certain things on which emphasis is necessary. First of all, like the correspondence courses. From the report it is clear that only four or five universities have started these courses whereas there are millions of young men and women in this country who cannot afford to go to the colleges and universities and who are desirous to acquire knowledge. If the correspondence course could be adopted by other universities we could cater to the needs of millions of young men and women. I think the UGC should push through this with greater vigour than before.

At present summer institutes are arranged only in basic sciences. I think it is necessary to arrange them in social sciences also. I can say that as a result of the summer institutes the standards at the M. Sc. level have increased. But there is no emphasis on social sciences and no such institute has so far been held.

Then, take the case of examinations. There is usually unanimity on this subject but still as a result of the recommendations of the UGC only a few universities have adopted the semester system and methods of evaluating the student's work for the entire period.

The report says that a number of universities have accepted these proposals but I find that there are a large number of old universities which have not accepted these new methods of assessing the students work. Unless we give up this system of one

examination at the end of the year on which the future of the student's, depend it will not be possible to make any progress in raising standards in our universities. If we accept the method of evaluating the student's work throughout the term, it will make him study better than before.

Taking the question of affiliated colleges, we find that 88 per cent of the students taking higher education are in affiliated colleges and 81 per cent of the teachers in the higher educational field are from the affiliated colleges. The report, I think, errs on the side of understatement when it says that the colleges represent an important part of higher education. I should say, the colleges represent the major part of higher education in our country. If we want to raise standard in higher education, we must see that there is improvement in this particular field. But so far as the affiliated colleges are concerned, I must say, the University Grants Commission has not been able to do much. Out of Rs. 1.4 crores or Rs. 25 crores spent during the year under review, only Rs. 3.6 crores has been spent on giving grants to the 3,300 colleges

The report is also deficient in that it does not mention how many colleges have been benefited by these grants. Out of 3,300 colleges, I believe, quite a large proportion is not eligible for grants from the University Grants Commission. Therefore, unless we change the policy of the University Grants Commission radically, it will not be possible to raise standards in the thousands of colleges spread over the length and breadth of the country. I think, it is there that the standard of university education must be raised.

I must admit that they have a number of schemes for improving standards in the colleges, both materially and academically. Though the University Grants Commission has done much within the resources at its disposal, there is one thing which requires our attention, namely, student indiscipline. The result of indiscipline in the campuses is that standards are going down precipitously. Even at the time of examinations we find that people copy and the

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

supervisors can not interfere with them. At one place it so happened that the superintendent was very resolute and determined. When he found that the boys had written answers in their pockets he ordered that they should take off their coats and write with their underwear on. The correspondent of the paper also reported this and added that it was not known whether there were any lady students at that time.

Indiscipline is so rampant that it is difficult to raise standards in the *mofussil* areas. Of course, there are many reasons for indiscipline. We cannot blame the Government or the authorities of the colleges and universities alone, the blame attaches to the parents and students also. The University Grants Commission has tried to improve the welfare conditions of students by providing funds for centres for non-resident students, for playgrounds and for buying books for libraries. In this way a number of schemes have been elaborated and funds provided to colleges for improving their conditions and for reducing their material deficiencies and encouraging students to study more and maintain higher standards.

Finally, throughout the report we find that the University Grants Commission has been hampered by lack of resources. An hon. Member said that the University Grants Commission has emphasized that point too much. But I do not see how the University Grants Commission can do anything in the absence of funds. Considering the number of colleges and universities the University Grants Commission has to support or help, the resources at its disposal are very small. Rs. 26 crores for promoting higher education in the whole of India is a very small amount. As the report itself has pointed out, the expenditure per student in our country is not even one hundredth of that in America. We cannot hope to raise expenditure to that level, but I do think that we can afford to spend a larger proportion on education.

I believe, we do not spend more than 2 per cent of our G. N. P. on education, primarily secondary and higher. I think, if we spend more that is, invest more in

human resources, it will make for a higher standard of achievement in our country. We have to raise standards to such a level that our graduate will be comparable to a graduate of western countries. I hope, the Commission will get a large allocation and will as a result function more adequately than before.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after carefully going through the University Grants Commission Report for 1969-70, I have come to the conclusion that in many aspects the entire Report has been touched in vague generalisations and high platitudes.

I am reminded of a foreigner who in order to locate the geographical position of Delhi enquired as to what is the latitude and longitude of Delhi, and humorously came to the answer, 'Delhi is not concerned with latitude and longitude, Delhi is merely concerned with high platitudes.' The remark was humorous. But, I think, there was an element of seriousness in that remark. The general attitude of Delhi seems to be that let there be high platitudes in various Reports of the Commissions and let there be as wide a gulf between precept and practice as possible.

For instance, I may briefly refer to the Chapter in this Report regarding Reforms in Examination System. Whatever be the inference of this Report, the fact of the matter is that many universities and many constituent colleges conduct examinations which are just memory-tests and nothing more than that. No doubt, there is a reference in the Report that semester and trimester systems have been operating in a number of universities. But again, we find, a lacuna in the list of these universities and all the details have not been mentioned. As a teacher of long standing, it has been my experience that in a number of universities, even today the examination system continues to be based merely on memorisation tests. I think, this system has to be changed.

In this connection, I may make a specific reference to one thing and the hon. minister may take note of that. He might remember that as early as in

April, 1969, a Vice-Chancellors Conference was held and some of the recommendations of that Conference are mentioned in the Report. Some of the important recommendations that were made are :—

- (1) Introduction of sessional work and internal assessment in the evaluation and grading of student performance.
- (2) Introduction of problem-oriented questions in place of information and memory-oriented questions.
- (3) Holding of the examination in part and spacing them conveniently.
- (4) Semester system should not imply the fragmentation of courses but it should necessarily involve restructuring of courses so that the system provides opportunity for reviewing and modernising syllabi.

Again, a Conference of Student's representatives was held in 1969. By and large, the same recommendations were accepted even by the Conference of Student's Representatives. It appears to be something strange that what the Vice-Chancellors had to say concurred with what the student's representatives had to say. That fortunately happened in this case. But after these recommendations—and these were not new recommendations—all of us who have been in the education field for a long time have always felt that the performance of the students in the course of the year has to be given more weightage. All that the report says is that the Commission, by and large accept these recommendations and they have been sent to the universities for their necessary action. No concrete steps have been taken. I feel, unless these steps are taken, the reform of examination system cannot take place.

Then, there is a reference to post-graduate teaching. Here, again, I as one

who has been associated with post-graduate teaching for a considerable part of my university life can say that an urgent need is more financial assistance to universities in order to ensure academic excellence at the post graduate level. Today, our experience is that although the scheme of post-graduate teaching is over hauled and made more elaborate, no financial assistance is coming forward.

Sir, permit me to narrate only a personal experience of mine. In the Bombay University, a few of us who belonged to the physics faculty, in cooperation with some of the professors of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, prepared a scheme of post-graduate teaching. We wanted to see that the equipment of students who go for training to foreign countries is improved. We wanted to see that their knowledge and equipment is complete and upto-date.

Therefore, we wanted to give more vigorous training to our students. We prepared an elaborate scheme, subjectwise. It was sent to the authorities of the Bombay University and the Vice-Chancellor said that the scheme is wonderful, 'but we have no financial resources' and the net result was that the scheme could not be implemented. Therefore, more financial assistance coming forward from the University Grants Commission, probably, will be able to make the Universities implement all these schemes.

I would say a word about inspection of various colleges. I am deliberately avoiding all those arguments which I made during the discussion on the Education Ministry's Demands. Now, eliminating all those, I am trying to put forward new arguments. As far as inspection of colleges is concerned—I do not want to name those institutions—I wish to state very clearly and explicitly that when some Commissions go to visit the new colleges to see whether their laboratories are well equipped, at a number of *mosquitos* places we always find that there are no proper electrical instruments and there is no spectroscopic equipment. When the Inspection committee comes to inspect, then all the equipment

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

from the neighbouring colleges is brought there. Those who come for inspection are very much satisfied. They probably say, 'we have never seen such modern equipment, and when they go back, there is also the mobility of the equipment and it is transferred to the college from which it had come and on the basis of such inspections, recognitions are given to some institutions. If all this is to be changed, with a full sense of responsibility as a teacher, I would say that the scheme of surprise inspections should be introduced so that the colleges do not lack in equipment and the students are not made to suffer because of inadequate resources.

A word about the admissions, especially to the Medical Colleges and a number of vocational institutions. We always talk of socialism in terms of 'preferential opportunities to weaker sections.' But in some Medical Colleges, we always find preferential opportunities for the richer sections. If a student is prepared to pay Rs 5000 or Rs. 10,000 as donation, there are some medical colleges where admissions are available not by merit but on the basis of the capacity of the student and his guardian to pay the donations... (Interruptions) This is, what I call, preferential opportunity, not for the weaker sections, but for the richer sections. I think that has to be completely stopped and the University Grants Commission will have to stop this.

I would like to say something briefly on the medium of instruction at the University level. This problem has been occupying the minds of the University authorities and also the members of the University Grants Commission. I personally feel that the problem of medium of instruction at the University level has to be tackled on the basis of concrete criteria and to me the criteria would be (1) the need to maintain access to modern knowledge, (2) desirability to maintain inter-university communication and mobility and (3) the legitimate desire on the part of a free nation like India to give an increasing place to the Indian languages in the University and last, but not the least, the realisation on our part that the

unqualified *status quo* cannot continue as far as the medium of instruction is concerned. If all these criteria are taken together, then the only inference would be that if you want to have a switch-over from the present English medium, the switch-over can only be from English medium to some all Indian language like Hindustani or Hindi, by whatever name you may call it. If to some South Indian Universities Hindi is not acceptable, we may permit them to continue English as the medium of instruction, but, at other places, it is very dangerous to introduce regional languages as the medium of instruction because thereby the intercommunication between various Universities will be lost. Here we always ask, 'How many students are there who go from one University to another? But in the academic field it is not only the number that is important. It is also the quality that is important and if you are interested in maintaining this inter-University communication, in the place of English we must have Hindustani or Hindi and only in marginal cases English may be permitted. I think that will have to be the attitude. On this point, I will cite one interesting example and the minister should take note of that. There is a college in Bombay, the Siddhartha College, with which I was connected for 25 years. Last year we circulated a questionnaire among the students and gave them the options whether they want English, Marathi, or Gujarati medium or the simultaneous existence of all the media? And you will be surprised to know that though majority of the students were Marathi-speaking students 95% of them said, 'we would like the continuance of English as the medium of instruction'. To understand a cross-section of opinion, I contacted a few of them and asked them as to why they gave the reply to the question that way. They said, 'we consulted our guardians and our guardians told us that so long as in All India Services and in job opportunities, there is a premium placed on English language as an All India language, it is not worthwhile going in for regional language at all.' The guardians felt, in principle it is sound to have regional language but if my son happens to be a student who is educated with the medium of instruction which is Marathi or

Gujrati or Kannada or Telugu, he would suffer in the All India services and therefore regional language is not acceptable. If a medium is to be selected, we must have an integrated outlook. The Government agencies, local agencies, private entrepreneurs, everyone must make up his mind that undue weightage is not to be given to one particular language so that other languages may suffer.

Having said this, there is another important point to which I would like to make a reference before I conclude my speech. There is a deliberate flouting of the authority of the University Grants Commission by a number of institutions. This is done in a clandestine manner. The UGC has come forward with a number of recommendations: they have prescribed certain scales for lecturers, tutors and for demonstrators in laboratories. Our experience in a number of colleges is this. They prescribe certain scale for demonstrators. We find that the management of various institutions are just flouting those recommendations. What they do is this. Before the completion of the probationary period, the services of these demonstrators are terminated, so that they are not eligible to be brought on to the new scale. This type of flouting of the authority of the UGC is going on by the back door.

I would conclude by saying that the University Grants Commission authorities must take a very stern view and they must take adequate steps to see that the flouting of the authority or the recommendation made by them does not take place under any circumstances, so that whatever they have recommended is adopted in the interest of the students and teachers. Certain running grades have been demanded by the University teachers but they could not be made available because of the paucity of resources and if these aspects are looked into, I hope the University Grants Commission will be able to see that whatever may be their intentions noticed in the form of various recommendations the results are achieved in practice. Thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR
(Hamirpur): The report of the UGC

for the year 1969-70 reveals a few of the important aspects of the educational scene. We should make a note of the staggering expansion that has taken place in the field of education. About a decade back, in 1961, we had 46 universities in this country in the year 1969, which is the year of this Report,—the number has gone up to 79 and at the moment this number is 83. So, this number has doubled in a decade. The number of colleges has gone up from 1683 to 3297... that is almost doubled. Similar expansion has taken place in the population of teachers and students also. But a similar betterment has not taken place with regard to the equally important aspect of the improvement in quality. The UGC has been primarily concerned with what it calls, excellence or quality. And, in one of the quotations it brings out from the Education Commission Report (1964-66), this point is brought out. That report mentions that the greatest need is the need for qualitative improvement and therefore there should be a selective approach.

There are certain fields for excellence in the study and programme for higher education and in the University of Delhi, to which I belong, there is a special department for the study of Chinese and Japanese. With regard to African studies and Pakistani studies, these are also special fields which are selected by Delhi University and the field of Soviet studies is selected by Bombay University. But do we fulfil the popular aspirations of higher education?

