

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

No. 22—Tuesday, December 15, 1964/Agrahayan 24, 1886 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 505 to 513 and 515 4881—4919

Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5 4919—27

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 514 and 516 to 526 4927—35

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1360, 1362 to 1417 and 1419 to 1424 4935—86

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— 4986—89

Reported firing by Police on refugees in Coimbatore camp.

Papers laid on the Table 4989-90

Messages from Rajya Sabha 4990-91

Motion *re* Twelfth Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes 4991—5026

Shri A. K. Sen 4991—5025

Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill 5026—5104

Motion to concur in Rajya Sabha recommendation to refer to joint
Committee 5026—5034

Shri M. C. Chagla 5026—34

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida 5034—38

Shri Sumat Prasad 5038—40

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi 5040—46

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy 5046—56

Shri D. C. Sharma 5056—62

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya 5062—66

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta 5066—74

Shri Ravindra Varma 5074—82

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar 5082—87

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia 5087—96

Dr. M. S. Aney 5096—5100

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma 5100—5104

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

4881

4882

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 15, 1964/Agrahayana 24, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: I have to request hon. Members that when I enter and wait bowing before hon. Members and this august House, there ought to be silence. There ought to be no talks at that time. It is nothing personal; it is a solemn occasion and should be observed as such.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It was an absolutely bona fide mistake.

Shri P. K. Deo: We may think of starting with a prayer.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Grain Handling Mechanisation at Ports

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*505. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dock Labour leaders have opposed the scheme for grain handling mechanisation in the ports particularly at Bombay; and

(b) whether they have made any representation to Government in this 1887 (Ai) LSD—1.

regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Wheat is mostly imported in tanker-vessels, which cannot be discharged by shore cranes and labour working on board. Labour are, therefore, not objecting to the discharge of tankers by mechanical equipment. They are, however, generally opposed to the discharge of dry cargo vessels by mechanical equipment and also to the construction of a silo and mechanisation of other operations of bagging, standardising etc. which they consider would affect their employment adversely.

(b) No written representation has been received in the recent past but Government are aware of the general views of labour on this question. In order, however, to cope with the greatly-increased pressure of food imports and the vital need for facilitating and expediting grain discharge at the various ports, a certain degree of mechanisation may become unavoidable in the future. Efforts would be made to absorb such labour as may be displaced in other services.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the machinery for mechanisation is going to be imported from abroad or is it being produced indigenously?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, if I may be permitted to take up this particular question, I may state, as and when we mechanise grain unloading we shall have to import quite a bit of machinery from abroad to begin with.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any efforts have been

made to form some labour co-operatives so that this labour trouble which crops up from time to time because of the contractors mishandling of the labour interest. . .

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question; that has nothing to do with mechanisation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: But I would like to know whether any efforts have been made in order to get labour co-operatives organised in order to avoid mechanisation.

Mr. Speaker: It is their desire that there ought to be mechanisation; then, how should they avoid it?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know from the Minister the amount of grain that is being held up at the docks for want of this mechanisation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: With mechanisation the speed of unloading is greater and we can handle a ship in a few number of days and in a few number of hours. Apart from that, we cannot say that any ship has been held up as such. The difference is in the matter of speed of unloading and clearance.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इम्पोर्ट का तरीका लगातार चल रहा है, क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर कोई गौर किया है कि जो मशीनरी इस सम्बंध में आवश्यक होती है, उसको इम्पोर्ट करने के बजाये यहां बनाने का प्रयास किया जाये ; यदि हां, तो क्या ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वह दूसरी स्टेज है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the cause for opposing this scheme by labour leaders is that this will result in elimination of human labour and, if so, what steps have been taken to see that they are given alternative jobs?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The whole matter is under negotiation with labour leaders. We have also every anxiety about it and we have to take

every care to see that mechanisation does not end in needless and avoidable distress to the labour. Therefore, we have said that mechanisation should be without tears for the existing labour.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय बतायेंगे कि हालांकि लेबर लीडर्स ने मकेनाइजेशन को अपोज किया है, लेकिन क्या उन्होंने यह एग्रीमेंट दी है कि देश की दिक्कत के वक्त, जब कि गल्ला लाना जरूरी होता है, उस काम को हैम्पर नहीं किया जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि उन्होंने राजावता तौर पर अपोज किया है, लेकिन उनके कुछ शक और डर है, जिन को हमने दूर करना है । अलावा इसके, जहां को उनके आउट-टर्न का सवाल है, कोशिश यह रहती है कि मैक्सिमम आउट-टर्न उन से लिया जाये ।

Shri Himmatsinhji: I want to know to what extent the mechanisation has been introduced in Kandla port in unloading of foodgrains.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are in the process of doing that. We may have to have silos, pumps, evacuators and all other connected things.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know to what extent the unloading will be speeded up by the introduction of this mechanisation system?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In actual terms of tonnage, I will not be able to say it. There will be a tremendous increase.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government appreciated the implicit message of the opposition by labour leaders, namely, a claim for primacy of the organised labour over our industrial development and national interests and, if so, what is their reaction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will not say that our labour leaders or our organised labour is so backward as that. They are not opposed to mechanisation.

tion of the port if I know anything about them. But, of course, they are anxious that the existing labour is not displaced, is not rendered unemployed and that their wages are not affected. It is our anxiety to see to that.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it that the hon. Minister has not understood my question or I have not followed his answer?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अनलॉडिंग की वजह से जहाँ देरी हुई, उस में फ़िनांशल लॉस कितना हुआ, डेमरेज कितना देना पड़ा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I want a separate notice for this.

Indo-Ceylon Air Service

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*506. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and Ceylon covering their existing air services; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the decision taken regarding the frequency of flights, ground-handling of each other's services, pooling of revenues and technical collaboration?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) An agreement for pooling of revenues of Indian Airlines Corporation and Air Ceylon on Madras/Colombo route and rationalisation of frequencies of services was signed in New Delhi on the 17th October, 1964.

(b) According to the agreement, Air Ceylon Ltd. will operate three flights

with Avro-748 aircraft and Indian Airlines Corporation an equal number with Viscount aircraft on the Madras/Colombo route. Revenue derived from these operations will be pooled and shared in proportion to the pay-load offered. The agreement provides for inclusion of any other operations between India and Ceylon to be brought under the pool arrangement after mutual consultations. A draft ground-handling agreement is under consideration. No concrete proposals have yet been formulated for technical collaboration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a result of the experience that we have had regarding the first pooling efforts that we have made on other airlines, may I know what are the prospects of our financial revenues out of this Agreement?

Shri Kanungo: Until the Agreement works for one year, it cannot be forecast.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, as a result of this Agreement and the experience that you have had before the Agreement that was signed, what would be the difficulty or the difference between the two methods now?

Shri Kanungo: Obviously, if there is a pooling arrangement and mutual consultation, it is almost one service with two ownerships. There, revenues are divided according to the pay-load offered and it is better than having competitive services on the same route.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Apart from the question of increased facilities as a result of the new arrangement in regard to air flights between India and Ceylon, what is the estimate by the Government of the economy that is likely to be effected?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, it cannot be forecast. But one thing is obvious that instead of competitive service on the same route, we shall have a pooled service.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how the new arrangement of pooling of revenues between the IAC and the Air Ceylon is different from the foregoing one?

Shri Kanungo: The foregoing arrangement was independent revenues or independent earnings, but the new one is an arrangement of pooling.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the technical collaboration which the Government of India are aiming at, with the Ceylon Government and when will it come into effect?

Shri Kanungo: The question is being discussed whether certain engineering services in India should be undertaken by the IAC on behalf of Air Ceylon and other services such as traffic or engineering etc. by the Air Ceylon on behalf of IAC in Ceylon. These are the arrangements which are just being discussed.

श्री गुलशन : लंका से भारत और भारत से लंका आने-जाने वाली सेवाओं में जो पैसेंजर होंगे उनको पासपोर्ट लेने की जरूरत होगी या नहीं होगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : पासपोर्ट की तो जरूरत होगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस करार के मातहत कितना नम्बर बढ़ा है ? पहले जो इनसफिशेंट सर्विस थी उस में कितना इजाफा किया गया है, कितनी एडिशन हुई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : सीलोन की तीन सर्विसिस होंगी, हिन्दुस्तान की तीन सर्विसिस होंगी । पहले हमारी करीब दो सर्विसिस थीं । आई एम नाट शोअर आफ देंट ।

Shri P. K. Deo: Before entering into this venture, may I know our experience of the pooling of Air India with BOAC and Qantas? If that was encouraging, then this would be the second experiment that we would be making with Air Ceylon.

Shri Kanungo: It is very helpful, and that is obvious because instead of competition we have got co-operation.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it encouraging?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is very encouraging.

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जब तक एक वर्ष नहीं गुजर जाता और एक वर्ष तक यह चीज नहीं चलती रहती, तब तक घाटे या नफे के बारे में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस एग्जिमेंट को करने के पहले कोई तख्मीना नहीं किया गया था, कोई एस्टीमेट नहीं किया गया था और क्या ब्रांच मूव कर ही इस एग्जिमेंट को कर दिया गया ?

श्री कानूनगो : सर्विस तो थी । एयर सीलोन की सर्विस थी और आई० ए० सी० की थी । लेकिन यह कोओपरेटिव सर्विस है ।

Rationing of Foodgrains

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Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

*507.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Nambiar:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Ram Sewak:
 Shri P. G. Sen:
 Shrimati Renuka
 Barkataki:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri T. N. Singh:
 Shri D. S. Patil:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Jena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether rationing of foodgrains and other essential commodities is proposed to be introduced throughout the country;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme;

(c) whether any States are opposed to this scheme of rationing; and

(d) if so, the reasons advanced by those State Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (d). No, Sir. It has been decided to continue informal rationing in Kerala and introduce statutory rationing in Calcutta. In regard to other cities with a population of one million or over, the State Governments have been allowed the discretion to introduce rationing in such cities if they so decide.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कितनी ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं जो चाहती हैं कि उनके यहाँ स्टैचुटरी राशनिंग हो और कितनी ऐसी हैं जो चाहती हैं कि प्राइवेट राशनिंग चलता रहे ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): This rationing proposal is with regard to cities with a population of more than 1 million, and they are eight in num-

ber and they are spread throughout the country. As has been stated in the main answer, the discretion has been left with the State Governments to have such regulatory measures.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the number of States that are in favour of rationing and the number that are opposed to it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a general opposition to statutory rationing as such, but as regards informal rationing, most of the State Governments are in favour of it.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानें सरकार द्वारा खोली गई हैं राशनिंग के लिए, वे क्या केवल शहरों के लिए ही ज्यादा जरूरी हैं और देहातों में जहाँ कृषि का उत्पादन भी समुचित नहीं है और जहाँ पर लोगों को सस्ता गल्ला नहीं मिलता है और जहाँ पर अधिकतर भूमिहीन किसान हैं, लंडलैस लेबर है जिसके पास कोई भूमि नहीं है और जो भूखी रहती है, उनके लिए जरूरी नहीं है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: From the Central Government, we allot to the various States, particularly to the deficit States, imported wheat and also imported rice and internally-procured rice. It is for State Governments to decide where they would distribute and in what manner.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is great resentment, specially on the part of the rural people where rationing has been introduced, at the fact that the quantity of ration given to them is much less than that given to the city people?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been no rationing as such, apart from Kerala, in the rural areas. Through fair price shops, certain quantities are sold at fixed prices.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In the city of Calcutta where statutory rationing is proposed to be introduced, what is

the quantity of foodgrains admissible per head under the system, what are the items of foodgrains to be supplied and how this burden is proposed to be shared by the Centre?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At Calcutta, it is proposed to give 12 ozs.—7 oz. of rice and 5 ozs. of wheat per head, for which the responsibility will be taken by the Central Government to see that these stocks are available.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन काश्तकारों से 18 रुपये मन गेहूं खरीदा गया था और जो आज 40 रुपये मन खरीद कर खा रहे हैं, उनके लिए राशनिंग का क्या इंतजाम किया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That question does not arise. This is with reference to rationing in the country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : राशनिंग में वे किसान नहीं आते हैं जिन से गल्ला खरीदा गया था ?

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of order. When a question has been allowed, is it legitimate and permissible for the Minister to say that it does not arise?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister gives his opinion or makes a representation that it be disallowed. If I agree with him, I pass on to the next question. If I do not, I ask him to answer it.

Shri Kapur Singh: He made no representation; he made an assertion to which I objected.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In that way, he is questioning the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: He can also represent.

Shri A. P. Jain: At the time when informal rationing was undertaken in Kerala, what were the stocks of rice and wheat with the Government of Kerala and was any preparation made to set up a reasonably good dis-

tributive administration? If those were not made, why not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We had to take a decision at that time with reference to the existing situation there. The stocks were not moving from the adjoining states, either from Madras or from Andhra.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, we had to take a quick decision to see how best to distribute whatever quantities were available with us. In retrospect, I still feel that the decision we took to introduce informal rationing in Kerala saved the situation there; otherwise, there would have been absolute chaos there.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question has not been answered. It was specific.

Mr. Speaker: It was not very relevant. We are talking of the general question. We have not dealt with Kerala.

Shri A. P. Jain: He referred to Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: He said only in Kerala it has been introduced, not in other States.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार ने दस लाख से ऊपर की आबादी वाले शहरों के लिए राशनिंग का कायदा बनाया है। उन शहरों में जो बड़े-बड़े लखपति रहते हैं, बड़े-बड़े धनी लोग रहते हैं, यह लाभ क्या उनको भी मिलेगा या कोई आमदनी मुकर्रर की गई है कि इतनी आमदनी के ऊपर वालों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिलेगा ? यदि कम आमदनी वालों के लिए यह चीज है, तो इस सिद्धांत को गांवों में क्यों नहीं लागू किया जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: The second part is argument; the first part may be answered.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are only a few millionaires in any city. Rationing is intended for the common people.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any broad outlines have been prepared by Government of the distributive machinery required to be set up by the States to counteract the non-cooperative and obstructive policy of grain dealers? If so, what are they?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the policy which we have laid down that we should have shops, particularly in the bigger cities for the purpose. We also try to fix, when we distribute identity cards, a limited number of cards for each shop. That is how we are trying to tackle it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is it a fact that the Government of West Bengal has protested to the Central Government that it is not allowing Orissa rice to come to Calcutta which is necessary for introducing rationing there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now, at the Chief Ministers' Conference it was decided that each State, with regard to rice, will become a zone. Therefore, there is no question of free movement of rice from Orissa to West Bengal. Then, we procure the rice in Orissa, and we have taken the responsibility to make it available to West Bengal.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My question is whether West Bengal has protested to the Centre against what they are doing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. The West Bengal Chief Minister was also a party to this decision.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the impending threat of strike poised by the U.S. dock labourers, which is going to affect the supply of foodgrains to this country under P.L. 480, may I know whether Government are in a position to give us an assurance that Government would be maintaining a steady supply of foodgrains to the rationed areas, since rationing presupposes a steady supply of foodgrains to the rationed areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as statutory rationing in Calcutta is concerned, we have undertaken the responsibility, and I am hoping that it would be possible to supply sufficient stocks to Calcutta. I do agree that if the strike comes about in USA, it is going to affect the supply position. With reference to that, we will have to make some alternative arrangements. We are looking into that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What is the total amount of rice and wheat required to fulfil the needs of Calcutta which has been guaranteed by the Centre? Is it a fact that some of the State Governments are reluctant to join the scheme of statutory rationing because they are not confident that the Centre will be able to supply the stocks?

Shri Ranga: Not only some, almost all.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the Centre is concerned, we do not produce rice or wheat. We have to get wheat from outside, and whatever we can internally procure, and we make it available from that stock, and that has been guaranteed. The Chief Ministers generally feel that statutory rationing may not be liked by the people. That is the general opinion.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I wanted to know the total quantity of foodgrains required for feeding Calcutta.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not the figure here.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : दस लाख से ऊपर या दस लाख वाली आबादी के शहरों में राशनिंग व्यवस्था की जायेगी जब कि राशनिंग के बिना भी वहाँ खाद्य पदार्थ पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल जाते हैं जैसे फल फूल आदि । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन से कम आबादी वाले नगर हैं या ग्राम हैं जहाँ पर ऐसे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहाँ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए । क्या इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई आदेश दिये हैं कि जिससे वहाँ पर लोग भूखों न मर जायें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been asked to make arrangements with reference to other urban areas and also other scarcity areas wherever they think it is necessary.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Now that the wheat, paddy and jowar grown in the villages are going out of the villages, may I know how Government are going to procure foodgrains and regularise the distribution of rationing in the coming months?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as rice is concerned—we are procuring only rice—we have a levy at the miller's level; in some States, they are also considering whether they should have a levy at the producer's level. The various State Governments are formulating proposals just now.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सारे देश की राय है कि फ्री मूवमेंट कर दिया जाये, उसके बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has got to be a certain amount of control for the purpose of managing the situation. As a matter of fact, we are trying to have the minimum amount of control necessary for the purpose of managing the situation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the lack of a uniform policy with regard to the cities and with regard to the villages, and also the introduction of different types of rationing—formal, informal and all kinds of things—is leading to excessive rise in prices; if so, how is Government going to check this rise in prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The rise in prices is a general question. It is because of this rising prices that we want to assure, particularly in large urban areas where there is concentration of population, at least a minimum quantity at controlled prices.

Shri D. S. Patil: May I know whether all the foodgrains promised by other countries have been received and buffer stocks built up in the country, and whether there is adequate stock of foodgrains in the country to introduce rationing throughout the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that there is no proposal to introduce rationing throughout the country.

Production of Sugar

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*508. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of the acreage and production of sugarcane in the country for 1964-65 has been made;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up thereof; and

(c) the estimated production of the sugar based on the estimate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement showing the area under sugarcane for 1964-65, State-wise, according to the all India First Estimate of sugarcane for 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3621/64]. Estimates of production of sugarcane during 1964-65 are not yet available, but the production is expected to be more than last year.

(c) The production of sugar is estimated around 30 lakh tonnes at present.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the acreage shown in the statement according to the first estimate indicates any improvement over last year and if so whether there is any estimate of the Government that there would be any increase in

the production either due to increase in acreage or increase in the per acre yield?

Shri D. R. Chavan: There is an increase of about four lakh acres over last year, that is, 55.92 lakh acres compared to 51.98 lakh acres last year, an increase of 7.6 per cent. In view of the timely rains and good crops it is estimated that there would be 8.10 per cent increase in cane production.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the increase in production, will we be in a position to meet our internal consumption requirements and if not, how far it will fall short of our requirements?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Our internal requirements would be about 25 lakh tons and with this increased production we are likely to meet our internal consumption demands.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the average cost of production of cane per maund to the grower and what is the margin of profit?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have not got these figures.

Shri Biswanath Roy: May I know that the cultivator is discouraged, because the Government is avoiding the announcement about the cost of production, to go in for better yielding cane and consequently for more production of sugar and if so whether Government will make the announcement soon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I have already announced the price which is much more than what it was last year Rs. 2 linked to a recovery of 10.4 per cent and even for lower recovery, Rs. 2 is the guaranteed now. It is a question of parity: even now cane production is much more profitable than foodgrains production.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई ऐसे आंकड़े दिये हैं कि इतना गन्ना उपजाना पड़ेगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have asked the likely production in each State and the State Governments have given that information.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : आप ने भी कोई आंकड़े अपनी तरफ से दिये हैं कि इतना होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं।

Shri Himmatsinhji: How much sugar will be exported from the country this year and, if so, at what rate?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The price will have to be fixed later on and we hope to export anything between 2-3 lakh tons: it would depend upon our own production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister, it appears that the target is not going to be fulfilled though our internal consumption is to the tune of 25 lakh to 26 lakh tons. I want to know whether, in view of the shortage of sugar production or the non-fulfilment of our target, the Government would reconsider the aspect of exporting sugar and see that the export is banned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will be kept in mind. If we find that the production is not keeping pace with our requirements, we shall consider trying to cut down the export.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government is aware that much more sugarcane is being diverted towards the manufacture of gur and gur prices range in the region of Rs. 30 per maund and so, may I know what steps are being taken to stop this diversion to the manufacture of gur and thereby help in others to get more sugar?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When people prepare gur, I do not see why we should stand in their way. They have to compete with each other and try to meet the needs.

Shri K. C. Pant: Have the Government received any representation from sugar factories in western Uttar Pradesh that unless certain steps are taken, unexpectedly large quantities of cane will be diverted to gur and the sugar output will fall below expectations and, if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government to that matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a short-notice question with regard to this and I will be able to give the figures then.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that during 1962-63, the Government's estimate of sugar production was 33 lakh tons while the actual production was 26 lakh tons only, and if so, may I know what are the methods of calculation by which result in such a big inaccuracy in the estimate and the actuals may be avoided?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is mainly because of the diversion of cane for the manufacture of gur and that is how it has happened. Now, there is a greater production of sugarcane. Therefore, we expect that there will be a greater production of sugar also this year; the production during the last six weeks shows that there has been a greater production than last year.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that some State Governments, sugar-factory owners and growers have made any representation to the Central Government to increase the sugarcane price to compete with the gur production and power crushers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been no recent representation from the State Governments. Before fixing the price the State Governments made a representation that the minimum price of Rs. 2 should be maintained, and we have maintained that price.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know what, according to the latest figures avail-

able, is the percentage of recovery and the total production this year and how does it compare with the figures of last year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I do not have the recovery figures immediately.