Now, the problem before us is not that we should have certain peak of excellence. Like climbers of Mount Everest or certain special areas where only the high-ups can go, we only seem to cater to this elite. The problem at the moment to my mind, is conditioned by the new situation that has arisen in independent India and in most other developing countries the same situation has arisen. There is a keen desire to have education. This education is not sought for its own sake as was the case in the days of the hoary past. This education has become the prestige symbol and because of this prestige symbol a pattern has been set for some

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

sort of search. Therefore, the students want to join and avail themselves of the opportunity for higher education, but at the moment Of getting this higher education and after that, they are conditioned by the old prestige patterns of job and employment This is what a leading authority on education has said in a very interesting book *The World Education Crisis* This applies to almost any developing country, the more so to India. This is what he says

"When a society decides—as many have lately done—to transform its 'elitist' educational system into one that will serve the mass of people, and when it further decides to use that system as an instrument for national development it is set by many novel problem One is that while many more people want more education, they do not necessarily want the *kind* of education that under new circumstances. is most likely to serve their own future best interests and the best interests of national development "

So this is the problem, the interest of the national development, the interest of the student community, do not become coterminous As a result, there is a crisis where there is some kind of maladjustment This is because

"Most students naturally hope that education will help them get a good job in their developing society, but their job preference are often dictated by a prestige carrying hierarchy of jobs, set in the past "

This prestige carrying hierarchy of jobs is at the moment the root cause of so many problems Most of our students find that there are opportunities for industrial development in the country, for agricultural work, for manual labour, but they are unable to tune themselves to these new tasks The jobs they are hankering

after are the prestige-carrying jobs, those symbols of higher services, these symbols of executive management in the industrial field They should be available to them, and when they are balked of it, the result is that the whole purpose is defeated

The other side is the darker side of the problem When the month of university admission starts, there is a gradual demand by the university authorities all over the country that the students should be selected only on merit basis and that for higher education a certain percentage of marks should be fixed, 45 per cent for M. A. and so on There is a good deal of pressure from the general population, from the large number of leaders of this party or that for bringing down the percentage requirement to the barest possible and there are demands that everybody who has passed the matriculation examination or the higher secondary examination should be admitted into a college

Now the question is, what is to be the solution, if everybody is to be admitted into college, if everybody is to be given a seat in college Naturally, the hunger for education would increase, tenfold, hundredfold When at the end of the course, they give out and find themselves helpless in getting jobs which they had hoped to get at the time they sought admission, there is frustration and then a desire for revolution comes up We find there are slogans of revolution written on the walls of the university, whether, it be Delhi, Punjab or any other university

And what happens? These students who have passed out and are without jobs join hands and clamour for some sort of revolution in the country. Now they are not sure as to what they want. When they sought admission and got admission, they were not sure as to what is to be their goal So no amount of reform in the education system is going to do anything and the UGC will certainly fail in its purpose in this field unless the basic problem is solved, of how to link higher education with our national development If we are able to have a clearcut idea of this, how to utilise this mass of educated youth in

national development, if we are able to find a solution to this, I think most of our problems will be solved. We have failed so far because we have not been able to tackle this problem; a solution to this is still eluding our grasp.

15-00 hrs.

The UGC thinks of resources. It envisages peaks of excellence, it thinks of higher education, media and so on. But what is to be the aim if those young men who have attended colleges and are frustrated at the end of their course? The number of colleges may be doubled.

What are we to do? Therefore, we have to find out and arrange for diversification of course at the level of matriculation or higher secondary. If we are not able to provide these students some opening into the future for setting themselves up as useful members of society, all our educational effort will fail of its purpose. It does not matter whether the students pass out of M. A. examination, whether they got first class in literature and so on, if after that they are unable to get jobs. The problem of the unemployment of the educated, the graduates and post-graduates is at the moment more dangerous than that of the uneducated youth who are unemployed illiterates. There is no difference between the two in human material, but the uneducated man will take two manual labour, he will work on the road, join a factory or do jobs like that. But the graduate who had taken his degree with certain hope for the future will not like to do that.

So I come back to the UGC Report I think there is no provision for some kind of uniformity for the whole country. When we were debating the Grants for the Ministry of Education earlier this year in this House, I pointed out a certain anomaly that existed in the Punjab. Two or three universities were quarrelling among themselves on the question of jurisdiction which was not easily solved. They had to go to the High Court. Certain students had to approach the High Court Judges for getting a decision in their favour.

Now, unless we are able to solve this problem at this level, at the co-ordinating level, at the UGC level, nobody else will do that. The States will not do that, because one State Himachal, another Punjab, another Haryana a fourth Tamil Nadu, they will all quarrel among themselves on the question of medium of instruction and so on.

I do not totally subscribe to what Prof. Madhu Dandavate said regarding the medium of instruction. He says the medium of higher education should only be English or Hindi, and that English should be allowed in marginal cases. On the other, I think our regional languages should be encouraged and developed. It is true that it would mean a very great setback for students if they are allowed only...Hindi or English as the medium of instruction. For that I propose that the UGC should ensure that each and every university of the country should have facilities for three types of media. Let the students opt for whatever medium they would like to have. If some of them want Hindi; let them have it. If some of them want to specialise in regional languages or wish to pass out through the medium of a regional language, let them have the option to do so. There should be no bar on this. If we declare a ban on any regional language becoming the medium of instruction at the university level, all creative work in the field of literature, science and technology will be stunted and any critical appreciation of our literature would be useless. Our university centres will become places where the capacity and creative faculty of our boys and girls will be dwarfed and they will not be able to grow. We should provide for the proper development of our regional languages and cultures. For this, we should see that there is no bar on the students opting for any of these media of education. Let the students have their choice. If the majority feel like having Hindi or English, let no restriction be put in their way. If they want some kind of specialisation in a regional language, let them have the facilities for it. This will ensure that side by side in each university students have their freedom of choice in this respect.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Now I have to refer to a few of the problems be setting the world of education. First, student indiscipline. It has been said that students defy authority. But while students defy authority, the greatest tragedy of our educational system today is that we of the older generation look at the problem of education from the point of view of the elders. If we are able to grasp the educational scene today from the angle of the students and if we have a fresh look at that, we are able to get a picture of what the students are clamouring for. No student wants to break or destroy a window; students do not want to *Gherao* their Vice-Chancellor for its own sake. The students want to be heard. Unless those who are responsible for the system of education in the country give a hearing to the students, who have grown in a new set-up after independence, no educational reforms can mould the students' approach in the way desired. Student agitation is a world-wide phenomenon. It started in France, caught on in Germany and erupted in England and many other countries. But the correct approach to tackle this problem is to see that the student is heard. Just as we have provision for representation for each and every section of society in Parliament and the State legislatures, so too the students must be given some representation in the Senates of Universities.

I am happy to say that a few days back, I read in the newspapers that the Rajasthan University has decided that students will be represented in the senate of that University, and that their viewpoints would be heard. This would be going a long way in meeting one of their grievances. Today, the Karamchari Union, the Sweepers' union, the clerks' union, the non-teaching staff unions, want representation in the universities. What crime has the student done that he should not be given the right of representation on the university bodies? So, I think if we want to fashion our educational system according to the new and modern lines, we must give representation to the students.

Then, we must have to care about teachers. Teachers are often praised;

sometimes national awards are given to them. Only yesterday, some awards were given. But this is some kind of ritual that is soon forgotten. What happens is that the teacher gets a national award and one forgets about him.

He becomes a useless, discarded member of society. For that, we must see that the society comes up and gives him some respect which he deserves. Similarly, he must be enabled to have a good say. There are some universities in the country which, I am ashamed to say, do not wish to give representation to the elected representatives of the teachers on their university bodies. What more can we demand? What more can we give if we are not able to recognise a teacher as a representative on the senate of the university which he serves for 25 years? If we do it, we are only doing the least possible for him to give him respect.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : One minute, Sir. Lastly, since the University Grants Commission deals with higher education and secondary and primary education are out of its purview. I would suggest that so long as we are unable to place higher education on the concurrent list, we are unable to do anything because the University Grants Commission deals only with higher education. When I was talking to the Minister of Education, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, about the crisis of the universities in Punjab, he told me that since education was a State subject, we were not expected to intervene, so that, in the consequence, the State Government does not want to intervene; the Central Government cannot intervene. Who will intervene? Unless we are to have to the whole country as one country, unless we are able to give to the whole country one uniform system of education, it becomes difficult. We are not able to do anything. For that matter, we must see that when the top goes the bottom will always be with the States. Primary education cannot be managed by

the centre, and so the higher secondary education also. We must make university education, college education a concurrent subject so that we are able to set right the fault wherever it lies, and we are able to give the country a bright view of the system of education as a whole.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry) When we are discussing the report of the University Grants Commission for 1969-70 and the Gajendragadkar Commission report on the governance of universities, I find that various interesting points were raised by various hon. Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) May I just clarify one point? We are only discussing the annual report of the University Grants Commission and not the report of the Gajendragadkar Commission.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA The Minister need not be afraid. (*Interruptions*) He can rest assured that we are discussing only the report of the University Grants Commission.

When I look at that side I find that the Ministers, the Government, are sitting on a volcano which is about to erupt and that there is indecision and reluctance to take a bold decision regarding many aspects of education. That is what was happening in our country in the field of education in the past, and that is so much revealed again in this report also.

For example, this report deals with the problem of examination reform. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Radhakrishnan Commission report which is one of the oldest reports. Hon. Members have a faint memory of it because it is too decades old. In that report, he had said that the prime concern of that Commission was to get implemented some sort of reform in the field

of examination. I can quote from that report. But what happened all these years?

I have gone through the report. There were various committees and conferences and seminars, yet no final decision has been taken.

What is happening today? In the universities you find the examiners are being stabbed by the students. Copying is very rampant in the examination halls today. You find it easy to blame the student. It is not at all fair to do so because there is this failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of their own commissions regarding examination reform. That is the reason for this. I am not pleading for any student who is going to his classroom with a dagger in his hand or who sends a proxy to write the examination on his behalf.

But I ask. Why do you not implement those methods which can bring about real and meaningful result? You are trying to test his memory. You are always trying to crucify him by failures. It is not necessary. Various commissions have recommended various systems: internal assessment system, semester system, etc. The report says that various universities are trying to implement them, even after two decades of Independence and two decades after the first recommendation on examination reform was made by the Radhakrishnan Commission.

You need not blame the students for the indiscipline, you have to blame yourself. Can you say the whole question of indiscipline is totally unrelated to the life and reality in the country? The Kothari commission says that the system of our education is so unrelated to life and realities in our country and it is totally insufficient to meet the needs of our country today. What is the objective of our education today? All the reports are unanimous that the 18th and 19th century concept of bringing in a new citizen having a sense of discipline is no more considered the primary purpose of education today. Today our education should be linked up

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

with industry and agriculture. A student who comes out of the university should be able to serve society in a meaningful manner, in a fruitful manner.

When you come to the question of educated unemployment, what is the reality? You say the students of Bengal are totally indisciplined. It should be so; otherwise I will be surprised. Why? Because 45 per cent of the educated people of West Bengal are unemployed. If you cannot find a solution to the problem of educated unemployment, you will not be able to run the universities in a peaceful atmosphere congenial to academic discourses and intellectual exercises. You want to evade this question by appointing committees after committees, commissions after commissions.

Just now I heard another interesting argument about the medium of instruction in the universities. When we wanted linguistic States, our national movement stood committed to this country and its younger generation that the medium of instruction in the highest stages of university education will be the regional language, the mother tongue.

Today, do you want to have it reconsidered? I do not hold that view. It may be difficult because you failed during the last 20 years to bring modern knowledge into the regional languages by bringing out modern text books for university education. So, today you find it rather inconvenient and you again refer the matter to various commissions and committees.

What is happening in the Central Universities which are directly under your control, run by the Central Government as their own responsibility? You know that last year the vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University resigned. And in the Banaras Hindu University what is happening today is a shameful chapter in the history of our education. You should understand that this ancient seat of education was not built for the purpose of the RSS

training its Shakas inside the university campus. Dr. K. L. Shrimali, who once upon a time was the Education Minister have tried a do away with that building of the RSS, which is a den from where all the goondaisms...

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (मोलाबाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट फाक्ट शार्प है। वहाँ पर प्रारंभ एस० एस० की बिल्डिंग का जो नामला है, वह व्यायासक के विचाराधीन है, इसलिए सजुडिस है और उस पर यहाँ क्या नहीं हो सकती।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I do not want to bring in any *Sub Judice* matter here, but I have to state a fact, and the fact is this, that in an editorial in the *Times of India* it was said that the vice-Chancellor, Dr. Shrimali, wanted the RSS to vacate that buildings. The demolition of the building was recommended by the Gajendragadkar Commission, as, from the point of view of aesthetics. It gives a bad appearance to the university, and from that building all the anti-social activities were conducted. When Dr. Shrimali wanted it to be demolished, the Central Government could not help him, the State Government could not help him. This is not *Sub Judice*, the RSS are conducting their regular training in the University campus in the name of a cultural organisation. I do not know whether that is the only cultural organisation in the country, and they are training their volunteers. These Volunteers remind us of the S. S. troops of Hitler. When Dr. Shrimali wanted the demolition of the building, 1,600 of these people surrounded the building and then where did your law and order go? The police of the U. P. Government, the PAC which is notorious for murdering students, were sent to the University campus to protect the RSS building. It is not a shame on you, I would like to ask you, when you speak of secularism.

The hon. Members from the minority community should not flare up when I mention certain facts about Kerala. Two months back higher education in Kerala

State was held to ransom because of a strike of the University teachers which is well known to the Education Minister. The State Government came out saying that they were ready to concede the demands of the teachers. What were their demands? The demands were that payment should be made direct to the teachers and appointments should be made through the proper channel. You should know that 80 or even 90% of the Colleges in Kerala are run by private management which claims to belong to the minority community.