Shri A. P. Jain: Total production.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a short-notice question coming up; I will give the figures there.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the Government is thinking of encouraging the growing of beetroot and production of sugar from beetroot?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not yet established the economics of beetroot production and sugar production from beetroot, but there is a pilot project for that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Bihar Chief Minister to the effect that the Central Government's policy in regard to the fixation of price for sugarcane and the target for the production of sugar was confusing and, if so, may I know whether the Government have tried to ascertain from the Bihar Chief Minister what was the reason for making that statement and, if they have, how do they propose to correct their policy in the light of the Bihar Chief Minister's assertion?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not seen the Chief Minister's statement but the price was fixed in accordance with the recommendation of the Bihar Government.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की शुगर की ईट्स लो होने की वजह है पानी का प्रबन्ध न होना और अच्छी बैराइटी के सीड्स की व्यवस्था न होना तो उसके लिए सरकार क्या इंतजाम कर रही है और प्रांतीय सरकारों को क्या

आदेश मिला है और इस के लिए कितना
रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figures immediately with regard to the amount to be spent by the State Governments. We have generally asked the State Governments to improve the production by making available better seeds and better irrigation facilities.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: May I know how far we have been able to capture the sugar market which has been vacated by Cuba?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Our capacity to export is limited and even for this limited export there is a good deal of protest. Therefore, there is no question of our being able to capture the market which was given up by Cuba.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In view of the statement of the Minister that the consumption will be 25 lakh tonnes and production 30 lakh tonnes, is there any possibility of doing away with control and keeping our commitments for export?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is at present no proposal to decontrol sugar, but it may be considered at a later stage.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शुगरकेन के ऊपर जो सैस लगा जाता है उसमें कितनी ऐसी स्टेड्स हैं जो कि सैस के रुपये को शुगरकेन के इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए खर्च करती हैं और कितनी ऐसी स्टेड्स हैं जो कि इस सस को जनरल बजट के लिए ले लेती हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice for that.

खजुराहो में विमान पट्टी

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{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
* 509. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री उइ के :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री बाबूनाथ सिंह :
श्री राधेलाल व्यास :

क्या असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के खजुराहो में एक विमान पट्टी बनाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उक्त पट्टी के बन जाने के बाद पर्यटकों को क्या अतिरिक्त विशेष सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी ;

(ग) विमान पट्टी के निर्माण में कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) खजुराहो तक विमान सेवा कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगी ?

असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) ठेकेदार को काम अक्टूबर, 1964 में दिया गया था ।

(ख) पर्यटकों को जिन अतिरिक्त विशेष सुविधाओं के दिये जाने का विचार है वे अधिक जगह और बाहर के मन्दिरों की यात्रा करने के लिए परिवहन की व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) 4.77 लाख रुपये ।

(घ) विमान पट्टी के बन कर तैयार होते ही विमान सेवाएं शुरू कर दी जायेंगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : खजुराहो में यात्रियों के ठहरने के लिए और उनके भोजन की व्यवस्था का उत्तम प्रबन्ध नहीं है जिससे कि विदेशी पर्यटकों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विमान पट्टी के बनने के बाद क्या वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की सुविधा देने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा यदि हाँ, तो क्या और कितने व्यय पर ?

श्री कानूनगो : एक गैस्ट हाउस होटल बनाया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एयर स्ट्रिप के साथ कोई होटल भी खोला जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : एयर स्ट्रिप के साथ तो नहीं लेकिन उसके नजदीक बन रहा है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने एक सवाल यह भी पूछा था कि अभी जो व्यय पड़ रहा है सरकार को पन्ना से खजुराहो तक लाने के लिए उस में क्या अन्तर पड़ जायेगा और कुल एयर स्ट्रिप को बनाने का क्या पड़ेगा ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : पर्यटकों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह न सिर्फ खजुराहो का मंदिर देखें बल्कि पन्ना की अपनी जो विख्यात जवाहिरात की खानें हैं उन को भी वे देखें और इसलिये बहुत से पर्यटक चाहते हैं कि पन्ना होकर वहाँ के जवाहिरात देखें फिर जाकर खजुराहो में मंदिर देखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जवाहिरात न देखना चाहते हों ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any committee was formed in order to plan the whole thing in a proper way?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have been studying the trends of tourist traffic and trying to provide for air communication and necessary facilities at the spot. It is for the first time that we have taken up all these matters after independence.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : यह हवाई-जहाज जो चलेगा यह हफ्ते में एक बार चला करेगा या प्रतिदिन वह चलेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : वह सीजन पर चलेगा। जब मुसाफिरों का सीजन होगा तब वह चला करेगा। अभी फिलहाल वह हफ्ते में एक दिन चलेगा लेकिन जब मुसाफिरों की डिमांड होगी तब वह ज्यादा चलाया जायेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो फोरेंट्रिस्ट्स आते हैं वह डकोटा में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं तो क्या उनके लिए फोकर फ्रेंडशिप इस लाइन पर चालू किया जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी नहीं होगा। जब परमानेंट एयर स्ट्रिप बनेगी तब देखा जायेगा। अभी टैम्पोरेरी बनती है इसलिये अभी वह नहीं चलेगा।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know what type of aircraft will be run on this air strip?

Shri Kanungo: Dakota.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what are the other airstrips sanctioned during the current year?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is the project expected to be economically profitable or is it our primary aim to make our ancient amorous cultural heritage accessible to the foreigner?

Shri Kanungo: The weekly service as it is is economic.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What is the length of the runway and why is provision not being made for faster and larger aircraft?

Shri Kanungo: Because the traffic is not enough at the moment.

Shri Jaipal Singh: How do you know?

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Passenger Facilities at Airports

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*510. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of facilities for the passengers at the airports in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to draw up a comprehensive plan for improving the facilities; and

(c) the amount set apart for this purpose?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

All essential facilities are available at these airports. In order, however, to meet the requirements of the increasing traffic, steps have been initiated for providing additional accommodation with a view to augmenting the facilities. The position in respect of each of the four airports is as follows:

Delhi (Palam)—Additions and alterations are being carried out to the existing terminal building at a cost of Rs. 8.7 lakhs, pending the development of a new terminal complex.

Bombay (Santa Cruz)—Additions and alterations to the existing terminal building are being carried out at a cost of Rs. 12.55 lakhs.

Calcutta (Dum Dum)—A new terminal building for international traffic is under construction at a cost of about one crore of rupees.

Madras (Meenambakkam)—The question of constructing a new International terminal block at an estimated cost of Rs. 90 lakhs is under examination.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट से यह पता नहीं लगा है कि ट्रांसिट फ़ैसिलिटीज में क्या क्या एडिशन हुई है — वे वैसी की वैसी हैं, या उन में कोई बढ़ोतरी हुई है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

श्री कानूनगो : ट्रांसिट फ़ैसिलिटीज बम्बई में बढ़ाई जा रही है, और दिल्ली में भी बढ़ाने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो लोग यूरोप से आते हैं और गर्मी के मौसम में हमारे यहाँ उतरते हैं, उन के लिए कूलर का इन्तजाम नहीं है, जिस की वजह से वे लू में झुलसते रहते हैं और फिर बाहर जा कर भारत की बुराई करते हैं । इस के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पहले तो कूलर वगैरह के खिलाफ़ थे, लेकिन आज वह इस की हिमायत करने लगे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन लोगों के लिए ।

श्री कानूनगो : सान्टा क्रूज़ में एयर-कन्डीशनिंग का इन्तजाम हो रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दिल्ली में विशेष खर्च कर के जो सुविधाएँ बढ़ाई जा रही हैं, क्या उन के प्रतिरिक्त यहाँ की यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए गाज़ियाबाद की

तरफ एक हवाई अड्डा बनाया जा रहा है । यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या व्यय होगा, और उस से यहाँ की यात्रा में क्या सुविधा होगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : पालम में सिविल एयरपोर्ट रहेगा और पालम के बाहर आई० ए० एफ० का अड्डा रहेगा ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has been mentioned in the statement that at Calcutta a new building is going to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. May I know how long it will take to complete the building because at present the facilities provided are very meagre?

Shri Kanungo: It will take a long time. It can only be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan provided the resources are available.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: At certain airports the announcements made are not at all clear. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this fact and also the action taken in this respect?

Shri Kanungo: I will pass on this suggestion to the Corporation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Naipaul's book called *Area of Darkness* where he gives a lurid description of the toilet facilities available at the Palam Airport; if so, whether the Government has taken that into account and tried to improve matters?

Shri Ranga: Not only at Palam but at every place.

Shri Kanungo: In the statement I have said that we are trying to build a new air terminal in Palam.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, my question was different.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has referred to some remark by an outsider and he enquires whether the hon. Minister has had a chance of

going into the toilet and seeing things for himself.

Shri Kanungo: I have not read the book, but I have read the reviews on the book and the reviews are not very complimentary.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: He says the reviews have not been complimentary.

Shri Hem Barua: There are complimentary reviews also. Here is an international writer, Naipaul, and he has written a book which has found popularity all the world over. He says the reviews are not complimentary. I have read all the reviews and there are complimentary reviews also.

Shri Ranga: We know ourselves that these toilets are in a very bad condition and they are not at all kept properly.

Shri D. C. Shama: No, no; our toilets are in a very good condition.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should not get up and start speaking in this manner.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the hon. Minister visited some of the good airports in foreign countries and does he know how they compare even with the recently modelled and constructed airport facilities at Bombay? Passengers coming from abroad have all the praise for our Boeings and Air-India services, but what first impression will they get at our airports? Has he made any appraisal of it?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. It is obvious that the airports in other countries, particularly in Europe and America, are far superior to those in our country because they can afford it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am talking of the facilities.

Shri Kanungo: As far as Santa Cruz is concerned, I have mentioned in the statement that adequate expansion is being done.

Juvenile Delinquency

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- *511. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steady rise in juvenile delinquency in the Capital;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Delhi woman Magistrate's views on reclaiming such delinquents;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to rehabilitate the delinquents through proper discipline and training; and

(d) if so, broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) No survey in the matter has been conducted so far and precise information is not available

(b) No.

(c) and (d). A Children's Act providing for taking over Social responsibility for children who are found to be destitute, neglected, victims of cruelty and exploitation, or delinquent, was passed in 1960 for the Union Territories only. The State Governments were also advised to have similar legislations of their own and all but 4 States have already enacted such legislations. A suitable scheme introducing a community approach, and combining social care with opportunities for vocational training, part-time paid employment and recreational facilities for children found begging has also been draw up for being put in operation in all States.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know in which parts of the country the prevalence of juvenile delinquency is more?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said, no survey has been made so far in the matter.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether Government have any proposal to have a scientific study of this problem so that some measures could be taken to tackle this problem?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No steps have been taken in this regard so far; every attempt will be made to have a study of juvenile delinquency in the country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जसा कि स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति, महामहिम राजेन्द्र बाबू ने कहा है, कई बार लिखा है और अपने प्रबचनों में भी प्रचार किया है, इन बुराईयों को रोकने का सिर्फ एक ही उपाय है कि गुरुकुल शिक्षा-प्रणाली को कायम किया जाये। तो सरकार गुरुकुल सिस्टम को कायम करने के बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is no proposal to introduce *gurukul* system.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Minister has stated that study is going to be made. I would like to know when the study will start and whether it will take into account both the preventive as well as curative aspect of juvenile delinquency.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): If the study refers to pure statistics it will depend upon what the different States can do in this matter. So far as curative and preventive methods are concerned, they will also have to be done on an all India level. Much will depend upon what the States would like to do in this matter. I myself intend consulting the States in the near future on this rather important problem, not merely of juvenile delinquency of which there is not such a very serious problem in our country, but the more serious problem of vagrancy, destitution and beggary amongst children. On all these problems I would like to consult:

the States in the near future and if we can evolve an agreed programme, that will be placed before Parliament.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या समाचार पत्रों को पढ़ने से यह बात ठीक नहीं मालूम पड़ती कि यह बाल-प्रपराध का रोग बड़े-बड़े नेताओं, बड़े-बड़े धनवानों और विशेषकर बड़े-बड़े कर्मचारियों के बालकों में पाया जाता है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : यह तो माननीय सदस्य का मत है ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the steps Government intend to take for the after-care programme of those delinquent children who come after training in remant homes and fit-persons basic institutions?

Shri A. K. Sen: There are borstals and correctional training is followed in most of the States. But I do not think there is a uniform pattern. How far there should be a uniform pattern is also a matter for deliberation and consultation with States.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has made an overall survey of the problem created by slums which is a continuing factor in all the States and a definite cause for juvenile delinquency?

Shri A. K. Sen: The slums have been found to be one of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency. In our country there were slums even before but there was no juvenile delinquency in the way we see it today. So, there must be additional factors which must be tackled. Of course slums are certainly very undesirable from the point of view of juvenile delinquency.

Shri Ranga: Has it been brought to the notice of the Minister through newspaper articles and through general representations that not merely young people who hail from slums but also young people hailing from upper middle class families, engaged in Government service and otherwise, are also joining these juvenile delin-

quents and becoming teddy boys and creating trouble in the city of Delhi itself?

Shri A. K. Sen: I hope, there are no teddy boys in the city of Delhi.

Shri Hem Barua: There are.

Shri Ranga: There are plenty of them.

Shri Hem Barua: There are plenty of them.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member seems to have a better knowledge about them than myself.

Shri Ranga: You close your ears but we hear about them.

Shri Hem Barua: Teddy girls also; boys and girls both.

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall certainly take note of this and try to inform myself better on this.

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri Hem Barua might tell us about teddy girls.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not interested in them. May I know if the Government have by now tried to evaluate the extent to which cheap films, cheap music and cheap books with pictorial exposure of the human female body are responsible for juvenile delinquency?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Cheap supplementary also.

Shri A. K. Sen: I would not hazard an opinion on this so readily as Professor Barua. It has been the subject matter of research and deep study in other countries and I have ready only from other books what they think about the contribution of cheap media of communication in regard to this problem. But it is so difficult to generalise on a matter like this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the Government that in big cities, like Bombay and Calcutta, there are organised gangs who not only exploit delinquent children but who some-

times take them still further and make the worst use of them? If the Government is in the know of it, have they taken any measures to break such gangs?

Shri A. K. Sen: There are gangs, I have no doubt, who recruit children for beggary and that is a more serious problem. About children being recruited for pickpocketing and minor offences, we have also had instances. But of making young juveniles into gangs we have not had many instances in this country as in some other countries outside. However, I know, in Calcutta there is an anti-rowdy squad particularly in charge of detecting juvenile delinquents and in breaking up gangs, if any.

श्री किशन पटनायक : जब बच्चों की चुराने जैसी शरारत खतरनाक चीज नहीं है तो तो क्या कानून मंत्री इस बात को ज्यादा जहरीला नहीं बना देते हैं किसी मंत्री या सैक्रेटरी के बच्चों के द्वारा स्कूटर चुराने की बात को छिवा कर ?

श्री झ० कु० सेन : मूल प्रश्न के साथ इनका कुछ भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question; Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक प्रश्न में भी पूछना चाहता हूँ। बड़ा सरल प्रश्न है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो रह गया है । माफ कीजिये ।

Surcharge on Freight

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*512. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Oza:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have been carried on with the American Ship-
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ping Conference, which handles cargoes from the East Coast of U.S. to India, with regard to the payment of surcharge of freight;

(b) if so, what form of concessions have been granted in the payment of surcharges in the context of measures taken to avoid congestion at the Indian ports;

(c) whether the question of giving discount on freight on Government cargoes had been considered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The surcharge levied by the Conference was withdrawn.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) An agreement was signed covering the period 1st January to 31st December, 1965 for the grant of special freight reductions in respect of all Government general cargoes, resulting in foreign exchange savings of about 2 million dollars.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the total amount of foreign exchange savings by the withdrawal of this surcharge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, by the withdrawal of this surcharge it is 1 million dollars and another 2 million dollars is anticipated by the special freight concessions for Government cargoes.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has considered the question of empowering the Central Charter Organisation in Delhi to charter non-American ships also for importing foodgrains?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the matter of chartering of foreign ships we do not discriminate between one flag and another. We strictly go by the merits and the best advantage available to us in terms of freight rates.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि अमरीकन कम्पनियाँ इसलिए रजामन्द नहीं हो रही हैं सरचार्ज देने को कि यहाँ माल भरने या उतारने की पूरी सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरे खयाल से सरचार्ज तो हम लोग देना नहीं चाहते, अमरीकन कम्पनियाँ तो लेना चाहती हैं।

Sugar Price Enquiry Commission

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- *513. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:
Shri Bhajahari Mahato:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Price Enquiry Commission set up by the Planning Commission has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Commission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Sugar Enquiry Commission has not yet submitted its final report.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government will ask the Enquiry Commission to look into the bad conditions specially of eastern U.P. and north Bihar sugar mills and will tell them to see that the prices paid to those mills are not unreasonable?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am sure, the Commission will look into all these aspects. This is one of the terms of reference of the Commission.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that the high prices of gur and khand-sari retard the production of sugar and if so, whether the Price Enquiry Commission will look into that also and

see that the sugacane price is raised by 4 annas than what the mills pay?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not want to anticipate the rebate that the Commission is going to recommend.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: The north Bihar and the eastern U.P. are the most backward areas and the farmers there are very poor. May I know whether the Government has considered any scheme to increase the sugar production and sugar recovery to compensate the growers of those areas?

Mr. Speaker: This is about the Price Enquiry Commission.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the Government has included in the terms of reference to the Commission the question that the sugar price rise should be linked with the cost of production of sugarcane?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not specifically referred to this aspect. But in fixing the prices, this factor will be taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know when the Sugar Price Enquiry Commission is likely to submit its report and whether it is a fact that this will also consider, along with other matters, the fabulous profits earned by the sugar magnates both in sugar, alcohol and molasses?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The terms of reference of the Commission are: (a) determination of the price and the system of distribution of sugarcane and (b) the policy regarding licensing of new sugar factories and the expansion of existing sugar factories. All matters coming within that will be looked into by the Commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When the report is likely to be submitted?

Shri C. Subramaniam: By April, I think.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What are mainly the terms of reference on which the Sugar Price Enquiry Commission is advised to work?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have just now read them out.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो कमिशन बना है उस के कौन कौन से मेम्बर हैं, क्या कोई किसान भी उस में है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Dr. S. R. Sen is the Chairman. The other Members are: Shri S. C. Chaudhuri, Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Shri N. Krishnan, Chief Cost Accounts Officer, Shri S. C. Gupta, Director, National Sugar Institute and Dr. Dharam Narain of the Institute of Economic Growth.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : रफी अहमद किदवई साहब जब भारत के खाद्य मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने ने चीनी के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में एक फार्मुला बताया था कि जितने रुपये मन चीनी उतने आने मन गन्ना । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीनी का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय इस कमिशन ने श्री किदवई के फार्मुले पर भी विचार किया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या राय रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether they will take this particular thing into account. But I am sure they will have all the relevant matters before them in taking a decision.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this Commission has also been asked to enquire into the reasons why those States who collect a large amount of sugar cess do not spend a pie on the development of this industry? I want to know whether that has also been specifically referred to the Commission.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why not?

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: During this year sugar prices have been fixed in Madras, Mysore and Kerala. In Mysore, sugar prices have not been raised whereas in Madras they have been allowed to raise the prices. What are the reasons for this and may I know

whether any consultations have been made with this Sugar Price Enquiry Commission?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We had the advantage of the interim report of the Commission.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that many sugar factories make payments after a long time to farmers which is a great hardship to the farmers, may I know whether that question has also been included in the terms of reference of the Commission?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know why the representative of labour has not been taken on this Commission?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Labour interests can be safeguarded otherwise. The terms of reference are completely technical. Therefore, men who are conversant with the sugar industry have been included.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

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*515. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the President of the Khadi Workers' Union at Delhi to the effect that Khadi lovers have to pay high prices for Khadi because of mismanagement of the Delhi Emporium;

(b) whether he has also brought to notice some instances of corrupt practices in the institution; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The President of the Khadi Workers' Union, Delhi has sent a Memorandum of allegations against

the Manager, Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, an Autonomous Body, has been requested to make an enquiry into the allegations.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that there are serious allegations of corruption and financial bungling by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan and so on, and if so, whether Government have inquired into these serious allegations before making the statement?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): When the allegations had reached us, we had communicated them to the commission itself, and the commission had appointed an officer of the commission to inquire into the various allegations. We understand that the report has been submitted by the officer to the commission itself. We have received, I think just a day or two ago, a copy of the report, submitted the officer. I am myself personally going through the report.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न की कमी

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S.N.Q. 4. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
(श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को खाद्यान्न की कमी और उनके अधिक मूल्यों के कारण बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से खाद्यान्न का कितना कोटा मांगा और केन्द्र ने वास्तव में कितना खाद्यान्न दिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हापुड़, मेरठ और राज्य की अन्य मंडियों में गेहूं और मोटे अनाजों के भाव बहुत अधिक हैं ;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्नों के लिए केन्द्र ने क्या-क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं और इन मूल्यों को लागू करने के लिए यदि कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं तो वे क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्तमान संकट का सामना करने के लिए क्या सहायता देने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). During 1963-64, the production of cereals in U.P. dropped down to 93.5 lakh tonnes as compared to 100.2 lakh tonnes in 1962-63. Shortage of goodgrains was experienced during the year and the prices also rose. During the period December 1963 to November, 1964, about 12.52 lakh tonnes of wheat were supplied to the Uttar Pradesh Government. The State Government have been asking for much larger quantities.

(c) and (d). The market price of dara wheat at Hapur on 4th December, 1964 was Rs. 92.50np. per quintal. No maximum price for wheat has been fixed.

According to the prices fixed by the Uttar Pradesh Government jowar bajra and maize can be sold in wholesale quantities only under the directions of the State Government at the following maximum prices:—

Maize	Rs. 36.50 per quintal
Jowar	Rs. 38.50 per quintal
Bajra	Rs. 40.50 per quintal

Regular supplies of wheat and kharif coarse grains are made available to the consumers through fair price shops in urban and rural areas. The State Government has been advised to enforce the maximum control prices.

(e) Efforts are being made to supply the maximum possible quantity of imported wheat to U.P.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या कारण है कि केरल में तो सरकार यह कहती है कि गेहूं की कमी नहीं है, चाहे जितना गेहूं खाओ, और उत्तर प्रदेश को गेहूं देते वक्त सरकार कंजूसी करती है। हजारों गांव ऐसे हैं जहां गेहूं किसी कीमत पर नहीं मिल रहा है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The consumption of wheat is negligible in Kerala and, therefore, we could make that promise that we would be able to give there as much wheat as the consumer wants. But in UP that is not possible.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने यह कहा है कि चूंकि किसानों की प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस बहुत कम है इस लिये यह खाद्यान्न संकट है। अगर सच है तो सरकार प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस कहां तक बढ़ायेगी।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Wheat or rice?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो कीमत किसान को दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गेहूं की या चावल की।

Shri Yashpal Singh: Coarse grain.