If I understand it correctly, when article 30 was introduced to protect the interests of minorities, it never visualised this possibility that in the name of minorities, the higher education of a State will be held to ransom by a group of management, belonging to the Christian community and other communities. I am not attacking these communities. I agree their legitimate interests should be protected. Article 30 was introduced to prevent their legitimate interests from being crushed. But today a shield has turned into a sword in Kerala. Although that State Government is headed by Mr. Achutha Menon of the C. P. I., it is a coalition ministry in which the Congress also is a partner. They have jointly declared that article 30 should be amended if necessary. Otherwise, education in Kerala will have a very bad future. In the name of minorities, a group of people are conducting education as a business with lucrative profits. This should not be allowed. I hope Government will clearly say what they propose to do about it.

I do not know where the Government stands in regard to university unions and students' democratic rights. Various commissions from the Radhakrishnan Commission to Kothari Commission have recommended that democratic rights of students should be protected and there should be statutory provision for that. We are talking so much about students' participation in university affairs. It is interesting to note that through the U. G. C. they are circulating it to the universities to know their opinion. Why don't they take the concrete instance? In Kerala, the students have been given representation in the

Senate and it has proved to be useful and successful. It has been welcomed by all the parties. It was found that on many issues, students' views could be ascertained if their representatives are included. But on this matter the Government is still undecided.

While replying to a Congress (O) member during the discussion on the Twenty-fourth Constitution Amendment Bill, our Cabinet Minister in charge of Education said :

"She did not say 'yes' ;
 she did not say 'no' ;
She did not say 'stay' ;
 she did not say 'go' ;
She did not climb for fear
 she would fall ;
She bided her time and kept
 on clinging to the wall."

This would fit on his head in relation to the policy on education. He is biding time by clinging to the wall. There is indecision and uncertainty about everything. This will lead to miserable exploitation in the field of education. When students legitimately demand for a change, and even when that change is reasonable, in most cases it is viewed as a law and order problem, as an 18th century concept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he had stopped with the question it would have been more effective.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I would conclude by saying that there should be an entire change in the whole attitude towards education.

श्री राजाराम शास्त्री (बाराणसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट एक मोका देती है कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो काम हो रहे हैं और जो परेशानियाँ पैदा हुई हैं उनके बारे में हम कुछ विचार कर सकें। जहाँ तक रिपोर्ट का तात्पर्य है, रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी है। जो काम लिए जा रहे हैं बहुत अच्छे लिए जा रहे हैं और जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका भी उल्लेख उसमें हुआ है। मैं इस रिपोर्ट के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

[श्री राजाराम शास्त्री]

जो सवाल आज हमारे सामने बहुत जोरों से पैदा हुए हैं जैसे विद्यार्थियों की परेशानियाँ विद्यार्थियों के उपद्रव—ये सब सवाल बहुत दिनों से हमारे देश के सामने हैं। जो कोठारी कमीशन बैठा था उसने भी तब इस सवाल पर गौर किया था और वह भी इसी नतीजे पर पहुँचा था कि इन परेशानियों का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण रोजगार की कमी है। उसने यहाँ तक मुझसे कहा था कि जहाँ तक रोजगार का ताल्लुक है, हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी को जबकि वह ग्रेजुएट होकर निकलता है तो रजिस्ट्रेशन के समय में ही उसको एक काम या रकबा मिल जाना चाहिए कि यह काम उसके लिए तैयार है और यहाँ से जाकर वह उस काम में लगेगा। लेकिन आज के हालात इससे बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं। वे सब बातें तो नहीं हुईं बल्कि यह मामला इसने जोर से उभर कर आज सामने आया है कि एक नयी हालत पैदा हो गई है। जिस समय कोठारी कमीशन बैठा था उस समय विद्यार्थियों की परेशानियों का कोई एक ही कारण नहीं था, बहुत से कारण थे और वे सब कारण आज भी हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से आज बात साफ हुई है कि रोजगार के न होने का कारण सबसे बड़ा कारण है, उस जमाने में यह बात इतनी साफ नहीं थी। और बहुत सी परेशानियाँ इन दिनों में ऐसी बढ़ गई हैं कि मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि, हालाँकि हमारे एक भाई माहब कमेटी के बहुत मुताबिक है और अभी उन्होंने बताया कि कमेटी ने नहीं बननी चाहिए, कमीशन नहीं बनने चाहिए लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि कोठारी कमीशन ने यद्यपि बुनियादी उसूलों को बता दिया है लेकिन उन्हीं उसूलों को माफ़न आज की स्थिति में क्या करना चाहिए—उसने बहुत से प्रोग्राम बताये थे वे प्रोग्राम भी सब लागू नहीं किये गए, यह

भी एक बड़ी शिकायत की बात है लेकिन अब तो मवाल यह है कि उन प्रोग्रामों में भी प्रामर्श किस्को दी जाये, आज के हालात में जो सवालान बहुत उभर कर आये हैं उनके लिए उन प्रोग्रामों में से कौन से प्रोग्राम चलाये जायें जो कि आज बहुत जरूरी हैं इस बात के लिए मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि एक कमेटी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को बहुत ज़रूरत बनानी चाहिए जिसमें हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन के लोग हों, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के लोग हों और जो लोग मैन-पावर गैरहम ताल्लुक रखते हैं वे भी। इस काम के लिए एक छोटी सी कमेटी हो जो इन बातों पर विचार करे कि आज के मामलों को हल करने के लिए कोठारी कमीशन ने ही क्या बुनियाद बनाई है और उन बुनियादों में किस तरह से इन मामलों को हल करने की तरफ हम जा सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक रोजगार का ताल्लुक है, यह जाहिर है कि हमारे यहाँ इसना रोजगार नहीं है जिनसे कि पढ़ने वाले हैं। यह भी जाहिर है कि शिक्षा को हम रोजगार से जोड़ना चाहिए। यह बात तो सभी लोग जानते हैं लेकिन इसमें कुछ क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए जिसकी हिम्मत लोगों की नहीं होती है। मैं बहुत मुबारकवाद दाता हूँ कि हमारे दक्षिण भारत के एक वाइस चान्सेलर ने यह मामला उठाया है और उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हम इस तरह से रोजगार की शिक्षा से जोड़ेगे कि हमारा हर लड़का कारखाने में काम करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये जाये और केवल एक ही वाइस चान्सेलर ऐसा न करे बल्कि सारे भारत के लिए एक ऐसी नीति बन। अलग अलग अपना रवैया रखने से उसमें कमजोरी आती है और वह बात ज्यादा चलती नहीं है। लेकिन अगर

सारे भारत के लिए इस तरह की योजना हा तो उससे कुछ काम चल सकता है।

फिर भी मैं जानता हूँ कि आज जो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें न हम सबका रोजगार दे सकते हैं और न हम सबको पढ़ा सकते हैं। अब इसके बारे में एक परेशानी और पैदा होनी है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे दस्तावेज़ ने बताया है कि शिक्षा के लिए बहुत जोर है और अब बड़ी आकांक्षा है लोगों में कि सभी शिक्षित हों। इसके पीछे कुछ ऐतिहासिक वास्तविकताएँ भी हैं और शिक्षित होना अब एक प्रतिष्ठा का मामला हो गया है। रोजगार तो मूल्यवान् प्रतिष्ठा के लिए भी लोग पढ़ते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ जहाँ तक प्रतिष्ठा का सबाल है इस तरह की शिक्षा को रोजगार में जानना चाहिए उगा। तरह में प्रतिष्ठा को भी शिक्षा में जोड़ना चाहिए। कोटारी कमिशन ने बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं कि हायर सेकेंडरी लेवल पर या साधारण सेकेंडरी लेवल पर लोगों को रोजगार की तरफ रूजू कर दिया जाये, कुछ ऐसा ट्रेनिंग दी जाये कि बच्चा जो लोग उसमें चले जाए और ऊँची शिक्षा के लिए, जो बहुत कार्यालयी रहने हो वे लोग ही जायें यह बात बिल्कुल सही है लेकिन गवान यह है कि अगर कोई प्राथमिक रेजिनिशन की शिक्षा लेता है प्रशिक्षण या ट्रेनिंग लेता है तो उसका वह प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिलती। वह मैट्रिक नहीं कहलाता यह बी० ए० या एम० ए० नहीं कहलाता। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बातों को जोड़ा जाय। इस मामले को हल करने के लिए आज देश में इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है। आज जो जोश शिक्षा का तरफ या डिग्रिया की तरफ है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जिन लोगों का किसी रोजगार का ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, चाहे एप्रिल्वर में, चाहे इंडस्ट्री में या रोजगार में या किसी चीज़ में, उनको वही

डिग्रिया दी जायें जो कि सामान्य शिक्षा के पाने वालों को दी जाती है। इस बात को देखते हुए कि कितना समय किस ट्रेनिंग में लगता है उसका सामान्य शिक्षा के समय से मुकाबला करके ये डिग्रिया बनाई जायें और वह डिग्रियाँ उन लोगों को भी मिलें। मैं समझता हूँ इससे बहुत कुछ मामला हल हो सकता है।

एक बात और भी है कि सभी लोग इच्छित नाराज नहीं हैं कि सभी का शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती या सभी का रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता। यह तो नाराजगी का एक कारण हो सकता है लेकिन देश की जनता के अन्दर एक इन्स्टिक्ट होती है एक सहज आभास होता है इस बात का कि हमारी सीमायें क्या हैं। हम किस तरह से महदुद हैं अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति में अपनी सामाजिक स्थिति में कि हम क्या कुछ चाहें वह सब कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। हा परेशानी की वजह दूसरी है। परेशानी की वजह यही है कि वे देखते हैं कि आज शिक्षा का मोका है, चाहे रोजगार का मोका हो उसमें सामाजिक ग्याय नहीं है। अतः में परेशानी यह है कि वे देखते हैं कि हम हजार रुपया कैपिटल को देकर कोई आदमी डाक्टर बन सकता है और डाक्टरों की जिसमें प्रतिभा है उसका डाक्टरों का शिक्षा भी नहीं मिल सकती। इसलिए परेशानी तब पैदा होता है जब लोग देखते हैं कि जो कुछ भी अबसर है वह गरीबों का नहीं मिलने जा आर्थिक स्थिति में रहे जो राजनीतिक दृष्टि में दबे हैं उनका अबसर नहीं मिलता और जो वे खानदानों के लोग हैं, जो अमीर हैं, जिनके पास राजनितिक ताकत है जोकि रिहासंफुल कहलाते हैं उन्हीं लोगों को अबसर मिलता है।

अगर इन बातों का इलाज किया जाय और यह देखा जाय कि शिक्षा पाने के लिये बड़ी लोग

[श्री राजाराम शास्त्री]

ऊपर जायें, जिन में लियाकत हो, चाहे आप इसका पता इंटरव्यू से करें वा इन्तहान से, मगर यह बात तय रहे कि जो लोग सबसे ऊँचे दर्जे के हों, लियाकत वाले हों, उन्हीं की शिक्षा दी जायेगी, तो शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा हो सकता है। अगर उनके पास पैसा नहीं है और पैसा है भी तो कम है, उन की आमदनी वगैरह देखकर यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जाये कि जहरत के अनुसार उन के पास पैसे की कितनी कमी है और सक्किडी देने की आवश्यकता है तो इसका प्रबन्ध किया जाये और उनको उचित रूप से शिक्षा दी जाये। उन लोगों को जो लियाकत में कम हैं लेकिन फीस दे सकते हैं या कैंपिशन फी दे सकते हैं अथवा प्रभाव डाल कर किसी तरह से दाखिल हो सकते हैं, ऐसे लोगों की शिक्षा न मिले। यह सामाजिक न्याय का सवाल है और मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा परेशानी का वायस यही है बनिस्बत और बातों के।

एक बात आखिर में और बहना चाहना हूँ। हमारे देश में नेशनल-इंटेग्रेशन की दृष्टि से, राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से भी कुछ शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सवालात हैं। लोग समझते हैं कि आम-तौर से यह मसला मैदान का है, व्यवहार का है, उसमें कोई अकेडेमिक मामला नहीं है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि हमारे यहां जितना कम्यूनलिज्म है, जितना सम्प्रदायवाद है, सबकी बुनियाद में एक अकेडेमिक कन्फ्यूजन है, एक सैद्धान्तिक व्यामोह है, और यह व्यामोह यह है कि हमारे यहां धर्म संस्कृति को एक ही समझा जाता है। लोग बात करते हैं भारतीय संस्कृति की लेकिन बात करते करते धीरे धीरे वह धर्म के ऊपर उतर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह भारतीय संस्कृति है। हर बात में धर्म सम्मिलित

हो जाता है। यह लाजिकल ट्रांजिशन कहां से हो जाता है, इसका पता नहीं चलता। नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कमेटी बनी हुई है। परन्तु उसके सामने कोई उसूली या बुनियादी प्रोग्राम नहीं है। यहां के सिद्धान्तवादियों की सोचना चाहिये, अकेडेमिक लोगों की सोचना चाहिये कि वह कन्फ्यूजन कैसे दूर हो। हमें हर एक को बतलाना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में जो संस्कृति है वह सबकी है और वह एक बहनी हुई और रवां चीज है। वह बनती है, बिगड़ती है, सिमटती है, फैलती है। लेकिन धर्म सनातन है। धर्म खुदा और इन्सान के बीच की चीज है। संस्कृति एक अलग चीज है और धर्म एक अलग चीज है।

टेक्स्ट बुक बनाते वक्त यह सब सवाल आ जाते हैं। कोई कहना है कि गंगा को कैसे पवित्र नदी बतला दिया। यह मसला गम्भीर है। आपको देखना होगा कि गंगा को आप भारतीय संस्कृति का हिस्सा मानते हैं या हिन्दू धर्म का हिस्सा। ऐसे सवाल हैं जिन में कन्फ्यूजन है, सफाई नहीं है। अगर इस बात की सफाई हो जाये तो बहुत से भगड़े मिट जायें। लोगों को मालूम हो जाये कि यह संस्कृति है, इस में सबका योगदान है, सबकी बफादारी है। और जो धर्म है वह हर एक का अलग अलग मसला है। इस दृष्टि से यहां कार्य होना चाहिये जिससे इत्तहाद पैदा हो। अगर यह सब बातें की जाती हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का काम पूरा होता है।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पर सदन में बहस हो रही है। हमारे देश में डा० राधाकृष्णन और डा० जाकिर हुसैन

जैसे शिक्षा शास्त्री राष्ट्रपति के महत्वपूर्ण पद पर प्रतिष्ठित हुए हैं, इसलिये कि हमने शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों को सर्वोच्च मान दिया। परन्तु क्या हमने शिक्षा की प्राथमिकता दी है।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा निति की बात है, सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो नपुंसकता दिखाई है वह इस हद तक पहुँच गई है कि विरोधी दल वाले ही नहीं परन्तु सत्ताबद्ध दल के सदस्य भी वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली पर प्रहार करते हैं।

[SHRI T. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का गठन इस लिये हुआ था कि देश के कोने कोने में जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन का आपस में समन्वय हो सके, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय भावना उभरे और केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल से विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध मधुर रहे। हमारा उद्देश्य यह था कि यह आयोग राजनीति से दूर रहे, लेकिन जित्त प्रकार से हम राजनीतिक लोगों को इस आयोग के अन्दर दाखिल करते हैं एक विचारणीय बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस आयोग की रिफ़ेरेन्स और डिस्मिन्स सब से ऊपर होने चाहियें क्योंकि यह आयोग हमारे देश के ऊँचे स्तर के शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों को ले कर बनाया गया है। हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बनने के बाद भारत में विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या 46 से बढ़ कर 83 हो गई है। एक विकासशील देश में इस प्रकार की संस्थाएँ और हों यह आवश्यक है, हम आगे चलते जायें यह भी ठीक है, लेकिन हम केवल आगे ही चलते जायें, राज-निति से प्रभावित हो कर विश्वविद्यालय खोलते जायें और स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों की अवहेलना हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। आज इतने विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश में हैं लेकिन उन के ऊपर हम पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे पाते हैं। यह हमारे लिये घातक सिद्ध होगा।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट से यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार इस आयोग को उस की माँग के बराबर धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं कराती है। हमारे यहाँ प्रशासन के ऊपर अनाप शनाप खर्च होता है। क्यों नहीं जो अधिक खर्चीले डिपार्टमेंट हैं उन के खर्च कम करके इस आयोग को अधिक सहायता दी जाय। सन् 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट में आयोग ने स्पष्ट किया है कि अजमेर में विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रश्न सामने आया था, 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट में आयोग ने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया, मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री और हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल के अजमेर के माननीय सदस्य ने अजमेर के लोगों को विश्वास दिलाया था कि वहाँ पर दयानन्द सरस्वती के नाम से एक यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना होगी, लेकिन वह वोट बैंक करने के लिये एक स्टंट था। जब विद्यार्थी आज यूनिवर्सिटी की माँग करते हैं वह उनकी नहीं सुनी जाती।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अजमेर के अन्दर बहुत शीघ्र ही विश्वविद्यालय खोलने वाले हैं या नहीं। अजमेर राजस्थान में शिक्षा का केन्द्र रहा है। जोधपुर में छात्रों की जितनी संख्या है उससे भी कहीं अधिक छात्रों की संख्या अजमेर में है। यदि आपने अजमेर में यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का विचार कर लिया है तो उसको आप शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करें, यह आपसे प्रार्थना है।

छात्रों की समस्याएँ हमारे देश के अन्दर भंकर रूप धारण किये हुए हैं। हमें देखना होगा कि छात्रों की समस्या शुरू कहाँ से होती है? छात्रों में जो उग्रता है वह शुरू कहाँ से होती है? जब हम इसका पता लगा लें तो उसके बाद हम इसका हल भी निकालें। अभी मेरे माननीय मित्र ने आर० एस० एस० के ऊपर आरोप लगाया.....

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बोहा) : आप भी धार० एस० एच० में हैं क्या ?

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा : मैं धार० एस० एस० में स्वयं सेवक हूँ और मैं अपने आपको लोक सेवा का मन्द्य होने से कहीं ज्यादा धार० एस० एस० का स्वयं-सेवक माना आनन्दवेल समझता हूँ।

जब बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का- इस सदन में मामला आता है तो धार एस एस को उसमें जोड़ा जाता है। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति न जो हम स्पष्टीकरण भेजा है, उनकी ओर मैं मन्त्रा महोदय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों में जो उग्रता है उसका कारण क्या है ? कारण एक है कि बीस मी माँगपत्र को लेकर बहा के छात्रों ने आन्दोलन किया था और वहाँ के उपकुलपति ने उन माँगों को पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया था। बार में प्रभु अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सामान्यतः छात्रों के बचाव में आकर उपकुलपति न तो आश्वासन दिया था उमर इन्कार किया और यही कारण है जिस का वजह से बी० एच० यू० क छात्रों में उग्रता आई है। यू० जी० मी छात्रों की समस्याओं के प्रति उदासीन है और उस उदासीनता का उसने अपना रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया व एक ही कारण बताया है और वह यह है कि सरकार उसको अधिक अनुदान नहीं देती है।

सीमरी योजना में यह कहा गया था कि 45 प्रतिशत छात्रों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी। लेकिन आज जबकि बोधी योजना बालू है केवल आठ दस प्रतिशत छात्रों के आवास का ही प्रबन्ध हम कर पाये हैं। मैं आश्चर्य करना है कि सरकार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को आवश्यक अनुदान दे और इसकी जो बिफारिशें हैं उनके प्रति सजग रहे

और साथ साथ हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों को राज- निति से दूर रखे। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पर जो चर्चा चल रही है उसको मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने जिनका सारा जीवन शिक्षण कार्यों में लगा है, अपने विचार इस पर प्रकट किए हैं। प्रो० राजाराम शास्त्री जिन के नेतृत्व में मुझे काम करने का अवसर मिला है, उन्होंने भी इस आयोग के विषय में अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। जो विद्वतापूर्ण विचार इन सभी महानुभावों ने आपके सामने रखे हैं, उनको दोहराना मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार और जो हालत आज देश में विद्यमान है, उनके बारे में विचार आम जनता की हैमियन में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं गावों का रहने वाला हूँ और गावों के लोग जिस तरह शिक्षा के प्रति रुचि रखते हैं और जो उन लोगों शिक्षा के बारे में विचार है, वे मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

शिक्षा का अर्थ केवल भाषा का ज्ञान ही कराना नहीं है, केवल तकनीकी बात को समझना ही नहीं है बल्कि ऐसे सच्चरित्र और सुयोग्य व्यक्ति पैदा करना है जोकि देश के शासन को अच्छी तरह से चला सकें और जो शीघ्र प्रगति हम देश की चाहते हैं उन में सहायक हो सकें और देश को शीघ्रता से प्रगति के पथ पर लाना सकें। आज दुनिया में कम्पीटीशन का युग है और उस कम्पीटीशन में यह देश खरा उतरे, यह भी शिक्षा का एक मुख्य अर्थ है।

सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा का विषय मुख्य-तया राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तो केवल कार्यक्रम बना देती है, सिद्धान्त तय कर देती है और यू. जी. सी. के माध्यम से कुछ गाइड लाइज निर्धारित कर दी जाती हैं और कुछ इस तक वह विश्वविद्यालयों को कंट्रोल भी करती हैं लेकिन उन कार्यक्रमों का अनुपालन और उनको कार्यरूप में परिणत करना राज्य सरकारों का काम होता है। जो कार्यक्रम आप बनाते हैं उनका किन प्रकार से पालन या अनुपालन होता है यह मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर निर्भर करता है, उनकी योग्यता, उनकी क्षमता और उनकी इच्छाओं पर निर्भर करता है। देखने में आया है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद देश में कालेजों की भरमार हो गई है। देश में यूनिवर्सिटियाँ बनती चली जा रही हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ शिक्षा का स्तर भी बिनोँ दिन गिरता जा रहा है। आज यूनिवर्सिटी से जो ग्रेजुएट निकलता है और जो दस बरस पहले निकला था उन दोनों के स्तर में बहुत अन्तर देखने को आपको मिलेगा। एम० ए० तक का विद्यार्थी मेट्रिकुलेशन में कोई क्लास तक लेने में असमर्थ रहता है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज राज्य सरकारें जो यूनिवर्सिटियाँ बनाती हैं उनमें उपकुलपतियों की बहानी तथा और भी जो नीचे स्तर के—लोग होते हैं उनकी बहानिया राजनीतिक दृष्टि से की जाती है और जो शिक्षा में रुचि रखने वाले लोग होते हैं, जो उच्छकोटि के विद्वान होते हैं, जो योग्य होते हैं वे छोड़े रह जाते हैं और उनको इस काम में नहीं लिया जाता है। जब राजनीतिक दृष्टि से इन बातों पर विचार होता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए और शिक्षा के स्तर में जो सुधार होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है और यह भी एक मुख्य कारण है जिसकी वजह से विद्यार्थियों में अनरेस्ड पैदा होता है

और विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों में सम्बन्धना पैदा नहीं होती है। शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों के सम्बन्धों से कटुता पैदा होती है और वे लड़ते रहते हैं, झगड़ते रहते हैं। यह भी देखने में आया है कि इम्तहानों में चोरी होती है, नकल होती है। जो अच्छे लड़के होते हैं, जिन्होंने ज्यादा मेहनत की होती है, यह भी देखने में आया है कि यदि उनके सम्बन्ध शिक्षकों से निकट के नहीं होते हैं, तो उनके अच्छे नम्बर नहीं आते हैं और जो कम योग्य छात्र होते हैं लेकिन जिनका सम्बन्ध शिक्षकों से रहता है, वे अच्छे नम्बर पा जाते हैं। जो विद्यार्थी शिक्षकों से दूर रहते हैं चाहे वे कितने ही योग्य क्यों न हों, वे अच्छे नम्बर नहीं पाते हैं लेकिन जिनका सम्बन्ध शिक्षकों से किसी प्रकार से जुड़ा रहता है चाहे रिजनल बेसिस पर या किसी और तरह से वे अच्छे नम्बर पा जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हरिजन और आदिवासी या छोटे तबके के लोग ऊँचे दर्जे के शिक्षकों और यूनिवर्सिटी में सम्बन्धित लोगों के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं रख पाते हैं और वे लोग ऊँचे दर्जे में, अच्छी क्लास में इम्तहान पास नहीं कर पाते हैं।

इससे यूनिवर्सिटी में असन्तोष और अस्थिरता फैलती है। हमारे देश में दो प्रकार की यूनिवर्सिटियाँ हैं : एक तो वे यूनिवर्सिटियाँ हैं जो कालेजों का एफिलिस्ट करती हैं और दूसरी वे जो टीचिंग यूनिवर्सिटियाँ होती हैं। आज कल जिन कालेजों की मन्जूरी दी जाती है, उनमें कई बातों की कमी रहती है—साइबेरी में पुस्तकें नहीं होती हैं, विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के मुताबिक शिक्षक नहीं होते हैं, लड़कों के बेलने के लिए सामान नहीं होता है, साइंस का एपरेटस नहीं होता है, प्राबि। पोलिटिकल प्रैक्स और कुछ लोगों के प्रभाव के कारण ऐसे कालेजों को बंधूची मिल जाती है। इस प्रकार के कालेज

[श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

खोलने का नतीजा यह है कि लड़के पढ़ते नहीं हैं और छुरा दिखाकर इम्तहान पास करते हैं, या लाउडस्पीकर से उनको सवाल के जवाब लिखवा दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार के कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटियां खोलने से देश की समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह जरूरी है कि मैथड आफ टीचिंग, पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करना होगा, सिलेबस को बदलना होगा और इस समय विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों के बीच में जो शासक और शासितों के बीच की भावना है, जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढंग का भेद है, उसको हटा कर उन में सद्भावना और आपसी मेलजोल की भावना पैदा करनी होगी। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शांति नहीं हो सकती है और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन्नति भी नहीं हो सकती है।

शिक्षकों की पे और सर्विस कन्डीशन में सुधार की दिशा में भी उचित पग उठाये जाने चाहिये। प्राइवेट कालेजों में जो शिक्षक काम करते हैं, उन को सार्विक में कोई स्थिरता नहीं होती है। इन कालेजों की मैनेजिंग कमेटियों पर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन का, और कभी कभी यूनिवर्सिटी का, कंट्रोल न रहने से ये मैनेजिंग कमेटियां अपनी इच्छानुसार शिक्षकों को नियुक्त करती हैं या हटाती हैं। इस प्रकार कोई कालेज ओवरस्टाफ्ड होता है और कोई अंडरस्टाफ्ड। मान लीजिये कि कालेज के अधिकारियों से सम्बन्धित कोई व्यक्ति हिन्दी या किसी अन्य विषय का शिक्षक है, तो उस विभाग में दो की जगह तीन प्रोफेसर बहाल कर दिये जायेंगे और अगर किसी विभाग में उन को अपनी मर्जी का आदमी नहीं मिलता है, तो उस विभाग में किसी को बहाल नहीं किया जायेगा और वह

विभाग अंडरस्टाफ्ड रहेगा। इस से विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा को हानि पहुँचती है। इस प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये।

यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेजों के प्रोफेसरों की सैलरी में जो गैप है, उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये और सब की सर्विस कन्डीशन में समानता लाई जानी चाहिये। इस से प्रोफेसरों को अपने काम में रुचि होगी। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दूसरे क्षेत्रों की तुलना में एक सी योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों को समान तन्त्र ह मिलने पर भी अधिकतर लोग शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव क्षेत्र में जाना पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि प्रोफेसर या प्रिंसिपल बनने पर अभाज में उन को इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा रही मिलती है। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षकों की तनखाहों और सर्विस कन्डीशन में सुधार किया जाये। उच्च शिक्षा की प्रगति के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज को आटोनोमी दी जाये।

बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी जैसे कुछ यूनिवर्सिटियों को सुद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वर्यूल करती है। मुझे पंडित भदरा मोहन मालवीय और डा० राधाकृष्णन् के अर्थन बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जिस तरीके से उस यूनिवर्सिटी को इस्तेमाल किया गया है, उस पर मुझे बहुत दुःख है। वह कभी भी कम्युनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन नहीं रहा है, और न ही रहेगा। आज इस यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थिति को देख कर पंडित भदरा मोहन मालवीय की आत्मा रोती होगी। गरीबों से चन्दा माँग कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर के ऊँचे देशभक्त पैदा करने के लिये जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया गया था, आज उसकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है।

इस के लिये मैं भारत सरकार को जवाबदेह मानता हूँ।

16.00 hrs.