Shri C. Subramaniam: These prices were fixed in consultation with the U.P. Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the present requirements of UP. for distribution through the fair price shops, which are to be given by the Centre, and to what extent the demand is being or has been met by the Centre?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have generally agreed to give them a certain quantity; since August, I had agreed to give 105,000 tonnes of imported wheat every month, to the extent possible. The following quantities were

given to them: In August, 1964, as against 105,000 tonnes promised, we gave them 121,000 tonnes in September, 1964, as against 105,000 tonnes, we gave them 85,000 tonnes, because 16,000 tonnes had already been given in excess during August. In October 1964, against 115,000 tonnes, allotted, we gave 87,000 tonnes; in November 1964, against an allotment of 110,000 tonnes, we gave 113,400 tonnes.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is it a fact that the Government of UP requested the Central Government to supply them 2 lakh tonnes grains per month?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, they originally asked for about 2 lakh tonnes. But that was not possible, taking into account the total quantities arriving in the country, which was around 5 lakh tonnes—6 lakh tonnes. Out of it, 2 lakh tonnes could not be given to U.P. That was why we gave them round about 105,000 tonnes.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I know if the procurement schemes which have been agreed upon between the Governments of India and UP are running to schedule? If not, why not and to what extent is there any short-fall?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The UP Government has got its own scheme of procurement of rice and coarse grains. I do not think they have made much headway because market arrivals are not yet to the normal level.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What was the original scheme with regard to the quantum of procurement, and what is the extent to which they have lagged behind?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I require notice.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is quite obvious from the reply of the hon. Minister that when less was asked more was given and when more was

asked less was given. Is it not a fact that this has been the cause of great misery among the people of UP who have suffered because of lack of regular supply?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought I had pointed out that there had been regular supply. If there was any shortfall, it was only marginal.

Mr. Speaker: He said there had been excess in the first despatch. Therefore, the hon. Member says that that was used up and when later less was supplied, there was difficulty.

Shri Ranga: Is it true that the UP Government wanted a higher procurement price to be fixed for being paid for coarse grains. Is it not a fact that the UP Government complained that its procurement policy has not progressed because the procurement price was too low?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not heard about this complaint that the procurement price is low. This price was fixed in consultation with them.

चीनी मिलों में संकट

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5. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० भो० बनर्जी :
श्री प्र० च० बरूआ :
श्री जसबन्त मेहता :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ने का मूल्य कम होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिलों में चीनी मिलों को बहुत कम गन्ना मिल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इसका प्रभाव चीनी के निर्धारित उत्पादन लक्ष्य पर पड़ने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में चीनी मिलों का कोई प्रतिनिधि मण्डल उनसे मिला था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या सुझाव दिये थे और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It is true that some sugar factories are not getting full supplies of cane in West U.P., due to high prevailing prices of gur.

(b) No target for sugar production as such has been fixed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The deputation requested for increase in price of cane and corresponding increase in price of sugar. Alternatively, they suggested regulation of price and movement of gur. These suggestions were not accepted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीनी मिल मालिक भी यह चाहते हैं कि किसान को गन्ने का अधिक मूल्य दिया जाये और किसान भी अपने उत्पादन का अधिक मूल्य चाहते हैं तो सरकार फिर बीच में क्यों रुकावट डाल रही है और किसानों को गन्ने का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have no objection to their giving a higher price. We have fixed only the minimum price. But they should not ask for a higher price for sugar.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का यत्न किया कि पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश की कितनी मिलों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है और कितनी मिलों पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है, और इन मिलों पर प्रभाव पड़ने के परिणाम-स्वरूप क्या चीनी के निर्धारित लक्ष्य पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़गा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, the position has considerably improved now. A week back, there was a threat of closure of two or three mills. But now the position has improved and the supply position also has improved. On the whole, the production this season has been much more than that during the corresponding period last year. Even in U.P., during 1963-64, from 1st November to 7th December, the production was 1,64,371 tons and this year for the same period it is 177,871 tons. As a matter of fact, in the whole country, in 1962-63 for this period the production was 3,52,000 tons, and this year the production is 4,01,000 tons. Therefore, there has been an increase of roughly 60,000 tons during this period.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether a lot of sugarcane has been diverted to gur and khandsari production because the dues have not been paid by the mills to the growers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is not a general complaint. One or two mills might have defaulted in payment, but that is not a general complaint.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a press news that this crisis in U.P. especially Western U.P., has developed so much that there was a discussion between the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, and that Shri Asoka Mehta has specially gone to U.P. for further discussion; if so, what is the truth in this news, and has Shri Asoka Mehta returned, and if so, with what details?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no information about it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In order to ensure adequate supply of sugarcane to the mills may I know whether Government has any proposal to impose restriction on the crushers not to offer higher prices for cane than those fixed by the Government, and whether they are going to apply price control on gur?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, there is no proposal to apply any control on gur.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : यह बतलाया गया कि अब चीनी मिलों में गन्ना पेरा जा रहा है तो पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिलों को जितनी उनकी पेरने की फुल कैपेसिटी है उस के मुताबिक क्या उन्हें पर्याप्त गन्ना मिल रहा है और मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा कि अगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये गये तो चीनी के दाम और बढ़ाने पड़ जायेंगे तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने के लिए चीनी के कितने दाम बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता होगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir. The sugar price has already been fixed with reference to the cane price already fixed. There is no question of increasing the sugar price. There is no doubt competition between gur production and sugar production, but that is bound to get stabilised particularly in view of the higher cane availability during this year.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: My point has not been replied to. My point is whether those mills are working below full capacity or not.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not all of them. About four mills or so are still working below capacity.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि इस शूगर क्राइसिस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि किसान तीन रुपये मन गन्ने का दाम मांगते हैं जब कि सरकार उन्हें दो रुपये प्रतिमन का दाम देती है तो इस बीच की खाई को पाटने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a question of increasing the sugar price to that extent. We want sugar to be supplied at a lower price and pay a higher price to the farmer. As I have already stated, even now the price of Rs. 2 a maund which is paid to the

sugarcane producer, when compared to the return to the foodgrains producer, is much more profitable. That is why there is much of diversion to sugarcane production even now.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो दो रुपये प्रतिमन गन्ने का दाम किसानों को दिया जा रहा है वह पर्याप्त है और क्या वह यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय लकड़ी का क्या भाव है जिस पर कि इतना व्यय भी नहीं होता और गन्ना जिस पर कि इतनी मेहनत की जाती है उसका यह दो रुपये प्रतिमन मूल्य किस तरह से पर्याप्त है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लकड़ी की कीमत - यह मिनिस्टर तो नहीं बतला सकते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लकड़ी की कीमत आप ने उनसे पूछी . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सवाल तो मेरा गन्ने के बारे में था, लकड़ी का तो मैंने मुकाबले के लिए जिक्र किया । मैं ने कहा कि गन्ने का मूल्य तो दो रुपये मन है और लकड़ी का मूल्य इस समय 5 या 6 रुपये मन तक पहुँच चुका है तो उस हालत में यह गन्ने का मूल्य दो रुपये प्रतिमन पर रहना यह किस तरीके से सही है यह मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not compared the prices of firewood and sugarcane.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

वनस्पति धी

514. श्री हुकन अन्व कछवाय : क्या

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति, के जमाये हुए तेल को बनाने में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न रसायन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ समय पहले सरकार को कोई अध्यावेदन मिले हैं कि बिना जमाया हुआ वनस्पति तेल ही बेचा जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इस के जमाने में प्रयुक्त रसायन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं; और

(ग) यदि बां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री बि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) जैसे अन्य खाद्य विधायन उद्योगों में कुछ रसायनों (जैसे कि सोडियम हाइड्रोक्स.इड, बिलीचिंग अर्थ, निकल कैटेलिस्ट, कीज़रर) का वनस्पति तेलों से वनस्पति बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है । ये रसायन तेल के जमाने में नहीं मिलते बल्कि उसमें स्थित मैलेपन को दूर करने या शीघ्रता से तेल जमाने की प्रक्रिया में केवल मात्र सहायता देते हैं । ये रसायन निर्माण के दौरान निकाल लिए जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Navigability of Rivers

*516. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether installation of "bottom panels" has been started in the Brahmaputra (Assam) for improving the navigability of the river;

(b) if so, the broad features of the project; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce this project, as an experimental measure, in other rivers particularly in the 'Bhagirathi' in which accumulation of silt hampers the navigability?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The technique of "Bottom Panelling" for improving navigability is being tried on an experimental basis on the river Brahmaputra.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Not at present.

STATEMENT

The technique of 'bottom panelling' is being tried on an experimental basis near Hatimora Hill on the Brahmaputra river. The experiment was started in November/December 1964 which period was considered most suitable for placing the panels in position when the flow in the river was decreasing. The panels were fabricated with G.I. sheets (both corrugated and plain) on angle iron frames with riveted joints. Two-point lifting arrangement was provided in each piece by providing iron rope and rivets. With a view to economise on the cost, bamboo poles of 4" dia. were used in preference to iron concrete or sal wood poles. In order to ensure stability, poles at 1 meter interval were driven and panels erected on one side of the line of the poles. For lateral stability, sufficient number of poles were also provided on the other side of the panels. The aim of the experiment is to close the subsidiary channels and divert the water to the main stream so as to ensure more water in the main stream for navigation purposes.

Veterinary Education

- *517. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made an announcement about an intensified programme for veterinary education and setting up veterinary aid stations while inaugurating the Asian Regional Conference on "epizootics" on the 25th November last;

(b) if so, whether any programme for the same has been drawn up; and

(c) the recommendations made at this conference to check animal diseases?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The report containing recommendations made by the Conference is awaited.

Shipping Development Fund

*518. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 175 on the 24th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the target of the number of ships acquired so far and going to be acquired during the Third Five Year Plan period and the corresponding tonnage fixed for each of the shipping companies in the private sector to whom funds have been granted from the Shipping Development Fund; and

(b) the target achieved so far by each of them?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3622/64].

Strike by Scooter-Rickshaw Drivers

- *519. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scooter-

rickshaw drivers in Delhi went on a token strike on the 30th November, 1964 to press their demand for increase in fares; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The decision on the demand of the scooter-rickshaw drivers for an increase in the fare structure for scooters primarily rests with the State Transport Authority, Delhi, which is a quasi-judicial body. The matter has been considered by that Authority and it came to the conclusion that it is not expedient to revise the fares unless fixation of fare-meters to all the scooters has been completed.

Survey of Community Development Blocks

***520. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to extend experimental surveys to all community development blocks within three years to determine the quantum of agricultural production;

(b) if so, the number of community blocks where the survey has already been conducted; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The scheme for block level estimates of agricultural production is at present operating in 204 blocks of 11 States. It is proposed to cover all the remaining blocks of these States within a period of three years.

(c) An amount of Rs. 15.74 lakhs has been allocated for the scheme for the Third Five-Year Plan period. Estimates of expenditure thereafter have yet to be worked out.

Requirements of Tractors

***521. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government as regards the tractor requirements of the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to fulfil those requirements;

(c) the number of tractors allotted to Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in 1962, 1963 and 1964; and

(d) whether the allotments fall short of the requirements of those States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It has been estimated that during the five years of the 4th Plan period about 1,50,000 tractors would be required.

(b) Efforts are being made to meet the requirements by stepping up indigenous production. Restricted imports will be allowed till such time as the indigenous production is not in a position to satisfy the demand.

(c) There is no control on sale and distribution of tractors manufactured in the country. A region-wise (not State-wise) allocation of tractors imported from East European countries is made.

(d) There is shortage of tractors in all regions due to the fact that production by indigenous industry has not kept pace with demand and that it has not been possible to allocate sufficient foreign exchange for imports.

Report on Problem Children

***522. { Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the report prepared by the Child Guidance Centre in Calcutta in its comprehensive review of examination of more than two hundred cases of problem children during 1963-64;

(b) whether the findings of the Centre relating to six categories of cases investigated by it, have highlighted certain points indicating the necessity of modification of social and environmental conditions; and

(c) how Government propose to utilise the scientific technique approved by the Centre in the context of its research relating to problem and delinquent children?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Government have not seen the Report.

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

P.L. 480 Agreement

*523. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question Nos. 341 and 346 on the 22nd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether a fresh P.L. 480 Agreement has since been signed between U.S.A. and India;

(b) if so, the duration of the Agreement; and

(c) the quantity of wheat, rice or other articles to be covered under this Agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965.

(c) It is expected that approximately 4 million tons of wheat, 3 lakh

tons of rice and 75,000 tons of vegetable oil will be imported under this Agreement.

Non-Availability of Rice in Delhi

*524. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the non-availability of rice in Delhi following the promulgation of Rice Control Order; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Enquiry made by the Delhi Administration indicates that rice is available in the Delhi markets.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Grain and Coarse Grains

*525. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-State meet was held on the 3rd December, 1964 at Delhi to study the shortage of gram and coarse grains in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A meeting of the officials of the Delhi Administration, Government of Rajasthan, Government of Punjab and Government of India was held on 3rd December, 1964. It was agreed that the Punjab Government would make some quantities of gram available to the Delhi Administration. It was also agreed that the Collectors of Rajasthan would keep the Delhi Administration advised of the export permits that they issue about export of coarse grains to Delhi so that the Delhi Administration could arrange proper distribution of these coarse grains.

Calcutta Port

*526. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to take over foodgrain clearance work at Calcutta port through departmental labour; and

(b) how far the taking over of dock labour at Bombay by Government has resulted in additional clearance of foodgrains per month?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Since the taking over of clearance work at Bombay by the Government with effect from 31-7-1964, the rate of clearance has improved. Against the average monthly clearance of about 1.43 lakh tonnes over a period of one year prior to departmentalisation, the average monthly clearance after departmentalisation has been about 2 lakh tonnes.

Credit Requirement of Agriculturists

1360. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the estimate of total credit requirement of the agriculturists and other rural population respectively in 1961-62, State-wise, according to All India rural debt and investment survey and the extent and percentage to which their requirements were met through Government agencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Statewise estimates of total borrowings in cash of cultivators, non-cultivators, and all rural households during the year 1st July 1961 to 30th June 1962 according to the

All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey are given below:

(In lakhs of rupees)

State	Cultivators	Non-cultivators	All rural households
Assam . . .	550	118	668
Andhra Pradesh	10979	1804	12783
Bihar	6103	974	7077
Gujarat .	7088	1535	8623
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	749	40	789
Kerala	4116	312	4428
Madras (including Pondicherry) . . .	10198	2459	12658
Madhya Pradesh	7367	963	8330
Maharashtra	8253	926	9179
Mysore .	8008	1235	9243
Orissa	1308	255	1563
Punjab	5936	2540	8476
Rajasthan	10557	1683	12240
Uttar Pradesh .	16254	2630	18884
West Bengal	4753	1864	6617
All-India (including Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & Tripura) .	1,02,940	20,299	1,23,239

Regarding the extent of borrowings from Government the detailed tabulation of data by the Reserve Bank of India is still in progress. In respect of 13 States for which tabulation has been completed, preliminary estimates of the proportion of borrowings direct from Government to total cash borrowings ranged from 0.6 per cent to 8.3 per cent in the case of cultivators; 0.1 per cent to 2.2 per cent in the case of non-cultivators; and 0.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent in the case of all rural households.

मुंगफली से तेल निकालने के कारखाने

1362. श्री बादशाह गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मुंगफली से तेल निकालने व उससे वनस्पति तेल बनाने के कारखाने देश में कहां कहां स्थित हैं और उनकी वनस्पति बनाने की वार्षिक क्षमता क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : तेल मिलों और वनस्पति फैक्ट्रियों के नाम और पते बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L.T.—3623/64]। वनस्पति फैक्ट्रियों की उत्पादन क्षमता 5.98 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष है।

Prices of Forest Produce

1363. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1453 on the 29th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the committee of the Central Board of Forestry has finalised its conclusions for the fixation of prices of the forest produce; and

(b) if not, when the work is to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) After the data on the availability of forest raw materials has been collected from all States, the Committee will meet and furnish its report.

Khadi and Village Industries in Orissa

1364. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of schemes approved by the Central Government for the development of khadi and village industries in Orissa during 1963-64 and

1964-65 so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and spent on those schemes during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Schemes for the development of khadi and village industries in the various States are not approved directly by the Central Government but by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The required information is being collected from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Wells for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

1365. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells the construction of which had been sanctioned during 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65 (so far) for providing water facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa; and

(b) the expenditure involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Year	SCHEDULED TRIBES	
	No. of wells sanctioned for construction	Expenditure involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1962-63 .	50 wells	3.00
1963-64 .	115 wells (old & new)	3.00
1964-65 . (so far)	Not available.*	

Year	SCHEDULED CASTES	
	No. of wells sanctioned for construction	Expenditure involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1962-63 .	193 wells	1.50
1963-64	100 wells	1.95
1964-65 . (so far).	Not available.*	

*The Orissa Government have stated that sinking of wells is mostly undertaken towards the close of the year as this is the proper working season and hence it is not possible to furnish the required information relating to the year 1964-65 at this stage.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1366. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the Maharashtra Government for development of minor irrigation projects in 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far;

(b) whether that amount had been availed of; and

(c) if so, to what extent the expenditure has been fruitful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Under the revised procedure for rendering financial assistance to State Governments, introduced from the year 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various State Governments is sanctioned in bulk for schemes under the head "Agricultural Production" which includes Minor Irrigation and Land Development. As such, it is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Maharashtra specifically for development of minor irrigation projects in 1960-61, 1961-62,

1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65. Information with regard to grants sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra and availed of by them during these years for their Agricultural Production Schemes, including Minor Irrigation and Land Development, is however, given below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount of grant provisionally	Amount of grant finally adjusted.
1960-61 .	51.80	55.30
1961-62 .	43.56	38.00
1962-63 .	79.13	67.82
1963-64 .	120.25	*
1964-65 .	123.77	(**)

*Since the State Government has not furnished the figures of actual expenditure for the year 1963-64 so far, final payment adjustment for that year have not been carried out.

**Figures of grants given for the year 1964-65 represent the ceilings of central financial assistance, communicated to the State Government for that year. No Central financial assistance has been released to the State Government for the current financial year so far. It will, however, be released sometime in March 1965.

(c) According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra in their Annual Plan, as against the Third Plan target of 12.10 lakh acres, an area of 6.79 lakh acres is reported to have been benefited by Minor Irrigation Schemes during the first three years of the Third Plan. The target for 1964-65 is 4.32 lakh acres.

Children Education

1367. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given by the Government of India to the Indian Council for Child Welfare during 1963-64 for children's education (State-wise);

(b) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the pay scale of Bal-Sevikas in Madras State is Rs. 20 per month as compared to Rs. 120 in other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandra-sekhar): (a) No grants are given to Indian Council for Child Welfare for Children's education but grants are given to the Council for Bal Sevika Training Programme. The State-wise allocation of grant sanctioned for this training is given below:—

	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	35,000
2. Kerala	50,000
3. Madras	50,000
4. Mysore	50,000
5. Maharashtra (Hingani)	35,000
6. Maharashtra (Kosbad)	5,000
7. Punjab	50,000
8. Rajasthan	50,000
9. West Bengal	50,000
10. Delhi	66,400

(b) and (c). The Bal Sevikas of Madras State, who are Matriculate and receive training through the Indian Council for Child Welfare for a period of 11 months, get a salary in the grade of Rs. 80-3-110-2-120 p.m. according to the rates fixed by the Madras State Government for all Bal Sevikas employed in the Integrated Child Welfare Pilot Project in the Poonamallee Panchayat Union. The salaries paid by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other various aided voluntary institutions to the Bal Sevikas trained by the Indian Council for Child Welfare, however, vary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 105 per month. Those Bal Sevikas who are middle passed and receive three months' training through the State Government of Madras are, however, reported to be paid Rs. 20 p.m.

Plantation and Shop Workers in Kerala

1368. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government of Kerala to extend the scope of the Employees State Insurance Act to cover plantation workers and workers in shops and establishments; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) and (b). There is, at present, no proposal to cover plantation workers under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Kerala or in any other part of the country. It is, however, proposed that during the Fourth Five Year Plan, shops and commercial establishments (employing 20 or more persons) may be covered in a few selected centres, where the State Governments are in a position to make in advance adequate arrangements for full medical benefit and are willing to extend the Scheme to these classes.

दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर

1369. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में इस समय कितने और कौन कौन सी जातियों के पशु और पक्षी हैं ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने पशु और पक्षी विदेशों से मंगाये गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3624/64]।

सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम

1370. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्तोः
 खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में किन किन जिलों में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम चालू है ; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कृषकों को क्या क्या मुख्य सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उ.मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3625/64]।

दिल्ली में दुग्ध केन्द्र

1371. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्तोः
 क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत समस्त दिन काम करने वाले दुग्ध केन्द्र कितने हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन महीनों में इन दुग्ध केन्द्रों से कितनी बिक्री हुई और इस अवधि में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर क्या व्यय हुआ है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उ.मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) 11।

(ख) सितम्बर 1964 से नवम्बर 1964 तक की अवधि में समस्त दिन काम करने वाले दुग्ध केन्द्रों से हुई बिक्री तथा कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर खर्च निम्न प्रका हुआ है :—

मास	कुल बिक्री	कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर खर्च
	रुपये	रुपये
सितम्बर 1964	56,613.42	3,650.30
अक्टूबर, 1964	28,641.14	3,654.64
नवम्बर, 1964	65,891.41	3,656.35

Sheep from U.S.A.

1372. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Murli Manohar:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two plane loads of sheep were consigned to India last month by U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when they are expected to be delivered to India; and

(d) the terms of the transaction under which the sheep were consigned to India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A gift of 400 sheep offered by the Heifer Project Inc., a charitable organisation of U.S.A. was accepted by the Government of India. The first plane-load of 200 sheep reached India on 3-12-1964 and the second consignment of 200 sheep arrived on 11-12-1964.

(d) The Government of India will meet only the cost of transportation of these sheep by air from U.S.A. to India.

Irrigational Planning

1373. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a team of U.S. Irrigation experts have given advice to Government of India regarding irrigational planning; and

(b) if so, the nature of their advice and Government's reaction to its practicability?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Under the auspices of the United States Agency for International Development in India a team of three American specialists visited India

from March to May, 1964, to survey land and water resources of the country. The team has not yet submitted its report.

Research on Noxious Weeds

1374. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America has given a grant of Rs. 4,75,680 to the Banaras Hindu University to conduct research on noxious weeds; and

(b) if so, the main features of this research?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) About 90 wild species of noxious weeds are common to the U.S.A. and the Upper Gangetic Plains of India. Many of these have become troublesome weeds in agricultural fields, water reservoirs and other areas in both countries. Research will be undertaken to study the ecological life cycles of these weeds with a view to utilising the knowledge for controlling them.

For the execution of this scheme, a Phytotron consisting of a battery of rooms with controlled environment will be used to reproduce the needed climatic conditions.

दिल्ली जोरहाट विमान सेवा

1375. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली/पटना/जोरहाट के बीच विमान यात्रा में काफी अधिक समय लगता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली-कलकत्ता केरेवल सेवा को पटना होकर बढ़ाने

का विचार कर रही है ?

अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) दिल्ली/पटना और कलकत्ता से होकर दिल्ली/जोरहाट के बीच काफी तेज विमान सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) ऐसा विचार है कि पटना के लिए विद्यमान सेवाएं पर्याप्त हैं । केरेवल सेवाओं के लिए लम्बी दूरी की उड़ानें छोटी दूरी की उड़ानों से अधिक किफायती हैं और दिल्ली-कलकत्ता की लम्बी दूरी की सेवा को बीच में रोकना गैर-किफायती होगा ।

खेती पर खर्च

1376. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951 से खेती पर कुल कितनी रकम खर्च की गई ;

(ख) उससे खेती की पैदावार कहां तक बढ़ी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कोई उपायों पर विचार किया है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो कि ऐसे खर्च का लाभ किसानों तक पहुंचे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह किस प्रकार के उपाय हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पहली तथा दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में तथा तीसरी योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों की अवधि में लघु सिंचाई, पशुपालन तथा मछली उद्योग आदि कृषि उत्पादन तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रमों पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने जो व्यय किया है उसके अनुमान निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

अवधि	व्यय (रुपये करोड़ों में)
1. पहली पंचपंचवर्षीय योजना	206
2. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	271
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	
1961-62	84
1962-63	98
1963-64	135†
‡अनन्तिम	

(ख) कृषि पर जो व्यय हुआ है उससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ा है जैसा कि भारत में कृषि उत्पादन के निम्नलिखित सूचकांकों से प्रदर्शित होता है :—

भारत में कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक
(कृषि वर्ष 1949-50-100)

पण्य/ग्रुप	1950- 51	1955- 56	1960- 61
खाद्यान्न	90·5	115·3	135·6
तिलहन	98·5	108·6	128·0
कपास	110·7	153·9	203·3
पटसन	106·3	135·8	121·6
गन्ना (गुड़)	113·7	119·8	173·9
समस्त पण्य	95·6	116·8	139·7
पण्य/ग्रुप	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64
खाद्यान्न	137·5	130·4	134·9
तिलहन	134·4	137·7	133·6
कपास	170·2	201·8	206·3
पटसन	193·8	165·1	180·5
गन्ना (गुड़)	163·7	154·0	165·5
समस्त पण्य	141·4	137·2	140·5

(ख) तथा (घ). जी हाँ, कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को गतिमान करने के लिये कृषकों को जो अनेक सुविधायें गिरायें और

प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं उन में से निम्न उपाय महत्वपूर्ण हैं :—

(1). सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम, जो कि 1960-61 से चालू है, के अतिरिक्त कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में चावल, गेहूँ, ज्वार-बाजरा, दाल, कपास, पटसन, तिलहन तथा गन्ना आदि के विषय में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये हैं। इस हेतु विस्तार के कार्यों को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है। फार्म योजनाओं की तैयारी द्वारा तकनीकी कर्मचारी कृषकों की सहायता कर रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन सामग्री के सम्भरण तथा अपेक्षित मात्रा में तथा उचित समय पर ऋण देने के कार्यों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

कृषकों को पँकेज कार्यक्रम, जिसके अन्तर्गत आदानों का सघन प्रयोग भी शामिल है, के प्रति प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये इन क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को सम्भरण तथा ऋण के रूप में आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान की जा रही हैं। उर्वरकों आदि के वितरण के बारे में प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये बहुत से ग्रामीण गोदामों का निर्माण शुरू किया जा रहा है।

(2) सिंचाई सम्बंधी योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार पर अधिकाधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर होने वाले उस व्यय में साझेदार है जो कि राज्यों द्वारा कृषकों को उपदान के रूप में दिया जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रतिमान के अन्तर्गत कुओं के लिये तथा सिंचाई के तालाबों की मरम्मत के लिये 75 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 25 उपदान (जो कि केन्द्र व राज्यों में बराबर-बराबर बांटा जायेगा) और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कुल्हों के लिये 50 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 50 प्रतिशत उपदान (जो कि केन्द्र

व राज्यों में बराबर बराबर बांटा जायेगा) मिल सकता है। लघु सिंचाई कार्यों में प्रयुक्त होने वाली दुर्लभ सामग्री की मांग की पूर्ति की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मुख्य-मध्य श्रेणी के सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों द्वारा सृजित नये सम्भव साधनों को बढ़ाने हेतु नालियों का निर्माण, प्रदर्शन फार्मों की स्थापना, विस्तार संगठनों का सुदृढ़ करना आदि विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(3) भूमि संरक्षण उपायों, और विशेष-कर कन्टूर बांधों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। राज्यों में भूमि संरक्षण के लिए उपयुक्त संगठन की स्थापना करने, इस कार्य के लिए व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा विभिन्न भूमि व जलवायु परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त भूमि संरक्षण सम्बन्धी तकनीकों का विकास करने के लिए विशेष उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रतिमान के अन्तर्गत खर्च की पूर्ति हेतु कृषि-भूमि के भूमि संरक्षण व तत्सम्बन्धी वनारोपण व चरागाह योजनाओं के लिए 75 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 25 प्रतिशत उपदान, जो कि केन्द्र व राज्यों में बराबर-बराबर बांटा जायेगा तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण के लिये 50 प्रतिशत ऋण व 50 प्रतिशत उपदान और पहाड़ी इलाकों के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत ऋण व 75 प्रतिशत उपदान मिल सकता है।

(4) उर्वरकों की खपत को बढ़ाने और कृषकों को उनके उचित समय पर सम्भरण के बारे में जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनमें निम्न बातें शामिल हैं:—कैल्सियम अमोनियम नाईट्रेट तथा यूरिया के मूल्यों में कमी, फासफोरस पूरक उर्वरक पर 25 प्रतिशत उपदान, खाद न डालने वाले ऋतु में उर्वरकों के स्टॉक करने पर रियायत देना, 500 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक सड़क द्वारा उर्वरकों के परिवहन पर उपदान

देना, कृषकों के खेतों में उर्वरकों के बारे में अधिक परीक्षण करना तथा बिक्री केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ा कर सम्भरण संगठन को सुदृढ़ बनाना। उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिये विशेष विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अनेक ग्रामीण गोदामों के निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(5) संस्थात्मक निकायों के माध्यम से वितरित उन्नत किस्म के धान्य व प्रमाणित शुद्ध व अच्छी किस्म की दालों पर 2 रुपये प्रतिमन के हिसाब से प्रीमियम दिया जा रहा है। उन्नत किस्म के ऐसे बीजों के उत्पादन तथा उनकी शुद्धता के विषय में परीक्षण शुरू किये जा रहे हैं जिन्हें कि वितरण करने का प्रस्ताव है। कृषकों के अधिकाधिक लाभ के लिए बीजों के प्रमाणीकरण और वितरण सम्बन्धी प्रबन्धों के बारे में भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(6) कीटनाशक दवाइयों, बीजों और उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिए राज्यों को अल्प-कालिक ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ताकि कृषकों को दिये गये इस आदान के गुण को काफी हद तक बढ़ाया जा सके।

(7) उन्नत कृषि उपकरणों के लिए और कीटनाशक औषधियों, फुहारों और छिड़काव यन्त्रों के सम्भरण के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार 25 प्रतिशत उपदान देती है। इसके अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता के समय राज्य सरकारें भी अतिरिक्त उपदान देती हैं।

(8) संकर मक्का, पटसन, मूंगफली और कपास के लिए राज्य सरकारें जो उपदान देती हैं, केन्द्र उनका आधा भार स्वयं वहन करता है।

(9) हरी खाद के प्रयोग को लोक-प्रिय बनाने के लिए कृषकों को 2 रुपये

प्रति मन के हिसाब से उपदान दिया जा रहा है ।

(10) केन्द्र, राज्य, जिला, खण्ड और ग्राम आदि विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रशासकीय समन्वय के बारे में कदम उठाये गये हैं ताकि विभिन्न अधिकारियों द्वारा कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों में होने वाली ढोल को दूर किया जाये और जो खर्च हुआ है उस से कृषकों को अवश्य ही लाभ पहुंचे ।

उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार

1377. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सखमन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 सितम्बर, 1964 तक देश में उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों के काम में क्या सुधार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे उपभोक्ता भण्डारों को अनाज तथा दूसरी निर्यात वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने के लिए क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे भंडारों को अक्टूबर, महीने में चीनी का कोटा देने से इन्कार कर दिया गया था और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों को सरकार अन्य क्या सहायता दे रही है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :

(क) 1. थोक भंडार जिन शहरों में खोले

गये ह उनमें उनके अन्तर्गत लाये गये परिवारों की औसत संख्या जुलाई, 1964 में 5.6 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर सितम्बर, 1964 में 5.8 प्रतिशत हो गई है ।

2. थोक भंडारों की कुल प्रदत्त ग्रंथ-पूँजी जो 31-7-64 को 1.56 करोड़ रुपये थी, 30-9-64 को बढ़ कर 1.9 करोड़ रुपये हो गई ।

3. उनकी कुल कार्यकर पूँजी जो 31-7-64 को 6.8 करोड़ रुपये थी, 30-9-64 को बढ़ कर 8.6 करोड़ रुपये हो गई ।

4. बिक्री की कुल रकम जो जुलाई, 1964 में 4.10 करोड़ रुपये थी, सितम्बर, 1964 में बढ़ कर 5.20 करोड़ रुपये हो गई ।

(ख) 1. उचित मूल्यों की दुकानें और चीनी तथा अन्य निर्यात वस्तुओं के कोटे सहकारी उपभोक्ता भंडारों को एलाट किये जा रहे हैं ।

2. कपड़ा-मिलों से बातचीत द्वारा एक समझौता किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत उन्हें उत्पादन की आड़ी काट (क्रास सेक्शन) का 10 प्रतिशत भाग सहकारी उपभोक्ता भंडारों को देना है ।

3. बहुत से निजी विनिर्माताओं (प्राइवेट मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स) से उनके माल की सप्लाई सहकारी उपभोक्ता भंडारों को सुलभ करने के लिए विशेष रियायती शर्तें मुहैया की गई हैं ।

4. उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से बेचने के लिए आयात कपूर का विशेष कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है।

5. सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि वे जन्त किये गये माल को बेचने के लिए उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों को सम्पाई करें।

6. उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों को खजूर और सूखे मेवे आयात करने का एक विशेष कोटा दिया गया है।

(ग) इन्कार का ऐसा कोई मामला मंत्रालय के नोटिस में नहीं लाया गया है।

(घ) 1. सरकार थोक भंडारों को अंश-पूजी में अंशदान निरी हुंडी उधार, ब्लाक कैपिटल और गोदामों के निर्माण व ट्रक खरीदने के लिए उपदान और प्रबन्धीय उत्पादन देती है। इस योजना के अधीन अंशपूजी में अंशदान और प्रबन्धीय उपदान प्राथमिक भंडारों को भी दिया जाता है।

2. उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों में काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं।

3. कुछ राज्यों में थोक भंडारों को उस बिक्री पर मल्टी-प्लाइन्ट सेल्स-टैक्स एक्ट से छूट दी गई है जोकि वे अपने प्राथमिक भंडारों को करते हैं। अन्य राज्यों, जिन्होंने अभी तक इस प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी है, से इस मामले पर बातचीत चल रही है।

4. राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन किया गया है कि वे सहकारी उपभोक्ता भण्डारों को दुकानों, कार्यालयों और गोदामों के लिए उचित स्थान मुहैया करने में सहायता दें।

5. कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को कार्यकर पूंजी हेतु ऋण देने के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया को आवश्यक गारंटी दे दी है।

Legal Cell in Ministry of Food and Agriculture

1378. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a legal cell in the Department of Food;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how far the setting up of this cell will help Government;

(d) whether the States have also been asked to set up such legal cells in their departments; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes,

(b) and (c). The Department of Food have to enter into various contracts for the supply of stores and performance of various kinds of services. As is inevitable in such cases, disputes arise between Government and the contractors necessitating their reference to arbitration or law Courts. The incidence of unsuccessful cases was high. A Departmental Committee which was constituted to go into the reasons suggested that a more intelligent collection of data and

marshalling of evidence under expert legal guidance within the Department was essential. In the Army Purchase Organisation of this Department, there is a separate Section to handle legal and arbitration cases pertaining to army purchases. It has been decided to strengthen this Section and to entrust to it all the legal/arbitration cases arising in this Department. This will serve as a specialised unit and will help in more efficient marshalling of the available evidence and in minimising the danger of procedural defects in handling these cases.

(d) No such directive has been issued.

(e) Does not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries in Punjab

1379. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of schemes approved by the Central Government for the development of Khadi and Village industries in Punjab during 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the implementation of the schemes and their location in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Schemes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the various States are not approved direct by the Central Government but by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The required information is being collected from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Khadi Board, Punjab

1380. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of misappropriation of funds concerning the Khadi Board, Punjab has been referred to Government so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tube-Wells

1381. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells proposed to be drilled by the Central Tube-wells Organisation in Punjab, especially in backward hilly areas, during 1964-65; and

(b) the names of the places where they will be drilled and the total amount allotted for the purpose during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). During 1964-65, only 2 boreholes were drilled in Rohtak District of Punjab. No more boreholes are expected to be drilled in the Punjab during the remaining period of 1964-65.

The total amount allotted during the period 1964-65 is Rs. 20,382.

Confirmation of Staff of D.M.S.

1382. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 640 on the 15th September, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in the matter of confirmation of regular Class III and IV staff, category-wise, who have put in more than three years service in the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) whether any target date has been laid down for issuing the confirmation orders of all such eligible staff employed in the D.M.S. and if so, what?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). 215 Class III and 156 Class IV posts in the Delhi

Milk Scheme have been declared permanent upto 1-9-1964. More posts will be added to the permanent establishment after a further review. 40 incumbents of these posts have so far been confirmed as per details shown in the statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3626/64]. No target date has been fixed for confirmation of all eligible persons but efforts will be made to complete the formalities in this respect at the earliest possible date.

Manure from Leaves

1383, Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for the preparation of manure from the leaves of trees of New Delhi chalked out some time back has been given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Horticulture Department of the C.P.W.D. have issued standing orders to the departmental gardeners for collecting and composting the fallen dry leaves within the compounds of the bungalows on certain selected roads in New Delhi. The total quantity of compost prepared from the pits of bungalows in the year 1962-63 was 84,000 cu.ft.

Utilisation of Storage Facilities

1384, Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the storage facilities offered by the Warehousing Corporation in the country are not being made full use of by the farmers and dealers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to encourage people to make fullest use of warehousing facilities to adopt scientific methods of grain storage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R.

Chavan): (a) The occupancy has shown a downward trend this year mainly because foodgrains are being sold readily to the consumer at attracted prices.

(b) Regular extensive and intensive publicity of benefits of the warehousing scheme is being carried out through all the media that are available, namely posters, hand-bills, films, radio talks, press releases, exhibition of cinema slides and personal visits by field staff to the rural areas to attract more and more farmers and cooperative societies to the warehouses. In addition, the warehousemen arrange periodical demonstrations of methods of scientific storage for better preservation for the benefit of prospective depositors.

Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce

1385, Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the movement of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce especially the foodgrains has received a serious setback in practically all the States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make a success of this scheme in the interest of growers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

During the year 1963-64 agricultural produce worth Rs. 210 crores is estimated to be marketed through co-operatives as against Rs. 160 crores marketed during the year 1962-63. Out of this the value of foodgrains handled by co-operatives during the year 1963-64 is estimated to be Rs. 40 crores as against Rs. 32 crores in the preceding year.

However, in some areas the business of co-operatives dealing with food-

grains was adversely affected by the impact of levy orders and procurement prices compared to market prices.

(b) With a view to enlarging co-operative marketing of agricultural produce in general and foodgrains in particular, the following measures have been taken:—

- (i) Under a new scheme of outright purchases of agricultural produce by selected marketing co-operatives, Government will contribute at the rate of 2 p.c. of the value of outright purchases. This contribution will be available subject to certain conditions for writing off losses arising out of such transactions.
- (ii) Co-operative marketing societies selected for making outright purchases of agricultural produce including foodgrains, will get additional State Government contribution to their share capital at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per society.
- (iii) A scheme for establishing promotional and assessment cells in the apex marketing societies has recently been communicated to the State Governments. These cells will provide the necessary guidance to the affiliated primary marketing societies.
- (iv) The recent policy of the Government, according to which prices have been fixed for the producers, wholesalers and retailers, has helped in doing away with the adverse effects of the levy orders.

Hindu Religious Endowments Commission

1386. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri M. Malaichami:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 105 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the comments of the defaulting States of Kerala and West Bengal on the report of the Hindu religious Endowments Commission have been received; and

(b) if so, when the proposed legislation on the subject would be brought forward?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

खेती के औजारों की सप्लाई

1387. { श्री गुलशन :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री नियम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्य का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से किसानों को सहायता प्राप्त दरों पर खेती के औजार, उर्वरक और ट्रैक्टर देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) और (ख) स्थिति को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3627/64]

Co-operative Banks

1388. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total contributions made by the State Governments in the form of share capitals and subsidy given to the Central Co-operative Banks, State-wise, during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the conditions, if any, laid down under executive orders or by making provisions in their bye-laws by various States in the matter of nominations on managing committee, deputation of executive officers and loan procedure concerning the co-operative organisations receiving Government aid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange Earned from Tourists

1389. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange earned by India on account of the foreign tourists visiting this country during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 upto September, 1964?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Reliable estimates of the amount of foreign exchange earned by India on account of visits of foreign tourists are not available. However, based on the results of a Pilot Survey conducted in 1962 and the tourist arrival figures for each year, the foreign exchange earnings are estimated as follows;—

Calendar year	Earnings in Rupees
1962	19.62 crores
1963	20.56 crores
1964 (Jan. to June)	10.78 crores

As these estimates are very tentative. A full scale survey is being undertaken by the Ministry in con-

sultation with experts in the field of tourism to provide the necessary basis for arriving at reliable estimates.

Delhi-Madras Caravelle Service

1390. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi-Madras Caravelle service time schedule (from Delhi to Madras and Madras to Delhi) has been revised recently; and

(b) if so, whether the new timings have acted as a deterrent against the increase in the passenger traffic between Madras and Delhi?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The revision was made as part of the general revision of schedules of Caravelle services following a decision to base all the three Caravelles at Bombay so as to improve the regularity of these services. Schedules have of necessity to be a compromise between various factors and with a small fleet and the need for economic utilization it is obviously not possible to provide services at the most convenient times, everywhere. The need of convenient timing is borne in mind in working out schedules and in so far as it is practicable it is given high priority.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

1391. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Scheme as prescribed by the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 has not been introduced for their employees by the Bihar State Electricity Board and that the Board has introduced a provident fund scheme of its own which falls far short of the requirements prescribed by law;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar and the Central Regional Fund Commissioner have so far failed to get the provisions of law in re-

gard to Employees Provident Fund Scheme implemented by the Bihar State Electricity Board; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) All the power houses, meter relay and testing sub-stations of the Board which are factories have been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 framed under the said Act is being complied with by the Board in respect of such units. As regards the other units of the Board which are not covered under the Act, the Board has framed its own Provident Fund Scheme.

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

National Highways

1392. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of miles of National Highways constructed so far in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of National Highway bridges completed during the Third Five-Year Plan so far across the rivers; and

(c) the amount spent for the maintenance of National Highways State-wise during the Third Plan so far?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3628/64].

Lemon Grass Oil

**1393. { Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Umanath:
Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that a large number of peasants in the high ranges of Kerala cultivating lemon grass oil are facing unemployment and starvation due to the lack of

marketing facilities and low price of the produce; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

पोप द्वारा गेहूं का उपहार

1394. { श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या लाख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महामान्य पोप पाल षष्ठम ने भारत के गरीबों को एक लाख डालर का गेहूं उपहार के रूप में भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके वितरण के लिये सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

लाख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) महामान्य पोप पाल षष्ठम ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यूनेस्को कांग्रेस के 38वें अधिवेशन जो कि बम्बई में 28 नवम्बर, 1964 को हुआ था, में सभी समुदायों के गरीब और जरूरतमन्द लोगों में बांटने के लिए 1674 बड़े टन गेहूं उपहार रूप में दिया था।

(ख) यह गेहूं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यूनेस्को कांग्रेस संगठन को वितरण के लिए दे दिया गया।

Welfare of Backward Classes

1395. Shri Y. S. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent by the Centre for the welfare of Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes, in the country during the year ending March, 1963;

(b) the allocation of the funds for each State; and

(c) the name of the agency responsible for the distribution of money?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 894.11 lakhs were spent during the year 1962-63.

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3629/64.*]

(c) The State Governments/ Union Territory. Administrations concerned.

Backward Classes

1396. Shri Y. S. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have not so far recognised the principle of granting concessions in the matter of appointment of the persons belonging to the Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes to various Services under the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the constitution of the Welfare Board set up to look after the uplift of these Backward Classes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The term 'Backward Classes' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the 'Other Backward Classes'. The Constitution itself envisages special treatment being given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and reservations in Central Government services and posts are made for them in pursuance of the special provisions of Article 335.

As regards the 'Other Backward Classes', the Government of India are not in favour of having an all-India list of 'Other Backward Classes'; and are of the view that there would be serious difficulties in the working of a policy of reservation for them. With the acceptance of the economic criterion for the definition of 'Other Backward Classes', it would not, in fact, be practicable to have such reservations.

(c) The Government of India have set up Central Advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal Welfare. No Board has been constituted in respect of the 'Other Backward Classes' as such. The Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare itself looks after the welfare of special sections of 'Other Backward Classes' like denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Milk Yield Competition

**1397. { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the all India milk yield competition was held in September-October, 1964;

(b) the criterion for this open competition in respect of cows and buffaloes; and

(c) which pedigree cattle won the prizes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is appended.