मेरे पास यह बुकलेट है, जिसको मैंने ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ा है। इसने जो छोटी छोटी बातें दी गई हैं, अगर वाइस-चांसलर साहब उन को मान लेते, तो वहाँ का झगड़ा टल सकता था वह ठीक है कि कुछ पोलिटिकल गार्जिज के लोग इस विवाद को पोलिटिकल कल देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सभी विद्यार्थी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। अधिकांश विद्यार्थी वहाँ विद्याभ्ययन के लिये जाते हैं। उन की शिक्षा में बाधा पैदा कर के यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर देना उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। उस पर सरकार का इतना पैसा लगा है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हम उस यूनिवर्सिटी को न चला सकें यह कुछ ग़ौर जर्म की बात है।

इन बुस्तिका में दो बातें वही गई है। लोगो ने वाइस-चांसलर मध्ये मे एक दिन करने के लिए कहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने जाने में जाना पसन्द किया और विद्यार्थियों के साथ मिल कर मामले को सुलझाना पसन्द नहीं किया प्राय जानते हैं कि एक्जुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशन में भी लोग ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढंग से काम करने लगे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि छात्रों को जबरदस्ती रस्टीकेट कर दिया जाता है। हमने दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि जिन सड़कों तो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीके से रस्टीकेट कर दिया गया है, उन के मामलों की पुनः जाँच की जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दोनों बातों को मानने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये थी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वाइस-चांसलर का इन्सिस्टेंस फास है और इस के

लिये उनको पैसा दिया जाता है। तो फिर उन को जाने में जाने की क्या जरूरत थी? उन के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी के भविष्य को देखना जरूरी था, या जाने में जाना? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उस यूनिवर्सिटी में सारी परेशानी और दिक्कत डा० भीमाली के कारण पैदा हुई है। जब वह एक्जुकेशन मिनिस्टर थे, तो उस यूनिवर्सिटी के सब भगड़े उन्होंने ही शुरू किये। बाद में उन्हें को वहाँ का वाइस-चांसलर बना कर भेजा गया। इस तरह वहाँ की स्थिति दुस्त नहीं हो सकती है। जब तक डा० भीमाली वहाँ वाइस-चांसलर रहेंगे वह दुस्त नहीं हो सकेगी।

बहुत दिनों में प्रलीगड यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में एक माडल एक्ट बनाने की बात चल रही है। वह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। वो तीन बरस हो गये हैं। उसमें देर क्यों हो रही है? वहाँ के लोगो की भावनाओं और इच्छाओं के अनुकूल कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम में उस की भूमिका धाहे जो भी रही हो लेकिन आज वह भी एक नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी है और उस को एक नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप देना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो वहाँ के स्टूडेंट्स प्रागे चल कर राष्ट्र के निमाण में अपना योगदान कर सकेंगे।

राष्ट्री में बेसरा इजीनियरिंग कालेज बिडला का कालेज है। बिडला के लोगो ने वहाँ के कुछ विद्यार्थियों को रस्टीकेट कर दिया है। मैं इस बार मे वाइस-चांसलर और चांसलर से भी मिला हूँ। लेकिन वहाँ के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि उस कालेज पर यूनिवर्सिटी या चांसलर का कंट्रोल नहीं है। अगर इस प्रकार हमों वालों की इच्छानुसार कालेज चलेवे, तो हमारी शिक्षा की क्या बसा होगी? परबामिनेशम यूनिवर्सिटी केली है। विधियाँ यह देती है। लेकिन

[श्री राम सेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

चूंकि वह अपने पैरों से चलते हैं इस लिये उस को कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। राज्य मंत्री महोदय जो अभी आये हैं शिक्षा विभाग में जिन का कि 29 वर्षों तक शिक्षा के काम से सम्बन्ध रहा है, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ और उनसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह बेचारा बाले मामले को देखें।

एक बात में कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के नाम पर कई यूनिवर्सिटियाँ आप ने खोली हैं। राजेन्द्र बाबू हिन्दुस्तान के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति बने हैं, उन के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी न बोलें लेकिन स्वराज राजेन्द्र कालेज जो चल रहा है उस की जीन सी बुर्रेशा हो रही है, यह आप जानते हैं। जो राजेन्द्र कालेज आजादी से पहले 1937 में ही बना था, जिसमें गरीबों का पैसा लगा, वह धाज जाति पाँत की लड़ाइयों का झगड़ा बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नये स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स साहब जिनकी उपाति शिक्षा के मामले में है, वह इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें। पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर जो अहिंसा के पुजारी थे, आज वहाँ दिन दहाड़े जाति पाँत के झगड़े के कारण कल हों, यह किसी तरह भी उचित नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर उस कालेज को अपने हाथ में लें जिस से कि उन के नाम और प्रतिष्ठा के अनुकूल वह कालेज चल सके और जो लड़के यहाँ पास होकर निकलें उन को धर्मिमान के साथ यह कहने का योका मिले कि वह ऐसे कालेज के विद्यार्थी रहे हैं।

श्री माधू राम मिर्चा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, वह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की 1969-70 की रिपोर्ट पर जो बहस हो रही है...

श्री मुकमल चन्द कछवाय (गुरगा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, सबन में गणपति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम के लिये घंटी बज रही है... अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री माधू राम मिर्चा : सभापति महोदय मैं आप से यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है उस को पढ़ने के बाद हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद और खास तौर से पिछले दस वर्षों में शिक्षा का और उच्च शिक्षा का काफी विकास हुआ है और जो आंकड़े इस रिपोर्ट में दिये हुए हैं चाहे वह विश्वविद्यालय की संख्या हो चाहे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या हो, चाहे टीचर्स की संख्या हो, चाहे धन का खर्चा हो इन गारी बातों को देखने से हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि शिक्षा का विकास हुआ है तादादी तौर से। जहाँ तक उस की क्वालिटी को सुधारने का सवाल है उसके बारे में इस आयोग के प्रयत्नों से और यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर जो बाइस-चासतर है, टीचर्स हैं, स्टूडेंट्स हैं, सब लोगों के सहयोग से समय समय पर कुछ ममितियों की मिटिंग बुला कर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। टीचर्स के स्टूडेंट्स में सुधार के लिए विदेश के कुछ लोगों की सहायता भी ली जाती है और हम उस दिशा में भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। उस में भी धन की कमी है। देश हमारा गरीब है और उसके मुकाबले में यह भी कहा गया है कि अमेरिका के अन्दर जो कुछ शिक्षा पर खर्च हो रहा है उसका सौवा हिस्सा भी हम यहाँ खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। दुनिया के और देशों भी जो खर्च हो रहा है उस का आधा भी हम खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस लिए अनुदान

आयोग भी स्वयं की माँग करता है और हमारे सबन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य भी शिक्षा पर जोर ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय, और ज्यादा खर्चें युवाय किया जाय, इस बात पर जोर देते हैं। पर हमको यह मानकर चलना होगा कि हमारा देश गरीब है, चारों तरफ गरीबी है, बेकारी है और हम इसके अन्दर नेजी से धागे बढ़ना चाहते हैं हमको इन सारी प्रावरिटीय और प्रागर्ण्य पर ब्यास रख कर चलना होगा। खास तौर म मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि शिक्षा का जो हमारा उद्देश्य है जिसको हमारे बहुत बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने समय-समय पर देश के अन्दर रखा है, हम उन को भूलने चले जा रहे हैं और खास तौर से शिक्षा जिस दिशा में धाग बढ़ रही है और जो कुछ भी हालत सबन के माननीय सदस्यों ने वहाँ पर बनाए है उन को देखन से ऐसा लगता है कि याबजूब टैकनिकली और दूसरे तरीके से सुधार और विकास करने के हमारी शिक्षा सही दिशा में नहीं जा रही है। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि हमारी दिशाएं आज सही नहीं हैं और उसमें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कुछ फीसले करने होंगे, खास तौर से राजनीतिज्ञों को और हमारी सरकार को फीसले करने होंगे और मजबूती के साथ करने होंगे। हम इस सदन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य किसी न किसी राजनीतिक दल के लोग हैं और राजनैतिक दल का सब जगह देश के हर भाषमी और नागरिक के साथ सम्बन्ध है, कालिजी में उच्च शिक्षा में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों से भी हमारा सम्बन्ध है, पर धाब जिस प्रकार से हालात गड़े हो रहे हैं, हम इस सबन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य, चाहे वे किसी भी दल के सदस्य हों, इस बात का नज़ीरता से सोचने के लिए तैयार हैं या वही कि हमें किस हद तक इन बातों के अन्दर जो यूनिवर्सिटीय में पढ़ाने वाले टीचर्स हैं; उन के साथ जाना है, किस हद तक विद्यार्थियों के साथ जाना है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का जो स्पेशल ईस

निकलता है, कल उस को मैं देख रहा था। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में जो अभी चुनाव हुए, यूनियन को, 312 मतदाता थे, चार उम्मीदवार लड़े हुए, 50-50 और 45-45 हजार रुपया खर्च कर के कोई प्रेसिडेंट बनने के लिए खड़ा होता है। आखिर यह जो हर खान कहीं पर डाइरेक्टली/इन्डाइरेक्टली यूनिवर्स के चुनाव होते हैं, क्या खान की इन्मी बहूबलियत है कि इतना खपया खर्च करने के बाद जो कोई उन के आफिस-बीयरर बने, वह आफिस-बीयरर बनकर के आखिर करें क्या—वही कि हम इतने खर्चे पड़ेगे, इसके ज्यादा नहीं पड़ेगे, हम को यह पसंद इस तरह से बिये जाय, हम इन्तहान से बैठकर नकल भी करेगे और नकल नहीं करने दिया जायेगा ता मुकाबला भी करेवे क्या यह सारे यूनिवर्स के चुनाव का इस प्रकार का बालाबरण यूनिवर्सिटीयों में इसी लिए बनाया है? ये विद्यार्थी क्या इसी तरह धाबे बनकर देश की सेवा करेगे और इस देश की गरीबी मिटावेगे? इस बाबते है कि देश के अन्दर लोकलन्ग रहे, शांति से परिवर्तन हो और उसके जरिये देश विकास की ओर धाबे बड़े, गरीबी मिटाये उत्पादन बढ़ाये, हमारे विद्यार्थी कारखाना में काम करें, जेत में काम करें, लेकिन क्या बिबबबिबलान्य से निकलन वाल लड़के अपने आप को भ्रम में जांडते हैं? कुछ से लेकर आखिर तक कोई काम या महनत शारीर में 99 प्रतिशत लड़के नहीं करते हैं। व कभी किया है और न कभी धाबे करने का उन की वृत्ति है। मैं दुनिया के कई देशों में गया, इजरायल में गया, मैंने वहाँ देखा कि 12 वर्ष के लड़के और लड़कियों को चार घंटे की पढ़ाई के बाद 6-7 घंटे फार्म में या कारखाने में काम करना पड़ता है। क्या हम इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करना चाहते कि धाबे चलकर जो लड़के और लड़कियाँ स्कूलों और कालिजों में पढ़ कर बिकवें उनको धाबे जाकर कुछ काम करना है, देश को बचाया है, गरीबी मिटाना है, यह इसकी

[श्री बाधुराम सिन्हा]

शिक्षा पायें। लेकिन वह लड़के यहाँ से निकल कर यह चाहें कि बिना पढ़ाई किये मुफ्त में डिग्री मिले और जो मुफ्त में डिग्री न दें तो तो डरा के ले ली जाय, फिर उसके अन्दर शासन दबता चला जाय, हमारे राजनीतिज्ञ किसी न किसी तरह से अपने काम को उसमें इस्तेमाल कर के इन सारी चीजों को लगातार बढ़ाते चले जायें, तो आखिर हब इस देश को किस ले जाना चाहते हैं? हम को यह सोचना पड़ेगा और मजबूती के साथ हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। आज टीचर्स का क्या है? रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर सोचते थे कि टीचर्स एक लैम्प हैं जिस के जरिए कई लैम्पस जलाए जाते हैं, जिसके लिए पहले उनको स्वयं जलना पड़ता है, उसके बजाय आज हमारे टीचर्स गुटबन्दी और पार्टी-बाजी के शिकार हैं। कोई बाइस चांसलर के साथ है, कोई उसके विरोध में है। कोई राजनीतिज्ञ किसी के साथ चिपका हुआ है, कोई राजनीतिज्ञ किसी दूसरे के साथ चिपका हुआ है। जहाँ टीचर्स में इस प्रकार की गुटबन्दी हो, जहाँ विद्यार्थियों में इस प्रकार की अनुशासनहीनता हो, जिसके फलाने में हम राजनीतिज्ञ लोगों और खास-तौर से इस सदन में बैठे हुए लोगों की मदद हो, विधान सभाओं के सदस्य मदद करने वाले हों, मंत्रालय के लोग मदद करने वाले हों, तो फिर शिक्षा का वातावरण कैसे सुधर सकता है—यह एक बड़ा गहराई का प्रश्न है।