(c) The competitions are conducted in September-October and also during February-March. The results for the year 1964-65 will be finalised by the Central Council of Gosamvardhana after the February-March, 1965 competitions.

STATEMENT

The minimum daily milk yields prescribed for the eligibility of cows and buffaloes in the All India Milk Yield Competition is as under:—

S. No.	Name of the breed	Minimum daily yield for eligibility.
		lbs.
1.	Gir .	30
2.	Hariana	25
3.	Kankrej .	30
4.	Ongole	20
5.	Tharparkar	30
6.	Sahiwal	35
7.	Sindhi	35
8.	Buffaloes .	35
9.	Cross breed cows	50

Cow Slaughter

1398. Shri Y. S. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have banned the cow slaughter, partially or fully; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to totally ban the cow slaughter in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 14.

(b) The Central Government have no such proposal. The subject relating to the preservation and protection of cattle falls in List II (Entry 15) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. State Legislatures are competent to enact legislation in this regard.

Food Production in Punjab

**1399. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of agricultural programme under Third Five Year Plan about the food production in Punjab; and

(b) the names of districts in Punjab which attained targets in food production together with the estimated and actual increase in agricultural food output?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Third Five Year Plan envisages an increase in production of foodgrains in Punjab from the base level (1960-61) of 60.96 lakh tonnes to 79.76 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. The production of foodgrains crops in Punjab in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 63.40, 58.04 and 57.90 lakh tonnes respectively. The decline in the production in 1962-63 and 1963-64 was mainly due to adverse weather conditions.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Wheat for Flour Mills in Punjab

**1400. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monthly quota of imported wheat allotted to various flour mills in Punjab in 1963-64 and 1964-65 for grinding and manufacturing of wheat products;

(b) the number of those mills which have no plant to manufacture the wheat products; and

(c) the control exercised to use the

imported wheat for the same purpose for which allotted to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The details of monthly quotas allotted to various Flour Mills in Punjab during 1963-64 and 1964-65 are as under:—

Months	1963-64	1964-65
	M/Tonnes	M/Tonnes
April	18,059	25,897
May	12,756	29,599
June	15,140	30,627
July	15,938	33,051
August	20,727	10,695
September	12,784	6,085
October	18,888	18,235
November	21,836	19,235
December	29,402	20,008
January	29,613	
February	17,524	
March	18,024	
TOTAL	230,731	193,832

(b) All the Flour Mills in Punjab are producing wheat products.

(c) Apart from regular inspection by the Inspectors appointed under the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (L.&C.) Order, 1957 to ensure proper working of the mills, every Flour Mill is required to furnish a fortnightly statement showing the wheat received by them and account of different wheat products produced by them.

कृष्य भूमि का अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग

1401. श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य

में कितने एकड़ कृष्य भूमि कृषि की बजाए औद्योगिक तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग में लाई गई ; और

(ख) इसके कारण खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसको इकट्ठा करने में जो समय और परिश्रम लगेगा उन परिणामों के अनुकूल नहीं होगा जो प्राप्त होने हैं।

Welfare of S.Ts.

1402. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the gaps found during the preceding Five Year Plans in the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A Working Group on the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes has been constituted to review the working of the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes during the Third Plan period and to suggest remedial measures to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the programme and to formulate proposals for the Fourth Plan.

(b) The broad features of the recommendations made by the Working Group in its interim report submitted in February, 1964 are:

- (1) Allotment of Tribal Development Blocks to cover all areas with a tribal concentration of 50 per cent and above in the total population.

- (2) Grant of *ad-hoc* assistance to small groups of tribals not covered by the Tribal Development Blocks programme;
- (3) Intensification of the schemes relating to co-operation;
- (4) Careful study of the causes for the stagnation and wastage at various levels of Education,
- (5) Emphasis on Employment orientation of Educational schemes;
- (6) Greater emphasis on 'Economic Uplift' programmes; and
- (7) Increasing the facilities for technical training.

Adivasis

1403. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale land acquisition proceedings have been resorted to for accommodating big industrial projects in Eastern India, mostly resulting in adverse social effects to the uprooted Adivasis;

(b) whether it is a fact that great need is felt by the local Adivasi residents in these project areas for their social and cultural facilities as well as space for burial grounds, generally now absent in these projects; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the programme of rehabilitation, due regard has been paid to their social and cultural needs. However, the position will be further examined and any further action which may be necessary will be taken.

(c) The question does not arise.

Agmark Ghee

**1404. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharrya:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether animal fat other than milk fat has been detected in certain sealed tins containing Agmark Ghee in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). One case of alleged adulteration of Agmark ghee with animal fat was reported to the Court of Presidency Magistrate by the Calcutta Corporation in 1960 and the case resulted in the conviction in 1964 of certain persons under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1964. The persons convicted have filed an appeal in the Calcutta High Court and the matter is now *sub judice*.

Road Transport

1405. Shri Mansinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued guide lines of specific recommendations to different States for long term development of road transport;

(b) how many States have taken steps to function accordingly; and

(c) whether Government are taking further steps to develop road transport by granting additional funds during Emergency?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The "Guide Lines" were intended for the guidance of the State Governments. Necessary information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it becomes available.

(c) No additional funds have been given to the State Governments for this purpose. However, the Central Government set up an Organisation for providing road transport services for carriage of supplies in the Eastern region. Further expansion of its activities is under consideration.

Tractors from Poland

1406. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tractors will be supplied to India by the Polish Government;

(b) if so, the number of tractors to be received; and

(c) what would be the landed cost of these tractors and at what rate these will be supplied to the farmers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Only 400 tractors in semi-knocked-down condition will be imported from Poland during 1964 for assembly in the country under a manufacturing programme.

(c) The c.i.f. price of each tractor, with certain deletions, would be about Rs. 5,267. The selling price of these tractors has not been fixed so far.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि योजनाओं का एकीकरण

1407 { श्री रामानन्व शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि योजनाओं के एकीकरण के बारे में वर्तमान

स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उनको इन दो योजनाओं का एकीकरण न किये जाने के कारण कारखाने के मालिकों और मजदूरों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों की जानकारी है ; और

(ग) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के कार्यक्रम को सरल बनाने की दृष्टि से कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 को संशोधित करने के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) प्रस्ताव पर त्रिखण्ड सम्मेलनों में विचार किया गया है : स्थायी धर्म समिति की प्रकृतबर, 1962 में हुई बैठक की सिफारिश पर इस विषय पर आगे के लिये विचार तीन वर्षों के लिये स्थगित कर दिया गया था । ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के कार्यों का पुनर्निरीक्षण करने के लिये बनाई गई त्रिखण्ड समिति इस विषय पर विचार करेगी ।

(ख) पाटियों से सलाह की जा चुकी है । कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के कार्यों का पुनर्निरीक्षण करने के लिये बनाई गई समिति में उन्हें भी प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है ।

(ग) संशोधनों पर आगे विचार किया जा रहा है । अगले संसदीय अधिवेशन में आवश्यक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की आशा है ।

कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ छिड़कना

1408. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कीड़े मारने के लिए हवाई जहाज द्वारा कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ छिड़कने की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे छिड़काव के परिणाम स्वरूप चिड़ियां, कबूतर मोर और भी बहुत संख्या में मर जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कीटनाशक दवाइयों से ऐसे पक्षियों को मरने से बचाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

साहब तय: कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . हवाई जहाज द्वारा कीटनाशक दवाइयां छिड़कने के परिणाम स्वरूप, चिड़ियों, कबूतरों और मोरों के मरने की सरकार को रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है । कीटनाशक दवाइयां इतनी मात्रा में छिड़की जाती हैं कि उन से कीट मर जाते हैं परन्तु किसी प्रकार के पक्षी नहीं मरते ।

Sugar Production Capacity

1409. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to raise the sugar production capacity in the country by 8 lakh tons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to license an additional annual sugar production capacity of 8 lakh tonnes by expansion of existing units and establishment of new sugar mills. The applications for grant of licences are under consideration.

Fertilizers for Tea, Coffee and Rubber

1410. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the dealers' margin for fertilizers sold to tea, coffee and rubber plantations;

(b) the maximum prices of different chemical fertilisers sold for the use of cultivating tea, coffee or rubber plantations;

(c) the maximum prices of the chemical fertilisers sold to farmers of wheat, rice, pulses; and

(d) the reasons for the difference in prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) Yes; the distribution margin for Sulphate of Ammonia has been reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 20 w.e.f. 1-10-64.

(b) The maximum prices of different chemical fertilisers for tea, coffee or rubber plantations are as follows w.e.f. 1-10-64.

Name of Fertilisers	Price p.m. ton
	Rs. p.
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	374.00
2. Urea	615.00
3. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	435.00
4. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	310.00

(c) The maximum prices of chemical fertilisers charged to cultivators are as follows w.e.f. 1-10-64.

	In Uttar Pra- desh	In Madras	In Orissa	In any other State or Union Territory
	Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P
S/A	366.00	370.20	373.00	360.00
Urea	615.90	617.40	615.00	615.00
A/S/N	438.00	442.30	443.00	435.00
C/A/N	314.00	319.60	321.00	310.00

The maximum prices specified above except for Madras State do not include sales tax or other local taxes whenever levied, while those for Madras State include sales tax.

(d) The disparity in the price of Ammonium Sulphate is due to the fact that planters can afford to pay slightly higher prices. The question of removing this disparity is, however, under consideration.

Durgapur-Calcutta Express Highway

1411. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have asked for loan for the construction of the express highway from Durgapur to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have agreed to this and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

महस्यल की समस्याएँ

1412. { श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :
श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री मुरली मनोहर :
श्री राम हरल यादव :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री मह. बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यूनेस्को की महस्यल गवेषणा म. बन्धी मन्त्रणा समिती की हाल में एक बैठक महस्यल की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये जोधपुर में हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन किन देशों के प्रतिनिध आये थे ;

(ग) इस बैठक में किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई ; और

(घ) महस्यल कार्यक्रम से राजस्थान

1887 (Ai) LSD—4.

के रेगिस्तान को बढ़ने से रोकने में कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यूनेस्को ने केवल रूक्ष-क्षेत्र अनुसंधान सम्बंधी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों को आस्ट्रेलिया, फ्रांस, सूडान, तुनीसिया, संयुक्त आंग्ल राज्य, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, सोवियत गणतंत्र समाजवाद संघ और भारत से आमंत्रित किया । इनके अतिरिक्त, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भौगोलिक संघ, भूमि विज्ञान की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति, विश्व मौसम विषयक संगठन और वैज्ञानिक संगठन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद के प्रतिनिधि भी इस बैठक में शामिल हुए ।

(ग) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय महस्यल अनुसंधान राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में सुधार और उस पर निबंधन सम्बंधी मौलिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए ही स्थापित किया गया था जबकि विस्तृत कार्य स्टेट प्लान स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं । महस्यल प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय रूक्ष-क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान में चारा, ईंधन और भूमि संरक्षण साधनों के लिये उपयुक्त शीघ्र उगने वाले वृक्षों, झाड़ियों और घासों के चुनाव सम्बंधी प्रयोग चालू हैं । स्थान बदलने वाले रेत के टीलों को वनीकरण करके स्थायी बनाने की तकनीकी का विस्तार किया गया है और बड़े पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार को सिफारिश की गई है ।

विवरण

इस समिति ने महस्यल क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कार्यों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जो 1965-66 के लिये यूनेस्को के कार्यक्रम में शामिल हैं । जिन विशेष विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ वे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. जल विज्ञान

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान दशक, उत्तरी अफ्रीका के फव्वारा-पात्रों का समन्वित अध्ययन, जल-साधनों की मल्टी-लिंगुवल टर्मीनोलोजी, सिमपोसिया, प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ।

2. भूगर्भीय विज्ञान

संसार की भूविज्ञानिक एटलस और महाद्वीपीय भूवैज्ञानिक नक्शे, मुद्रालेखों और नामकरण का मानकीकरण प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ।

3 भू-विज्ञान

विश्व परियोजना के खाद्य कृषि संगठन/यूनेस्को भूमि नक्शा, समपोसिया, प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम, प्रकाशन, विशेष निधि परियोजनायें ।

4. पारिस्थिक विज्ञान

मरुस्थलों में पारिस्थिति की और एग्री-क्लाईमेटोलोजी पर क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन, पारिस्थिक और सज्जी सम्बन्धी नक्शों का विनिर्माण और मानकीकरण, प्राकृतिक साधनों के लिए उप-क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थाओं की स्थापना, फोटोड्रस सिमपोसिया, प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम, प्रकाशन ।

5. भू-विज्ञान और प्राकृतिक साधन सम्बन्धी यूनेस्को के भावी कार्यों पर सामान्य विचार विमर्श ।

Meetings of Delimitation Commission in West Bengal

1413. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the date and place of the last meeting of the Delimitation Commission with Associate Members from West Bengal;

(b) the dates of meetings of the Commission without the Associate Members held after the above mentioned meeting in which the question of delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies of West Bengal was considered;

(c) whether the opinion of the state government has been asked for and received in the matter of delimitation of constituencies in West Bengal;

(d) whether any decision has been taken by the Commission in the matter of such delimitation; and

(e) if so, the decisions regarding the delimitation of Lok Sabha seats in West Bengal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The last meeting of the Delimitation Commission with Associate Members from West Bengal was on the 8th April, 1963 at Calcutta.

(b) From 7th to 11th December, 1964 for preliminary consideration of the question of delimitation of constituencies in the State of West Bengal.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Displaced Harijans and Tribals

1414. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans and Tribal people displaced by various irrigation, power and industrial projects all over the country would be suitably rehabilitated; and

(b) whether any comprehensive scheme has been prepared in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governments are primarily concerned with the rehabilitation of the displaced persons and the Central Government assist them.

(b) State Governments, Industrial Undertakings and the Project authorities are already taking necessary steps for the speedy and suitable rehabilitation of the displaced Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The question of taking further measures, if any, is receiving the attention of the Government.

Bridge over Pamban

1415. { Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri M. Malaichami:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister said in Tuticorin while inaugurating the harbour project that he was very keen in favour of the construction of a road bridge over Pamban for facilitating communication to Rameshwaram;

(b) if so, whether this project will be taken up within the Third Plan period; and

(c) if so, the broad particulars thereof and its financial implications?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) During his inaugural speech at Tuticorin, the Prime Minister desired that road bridge should be constructed connecting Rameshwaram with the main-land, and that the question of taking up of this scheme during the Third Plan period may be examined;

(b) and (c). The details, such as the selection of the site, type of design etc of the proposed bridge are under examination in consultation with the State Government. Efforts will be made to start the work of the project in the current Plan period. The estimated cost of the work would be about Rs. 200 lakhs.

दिल्ली में मिलावटी चीनी की बिक्री

1416. श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में विशेषकर करोलबाग इलाके में दुकानों में जो चीनी मिल रही है उसमें कोयला और रेत अपमिश्रित है ;

(ख) क्या इसके बारे में कोई जांच कराई गई है ; और

(ग) जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) दिसम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में इस शिकायत की जांच की गयी थी और यह पाया कि करोलबाग क्षेत्र में उस समय जो शर्करा बिक रही थी उसमें धूल और कोयले के कण मिले हुए थे। भविष्य में इसकी रोक-थाम के लिये उपयुक्त उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Tribal Development Blocks in Kerala

1417. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Tribal Development Blocks sanctioned in Kerala during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the number of Blocks opened so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) 1961-62—1 Block. 1962-63—Nil

(b) One only.

(c) Does not arise as the sanctioned Block has been started.

Upgrading of Cattle

1419. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the

Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for upgrading of cattle by artificial insemination and fodder development to improve the milk supply position in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Under the Special Development Programme recently sponsored by the Government of India a scheme for the establishment of an Intensive Cattle Development Block in Delhi has been approved at a cost not exceeding Rs. 63.34 lakhs during 1964-66. The scheme is expected to cover a population of 90,000 breedable cows/she-buffaloes and it envisages development of cattle and increased production of milk through controlled breeding, mass castration, subsidised rearing of calves, disease control etc. duly supported by feed and fodder development and rural dairy extension activities.

Sugar Factories

1420. { Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulsj Das Jadhav:
Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshmukh:
Shri Kamble:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) since when the application for grant of licences to start co-operative sugar factories at Dongarkad and Basmathnagar in Parathani District in Maharashtra State have been pending; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The applications for the grant of licences for establishment of two co-operative sugar fac-

tories at (i) Dongarkada and (ii) Basmathnagar in Parbhani District (Not Parathani) of Maharashtra State were received in March, 1963 and January, 1964 respectively.

(b) Decision to resume licensing in the Sugar industry was taken in June 1963 and examination of all applications received upto 29-2-1964, numbering 229 including the above two applications was taken up thereafter. The detailed examination of such a large number of applications has naturally taken time.

Fishing Harbour in Haldia

1421. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish a fishing harbour at Haldia in order to meet the increasing demand of fish in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the main details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) After a preliminary survey and model tests, the details will be worked out by the Port Commissioner, Calcutta, in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Transport.

Rice Mills in Madhya Pradesh

1422. { Shri Uikey:
Shri Babunath Singh:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for providing assistance in setting up rice mills in Madhya Pradesh have been received from the State Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Foodgrains

1423. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of wheat, rice and maize imported from Australia, Burma and U.S.A., during the year upto November, 1964 and its value in rupees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): The requisite information is as under:—

Quantity in '000 Metric Tons.

	Wheat	Rice	Maize
Australia	255.5	Nil	Nil
Burma	Nil	151.9	Nil
U.S.A.	4690.2	293.8	Nil
Total	4945.7	445.7	Nil

The approximate total C&F Value of the above foodgrains is Rs. 227.08 crores.

Subsidiary Food

1424. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to propagate for the use of fish, meat and vegetables in more quantity than usual and thus save the consumption of wheat and rice;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Gov-

ernment have plans to popularise subsidiary foods including fish, meat and vegetables so as to reduce excessive consumption of cereals and at the same time improve nutrition by achieving a more balanced diet. The Government propose to organize the campaign through Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension vans, the Institutes of Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition and the normal channels of publicity such as publication of leaflets and pamphlets, films, participation in exhibitions, the media of newspapers and magazines, etc.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPORTED FIRING BY POLICE ON REFUGEES IN COIMBATORE CAMP

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported firing by police on the refugees in a camp at Coimbatore resulting in the death of a person and injuries to many."

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I was grieved to learn about the unfortunate incident in the Camp for migrants which has been set up in Coimbatore under the administration of the Madras Government. Full details of the circumstances in which the firing took place have not yet been made available to us. As soon as the news item was noticed in the Newspapers on the morning of the 14th December, the Home Department of the Madras Government and the Collector, Coimbatore were contacted on the telephone. Both the Collector and the Deputy Inspector General of Police have been to the scene of the incident.

From preliminary information received by us from the Collector, it

[Shri Tyagi]

appears that there was some altercation between a Policeman in the camp and a group of migrants. The migrants chased the Policeman but were prevented from attacking him by the Sentry on duty. Thereupon the migrants are alleged to have pelted stones at the Sentry wounding him on the head and fracturing one of his fingers. The Sentry is reported to have fired in self-defence killing one man and wounding another. The wounded man and the Sentry have both been admitted to the hospital. The firing was not ordered by any Government Officer. Since the maintenance of Law and Order in the Camp is the responsibility of the State Government, the State Government has ordered a magisterial enquiry. Full details of the incident will only be known after the enquiry has been completed. The Camp is reported to be quiet and no further incident has been reported.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before, I put a question, I want to point out that the hon. Minister says that he has not got the details and they would be available only after the magisterial enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: It would be prejudicial to the enquiry if the Government gives its version. An enquiry has been ordered. Does he want to put a question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news in Hindi dated the 14th December giving the refugees' version or the version of the inmates of the camp that a police constable misbehaved with a woman in the camp and whether it has been brought to his notice and whether this was the reason why the inmates of the camp chased the police and sent him out of the camp?

Shri Tyagi: It is difficult for me to enter into details. On telephone I made enquiries about the type of news printed in the Press. It is difficult to comment on this; there is a

magisterial enquiry and he must be free to take a decision. The District Magistrate who went there had had some talks with the camp inmates as well and he told my officers that since it was not possible for him to follow exactly the Bengali language, he could not say what their actual version was but it appeared to him that there was some such trouble; then there is the police statement. It is for the Judge to decide. The policeman says that he was insisting on a certain lady to pick up a small child who was ill and he was not in a position to explain what he meant and that lady mistook him to have said something and so there was some altercation on this issue. Which of this is true, it is not for me to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the constable been suspended? I do not want to prejudice the enquiry. The hon. Minister said that there was no order by the Government officer to fire but this constable used the fire arm, it is said, in self-defence. I want to know whether this constable has also been suspended?

Shri Tyagi: That is what I am submitting. The matter has been taken cognisance of by the magistrate; he has gone to the spot with a Bengali knowing officer; they must have gone there yesterday and they will soon come to some conclusion and before the enquiry is over it is difficult for me to make any statement.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): One of the persons is reported to have died. May I know if any *ex-gratia* payment has been made to the members of the family and any other step has been taken to help that family?

Shri Tyagi: Nothing so far. It is only an incident of the day before yesterday. Only yesterday the news came.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Before I put the question, I beg to be excused because the question will be a little bit longer.

Mr. Speaker: I should be a party to it!

Shri Hem Barua: On the one hand, the Rehabilitation Minister has gone against the assurance given by our leaders at the time of partition to the minorities in Pakistan by refusing to recognise those who come to this country without migration certificates and, on the other hand, the Rehabilitation Minister has considered it desirable to subject the refugees, who have come to this country at a tremendous risk to their life and property, to the test of the bullet. In the context of that...

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid I have said no such word. I do not agree.

Mr. Speaker: Let that question be finished.

Shri Hem Barua: In the context of that, may I know why it is that the Government have not issued orders to the police not to resort to firing on those unfortunate victims of circumstances, whatever the provocation or the circumstances might be?

Mr. Speaker: Does he believe that this is right—in all circumstances, whatever the circumstances and whatever the provocation?

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Member is firing motives at me, and I expect you, Sir, to protect me. I never made any such statement.

Shri Nambiar (Tirucherapalli): I have also given notice on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORISSA RICE PROCUREMENT (LEVY) ORDER, 1964.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. R. Chavan—What is this? No one rising? Why

should the Minister concerned have gone? He was here sometime ago.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): If you permit me, Sir, I shall lay it on the Table. On behalf of Shri D. R. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Orissa Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1738 dated the 1st December, 1964, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3619/64].

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Finance Minister just to find out why it has happened like that: he was here, and without asking any of his colleagues to act on his behalf he has slipped away.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir.

12.23 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 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 the 11th December, 1964, agreed without any amendment to the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1964.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held

[Secretary]

on the 2nd December, 1964, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.24 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWELFTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar on the 11th December, 1964, namely:

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63 laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1964."

The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much obliged to hon. Members from all sides of the House for the keen interest they have taken in this matter. In fact, it is proper that this Parliament must give a lead in this vital question affecting our national welfare and impress the people outside with the urgency and the importance of this problem, the problem of the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I must frankly admit that we have from time to time witnessed not merely from Members of this House but also from people outside an approach, which I may call for the sake of brevity, is a relief approach. It means the approach of the dole-giver and the dole-taker; that it is a problem which ultimately resolves itself only in giving of assistance in the

form of scholarships and other forms of doles and assistance and the reception of this by those who are called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This approach, in my humble submission, is an erroneous approach. It can never do any good to those for whom we stand pledged to devote our entire resources and energy for their total uplift, so that they become equal with others and repair the serious injury which had been inflicted to those classes in days gone by. An approach of mere charity is not going to help solve this problem in my submission. We must accept a dynamic policy of uplifting these unfortunate people economically. The problem of economic uplift in my submission is the most important problem, because many of the evils which we seek to remedy by stray assistance or even systematic assistance in the form of doles and charities and scholarship spring from this main cause of economic backwardness. Let us be quite frank.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about social backwardness

Shri A. K. Sen: Social disabilities may be removed by legislation and other forms of coercive measures and propaganda and publicity. But economic backwardness, from which spring many of the vices which effect the life of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is a matter which cannot be tackled, far less solved, by merely giving assistance to individuals in the shape of scholarships and so on. We must make the economic stamina of the average member of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes economically more stable. He must be given a living wage and where he does not even enjoy the barest minimum of existence, he must be assured of that. That can only be done if his productivity and his income is raised to the level of the average income of other classes.

Let us not now deal with the wider problem of raising the level of income of everyone, which is a very import-

ant problem as it is. It is also true that while we tackle the other wider problem of raising the level of the average Indian, we also tackle this problem. Here what we are concerned with is doing something more than the general effort to raise the standard of living of the average Indian, what can we do by way of additional effort, additional impetus and inducement, to increase the level of income of the average member of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to that of the average Indian as it is enjoyed today? That is my submission. It is the most important problem which confronts us in Parliament, in Government and in all the levels of work in which we are now trying to tackle this problem in the practical field. That resolves itself into an integrated programme of an economic and social nature, which will initiate efforts in the agricultural sector by way of providing better implements, better knowledge, better seeds and more economic holdings and also, if I may say so with respect, rural credit, agricultural credit and other forms of marketing facilities....

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Majority of them are landless labourers.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member possibly has not listened to me when I said, assurance of economic holdings, which in my submission carries with it the necessary implication of providing land to those who have no land, because you cannot assure economic holdings to those who have no land.

Shri Maurya: First provide them land and then talk of assurance. Majority of them are landless labourers.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a question of choice of language.

Shri Maurya: Better do something practical today. There is no question of assurance. You have been giving assurances for the last 17 years.

Mr. Speaker: There is no land to be doled out here. The Minister can only give an assurance here.

Shri A. K. Sen: I appreciate, Sir, what you say. If the hon. Member wants us to make lands immediately available, I am afraid we do not have any land here to dole out nor any land outside to dole out immediately if we accept a policy of doing so.

But let us deal with this problem in a more rational and a more objective manner having regard to the limited resources we have in the shape of land, money and other forms of capital and equipment and also having regard to the limited time available to us to produce results within the shortest possible period. Let us study our objectives impartially without passion or emotion, without trying to divide on the question as to whether one particular man belongs to the Scheduled Caste or not, because I do not accept the view that it is a problem only for the Scheduled Castes. It is more a problem for the rest of the country than for the Scheduled Castes, and we should consider it an honour and privilege that those who are not included in the so-called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are now entrusted with this great obligation of undoing a wrong which their forefathers had possibly participated in creating—not solely themselves, there were other agencies less responsible for it, the agencies of the foreign government which did very little or a community which was so backward and all that. Let us not deal with the causes which have given rise to a volume of accumulated vices, sufferings and problems, let us more or less unite in our endeavour, in Parliament and outside, in trying to solve this problem sincerely and seriously.

As I said, I consider that the economic problem is the most important of all problems. Schools we are opening as far as we can. There are no separate schools for Scheduled Castes. There may be separate

[Shri A. K. Sen]

schools for Scheduled Tribes because of the regional character. I am one who is completely against opening separate schools for Scheduled Castes. They must all study together. They must forget that there is any badge which distinguishes a Scheduled Caste boy from a non-Scheduled Caste boy. They go there into our schools run by the Government or by other public authorities as equal citizens of a great country, equally entitled to participate in the fruits of the common endeavour of a democratic government and equally entitled to share the benefits which flow out of such a government. Therefore, let us forget completely the problem of separate education for Scheduled Castes.

But separate treatment economically for the Scheduled Castes is not only necessary but a most urgent duty for us. That does not perpetuate a badge of distinction, but it serves to accelerate the pace of economic upliftment which it is our duty to do, as I said, separately from the general effort we are making to raise the level of life of the common Indian, because it is only by such separate and additional endeavour that we can accelerate the pace of equalisation of those who have been unequal on the economic plane so that they may become equals as quickly as possible.

Sir, when I was interrupted by an hon. Member—rightly so, possibly for some clarification—I was stressing those problems itemwise which together form, in my submission, or might form a programme for integrated development and upliftment on the economic plane of the Scheduled Castes. Majority of them are agriculturists. Therefore, I took the problem of agriculture first. No doubt, the problem of agriculture is a common one for the Scheduled Castes as for the non-Scheduled Castes, but having regard to their backwardness and the great economic handicap with which they have started the race along with others some additional effort is

necessary to provide for them with still cheaper agricultural credit, with more reasonably priced agricultural tools and implements of an improved variety....

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Nothing of that kind is there.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not agree on the word "nothing"; not enough perhaps; possibly far too little; but it will be an exaggeration to say that nothing has been done.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Nothing has been done in the matter of credit to Scheduled Caste people.

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :

कुछ भी नहीं किया है। राजस्थान ऐसा ही पड़ा है। सब देख लिया है।

श्री अ० क० सेन : हो सकता है।

As I was saying, if we impose the same conditions for the availability of credit, it might be that many of them will be denied credit. Therefore, we must get out of the normal, traditional orthodox thinking in the field of agricultural credit and make some different pattern of credit availability for the agriculturists in the Scheduled Castes' sector. And that is why, it will be observed, Government accepted the policy of increasing co-operatives, mostly in the nature of credit, marketing-cum-service and in tribal regions labour co-operatives, particularly in forest areas that is also a little linked up with the question of credit. As I said, as a question of policy, we have already in Parliament accepted the policy of increasing credit availability to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by creating a different pattern for credit availability and credit-giving, if I may say so, so that the orthodox notions of security being completely safeguarded while credit is made available to the agriculturist, that orthodox notion may be tempered, may be altered, so as to suit the special needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It may be that the pattern may have to vary from

area to area, from State to State or from region to region, having regard to the form of security which the agriculturist can offer, having regard to the total absence of security which could come from the agriculturists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But that is a matter which must depend upon the study of the characteristics of the agro-economic and social and land-holding complex of the area concerned, the amount of credit security which can be expected reasonably from an agriculturist of that level, and the hon. Members should certainly give me an opportunity of initiating studies through experts in that field so that we can devise some pattern for agricultural assistance suited to the needs of the agriculturist, at the same time, suited to the credit and security available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Reserve Bank, the scheduled banks as well as the co-operative banks will be asked to do it in order to implement the assurance that the hon. Minister has just now given?

Shri A. K. Sen: It will have to be a separate co-operative credit society and other societies meant only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is why I said that so far as the economic programme is concerned, separateness is not only desirable but it is urgent, because we cannot create a co-operative credit society which gives separate treatment to the Scheduled Caste agriculturists as opposed to non-Scheduled Caste agriculturists.

Shri Ranga: There is what is known as the equalisation fund which Parliament itself has sanctioned.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am not as much of an expert in agricultural economy as Professor Ranga. So, I hope he will excuse me for my ignorance. But I accept his suggestion that there should be separate treatment for this class of people. There has not been

a completely separate code yet evolved or a separate treatment evolved for these people, although the problem is urgent; I agree with him there. The concrete steps taken in this regard so far are not, I think, sufficient, I agree with him there too. I also agree with him that much more needs to be done. I agree with some hon. Members who have said that very little has been done; if not very little, far too little has been done, if I may say so, for the purpose of making available credit for making agriculture a paying proposition for the agriculturists belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to lift him out of this perpetual fear from want and destitution to which he is assigned by the very circumstances surrounding him while he carries out his age-old method of agricultural operations.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Credit is there but they are not getting it because they are landless. The banks want immovable property as security for advancing money and they do not have land to provide the security. What does he propose to do in that respect?

Shri A. K. Sen: I touched upon that point and said that, as it is, the same pattern of credit availability cannot be followed. The same pattern of security being made available to the banker cannot be applied to these people one of the reasons, as he said, being that many of these people may not be possessed of land which is a common mode of security which is demanded by credit institutions including co-operative credit societies. That is why I said that. I am entirely for equal treatment for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the economic plane.

Shri Basumatari: How to do that? That is the trouble.

Shri A. K. Sen: I wish I could say in one word the solution. The hon. Member also does not expect that I should give that solution in one word. I wish I could. I wish the problem

[Shri A. K. Sen]

was such an easy one. It affects hundreds of millions of people. It is intimately connected with the system of land-owning, the system of the economy, weighed down with age-old vices, customs, prejudices, want, poverty and various other things. We need not go into all that. Much of that is known to us. But the solution defies us; nevertheless, we have to arrive at a solution, not in one day—it will not reach us in one day—but I have no doubt that it must reach us so that the pace at which we proceed for equalising these vast communities of the neglected, of the unequals with the others, is accelerated as fast as we want it to be. Therefore, let us come to the first thing, pinpoint our attention and declare our united voice on it that for these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled communities we must develop credit institutions either of the co-operative type or of the tribal development block type or of other type. The type is not so important so long as the function is understood that it will make credit available where credit is so badly needed on patterns of lending which will suit the needs of those for whom they are intended. As I said, it may not be uniform all over. Naturally, they are different from place to place, from area to area, from population to population and yet some uniform patterns may be struck at and applied with variations in different areas.

I have a desire to call as soon as Parliament goes into recess the States' representatives, because the implementation of this is a very important thing which has to be done through State agencies, not merely for the purpose of discussing but also for the purpose of taking concrete steps for implementing them. One of these would be for that purpose. There would be others which I shall mention as I am passing on.

When I go on from point to point, it equally applies to the non-agriculturists, the artisans or landless labour-

ers, who will have to be fitted for a more paying avocation. The non-agriculturist artisan, the potter or the blacksmith for instance or any artisan of that type, will have to be provided with credit and the same problem will arise as for the agriculturist. He will have to be provided with education and implements same as the agriculturist. There are many of these things which must be common. It may be that they may have to be formed separately or they may have to be jumbled up together, that is, agriculturists and non-agriculturists. Much of it will depend upon our thinking and upon our experience.

The next point of importance would be the provision, apart from credit, of adequate knowledge and technique to the agriculturists of the Scheduled Castes, of better seeds, manures, marketing facilities, housing and so on.

Shri Ranga: Government land has to be given to them first.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am coming to that. I will give you the figures actually of land which has been found to be surplus and how it has been distributed to the landless including those of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I intend to give you those figures. But unfortunately, at the present moment no one can say, "There is land; you just go and start ploughing that land". I wish I could do that. None would be happier than myself. But, unfortunately, there is not all that surplus that is available. It has been the policy of the Central Government as also of the State Governments to distribute all the surplus land that becomes available to landless labourers including those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I will give the figures as far as we have got them. But, it is true that the population is great and land is scarce. That is one of the great handicaps in our economic life from which we must suffer for centuries together unless we develop an eco-

nomy which sustains a large population on a much smaller quantity of land. There was a time in England when Malthus, with a population which is about one-tenth the population in England today, thought that England was overpopulated. Land was already too little for the people. But today nobody thinks....

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): Will you not arrange to organise co-operative farms because land is so little?

Shri Ranga: Then more people will become landless.

Shri A. K. Sen: These are two different matters altogether. These are matters on which we must immediately devote our attention.

Then comes the question of educating and training the people of the Scheduled Castes as skilled craftsmen and skilled labourers for our growing factories and other small-scale and cottage industries into which they must also flow like the rest of the population since agriculture alone would not be able to sustain a prosperous population. For that purpose we are not only encouraging an ever-increasing number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys for getting into our vocational centres and technical institutes but are also making available a larger number of scholarships every year for that purpose. It is a happy feature today that whereas possibly ten years ago you could hardly pick up a skilled foreman or a skilled factory worker from among the Scheduled Castes today in every factory, Government or otherwise, you would any day see a larger and larger number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys coming as skilled workmen, engineers and so on.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): In this connection I would like to ask one question. Are the concessions now given to boys of the Scheduled Castes in the matter of education and other things extended to those boys of the Scheduled Castes who are outside the Tribal areas? Outside the Tribal

areas they are not considered as Scheduled Castes boys for those purposes. This has been dealt with in the Dhebar Report which says that to those persons who are living outside the Tribal areas but who really belong to the Scheduled Castes no concession is given as they are not recognised as Scheduled Castes boys. Will the hon. Minister take up this question and look into it?

Shri Ranga: Christian agricultural workers also.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have not actually followed the implication of the hon. Member's question; but as far as I have been able to follow it—he will correct me if I go wrong—he says that when a Scheduled Caste boy, who is considered as Scheduled Caste elsewhere, is actually in a Tribal area he does not enjoy the same facilities as a Tribal boy... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Three hon. Members should not be on their legs at a time. If the hon. Minister wants to yield, he might resume his seat; then one hon. Member can stand.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I thought, I made it quite clear. If a tribal boy who is regarded as such outside the Tribal area is living there, because he is not living in the Tribal area he is not regarded as a Scheduled Tribes boy and concessions open to the Scheduled Tribes boys are not given to him.

Shri A. K. Sen: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are different.

Shri Ranga: He means Tribal boys.

Shri A. K. Sen: Scheduled Castes are grouped as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are grouped otherwise, that is, as Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Ranga: He means Tribal boys.

Shri A. K. Sen: He is considering both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I can understand a scheduled tribe boy not being given the same facilities when he comes out of his area where his tribe lives. That I can understand.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): But when he resides outside the scheduled area?

Shri A. K. Sen: These tribes are scheduled according to the area where they are isolated, where they lead a tribal life and it is from there they are picked up for giving scholarships either for general education or for other education. There are many tribal boys studying in Delhi who get scholarships. For instance, from Manipur there are a large number of boys who have been given scholarships as tribals, as members of the scheduled tribes. They have been given scholarships and they are studying in Delhi or in Calcutta or in other places. They are studying in medicine and other courses. But I do not think their residence for the purpose of study elsewhere will disqualify them. If they do not live in an area where the tribe has been scheduled and they apply for scholarships, then I am afraid, a man living for generations in Calcutta cannot apply for a tribal scholarship which is open for a tribe living in Manipur. He cannot have it like that. He must apply from Manipur where his tribe is scheduled and from there he can be sent anywhere after he gets the scholarship. We must follow some criteria. One criterion followed has been that there must be some amount of isolation and that they follow a tribal mode of life. If these two criteria are satisfied, they are scheduled. Otherwise, it is very difficult. We have also followed similar principles for scheduling the castes. I do not think there is any difficulty for a real tribal boy in getting the scholarships if he is otherwise meritorious.

Sir, it is a great encouragement for us to find that these boys are not only coming in large numbers to civil service, Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV, but they are also coming in larger numbers in public undertakings and in other factories and establishments as skilled workers, foremen, engineers, technicians

and so on, and that it what makes the community really progressive and equal to other communities. Therefore as I said, our educational policy should be framed and pursued with this underlined purpose. The purpose should be to see that the education which they are given makes them fit as technicians, scientists, doctors, engineers, foremen and other skilled workers such as would make their community equal to others. Merely producing clerks or merely producing store-keepers or merely producing peons and orderlies will not, in my submission, be enough which would lift a community from the level in which it is to that of other communities. Even the education which you seek to give to these communities must be underlined with the purpose of making them economically equal, of training their young men and women into arts and crafts and sciences so that they can make their community equal with others in the arts of life, in the work of life and in the creative production of our economic life. That is what really makes a community worthy and equal with the others. Far too little is said, when we speak about the work done in relation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, on the economic side than on these rather, if I may say so, relatively less important matters like giving scholarships and jobs in Government offices and things of that sort. Jobs and scholarships cannot make a community equal. They are only means to making them equal by providing with other equipment in life. And this other equipment must come so that they become equal. They must produce results so that economically they are at level with others. If these scholarships and jobs do not make them equal and do not equip them with the wherewithal which will raise their level of life to that of others, then such an assistance will be useless. Then, we must change the type of assistance.

So, my submission is that both in Parliament and outside we should

lay stress more on seeing what actually is the type of equipment and education that we are providing and the monetary assistance that we are making available for the scheduled castes and tribes makes them fit to raise their level of income, to improve their economic production, to improve their technique of production and all that and in one sense to change their level of life. If we can do that, then alone must we be satisfied with the course that we have pursued. I do not think we are pursuing the right course and we must think of bringing about very great changes in our line of thinking, in the type of education we are giving to these tribals and these scheduled caste people, the type of assistance we are making available to them for their daily routine of work, for their agriculture, for their craft, for their small industries and all that so that we can really make all their creative efforts to survive.

Shri Ranga: All these fine sentiments have been expressed and formulated by the Government and accepted by the Government again and again and year after year. What we would like to know is the result of the efforts that the Government have made so far in different States.

Shri A. K. Sen: They only show greater efforts are to be made. Such as they are, they are quite encouraging.

Having made these preliminary observations, let me take some of the points item-wise so that we shall see what progress has been achieved and what remains to be achieved. Let me take the problem of untouchability first relating to social disabilities in the villages and other places where the scheduled castes suffer from certain restrictions in the form of drawing water from public wells and so on. Fortunately, untouchability at a social level, as a legal form of disability, is fast disappearing and it has disappeared from vast areas of this country excepting—I find our hon. Member from Rajasthan

shaking his head—in a few areas where Thakurs still rule the lands with lathies and chop off the noses of some of the delinquent scheduled caste people who have the hardihood of drawing water from the wells preserved by Thakurs.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : वह जमाना गया। अब राजस्थान में हुनर की जरूरत है। वहां हुनर चाहिए।

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what I am saying. Except in a few isolated places where feudal lords still rule the society and punish the scheduled caste people for their courage and audacity to draw water from wells, it has disappeared by and large in vast areas and it is fast disappearing. All that we have to do is to launch a few more prosecutions.....

Shri Maurya: Has the hon. Minister gone through the Report? There is not even a single State which can dare say that the untouchability is not being observed there. There is not a single village in this country where the untouchability is not being observed. This is what the Report itself says.

Shri A. K. Sen: I say, it is fast disappearing and I still repeat it. If we have eyes to see and ears to hear, we shall know that it is fast disappearing as it must. All that we have to do is to gear up the States into launching more prosecutions against the persons who offend our untouchability laws.

An hon. Member: Law is not enough.

Shri A. K. Sen: Law is not enough. Law has to be enforced and we have to enforce our laws with greater vigour and greater severity. And if we find very gross cases, we might even have to increase the quantum of punishment. But let us hope, as we hope, and as appears to be a fact, that untouchability as a social curse and as a form of social disability is fast disappearing, and it will. What remains is the economic and social

[Shri A. K. Sen]

backwardness of these people which still keeps them different from the rest.

13 hrs.

But it is true that the large sums that we have been spending for propaganda and publicity work against untouchability through private agencies have not been very effective particularly, and there are many instances of ineffective use where the liberal assistance given to private agencies for the purpose of propagation merely has not borne much fruit, and we might have to think of utilising the money that we spend for propagation in other more effective ways, and we shall have to think of what other forms of publicity we should undertake, because publicity must continue and with vigour, if not for the purpose of merely informing the people of the laws which they must obey, in the villages at least for the purpose of informing the human minds of those duties which they must perform as citizens of this country in rendering their own share of assistance to those who are a little bit backward compared to them. It is not merely the propagation of the coercive laws and it is not merely the propagation of the steps that we are taking, which is important, but also the human education which every great work must depend upon so that the human mind is prepared to render voluntary service for the cause of the upliftment of the backward classes.

Now, I come to the question of implementation of our schemes. It is rightly said that the problem of implementation has not been given due importance and that the implementation of our programmes and the results achieved in spite of the spending of such large sums of money for our various projects have not been very encouraging. I must say that it is true that there have been lapses in our implementation, and the implementation of our projects and our programmes might have been much

better and much more effective even with the limited resources which we have employed. Even with the money that we have spent, the results might have been more encouraging. It will be, therefore, our endeavour to devise a machinery by which the implementation of our programmes of welfare and advancement for the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is attended to day to day.

As it is today, there are certain difficulties, which I must explain to the House, about this question of implementation of our programmes which we frame in the Centre or in consultation with the States. When it reaches the field for the purpose of implementation various bottle-necks occur. By the very nature of our federal structure, these bottle-necks are bound to occur.

Shri Ranga: That is where political discrimination comes in.

Shri A. K. Sen: what does my hon. friend propose?

Shri Ranga: There should be a more impartial distribution of all the favours which Government are able to afford to them.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think that this Government can be very proud of saying that very little discrimination has been practised politically.

Shri Ranga: We cannot say that.

Shri A. K. Sen: I know myself how much of resources have been made available from the Central Social Welfare Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to groups of workers who are by no means aligned with the ruling party.

Shri Ranga: That is by the Centre.

Shri A. K. Sen: I can only speak for the Centre.