में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—अगर हम चाहते हैं कि छात्रों में अनुशासन हो, तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि महात्मा गांधी जी के इस के बारे में क्या विचार थे। गांधी जी चाहते थे—इंसान को बड़िया इंसान बनाना, उस की

प्रवृत्तियों को बाध कर देना, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसा इंसान तैयार करना जो धाने चल कर जीवन के हब दापरे में कामवाच हो। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? शिक्षा समाप्त कर के निकला हुआ आदमी, चाहे टेक्निसियन हो या कोई भी हो, सब का कर कुर्सी पर बैठना पसन्द करते हैं। एक ओवरसीयर मशीन के नीचे कुल कर काम करना पसन्द नहीं करेगा, राज्य की नौकरी में जाकर कुर्सी पर बैठना पसन्द करता है, जहाँ मुक्त का खाने के लिये मिलता है। आज गाँव में बैठ कर एक नान-डिप्लोमा वाला आदमी पचास रुपये रोज कमाता है, लेकिन उस से ज्यादा कालीफाइट आदमी राज्य की 150 रुपये महीने की नौकरी को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? इसलिये कि हमारे शासन का तरीका डिफेक्टिव है; उस के सोचने का तरीका डिफेक्टिव है। हमारे शासन में काम करने वाले लोगों के मन में यह धारणा बस गई है कि हमारा लड़का किसी न किसी तरह से राज्य की नौकरी में भरती हो जाय, राज्य कितनों को नौकरी दे सकता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर सोच समझ कर फंसला करें।

हमारे बाइस-चांसलर्स हैं। और हमारी सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग उनको सही तरीके से मजबूती प्रदान नहीं करेंगे तो अनुशासनहीनता खत्म नहीं होगी, टीचर्स की गुटबन्दी खत्म नहीं होगी और आज हमारे बड़े शिक्षा का जो स्तर गिरता चला जा रहा है, वह धिरता ही जायेगा जब तक हम भ्रम को विद्यार्थियों के जीवन के साथ नहीं जोड़ेंगे, हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज किसी भी प्रकार से उनके अन्दर अनुशासन की प्रवृत्तियों को जागृत नहीं कर सकेंगी। ओवरसू में जो अमड़ा हुआ, वह क्या था? इन्वीनिगरेड कालिज के लड़के कहते थे कि हम 6 घण्टे से ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ेंगे, सुबह सात बजे जायेंगे और 12 के बाद नहीं पढ़ेंगे। वहाँ के उपकुलपति ने कहा—यह क्या है

वहाँ के टीचर्स ने भी विद्यार्थियों का साथ दिया, क्योंकि टीचर्स भी 12 बजे के बाद धारावा से सोते थे, प्राइवेट कॉन्फरेंस करते थे, इस लिये उन को भी फ़र्क पड़ता था, उन्होंने भी लड़कों के साथ मिल कर फ़िसलद खड़ा करा दिया। वाइस-चांसलर कोई बात कहें और टीचर्स तथा विद्यार्थी मिल कर उसका विरोध करे और यह कहें कि हम तो इसका काम करेंगे, इतना पढ़ेंगे तो घाय बतलाइये, क्या यह टीचर्स और विद्यार्थियों के फैसला करने की बात है या वाइस-चांसलर के फैसला करने की बात है वहाँ इतना मज़दूर हुआ कि वाइस-चांसलर को परेशान कर दिया गया। कहीं गुरु और विद्यार्थी, जिसका प्रहस्य कल्ले वाले लोग, वहाँ इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो जाये, तो उसका क्या मतीजा निकलेगा।

इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की ज़रूरत है। पाँची जी के शिक्षा के बारे में क्या धारणा है, स्वामी विवेकानन्द शिक्षा के बारे में क्या सोचते थे, टैगोर ने शिक्षा के बारे में क्या कहा था, हमें उन सब का रिब्यू करना पड़ेगा और ईश के लिये एक नया वातावरण तैयार करना पड़ेगा। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को जो लोग चलाने वाले हैं, उन को मजबूती से बैठ कर विचार कर के इन समस्याओं के बारे में निर्णय करना चाहिये और अपने शिक्षा बोर्डों को अधिकार से सुसज्जित कर के इन तथानुसार प्रवृत्तियों को हटाने के लिये कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

इन कथनों के साथ मैं कमीशन को रिपोर्ट का सबमिट कहते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
(Madhavangach): Sir, we are discussing

the report of the UGC for 1969-70. Earlier this year, we received the report for 1968-69. The latest report for 1970-71 is still awaited. I cannot understand why the UGC cannot publish its reports immediately as the year is out. Things are in a very bad shape in the country in the field of education. But fortunately for us today, we have got a very able man as Chairman of the UGC—Dr D S Koithari. He commands great respect and I wish he continues for some years to improve things. Also, fortunately at this time, we have a good team of ministers looking after the ministry of Education. I have developed some respect for the Minister of Education, may be because he looks a pugilist. He has also a very awe-inspiring Minister of State and a young Deputy Minister. He must have been General Patton of the Union Ministry to have been entrusted with the difficult task of creating order out of chaos in Bengal, but I want to warn him, through you Sir, that if he does not make a mark in this field, the field of education, which he is in-charge of, his conquests in Bengal may not be of much avail because it is the education in this country which needs looking after very badly and more urgently.

Violence is increasing, there is no respect for teachers among the students, universities are closing every day and colleges are not at all catering for the studies of the students but the principals and the teachers are busy appearing the students in the coffee houses and there is a great national wastage of money.

I have only glanced through this report within a very short time. There is not much about which we can discuss. It should have given much more information. This report does not at all tell us how much amount has been spent on various developmental schemes of campus for each university and we do not know what portion of the money has been given to each State. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that in future these reports are more informative.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

We have been setting up commissions, and Committees, one after the other—committee to draft model legislation for universities, Gajendragadkar Commission, Kothari Commission, Committee for the welfare of students and so on. Then there are sub-committees and working groups. Yet, no concrete results have been achieved. It is like wheels within wheels. It is like a car engine which is running very fast, but there is no propeller shaft and so the motion is not being transmitted outside. These reports only show that things have got to be attended to very urgently. Yet, much time has been lost since independence in attending to them and our universities and colleges are where they were.

I am very sorry to notice from this report that even today nine-tenths of the load is being borne by private institutions. The report says that 90 per cent of the students for science, technical and other professional courses go to the affiliated colleges and the universities look after only one-tenth. Again, 99,000 teachers are employed by affiliated colleges and 19,000 by the universities. Yet, there is not a word of appreciation, no encouragement for these various private trusts which have done so much in the field of education. Most of our politicians, educationists and professors would not have been educated today and they would probably have been breaking stones on the roads if the D.A.V. institutions and S.D. colleges started by Christian missions and various other philanthropists had not come into being in this country. Actually, there is contempt for these trusts now which does not help the cause of education. I know it to my cost, because, I also unfortunately started a college in Delhi a few years back and I had a very sad experience. We have spent about Rs. 8 lakhs to 9 lakhs raised from the public but not a single paisa has come from the UGC towards the building of this college because the University does not send the grant papers to the UGC on one excuse or the other. The rules are so bad, and these are being misused.

Why is their indiscipline in colleges ? I am very certain that it is because the

universities are concentrating all the power in their hands, whereas they talk of decentralisation of power in colleges. Could you imagine that in the Delhi University, which is a Central university, the principal has got no powers. He cannot even fine a student. All the powers of the principal vest in the staff council. You must have read in the papers sometime back that a few colleges in Delhi set up staff councils and in their first meetings there were fights among the staff. The principals had to run away. These are the things which are happening.

I would request that to maintain discipline among students Government has to be firm. I am all for participation of students in university administration in the various bodies where students' welfare is concerned, where students' extra-curricular activities are concerned and where the improvement of courses of study is concerned; but to give students participation in the higher bodies concerned with the maintenance of discipline would, I think, pamper students too much. They are already spoilt. There are so many cases of violence every day.

What are the students doing ? There is politics of the dagger in the University Students' Union. I know for certain that any group of students, which is backed by 10 to 15 ruffians carrying daggers in their belts, win the election and then they force the other students to come out of classes and observe *hartal* on trivial matters.

If students have to be given participation, I would suggest that they should be students who are at the top in academic examinations, students who are the first five in various courses—science, humanities, law and other technical courses—and the best sportsmen in the university. They should be given participation on behalf of students so that students who really want to study, who have come here to achieve something and to serve the country, do not suffer at the hands of these anti-social elements or the thugs employed by certain political parties, who get their pocket money from some political parties and whose only job is to go on loitering in universities

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

and coffee houses threatening students. Girls particularly suffer because they are serious students and they are not allowed to join the classes. I would suggest that there should be a model Act for universities should be enforced first in the four Central universities.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घण्टी बजाई जा रही है ... अब कोरम हो रहा है, माननीय सदस्य जल्दी समाप्त करें।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Most of these ills in the universities creep in because of internal politics among teachers of the universities. You would be surprised to know that in some universities some teachers have taken too much power into their hands against rules and regulations. For instance, in Delhi University a head of department has more powers in the matter of employment than even the Prime Minister or the Education Minister or the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission.

He dishes out jobs to about 50-100 lecturers in his Department, in various colleges in Delhi every year. They have a list in their pockets. They go to the Selection Committee meetings. The U. G. C. rules provide that a head of the Department would only be an adviser. But the practice is that a head of the Department in Delhi university has the final word in the selection of a teacher. They employ their own students. They do not like anybody coming from outside, from any university in India. There are universities as good as Delhi University, some of them, and there is no reason why equal chance should not be given in employed people who have passed out from various other universities in the country. These people are responsible for most of the politics in the university.

With these words, I would urge upon the Ministry of Education that these things should be properly looked into.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद घूसिया (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, निवेदन यह है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद एजुकेशन में एक्सपेंशन अवश्य हुआ है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इसको एजुकेशन कहा जाये या न कहा जाये इस बात को हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, हम लोग जो एजुकेशन में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं या जो एजुकेशनविस्ट हैं वे जानें लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में तो इसको एजुकेशन न कहना ही अच्छा होगा। जिस एजुकेशन से कोई मारल करैक्टर नहीं बनता, जिससे कोई प्रोडक्शन नहीं होता उसे हम एजुकेशन कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश में हम एजुकेशन के लिए अंग्रेजों को हजारों गालियाँ देते रहे हैं। लार्ड विलियम बेंटिग के जमाने से आज तक हमारे सिस्टम प्राफ एजुकेशन में कितनी तरक्की हुई है ? जितने कमीशंस आये हैं, मैंने भी कुछ कमीशंस की रिपोर्ट देखी थी, उनमें कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और यहां के कुछ मेम्बर्स ने रिपोर्ट दी थी उनकी वह रिपोर्ट बहुत बेहतर थी लेकिन उनका किन्ना हिस्सा इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया इसे हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, गवर्नमेंट और दूसरे एजुकेशनिस्ट्स ही जानते हैं। प्रेजेन्ट एजुकेशन क्या है ? या एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशन क्या है ? मैं समझता हूं वे पालिटिक्स के अच्छाई हैं। प्राप निश्चित मानिए जब तक इस एजुकेशन में पालिटिक्स रहेगी तब तक यह कभी भी फलरिश नहीं कर सकती है और न अभी तक फलरिश की है। आज हर एक इंस्टीट्यूशन में चाहे वह यूनिवर्सिटी हो, कॉलेज हो या प्राइमरी स्कूल हो वहां हर जगह ग्रुपोजम, पालिटिक्स और कास्टीजम चल रही है। यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य नहीं तो और क्या है ? क्या वही हमारे एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट का काम है ? जिस एजुकेशन में कास्टीजम

(श्री अनन्त प्रसाद घूसिया)

घुसी पड़ी हो—जबकि वहां से इनको बिल्कुल अलग रखना चाहिए—तो वहां पर एजुकेशन कैसे हो सकती है? क्या वहां पर कास्टीजम और जातीयता पढ़ाई जायेगी?