Shri Ranga: But then we are dealing with the States also.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, the schemes that we implement, except for the Union Territories—and even

the Union Territories or at least most of them are more or less autonomous now—have to be implemented through the States through the various levels of administrative machinery which obtain in the States. We can only keep in touch with the progress of implementation through the tours and studies and discussions which the Director of Backward Classes Welfare carries out regularly. But mere study and mere inspection, in my own submission, are not enough, and we must think of some better method of co-ordination, and if not activation, at least implementation in the States.

Shri Ranga: And better accounting and audit also.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have this very agonising feeling that beautiful schemes are framed here, and the necessary money is being provided, and it goes into the States with the highest of expectation, but at the end of three or four years it is such an agonising experience to see that the money or much of it has filtered through certainly but when we actually try to evaluate the results, the results are far below expectations. This is the experience not merely with these but with regard to most of our welfare programmes, and we must remedy this. There is not so much vice in the project. There is not so much vice in the programme, and not even in the amount of money made available. Vice seems to creep in and make the whole thing infirm when we go to the level of the field where it has to be actually worked or made effective. Therefore, we must devise a machinery,—and in this I would appeal to the House to give me all the support that it can—in consultation with the States; we must devise an original machinery of implementation with some power and authority to enforce its decisions on the spot....

Shri Ranga: It should be non-political and non-partisan.

Shri A. K. Sen: It must be so. Nothing can be political here; no well-1887 (Ai) LSD—5.

welfare programmes divide themselves party-wise fortunately. If they did, they would cease to be welfare programmes, and, therefore, their implementation must also be done on a non-party basis. The civil service by and large which carries out the programme is non-party. We cannot say yet that the civil service is partisan....

Shri Ranga: But this work is not being carried on those lines.

Shri A. K. Sen: If it is not, then it must be so. And Parliament, I hope, will give me the necessary support to see that it is so done.

I cannot yet say that we have devised such a machinery; I must frankly admit that I have been in charge of this Ministry only for a very short period, and I cannot say yet what the machinery should be, though I have been applying my mind to this very important problem of implementation and I have said this to the Central Advisory Committee and also to the other consultative committees of this House that this problem, to my mind, appears to be the most formidable one, but once tackled, we shall have results not once but always. But we must hit on some administrative machinery which must work and which must see that every programme which filters down from the Centre is actually worked out to its completion.

I must frankly say that I cannot yet tell the House that we have found such a machinery. It cannot be found all by ourselves; it has to be evolved after consultation between the States and the Centre, and some agreed machinery has to be set up which will be honoured by the States as also the Centre. Otherwise, it will not serve the purpose. I hope we shall be able to do it.

But let me give now some results of the implementation which has been done notwithstanding all these difficulties.

In the Third Plan we had a total allocation of Rs. 53.45 crores in both

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the Central and the State sectors for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes work. That was the total allocation for the first three years of the Third Plan. Out of that, we have already utilised Rs. 49.79 crores, which means a utilisation of nearly 90.2 per cent; in the case of the Scheduled Castes work, the utilisation has been very encouraging namely that not only has the allocation for the first three years been wholly utilised but it has been exceeded. It has been exceeded in Assam by 2.6 per cent, in Kerala, the expenditure has been 124.2 per cent, that means that the allocation has been exceeded by 24.2 per cent; in Madras, it has been utilised up to 121 per cent, which means that it has been exceeded by 21 per cent, in Orissa, it has been utilised up to 101 per cent, which means that it has been exceeded by 1 per cent. In Manipur, it is 104 per cent, that means, exceeded by 4 per cent.

Shri Maurya: What about UP?

Shri A. K. Sen: The average is about 98 per cent for the whole country....

Shri Maurya: The Chief Minister of UP said in a statement only yesterday, 'I am sorry that the funds allotted for S.C. and S.T. are not being utilised'.

Shri A. K. Sen: To which funds was she referring? I do not know. I am talking now of the funds for the the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri Maurya: I am not talking about the general classes or caste Hindus. I am talking about the scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am talking about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. When I reply to the debate, I have to reply to the question of allocation of funds for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and their utilisation; I am not dealing with the general question of utilisation of all

allocations; nor is it my job; it is for the Finance Minister to explain that.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अपने क्षेत्र और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों को देख कर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी हरिजन कल्याण के लिए धन दिया गया है वह बिल्कुल खर्च हो चुका है। वह ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री मौर्य : जैसा हो जाता है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : राज्य में भी मा का पैसा पड़ा है।

Shri A. K. Sen: Is the hon. Member speaking of Delhi?

श्री बाल्मीकी : उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। अपने क्षेत्र की मैं बात कर रहा हूँ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot give the figures State-wise yet. But so far as all-India figures are concerned, the Centre and the States....

श्री मौर्य : मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. He will get the facts and then ask questions.

Shri Ranga: It is not for him to say that.

Shri A. K. Sen: I can certainly request him through the Chair to resume his seat.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding. The hon. Member should listen with restraint and patience.

Shri Maurya: He is becoming hot; that was why I wanted to request you to give me a few seconds.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him later, but now he should sit down and listen.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member is responsible himself for this heat.

I was giving the figures of utilisation. He threw out some statement without any particular. I put it to him that I can only speak of allocations and utilisation of funds for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I cannot encroach upon other fields.

So far as these allocations are concerned, in the first three years out of Rs. 53.45 crores, both for the Centre and the States, Rs. 49.79 crores have been utilised, showing a utilisation of 93 per cent. If the hon. Member disputes that figure, I can reckon with it. But I cannot reckon with stray statements being quoted.

With regard to the funds allocated for the scheduled castes, I was quoting figures to show that for the whole country, the utilisation has been more than 98 per cent, and in some States it has been more than 100 per cent.

Shri Maurya: Only for UP he has no figures!

Mr. Speaker: He says he has not got figures State-wise. So separately he cannot answer.

Shri Ranga: He has given the figures for so many States.

Shri A. K. Sen: The total for the whole country, the States and the Centre; the figure is 98 per cent for scheduled castes work, and the utilisation is more than 100 per cent in some States—I have just now been handed over the UP figure. If he wanted it before, I would have supplied it to him.

An hon. Member: Also the schemes.

Shri A. K. Sen: Out of nearly Rs. 4-1½ crores allocation for UP for the first three years, the utilisation has been Rs. 4.04 crores.

Shri Maurya: I wanted the percentage.

Shri A. K. Sen: It can be worked out.

Shri Maurya: In UP, it is much less; it is not cent per cent. So his statement about UP is not correct.

When I pointed this out, he became hot.

Mr. Speaker: If he has given a wrong statement, he can write to me.

श्री बालमीकी : तीन साल में हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश, की मीटिंग ही नहीं बुलाई गई है ।

Shri Maurya: They never met; they never discussed it.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different matter. If the Harijan Kalyan Board has not met for three years, it is very unfortunate. If it were under my control, I would certainly have seen to it that they met and discussed it.

श्री रामानन्द शस्त्री (रामनंजीवाट) :
अस्पृश्यता निवारण में खर्च हुआ ही नहीं है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: That I can understand, that though the utilisation has been 90 or 95 per cent, all of it has not been actually for the work for which they have been intended. Unfortunately, that does occur in many individual cases; we can only deal with individual cases as and when they occur. If in any particular case there has been expenditure in the name of Harijan work but actually for some other purpose, we have to take individual action against such agencies or officers. There have been cases of even private institutions....

An hon Member: Your officers are not working honestly.

Shri A. K. Sen: Cases of some private institutions have also been brought to our notice in which, for instance, moneys needed for maintenance of students have been spent for other objectives. Inquiries have been initiated by the Commissioner himself and steps have been taken; in many cases, the grants have either been cancelled or recalled from the grantees themselves. We can only deal with such individual cases. If they are forwarded to us, I can assure the hon. Member that every such case forwarded by any MP

[Shri A. K. Sen]

would be inquired into, every case of misuse of funds meant for Harijan welfare.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): Members should be informed to which organisations moneys have been sanctioned for such work. Then only we can inquire into the matter and bring to his notice the misuse of funds.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid it is an irrelevant question.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: It is relevant. In my State, some money has been given to certain schools for making available to tribal students. But not a single student has received it.

Mr. Speaker: Are there publications accessible to Members wherein particulars are given of the private agencies to whom such funds for such work have been given?

Shri A. K. Sen: Generally the grants in each State are made through that State—all the grants. Of course, we get a list also. If a question is put about any particular State, we shall be able to furnish details provided enough time is given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): A detailed statement might be laid on the Table.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : शाहवाद में पचास लाख रुपया खा गये हैं ।

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no such publication to my knowledge.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I asked the Tripura Government, but they did not supply it to me.

Shri A. K. Sen: He will then ask me. I shall try to help him. I do not think government grants can be secret matters. They are audited and inquired into. The Director from the Centre goes and looks into every case. I can assure the hon. Mem-

ber that each year cases of mal-utilisation or misuse come up to us and we do initiate inquiries in each case.

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

With regard to the question of scholarships, the complaint has been that in the disbursement of post-matric scholarships, there is delay, delay in the availability of scholarships actually to the students. I must say there is a good deal of truth in this because one of the main reasons why this was decentralised three years ago was that disbursement from the Centre was entailing delay. It was expected that when it was decentralised and when States were giving it, this delay would be eliminated. But even now it appears delays are occurring in some cases. We are trying to impress on State Governments the necessity of making available grants as and when they are made, as quickly as possible and without unnecessary delay. We are advising two steps to be taken. First of all, for the purpose of expedition, once a scholarship is given to a particular boy, the college authorities may be given the power to renew the scholarship, so that the time taken for renewal each year may be eliminated. Secondly, the procedure for receipt of applications and the issue of orders for payment may be revised and simplified, so that this procedure itself may not consume more time than cannot be avoided.

Then, so far as funds are concerned, larger and larger funds are being made available every year by the Centre. In 1958-59, Rs. 125 lakhs was made available for scheduled castes, and Rs. 20.76 lakhs for scheduled tribes. In 1963-64, for scheduled castes the amount has increased nearly three times to Rs. 387 lakhs, and for scheduled tribes it is more than double at Rs. 46.82 lakhs.

We have evolved a rather elaborate scheme for providing meritorious students from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with the means to carry on their pre-matric education. There are schemes for Central assistance, for which 75 per cent is provided by the State, and there are other schemes which are in the State sector for which also we provide assistance on the same scale. The amount made available has been utilised perfectly. These scholarships have produced admirable results, because you will see from the results of competitive examinations how not only the vacancies reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been filled completely, as they were not in the olden days, by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates.

Shri Basumatari: But what about the statistics about educational improvement?

Shri A. K. Sen: I can only say in terms of employment; otherwise, I can only say how much money has been utilised, and they would not have been utilised unless they passed. If they failed, they would not have been renewed these scholarships. From that we presume that they must have passed their examinations. And from the employment side, there is an immediate improvement we see, and therefore we can co-relate the assistance given by scholarships with increased employment.

So far as tribes are concerned, we have the report of the working group set up for backward classes to report on the welfare activities which we should pursue for the tribal areas. They said that there should be a tribal high school for each tribal development block, that the proportion of teachers to pupils should be 1 to 25, i.e., for every 25 students there should be a teacher, that there must be more women teachers, that there must be a hostel attached to every high school, that the high and

higher secondary schools should be on the pattern of the multi-purpose schools with different courses so as to enable students who are educated to pursue different vocations, and that scholarships should also be revised so as to enable the students not merely to maintain themselves in hostels, but also to purchase the necessary school uniforms and equipments for the courses for which they are studying.

With regard to employment, the figures have been very encouraging. I take the problem of employment because it is so closely related to education.

Shri Basumatari: If you consider hostel provision only in tribal development block areas, a large number of tribals who are not in the blocks in Assam and Bengal will be deprived of this opportunity.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us take Government service. In 1957 there were only 44 belonging to scheduled castes in Class I; in 1963, it is 239.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : फस्ट ग्रेड में कुल 113 हैं ।

Shri Maurya: May I know the percentage?

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us have the figures first. Figures also tell.

Shri Maurya: I think percentage would give a better sense of judging the thing. I am very keen on percentage.

Shri A. K. Sen: I will give the percentage. Let us have the figures first.

Shri Maurya: It is a drop in the ocean.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member feels that by only expressing his indignation he is going to help matters, I am afraid I am bound to disagree with him.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : नानाजो की बात नहीं है, आप को बतलाना चाहते हैं।

Shri A. K. Sen: If you keep on talking the whole time, how can I give you the figures?

So far as Class II is concerned, it was 290 in 1957; today it is 769. In Class III, in 1957 there were 45,181 scheduled castes; today 79,719. In Class IV, in 1957 it was 1,67,239; today 1,86,674.

Shri Balakrishnan: Does it include sweepers?

Shri A. K. Sen: Including sweepers. The first figure is including sweepers, the next figure is excluding sweepers.

Shri Maurya: Including orderlies and chaprasis.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member is not anxious for information, he is anxious to give out his views. I am afraid it is a procedure which does not appeal to us at all.

Shri Maurya: I am keen on knowing the percentage. You are not giving it intentionally. I want to know the percentage in IAS, Grade I, Grade II, IPS and IFS. He is not giving.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Only one per cent.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have told him I would give the percentage. He has not even learnt the elementary lesson of patience, and it is not for me to teach him that elementary lesson, it is for you.

Shri Maurya: If you were in my position, I would like to test your patience.

Shri A. K. Sen: So far as Class IV is concerned, the figure of 1957 in-

cludes sweepers, whereas that of 1963 does not include sweepers but the number has gone up.

Now, let us take the percentage. The hon. Member would have got it if he had waited a little while instead of exercising his voice unnecessarily.

In Class I, the percentage was 0.71 in 1957; in 1963 it has risen to 1.31.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : होना चाहिये 12 परसेन्ट ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I think if the hon. Member comes to power, he will make it 12 per cent, and we will applaud him then.

In Class II, the percentage was 2.01 in 1957; in 1963 it is 2.61—in the course of six years. In Class III, the percentage in 1957 was 7.03; in 1963 it is 7.07. It would be rather difficult to give the correct percentage for 1957, for Class IV, because we have excluded sweepers in the latter year; therefore, it cannot be a true percentage.

Then, with regard to scheduled tribes, Class I had only six in 1957; it is 41 in 1963. Let me give the percentage straightaway before there is a demand again. I wanted to give them all together because that makes a better reading, and I think I will follow that method in this case also. From 56 in class II in 1957, the number has gone to 111 in 1963; in class III from 3990 in 1957 to 10,011 in 1963; in class IV from 18,497 in 1957 to 33,369 in 1963. In terms of percentage, for class I it was 0.10 in 1957 and 0.23 in 1963; for class II the percentages are 0.32 and 0.38; for class III, 0.62 and 0.89 and in class IV 2.44 and 3.14. So, there has not only been an increase in the actual numbers but there has also been an increase in the percentage in each case as they are compared to the total number employed. That shows that our policy has borne fruit. Previously, in regard to IAS and other higher services, all these posts reserved for

the scheduled castes and tribes had not been filled by candidates from that group because there were not enough candidates.

श्री श्रीलाल बरवा : पापुलेशन के आधार पर सन् 1957 से लेकर सन् 1964 के बीच 11 करोड़ की वृद्धि हो गयी है लेकिन तरक्की उस के आधार पर कुछ भी नहीं की है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes. We are trying to do what we can and hon. Member should himself try to do better. The number of scheduled castes and tribes candidates appearing at these examinations has increased tremendously which shows that our policy of giving special assistance for their education is bearing fruit. For instance, the number of scheduled castes applicants was 822 in 1961, which is an eight fold increase over 1951. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the increase has been even greater, an increase of 9 times during the last ten years. We have also opened special training centres at Allahabad and Bangalore for giving education and training to scheduled castes and scheduled tribe candidates solely for the purpose of enabling them to take these higher examinations and these centres are run with Central assistance completely. We have already issued instructions to the Public sector undertakings that they should make reservations on the same lines as in the Central Government services.

Shri Maurya: I want to know one information about these training centres at Bangalore and Allahabad. What is the money given for the diet for one day for one student?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not measure the value of education in terms of money spent there.

श्री मौर्य : आप ने अभी फरमाया कि इन्होंने बड़ी तरक्की की है । अब वह लड़के

जोकि आई० ए० एस० कम्पटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन में बैठते हैं उन के लिए आप के जो टैटर्स हैं, जहाँ पर कि उन को यह शिक्षा दी जाती है कम्पटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन में बैठने की, वहाँ पर आप एक दिन में फ्री लड्ड को कितने रैसे की खुरक देते हैं, या मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have seen to it that the best teachers are there.... (Interruptions).

Shri Maurya: For your information, I may say that they are given 90 paise per day per student.

श्री श्रीलाल बरवा : यद्दस रैसे का नाश्ता और पांच रैसे की दाल अर्थात् चार आने की एक खुराक और आठ आने का मुबद्द, शाम, दिन भर का भोजन, उनको मिलता है यह कितने शर्म की बात है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It cannot go on like this.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not for giving money; it is for giving education.

श्री बासुमती : शिक्षा के साथ साथ खाने का भी अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए । आज वहाँ उसका अच्छा प्रबन्ध नहीं है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Jarur, it is certainly true.

Shri Basumatari: For services other than IAS, for Class I and II services, also some centres should be established.

Shri A. K. Sen: We are trying to open more centres in other areas but it will depend on the number of candidates.

Shri Basumatari: I am referring to services other than IAS, etc.

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot give an answer offhand. We shall bear that in mind but that will be for the State

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Governments to do for the State services. (Interruptions).

The last point is the question of scheduling and descheduling of the castes and tribes. It is true that there should be a uniform system. But we have varied patterns for each State, having regard to the conditions obtaining in each State. We have two criteria for the Tribes: their isolation and the following of tribal life; so far as scheduled castes are concerned, the criteria are untouchability and other disabilities suffered by a particular caste so as to bring it within the scheduled castes. Complaints have been made from various quarters about the inclusion of some caste or exclusion of others. Sometimes even the same caste is considered as scheduled in one area and not scheduled in some other area. The same thing can be said about the scheduled tribes. We are trying—not that I can give a firm decision—to think of an alternative arrangement to settle these objections taken in particular areas, whether we shall not have some reviewing committee to hear objections and evolve the principles for scheduling and ultimately settle the finality after hearing all objections and so on, like the Delimitation Commission or some other commission. Government is thinking on that line and as soon as a decision is arrived at, Parliament will be informed about it. But I do appreciate that there should be some method of settling the final objections after hearing all the objections and representations and so on so that no man or no community can have any grievance on the score of exclusion or inclusion of certain castes or tribes in the respective schedules.

Sir, I consider it a great privilege to have been entrusted with this work which is not only so dear to my own heart but also such a vital matter for Parliament and for the country.

In the measure that we succeed in uplifting these communities we shall be able to say with pride that we have achieved something and if we do not succeed in that, it will be a blame which we must all share. Therefore, when Mr. Basumatari welcomed me into this new office I felt certainly gladdened and I was very grateful to him for the kind words he spoke and many other spoke in the same strain. But I also hold a great responsibility which hangs on all of us and more so on me and my colleague and my Ministry. We have great programmes; our objectives are very fixed and noble and yet it is true that we have not been able to go very far particularly in the matter of economic upliftment of these people. I really measure the success of our work in terms of the work achieved in the economic field, of improving the economic life of these people. Of course I have no doubt that once we succeed in improving their level of income and their economic life they will become our equals, whatever their history might have been in the past. Some amount of inferiority, some amount of stigma still attach, unfortunately, to some of them, because they are economically backward which brings along with it educational backwardness and other kinds of backwardness.

I know in West Bengal myself there are many communities which go under the schedule and yet economically they are so prosperous that in their respective areas they really rule. Of course, in that part of the country as in Assam, we never had untouchability in that sense. But, as I said, it is a very great responsibility, and while expressing my gratitude to Shri Basumatari for the kind words he has said and also to the others who have spoken in the same strain, I consider it a great privilege and honour that I have been called upon to serve in this Ministry and to undertake this very great, sacred burden

which the Parliament and the Government have undertaken, namely, improving the lot, economic, social and political lot, of multitudes of people who in the past were the neglected community.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Only one question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. No questions will be allowed. If I allow Shri Banerjee, half a dozen more questions will come.

श्री मौर्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। वह बहुत जरूरी है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is an age-long question. It cannot be solved in one day. There will be other occasions. I will now put Shri Sivamurthi Swamy's amendment to the vote. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the State and Central Governments have utterly failed—

(a) to provide free housing plots or to erect free mud huts as shelter for all those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are homeless,

(b) distribute waste lands and tenancy lands physically with full ownership or right of cultivation without any middle agency,

(c) to form Co-operative Farming Societies among Harijans and Scheduled Tribes within the framework of planning objectives,

(d) to establish cottage and small scale industries to provide means of livelihood for these people,

(e) to educate them generally on State expenditure especially

in higher and technical education,

(f) to provide employment in Government and non-Governmental agencies, and

(g) to improve their general economic and social conditions."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1964".

The motion was adopted.

13.43 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1964 and communicated to this House on the 27th November, 1964 and resolves that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

Dr. M. S. Aney; Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki; Shri A. S. T. Barrow; Shri Bhakt Darshan; Shri Yudhvair Singh Chaudhary; Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh; Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar; Shri Harekrushna Mahatab; Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra; Shrimati Savitri

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Nigam; Shri Tika Ram Paliwal; Shri Sarjoo Pandey; Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel; Shri S. B. Patil; Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai; Shri S. K. Pattekkatt; Shri D. D. Puri; Shri Raghunath Singh; Shrimati Renuka Ray; Shri Bal Krishna Singh; Shri Krishnapal Singh; Shri Rajdeo Singh, Shri Ramshekhhar Prasad Singh; Shri Sinhasan Singh; Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman; Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari; Lt.-Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram, Shri Ram Harkh Yadav; and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav."

I propose to be very brief in moving this Motion for consideration. As the Bill is going to the Joint Committee, all the details will be thrashed out there, and I will just point out the salient features of the Bill which I am piloting.