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एजुकेशन में चार-पांच आस्पेक्ट्स हैं—जैसे टीचर, टाट, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन और ग्रान्ट्स। अब मैं हर एक के बारे में तो कह नहीं पाऊंगा क्योंकि आपने मुझे पांच मिनट ही दिये हैं। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं टीचर्स के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। यूनिवर्सिटी को ले रहा हूँ। हमें सभी यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कुछ न कुछ मालूम है लेकिन मैं आपसे यू० पी० की यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कुछ तथ्य बतला रहा हूँ।

हमारे भारत में इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी बहुत पुराने जमाने से और आज भी अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी में गिनी जाती रही है। लेकिन आप देखिये कि वहां के चांसलर का अप्वाइंटमेंट कैसे होता है। बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो प्रादमी डाइरेक्टर के पद से रिटायर होता है वह एक्स्टेंशन के लिए दरखास्त देता है एक तरफ तो उसका एक्स्टेंशन नामंजूर होता है और दूसरी तरफ उसको इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइस चांसलर बना दिया जाता है। इनके खिलाफ अनेक अभियोग हैं जिनको दबा दिया गया है। इस वक्त वह हजरत इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर बन कर बैठे हुए हैं। आज कल वहां की हालत जैसी खराब हो रही है उसके बारे में मैं आपको क्या बतलाऊँ। इसी तरह गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी की भी हालत है।

दूसरी चीज मैं आपको टीचर्स के बारे में बतलाऊँ। हर एक टीचर किसी न किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में बैठा हुआ है, चाहे वह यूनिवर्सिटी का टीचर हो चाहे कालेज का हो चाहे हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल का हो या प्राइमरी स्कूल का हो।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिए घंटी बजाई जा रही है।—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद घूसिया : हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी में आज भगड़े हो रहे हैं और वहाँ पर यूनियनों बन रही हैं। हर एक टीचर किसी न किसी रूप में उनमें शामिल है। एक तरह से टीचर ही उनका जीउर होता है लेकिन छिपे तौर से। मेरा पर्सनल एक्सपीरिएंस है कि जो भी यूनियन होती है उसका 50-60 हजार रु० का खर्च होता है। आखिर यह 50-60 हजार रुपया कहां से आता है?

इसके बाद मैं आपको ऐडमिशन के बारे में बतलाऊँ। सदन के श्रीमाननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस बारे में बतलाया है। दरअसल आज कल यूनिवर्सिटीज में खास कर टेक्निकल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स में गरीब बच्चों की, जिनको हरिजन कहा जाता है, कोई सम्मान नहीं है, इस लिए कि वे विद्यार्थी रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सकते। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब एजुकेशनिस्ट रहे हैं, क्या यह बात उनको मालूम नहीं है? उनको जरूर मालूम होगा और आगे भी मालूम होता रहेगा।

अस में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस एजुकेशन की वर्गीकृत करने के टेक्निकल एजुकेशन को यूनिवर्सिटी स्तर तक लाया जाये और टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के साथ इंस्टिट्यूट एजुकेशन को भी इन्कॉर्पोरेट किया जाये। साथ ही एप्लीकेशनल एजुकेशन को भी रखा जाये।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने कुछ कहा है वह ठीक है, लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर ध्यान दिया जाये, विशेषकर सेक्यूलर कास्ट्स के लड़कों के प्रवेश की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): I would like Education to be linked with Industry. Without Education linked with Industry, there will be no progress in the country. I would like to say that in this respect there are certain theoretical difficulties because Primary, Secondary and High School Education are State subjects, but University and Technical education is in—charge of the University Grants Commission. I feel that the UGC should take up the technical and basic education throughout the country as a Central subject. Technical education should not be left in the hands of the States. It should become a Central subject. And therefore I would like to point out that in regard to this Concurrent subject there should be more power in the hands of the Centre.

In this connection I would like to give the example of Japan. In Japan, between primary and Secondary education and high-school education, there is a bifurcation so that people going into higher education are not sent to industry and given a practical process of learning. The students are bifurcated at the secondary stage between those who go to industries and those who go to the arts. It is my view that we should become more practical in our Education just like Japan than what we are at the present moment. In Japan there is the Multi system. This system should be introduced in India.

In this connection I may be permitted to point out that at the moment primary education and high school education is a State subject. Therefore, we don't have uniform terminology throughout India. We cannot have progress unless we have uniform science terminology throughout the country. I saw this in Varanasi. It is almost my second home because my uncle lived there and my grand-mother lives there. The number plates of cars is something which I cannot read. I find that they use only Hindi numerals. I have nothing against Hindi numerals. But I would like to say that if you use Hindi numerals, it should be used throughout India, from Kanyakumari to Badrinath. We should have only one numeral. If you have roman numeral, it should be there throughout India. When I go to Varanasi I cannot read the number plates of cars. I may confess that although I am an Andhra, I cannot read the Telugu numerals because everybody used only Roman numerals.

Therefore I feel that we should have a single numeral and single science terminology throughout the country, if we want to make the country united. Otherwise we will have so many language media.

If my friends permit me, I would like to quote the Bible which talks of the Tower of Babel. Tower of Babel was a place where they used to speak different languages. And, therefore, there was a burst-up of the area and it was supposed to have been broken up by the devil. I hope that India will not become a Tower of Babel, the way we are developing our educational system.

Therefore, Sir, in conclusion, I would like to stress that the University Grants Commission should take a more practical and a greater and deeper interest in linking industry with technical education. We should have uniform science education and science terminology throughout the country. With these words I close. Thank you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandagall): The report of the UGC is being

[Shri P. Venkatasubbalah]

discussed threadbare on the floor of this House. In the present context of things, the UGC is playing a very pivotal role in the cause of furthering the interests of education in the country. Unfortunately, since we attained Independence, several experiments have been done in the field of education with the result that there is chaos rather than any improvement in educational standards.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the number of educational institutions in our country at the secondary as well as at the college level. Many new universities have also sprung up. Barring one or two States in the south, there are more and more universities in every part of the country.

Judging from the standards and also the increase in the number of educational institutions in the country, we can say that the percentage of literacy has increased considerably. But we cannot say in the same breath that there has been a qualitative improvement in the education that is being imparted to the students in the different spheres of it.

Especially in the field of technical education. I feel that there is a lot of imbalance and a sort of ill-conceived planning. At one time, the engineering colleges, the medical institutions and the polytechnic institutions that had sprung up in the country were expected to cater to the need of the students going in for technical education. If we compare the phenomenal growth in the facilities for technical education with the spectre of growing unemployment that we are facing in the country we find that there has been something wrong somewhere. I cannot say anything about the condition of the polytechnics in other States, but so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there is at least one polytechnic in each district, and in some districts there are even two or more. But in the present state of things, no student is coming forward to seek admission in these institutions. The same thing is happening with regard to engineering colleges

also. But what is the reason for the plans going wrong? Why are we getting more and more persons in the unemployed category? Why are the students who have obtained technical education roaming on the streets with a sense of frustration and with no sense of involvement in nation-building activities?

From this viewpoint also, I feel that the UGC should go into this matter deeply and see that these imbalances are corrected so far as technical education is concerned.

I wish that the UGC also takes note of some of the malpractices that some of these institutions are indulging in, especially with regard to admission in medical colleges. The capitation fee charged by some of the medical colleges is abnormally high, and they are of the order of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000 and I feel that this does not speak well in manner in which our medical colleges are conducting themselves.

Regarding the medium of instruction, I fear that a stage may come when one Indian has to speak to another Indian through an interpreter. The change-over to regional languages as media of instruction is going to such an absurd length that it would lead to a sort of compartmental thinking in various part of the country.

The three-language formula which had been suggested a long time back has not been adhered to with the result that we are reaching a stage when each State is acting as though it is an independent sovereign State. I share the feelings of my hon. friend Shri P. V. C. Raju who preceded me that when we travel to other States we find it difficult even to read the numbers on the car-plates and the road signs where the different numerals are written. I would like to ask whether we are going to seriously think of introducing the three language formula so that this country can be kept together or not? Of course, there has been a controversy with regard to the status of English and also whether Hindi alone should be the link

language or English should be associated with Hindi as link language. Until these factors are settled, I would earnestly hope that the UGC and also the Ministry of education must impress upon the various State Governments to go slow with the policy of introducing the regional languages as media of introduction. Many students who want to go in for post-graduate education to other States or for technical education to other parts of the country are being handicapped because of the lack of a common language. The aspect has to be considered.

Now in universities in post-graduate courses, medium of instruction in the regional languages is introduced. But what is the response? Very poor and discouraging. Many parents or their wards are not willing to have the regional language as the medium of instruction. May be that regional languages have not been developed. To that extent, so far as technical education is concerned proper care has to be taken to give more grants to encourage the imparting of technical education in regional languages. Then alone will the students be encouraged to go in for the regional languages as the media of instruction. Otherwise, it will be just like putting the cart before the horse. Before we develop regional languages to enable technical education to be imparted in it, it will be suicidal and will be spoiling the career of the students if we just ask them to take to regional languages as the media of instructions.

Take, for instance, what happened at Osmania University. It had Urdu as the medium of instruction, but they have developed a rich technical vocabulary in Urdu. They had taken years to do it. The UGC should think in terms of giving more financial assistance for developing regional languages in evolving the requisite technical vocabulary in imparting technical education.

About accommodation for students, there are many universities which are beset with this problem. On this some attention should be bestowed. The minister incharge should pay a visit to some of those

colleges which are started to see in what heavenly conditions they are situated. There is no proper accommodation. Worse is the position about accommodation in hostels. It is most depressing and disappointing. More attention must be given to mofussil areas; attention should not be confined to big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. Proper financial assistance should be given to see that the requisite standard of accommodation is there for the students. Now the position is that the students do not get proper accommodation, proper education and proper text-books.

The craze for nationalisation of text-books is proving to be a great disadvantage in some States. There are many instances, where for many months the students do not get their textbooks. I do not know whether this will come within the purview of the UGC.

The UGC should not confine itself only to give financial assistance to these institutions. The scope must be widened to see that education is imparted in a very comprehensive manner. They have to examine all the aspects in their entirety. A close watch must also be kept on who should head the universities. Real educationists must be encouraged to head them, not as one of my hon. friends said, that Retired Directors of Public Instruction should be put on that chair. We are happy that the Ministry has as its head in charge of education an eminent educationist in the person of the Minister of State for Education. He should see that the function of the UGC are widened so that education is imparted on a more rational and nationalistic basis so that the existence of the UGC is justified.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): We have been debating the importance of the university Grants Commission in the higher educational set-up. Many useful suggestions have been thrown on the report of this body.

The previous speaker, Shri Vankatasubbiah, drew attention to the deplorable condition in which many of our affiliated colleges are allowed to run. According to the report of the Commissions, nearly 87

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

per cent of students belong to the affiliated colleges. Therefore, the attention of the universities as well as our Union Education Minister must no doubt be drawn to the needs of the affiliated colleges.

I would also bring to the notice of the Ministry of Education that my own college at Chittoor has been aptly described during the recent inspection of the Vice-Chancellor as being in a state of ruin. In fact, he described it as Hampi ruins. In spite of it, I regret to say neither the State Government nor any other authority has thought it fit to show some attention to its deplorable condition.

Mr. Chairman, in fact much, praise is also due to the sustained efforts of our University Grants Commission, within the limited resources available to it, to improve the standard of education and to provide the minimum, basic amenities to as many centres of learning as possible. In fact, the University Grants Commission, in its report has said :

"Within the resources available, the Commission has made planned and concentrated efforts to meet the challenge of an unprecedented expansion as well as need for raising the level and quality of academic achievement."

It is true we have had an unprecedented expansion in the educational sector. In fact the, report has gone on to say that we have the third largest educational system in the world, the rate of increase in the student enrolment being 13 per cent and every year two to three lakhs get enrolled in higher education. In fact, this annual increase is much more than the total student enrolment in the United Kingdom. The situation being such, we can understand the colossal magnitude of the problem which the universities or our Union Ministry of Education has got to face within the limited resources and within the meagre elbow room, so to speak, and best efforts have got to be made by the University Grants Commission, as the Commission has been undoubtedly doing.

The hon. previous speakers have done well to draw the attention of the University Grants Commission as well as the Union Ministry of Education to the problems created by the medium of Education being resorted to in different universities. No doubt, the regional language has been accepted as the medium of instruction in the universities, and there is no going back. To quote from the University Grants Commission's report, which is relevant to this discussion :

"The Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in September, 1967 felt that at the under-graduate stage, the change-over in the medium of education to regional languages, could be carried through in about five to ten years, depending on the degree of preparatory work already done, the nature of the subject, and other relevant factors."

The Commission says further that "in the case of large cities, with multi-lingual population, the medium of education may continue to be English, in addition to the regional languages which the University would provide." But this important and relevant factor is not being borne in mind by the different universities, particularly in the bilingual and multi-lingual areas. I must mention that in my own constituency, which happens to be a bilingual area, with a sizeable number of Tamil-speaking population, neither the university nor the management have thought it fit to provide the alternative medium for the large student community. In fact, on account of the medium of education question and on account of student participation question, there has been recently in my own State a strike in some colleges and the colleges have remained closed for a considerably long period. This problem has got to be tackled by the University Grants Commission and the Union Education Ministry.

In the multi-lingual and bilingual areas, this option of English as the medium should be really provided in all these institutions. If the State Government or if the management fail to provide it, it

should be the duty of the University Grants Commission to attend to this problem and all the essential, minimum amenities to the student community belonging to the minority languages should be provided.

Similarly, I would stress the importance of expanding the correspondence course, facilities in all universities. As the previous speaker said, it is impossible to provide buildings, equipment, etc., for all the students that are coming to colleges for higher education. Correspondence courses would come in handy in this matter and we should provide an opportunity to the expending student community to have the benefit of higher education.

17-00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should conclude now. I want to call the Minister.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : I would conclude in a minute. In the last years debate on the report of the University Grants Commission the attention of the Government was drawn to the imbalance in the establishment of the Central Universities in the various regions. All the Central Universities have been started in the northern region, and no central university was established in the southern region. There was a lot of resentment and displeasure on this score. I hope this imbalance would be corrected and action would be taken as early as possible.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश की सागर यूनिवर्सिटी मेरे क्षेत्र में है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी को बहुत कम अनुदान दिया है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी को और अनुदान दिया जाये, जिससे कि वह ठीक तरह से चल सके।

सागर यूनिवर्सिटी डा० हरिसिंह गोड़ ने स्थापित की थी और आज सारे भारतवर्ष के लड़के वहाँ पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। वहाँ की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। मुझे वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों ने कहा है कि मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से उसका अनुदान बढ़ाने के लिए प्रार्थना करूँ।

जो भी यूनिवर्सिटियों और कालेज खोले जाएँ, उन में एम० ए० तक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। इस समय कई कालेजों में एम० ए० तक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

यूनिवर्सिटी में सैनिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये इस के साथ ही कृषि शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, जिससे लड़के यूनिवर्सिटी से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलें, तो खेती का काम ठीक तरह से चला सकें। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो लड़के यूनिवर्सिटी से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलते हैं, वे खेती का काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि अगर देहात में जाते हैं, तो छू लगती है। वहाँ पर ऐसी शिक्षा होनी चाहिये कि लड़के पढ़ने के बाद खेती के काम में लग सकें।

जो हरिजन छात्र यूनिवर्सिटियों से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलते हैं उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। बड़े लोगों के लड़के तो जैसे जैसे नौकरी प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, लेकिन हरिजन छात्रों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। इस लिए उस में बहुत असंतोष है। इस बारे में जातिवाद और पक्षपात के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए और सब लोगों को समान अवसर देना चाहिए।

हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी में कई प्रोफेसर दस दस, पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल तक का काम करते हैं। इस कारण पढ़ाई ठीक नहीं होती है। इसलिये उन को पाँच सात साल के बाद बदल देना चाहिये।

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रोफेसर के पदों के लिए लड़कियों को पहला नम्बर देना चाहिये। वे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लड़कों की तुलना में ज़्यादा अच्छी तरह काम करती हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन का योगदान बहुत अच्छा रहा है। बर्द टीचर तो इधर-उधर घूमा करते हैं और होटलों आदि में समय बिताते हैं, जब कि लड़कियाँ पूरी लगन के साथ पढ़ती हैं। लड़के तो हमेशा सिनेमा में जाकर अपना समय नष्ट करते हैं। इसलिये अगर छात्रों का सिनेमा में जाना बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो शिक्षा अच्छी होगी। जब परीक्षा का समय आता है, तो लड़के हुरेबाजी, मारपीट, दंगा और नकल करते हैं।

सारे भारतवर्ष की यूनिवर्सिटियों के अनुदानों को बढ़ाया जाये जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, सागर यूनिवर्सिटी के अनुदान को बढ़ाया जाये, ताकि उस की उन्नति हो। वह यूनिवर्सिटी केन्द्र की बनाई हुई नहीं है। डा० हरिसिंह गोड़ ने लाखों रुपये से उसको स्थापित किया था। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि उसके अनुदान को दुगना कर दिया जाये, ताकि वह प्रगति कर सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I cannot but express my deep sense of gratitude to the hon. Members for the keen interest they have taken in the problems of higher education in the country. On the whole I would say that not only have I learnt much but I find myself in agreement with most of the important points that have been made. I have no doubt that the University Grants Commission would also be taking a similar point of view and would feel encouraged by the words of appreciation that have been expressed and the support that has been given in the House. I would only add my own tribute to the work of the University Grants Commission.

I am quite convinced that with the goodwill that has been expressed in the House for the Commission, it would be able to secure a larger allocation of the national funds because education, and higher education in particular, is becoming more and more expensive. I agree that we must not take a formalistic stand, we should not say that educational changes and reconstruction can take place only with the help of money and nothing can happen without money, but having conceded that point, I would like to support what the UGC has said, that without additional funds higher education cannot perform the role which the nation expects it to.

I would very briefly go through the main points which have been touched upon by hon. Members and make a few observations. First of all, (let us take) the question of the medium of education and of examinations. I do not want to go into this very controversial matter, but I would like to inform the House that 63 Universities, allow an Indian language as a medium of examination for various courses at the under-graduate and Post-graduate level. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education has provided funds to the State Governments to undertake programme for having University level books produced in all the regional languages.

I am glad to note that a very large number of books have either been written or are in a fairly advanced stage of preparation. I would like to make our observation in this regard. We should not take the view that once some books are translated or written in a language, then the problem would be solved. The problem of higher education is a continuing one. By the time a 10-year programme is fulfilled, the books that were written or produced in the first year would become out of date. There is an explosion of knowledge, practically every ten years knowledge is doubling itself and old knowledge is becoming out of date. And if through the medium of our regional languages or other Indian language the students is not going to keep pace with the growing knowledge, our University system would

become backward and it would not lead to the advancement of the society.

Therefore, it should be our endeavour to ensure that the work of producing books in each of the regional languages is put on a continuing basis, so that the most advanced knowledge is made available to the students, to the teachers and to the researchers through the medium of the regional or Indian languages.

I am, therefore, not looking at the problem as regional language versus all-India language, but more as an academic problem. Is it feasible for us to have all this modern knowledge brought to the student through each of the regional languages? Clearly this is a task which is beyond our capacity. Therefore, while a certain core collection has to be made available in the regional languages and it has to be supplemented regularly, as the same time, students have to be encouraged to learn Hindi and also English, so that for advanced studies, they can keep pace with the growth of modern knowledge.

The next point that has been made by many hon. members is the question of participation of students. I am very happy that hon. members have by and large supported the idea of participation of students in the functioning and governance of universities. I would like to refer the members to the report of the committee on governance of universities headed by Dr. Gajendragadkar, which has made positive recommendations and opened a new vista so far as this question is concerned.

The committee has stated that the participation of the students is not merely necessary in order to fulfil a students' demand but also to train the student, so that education becomes a two-way traffic between the teacher and the taught. It is not merely knowledge being passed on by the teacher to the taught but the senior and junior members of the college and university are actively engaged in a joint pursuit of knowledge, the teacher benefiting from the freshness of the mind

of the youth and the student learning from the experience and maturity of the senior teacher.

Therefore, it is a question really of involvement and participation in the pursuit of knowledge and in the training of character and personality. I hope hon. members will use their tremendous influence with the State Governments, and universities, so that the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations are implemented. The Education Minister announced last week in this House that the Government accept this report in principle and we would be very happy to implement the recommendations in all the central universities. But as the Education Minister rightly pointed out, we must carry the States with us. It was from this point of view that I wrote personal letters to the Governors who are Chancellors of the State Universities and to the Education Ministers, making a personal request to them to devote their attention to this document. I hope the response from the States would be encouraging. As soon as we are able to get the reactions of the States, Government will make a firm announcement in respect of the implementation of this report.

Sir, I am very sorry that I have very little time at my disposal [and hon. Members have made so many extremely valuable points. But I will briefly refer to one or two points.

Taking up examinations first, one of the hon. Members was kind enough to make a personal reference to me. I was running the 30th year as a teacher when I was called upon to do my present job. I have more than 25 years of experience as an examiner at all the various levels, from high school in my younger days to Ph. D. and D. Litt. I must confess that I have very little faith in the system of examination which we have been operating. I could relate any number of anecdotes from my personal knowledge to tell you how in many cases the evaluation on the basis of this external examination is entirely misleading. As hon. Members have

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

pointed out, one commission after another has said that this system must be scrapped.

Till now all these reports were submitted to the universities because the universities are autonomous. What else can the government do? We can change the constitution and composition of universities, but I do not think the House will expect the government to decide what should be the examination statutes or what should be the syllabus. However, government is deeply concerned about the present system of examination and the Education Ministry is working out new proposals; not necessarily to devise a new scheme of examination, but ways and means of using or involving these university people as there are many who recognise that this system must be modified. We are hoping to mobilise their support so that they may go to each of the universities. I shall do my very best and use whatever little influence I have with my distinguished colleagues in the various universities to ensure that at least some universities make a proper beginning.

Some universities have already gone in for internal assessment and for the introduction of the Semester system but in each of the universities there are a few difficulties. They say: "if the other universities have not adopted it, may be our students would be at a disadvantage." The problem is also linked with the attitudes of the employers, particularly the Union Public Service Commissions. I am, therefore, hoping to approach the Union Public Service Commission as well as the Public Service Commissions of the various States to make them agree that this system of evaluation is not necessarily the best system. So, that if the universities go in for a change of the system of examination, as I hope they will, the Commissions might fall in line with this new thinking in the matter of examination.

I would like to refer to the question of affiliated colleges. Government is deeply aware of the importance of affiliated colleges. There are several problems connected with these affiliated colleges. Here I

would have liked to express my own opinion, as I was a member of the Gajendragadkar Committee; but in my new job I can no longer afford to do that. The Gajendragadkar Committee is dealing with the governance of the colleges and with the question of the terms and conditions, scales of salaries, etc. of teachers. I think it would be proper for us to await the submission of the second and third parts of the report of the Gajendragadkar committee dealing with the affiliated colleges and with the terms and conditions of salaries of teachers before we express any definite opinion on these issues.

I would like to refer one or to rather small points which have been specifically made. It has been stated that in Delhi university students from Bengal are not being given admission. I have made enquiries and I was told that this was not correct at all. Some students who wanted accommodation in hostels could not be given accommodation because there was, unfortunately, a shortage of hostels in Delhi and these included students from all parts of the country—Bengal, Assam, U. P., Bombay and elsewhere. It would therefore, not be fair to blame the Delhi University for this.

It has been suggested that we have so far failed to develop priorities in education, specially in higher education and, that the planning has been inadequate, I would like to make the statement.....
(*Interruption*)

SHRI P. L. MODY (Godhra) :
Accept the charge.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : My hon. friend has always wielded so much influence over my thinking that I dare not disagree with him. He has read my mind.

It is true that we have not done planning of education in a way that we might have done. There are very good reasons for not doing it. It is connected with so many other factors, the most important

being that education, whether primary or secondary or higher education, is a State subject. But I hope, it would be possible to persuade the universities as well as the State Governments to agree to set up an adequate planning machinery. I am told that the University Grants Commission is thinking along these lines and I hope, they will be successful.

There was a reference to Banaras Hindu University. I would like to give this assurance to the House: the Government would give full support to all Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, including the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, to maintain discipline and academic standards in these universities. The House should have no doubt that any type of pressurisation would be permitted; at least, I am very clear... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Would you give a categorical assurance here and now that the *shakhas*, which are giving para-military training in the BHU, would be stopped from tomorrow onwards; or, you take your own time but at least give an assurance that they will be stopped.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Any step which the legally constituted authorities of Banaras Hindu University wish to take in the interest of the university will be fully supported by the Central Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has learnt very fast. very good.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As regards the capitation fee, I would only like to read out a small paragraph from a resolution of the University Grants Commission. It reads:—

"The Commission disapproved the practice prevailing at present in some institutions of accepting a capitation fee or donation in some form from prospective students as a condition of admission. It was desired that the views

of the Commission may be brought to the notice of those concerned in order to put a stop to the above practice."

I am sorry to say that this categorical recommendation of the University Grants Commission has not received the attention that it deserved. I only hope that the authorities..... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On the floor of the House we had pointed out—Shri Dikshit was here that for Patna Medical College admissions they were taking Rs. 50,000 and even students who came from foreign countries were forced to pay that money. Out of that collection Rs. 60 lakhs are in the bank and they have misappropriated to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs. Yet, the Government adopted an ostrich-like policy and kept out of it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was referring to the policy of the University Grants Commission and, so far as the Ministry of Education is concerned, it has assured the University Grants Commission of its full support and backing in implementing this policy.

I have very little time left at my disposal. I would just briefly refer to one or two small points. One is regarding a demand that no university has been named after our first President. That is not strictly correct. Rajendra Agricultural University in Bihar is named after our first President.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the question of the modernisation of courses, to the policy of restricting or enlarging admission and the question of employment. The Government is deeply conscious of the fact that education and, particularly, opportunities for higher education have not reached many sections of our population, specially those which are most deprived. It will be the endeavour of this Ministry to take every possible step to see that the doors of higher education are open to the most deprived sections of our population as a result of various methods that will be followed.

At the same time, while, I think, it should be the right of every Indian who has the capacity to benefit from higher education to receive higher education, not necessarily in order to take up employment, and that even a rikshah-wala or even a worker in a factory has every right to enjoy the works of philosophy or to appreciate paintings or science. Unfortunately, our resources at the moment are not adequate to be able to provide all these facilities immediately. Without diluting the quality of education and, in fact, while improving the quality of education, the Government would be introducing new techniques of taking education to the masses of our people. I am referring, in particular, to a few ideas, like, open universities, utilising radio and then shortly T. V., to take education to the common people and that correspondence and other modern techniques of expanding education will be fully utilised very soon.

It is necessary to have some sort of link between industry and agriculture on the other. It is necessary not only for the development of the country but also of education itself so that universities and college people do not remain in an ivory tower. At the same time while supporting the diversification of courses and modernisation of courses, I would like to sound a word of caution. New technology is developing fast and, as I submitted, new knowledge is growing at a very rapid rate.

If, therefore, the object of higher education is only to train a student in the given limited skills, it might become out of date very soon. If the object of higher education is not to train the mind, not to develop in him a scientific outlook or enlightenment, then, I am afraid that, while he may become a suitable person to take up a job on the basis of existing technology, he may not be able to carry forward this country to an advanced state of development. And, therefore, we have to balance between the needs of job orientation, job training as well as the training of mind. My friend, hon. Shri Daga, is

looking at me and I agree with him on the need for training of personnel so that the Indian student becomes a truly proud inheritor of a great cultural heritage. He is able to raise his moral stature and is able to develop in himself the self-confidence that he will be able to help build up the country; so that we remain dependent, either in science or in technology or in any other thinking, on any foreign dependence.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A bad job in a good hand.

17.31 hrs.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

RE. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is the half-an-hour discussion by Mr. Kalyansundaram. Is the hon. Member here ?

He is not here. So, what is the opinion of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We adjourn, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will continue tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 23, 1971 (Agrahayana 2, 1893 (Saka))

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22.11.71