May I just give a little bit of the background? The House will remember that for many years the conditions in the Banaras University were very disturbed and the university was not at all functioning properly. Things reached such a pass that the President as the Visitor of the university was compelled to appoint an enquiry committee. He appointed an enquiry committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. This committee submitted its report in April, 1958. This report revealed a very sorry state of affairs in the university. The committee expressed the view that the university had lost its all-India character and could not be regarded as a residential university by any stretch of imagination. The committee had also listed some of the most important causes of the deterioration of the academic life of the university. In order to remedy the state of affairs of the university, the committee had recommended far-reaching changes both in the composition of the university authorities as well as in the methods of recruitment of officers and teachers

at various levels. In view of this, the Government felt that before the new term started on the 9th July, 1958, an ordinance should be promulgated. An ordinance was promulgated to remove from the executive council the pressure groups and to prevent the interference of the court in the administration of the university. The trouble in the university was really caused by the ineffective functioning of the executive council and also the way the court functioned and interfered with the administration of the university. This ordinance was promulgated on the 14th June, 1958. Then the ordinance was enacted by this Parliament on the 20th September, 1958. Under this ordinance and the Bill, the court was deprived of its supreme governing status and was made only an advisory body. Similarly, the executive council was reconstituted, making it a small body consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and seven other persons nominated by the Visitor.

Then, an amending Bill was introduced in May, 1961. It was introduced in this House, but the Bill did not proceed and was allowed to lapse. The present amending Bill is largely based on the Bill that was introduced in 1961. But we have incorporated many changes. I might point out, in order to anticipate a criticism, as to why we have not waited for the report of the Model Acts Committee, which has been set up in the Ministry, of which Dr. Kothari is the Chairman. We have set up a committee in order to advise us as to what is the best legislation that we can have for the different universities. The intention is that this model Bill will be circulated to all the States in the hope that they will bring their own university legislation into line with this model Bill. You might well ask me, if this is my intention, why I have not waited for the report to come in before introducing this Bill. The answer is that in the preparation of the Bill we have had constant collaboration with the University Grants Commission and we

know what the thinking of the committee is on this subject. To a large extent we have incorporated the various suggestions that have come from the University Grants Commission and also from the Banaras University itself.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): When was that model Acts Committee set up?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It was set up some time ago. There have been constant questions in this House as to when the report was expected. I am very sorry for the delay. I really do not understand why committees should take all this time to make reports. But the members of the committee live in different parts of India and dates do not suit them. Meetings are called and adjourned. I was assured by Mr. Kothari yesterday that he is expecting the report of the committee by the end of this month.

This committee was appointed in December, 1961, to be exact. It is a very long delay and I apologise for that. It was long before my time and ever since I became Minister, I have been trying to remind the University Grants Commission.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You are abolishing committees.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot abolish this committee; it is a very useful committee and I want its report. What is more, I want to implement it. But I assure the House that by the end of this month or at the most by the beginning of next month, we shall get the report and the House will see it.

The main features of the Bill are as follows. The House will bear in mind that when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya started this university, his main purpose was to make it a residential university. We have tried as far as possible to maintain this important feature of this university. We

have provided that the university should not in future affiliate any college or institution. But we have not de-affiliated colleges which are already affiliated to the university. We have in India affiliating universities. My own university—Bombay University—is an affiliating university. Calcutta and Madras Universities are also affiliating universities. These universities were founded a hundred years ago. At that time, the pattern was that the university should embrace within its ambit as many colleges as possible. But later on, the importance of a residential university where the students live in the campus began to be realised and the Banaras University and the Aligarh University were started with that point of view. Therefore, we have provided in this Bill that there shall be no more affiliation. I do not think all the students in this university reside in the university campus, but large majority of them do and we hope more hostels will be established, so that the Banaras University will become completely residential.

The second important provision is, the Court is proposed to be made the Supreme authority of the University, but its powers are clearly laid down, namely:

- (i) to review from time to time the broad policies and programmes of the University;
- (ii) to suggest general measures for the improvement and development of the University; and
- (iii) to review the acts of other authorities of the University such as the Executive Council and Academic Council except where such authorities have acted in accordance with the powers conferred by or under the Act.

The Court will also consider the annual report, annual accounts and the budget of the University and can approve the budget with or without

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

modifications. Care has, however, been taken to see that the Court will not interfere with the Executive Council in day-to-day administration of the University. If we look at the report of the committee of enquiry—the Mudaliar Committee report—the main trouble in this university was that the Court took upon itself to interfere with the day-to-day administration of the university. No university can function if a large body, with all sorts of interests represented there, interferes with the daily administration of an institution. Therefore, while we have given the status to the Court, we have made it largely advisory. As I said, it will review from time to time the broad policies and programmes of the university. It may lay down policy and the broad programmes, but the day-to-day administration will be left to the Executive Council.

The Court itself is going to be re-constituted. Under the old dispensation, the Court was much too large. Now it will be a compact body consisting of 83 members, 41 of whom will be from the University and the remaining 42 from outside the University, with a view to ensuring the balance between the two elements. It is practically fifty-fifty.

The Reviewing Committee set up under the amending ordinance of 1958 will stand abolished, the work of the committee having been completed. The Reviewing Committee was set up to deal with that particular emergency under that ordinance. Now that we have reached stable conditions, I hope there is no further need of keeping this committee.

The Standing Committee of the Academic Council is also abolished and its functions are being restored to the Academic Council. That committee also was set up for that particular purpose, which no longer exists.

The term of office of the Vice-Chancellor is at present six years and

he is not eligible for reappointment. It is now proposed to reduce the term to 5 years, but he will be eligible for reappointment for a second term. We have carefully considered the question of the term of the Vice-Chancellor. We feel it should not be too short; otherwise, he cannot leave his mark upon the university. Nor should it be too long. So, we have fixed five years but if he functions well, if he does well by the university, there is no reason why he should not be eligible for reappointment. So, we have made this change in the present Bill.

One important provision we have included is that the Vice-Chancellor will be empowered to expel any student from the university, if such a course, according to his opinion, is necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the university, after observing the principles of natural justice. I have every sympathy for the students; I appreciate their idealism, patriotism, spirit of sacrifice, etc. But as you know, Sir, indiscipline is unfortunately increasing and we must vest the Vice-Chancellor with this important power. But he shall observe the rules of natural justice, which means, he will present the charge to the student, give him an opportunity to show cause and if he is satisfied that the student has been guilty of indiscipline or insubordination, he will be expelled.

The offices of the Provost and Chief Rector have been abolished but there will be a Rector and this office will be held by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. The Rector is really a sort of symbolic office, an office of status. The Rector has no power, just as the Chancellor has no power, when he is the Governor.

The Treasurer of the University will hereafter be whole-time salaried officer. A great deal of trouble arose, because we had not defined the qualifications of the Treasurer, which we have done in this Bill.

Provision has been made for the University to borrow money with the approval of the Central Government. Opportunity has also been taken to strengthen the provisions relating to arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts between the University and any of its officers and teachers. Instead of officers and teachers rushing to courts of law and having unending litigation, we have made a special provision with regard to arbitration.

14 hrs.

Finally, there is also a provision to ensure the presence of a nominee of the Visitor in every selection Committee charged with the duty of selecting officers of the university. One of the gross abuses which came to light when the enquiry committee made its report was the way selections have been made to professorships, lecturerships etc. In order to ensure that proper people are recruited, that no nepotism is shown, we have provided that the Visitor as the President will have a right to have his representative in every selection committee.

Sir, there is a substitute motion tabled by an hon. Member.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, he has given in writing that he is not moving it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is out of order. He is a member of the Joint Committee and therefore he cannot move it under the rules.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Even apart from that, I did not think this was a case where the Bill should be circulated for public opinion. After all, this is a very specialised type of legislation. All the academic authorities have been consulted. We have a Joint Committee of Members many of whom are distinguished educationists. Therefore, they will look into all the provisions.

With these words, Sir, I commend the motion to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1964 and communicated to this House on the 27th November, 1964 and resolves that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely: Dr. M. S. Aney; Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki; Shri A. E. T. Barrow; Shri Bhakt Darshan; Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary; Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh; Shri Madhav Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar; Shri Harekrushna Mahatab; Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra; Shrimati Savitri Nigam; Shri Tika Ram Paliwal; Shri Sarjoo Pandey; Shri Prushottamdas R. Patel; Shri S. B. Patil; Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai; Shri S. K. Pottekkatt; Shri D. D. Puri; Shri Raghunath Singh; Shrimati Renuka Ray; Shri Bal Krishna Singh; Shri Krishnapal Singh; Shri Rajdeo Singh; Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh; Shri Sinhasan Singh; Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman; Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari; Lt.-Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagaram; Shri Ram Harkh Yadav; and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav."

There is a substitute motion.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: He is not moving it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has to withdraw it. If he moves, he must resign from the Committee.

Shri Narendra Singh Madhida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Rashtrapathi for visiting the Banaras University as a Visitor in those days; pursuing the matter and taking the necessary steps for improvement. Because of that we had the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1958, and now this Bill in 1964.

I have various suggestions to offer to the hon. Minister and to the Joint Committee. We have the names as Banaras Hindu University and also the Aligarh Muslim University. I think, in our secular state of affairs we should drop the name "Hindu" from this university and "Muslim" from the Aligarh University.

I welcome this Bill for various reasons, because it has introduced some very welcome clauses such as to promote oriental studies including vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies, to give instruction in Hindu theology and religion and in moral and spiritual values and also to impart physical training. It is all very laudable. If all this works out well it will do a lot of good to our country.

I also welcome the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor as a whole-time salaried officer in the University. I have a suggestion to make. When this University functions in a new way, when degrees are conferred on the graduates at convocation they should wear dresses which are suitable to our Indian conditions. We have this European dress of very decorative black robes with green or such stripes and a cap. I think it is good for the European countries, but in India we must change it to suit Indian traditions. In the Vallabh Vidyapeeth at Anand we have Indianised this custom. I suggest that the Joint Committee may take a note of this and prescribe a dress suitable to our Indian way of life.

I know of cases in universities where some lecturers or professors have produced fictitious or false certificates, in regard to their qualifications.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I have no doubt you will agree with me that this interesting debate on an important Bill should not be conducted without a quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

There is quorum now. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir, I was drawing your attention to the point, about false certificates produced by some of the professors and lecturers. I know of an instance in a particular university wherein a professor had brought in false certificates and some officials now have been taken to task. It was very awkward to pinpoint that responsibility in that particular university. It seems the blame was thrown upon the appointing Dean. In some matters, I would request the Joint Committee to look into the question of fixing the responsibility, for looking into the certificates of professors or lecturers who are appointed in the university and satisfy whether they are valid or not. If they are proved false, there should be a procedure for responsibility. It should not be thrown to be just tossed about between a Dean and a Registrar.

I want to make a special mention about student indiscipline. The main reason for this measure is student indiscipline in this particular university. We have been seeing student indiscipline all over the country. It is no use blaming the students for it all the time. They are our own children. Of course, they are also partly responsible for it in certain ways, but we have to show them the method whereby they may improve their discipline and

behave in a proper way. For that purpose I desire that this Joint Committee should pay more attention to moral training. Moral training is very necessary in our country. We are fast forgetting the good morals that were introduced by Mahatma Gandhi and also, subsequently, by other leaders. Moral training, which is very important in life, should be brought into this University. And, for making the students follow up a proper way of discipline they should have plenty of recreation and facilities in the sports field. I see that many universities do not take sufficient interest.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Training in moral and spiritual values, not moral training.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I request the Joint Committee to go into the question of training in moral and spiritual values, as suggested by Dr. Aney and also the way of life in the University in which the students are kept engaged in various hobbies, sports and other items of life.

I have also a suggestion to make that politics should be completely debarred from discussions in the universities. Politicians should not be permitted to go to the university and make political speeches. We have such a golden rule in Vallabhvidyanagar, the constituency which I represent. I have not made one single speech in that university; nor do we allow any politician to hold any meeting of a political nature in the university campus so that the professors and students may not take part in it. If such a healthy convention is established in the Banaras Hindu University also, I am quite sure it will have a telling effect on the professors and students of that university.

We must bear in mind that this is a residential university. In a residential university a lot of stress has to be laid on facilities offered to the students. Because, on matters like

supply of poor food, increased messing charges on account of the rise in cost of living, difficulty in obtaining books, the student world gets agitated and they ventilate their feelings in different ways. We must channelise their feelings by having committees consisting of students to look into their grievances. Then they will be in a position to ventilate their grievances in a proper and correct way.

These are my humble suggestions and I am sure the Joint Committee will consider them. I wish the Joint Committee every success. I hope it will come up with a very fine report.

Shri Sumat Prasad (Muzaffarnagar): Sir, this Bill is a welcome measure. The founder of the Banaras Hindu University wanted it to be a model university. Its main features are its all-India and residential character, and the provision of the teaching of a high standard so that it will attract talents from every part of the country. It is a matter of regret that it was dominated by certain groups in the university and even the selection of professors and lecturers was made on the basis of pulls and pressures. Such groups used to exploit the students and thereby indiscipline increased both amongst the teachers as well as the students. Certain students considered it their privilege to secure admission in the university, irrespective of whether they possessed the necessary aptitude to be benefited by the high standard of university education or not. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the President took steps to put an end to this state of affairs. An Ordinance was promulgated, which was subsequently embodied in an Act to stop the deterioration in the situation and to set things right. It is but proper that this Bill has been brought before the House so that a permanent legislation may be passed to ensure health-development of the university.

I do not understand why the Education Minister did not wait for the report of the Model University Committee. He has just now stated that

[Shri Sumat Prasad]

the report of that Committee will be available by the end of December. So, there is still time. I hope the Joint Committee will take advantage of the suggestions to be made in that Report.

The present trouble in various educational institutions and universities is of students' indiscipline. Every day we hear instances of student indiscipline with the result they do not benefit properly from the education received in universities and colleges, and they do not come out as useful citizens. So, more attention should be paid to the development of character. During the time when the country was under the domination of the Britishers, certain *gurukul* type institutions were established where more attention was paid to the development of character and the personality of the student. The provisions of the Bill will go a long way in improving the tone of the university. The development of character will depend mostly upon the atmosphere prevailing in the university and so the improvement of the atmosphere in the university is essential.

An hon. Member has made the suggestion that in our universities, at least in the Banaras Hindu University, there should be common dress which will bear the impress of our mode of living. The students of the university should represent the culture of this great country. I hope it will be looked into. There are provisions for the teaching of theology and moral and spiritual education. I hope it will go a great way in improving the character of the students.

However, much will depend upon the atmosphere which is brought about there. With the provisions in the Bill there will be no chance for any group to dominate in the university. It is a very healthy provision that the Visitor will keep himself in touch with the developments there. The Vice-Chancellor will not be at the mercy of any group; he has been given power even to expel students from the university.

I am told that there are two other colleges there which are affiliated to the Gorakhpur University. The system of education here is certainly much better than the one prevailing in the State university. The Joint Committee may consider if it will be advisable to allow those institutions also to affiliate to this university, if they so desire.

The provisions regarding the constitution of the Court of Director and Executive Committee have got to be considered in greater detail by the Joint Committee.

I think it will give ample opportunity to persons concerned with the university, or those who have experience of its working, to express their views so that the system of administration may be further improved and this university may be able to realise the dreams of its founder. Very prominent persons have been associated with this university. Our worthy President was also its Vice-Chancellor, other eminent persons have been its Vice-Chancellors; but on account of the unhealthy atmosphere there it was not possible for them to continue for long and to improve its tone. It is very gratifying that the Government took measures in time to restore the lost prestige of the University and the Education Minister has come forward with this Bill which aims to ensure its smooth working on a sound basis.

श्री शं. ना० चतुर्वेदी (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दुःख की बात है कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई कि जिस से सरकार को इस प्रकार का बिल इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित करना पड़ा। इस बिल के द्वारा यूनिवर्सिटी की स्वायत्तता की प्रायः समाप्ति हो गई है और उस में शासन का हस्तक्षेप अधिक हो गया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि वहाँ जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, उस की वजह से ऐसा करना लाजिमी हो गया है।

अगर हमारे शिक्षा के मन्दिर भी राजनीति से दूषित हो जायें और उन में पार्टीबाजी घुस जाये, तो फिर हमारी शिक्षा की क्या स्थिति होगी ? इसी वजह से वहां पर सारी गड़बड़ी हुई, शिक्षा का स्तर गिरा और विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ी । यदि शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों में अपने प्रति श्रद्धा का भाव जा त नहीं कर पाता, तो चाहे कैसा भी कानन बन जाये, कितनी भी सङ्कती की जाये, यह सम्भव नहीं है कि किसी शिक्षा-संस्था में अनुशासन रह सके । इसीलिए ये सब प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पड़े ।

यह तो हम जानते ही हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है और लोगों में पद की लालसा इतनी बढ़ गई है कि वे अपने कर्तव्य से भी च्युत होने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं । दुःख की बात यह है कि पढ़े-लिखे हमारे गुरुजन भी इसी प्रवाह में बह गये हैं । इस प्रवृत्ति का प्रभाव केवल विश्वविद्यालयों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इस का एक परिणाम और भी दृष्टिगोचर होता है । यदि पढ़े-लिखे आदमी एक शिक्षा-संस्था को जनतांत्रिक ढंग से नहीं चला सकते, तो पता नहीं इस देश में जनतंत्र का भविष्य क्या है । इस बिल में हम को करीब-करीब चुनाव को अलाहिदा ही करना पड़ा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छा आ है । जितना ज्यादा इस में चुनाव रहता, उतनी ही ज्यादा गड़बड़ी फैलती । इन चुनावों ने ही उस जाति को जन्म दिया है, जिस को हम नीचर पालिटीशन के नाम से पुकारते हैं ।

हम में एक बड़ा भारी दोष यह है कि हम स्पष्ट बात नहीं कहते । जब विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता आती है या शिक्षकों में पार्टीबन्दी का दौर-दौरा होता है, तो हम कहते हैं कि बाहर के लोग इस में आ कर हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं । दो रोज पहले जब निर्वसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन पर बहस हो रही थी, तो एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस

बात पर बहुत जोर दिया कि बाहर के लोग, पालिटीशनर, राजनीतिक लोग, शिक्षा-संस्थाओं में हस्तक्षेप न करें । परन्तु उन्होंने एक शब्द भी इस विषय में नहीं कहा कि टीचर्स जो पालिटिक्स में घुस गये हैं और उन्होंने शिक्षा-संस्थाओं का सर्वनाश कर दिया है, उस का क्या इलाज है । यह बीमारी खाली बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में ही नहीं, यह तो अन्य स्थानों में भी फैली हुई है । एक यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में एक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा था :

"This is a beehive of intrigue without a trace of scholarship anywhere."

इस स्थिति में हम कैसे यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालय देश को भावी सुन्दर नागरिक, देश का नेतृत्व करने वाले दे सकेंगे ? यह तो एक मजबूरी है कि इस तरह का बिल आया और जिन स्थितियों में यह आया, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें इस का समर्थन करना पड़ रहा है । लेकिन हमें वास्तव में इस बात का दुःख है कि हम अपनी शिक्षा-संस्थाओं का भी प्रबन्ध सुचारु रूप से, अपने ही द्वारा और जनतांत्रिक ढंग से करने में असफल रहे हैं ।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो-चार बातें ही कहनी हैं । गो इस में ऊपर का ढांचा जनतांत्रिक है, लेकिन इस में सर्वोपरि अधिकार विज्रिटर को दिया गया है और बाकी रोज-मर्रा के काम का अधिकार वाइस-चांसलर के हाथ में दिया गया है । चांसलर, प्रो-चांसलर और रैक्टर तो शोभा के पद हैं । चांसलर को तो शायद एक दफा जा कर कोर्ट की मीटिंग में प्रेसाइड करना है । कमेटीज में नामीनेशनर विज्रिटर के द्वारा होंगे, लेकिन चांसलर को इतना भी अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है कि सिलेक्शन कमेटी आदि एक-आध कमेटी में उस के द्वारा नामीनेशन किया जाता । वाइस-चांसलर के सिलेक्शन के लिए जो कमेटी बनती है, उस में भी उस का कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

[श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी]

रैक्टर की स्थिति भी बिल्कुल वैसी ही है। उस को सिर्फ़ कोर्ट में एक आदमी के नामीनेशन का अधिकार है और इस के अलावा उस के पास और कोई काम नहीं है। पता नहीं इस यूनिवर्सिटी में रैक्टर की पोजीशन क्या होगी ?

वाइस-चांसलर के चयन के लिए इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है :

"The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons who shall be recommended by a committee consisting of three members;

Provided that, if the Visitor does not approve of any of the persons so recommended, he may call for fresh recommendations.

Two members of the committee shall be persons not connected with the University or college nominated by the Executive Council and one member shall be a persons nominated by the Visitor who shall also appoint one of the three members to be the Chairman of the Committee."

इस में दो व्यक्ति एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के द्वारा नामीनेट किये जायेंगे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि या तो एक व्यक्ति चांसलर के द्वारा नियुक्त हो, अथवा यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ड्स कमिशन के चेयरमैन उस कमेटी में रहें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा।

क्लाज 4 में कहा गया है :

"In section 4 of the principal Act in the proviso, for the words "to those who have consented to receive it", the words 'to those who or, in the case of minors, whose parents or guardians have given their consent thereto in writing' shall be substituted."

इस का अर्थ मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। धार्मिक कक्षा में छात्र स्वेच्छा से जाते हैं। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई है कि छात्र या उन के अभिभावक लिख कर दें कि हमारे बच्चे धार्मिक शिक्षा को ग्रहण करेंगे या नहीं ? जिन को यह शिकायत हो कि हम को जबर्दस्ती किसी धर्म की शिक्षा दी जाती है, उन की बात सुननी चाहिए। लेकिन पता नहीं कि इतना बड़ा प्रतिबन्ध किस कारण से लगाया गया है कि वे अपनी अनुमति लिख कर दें।

इस में जहाँ यह है कि :

"to promote Oriental studies including Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies, to give instruction in Hindu theology and religion and in moral and spiritual values and to impart physical training".

इसमें कल्चर शब्द और जोड़ दिया जाये। जहाँ हम रिलिजन और थियोलोजी का अध्ययन कर वहाँ कल्चर का शब्द भी इस में आ जाये तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा।

एमरजसी पावर्ज वाइस चांसलर को दी हुई है। उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"If, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, any emergency has arisen which requires immediate action to be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary and shall report the same for approval at the next meeting to the authority which, in the ordinary course, would have dealt with the matter:

Provided that, if the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor is not approved by the authority concerned, he may refer the matter to the Visitor, whose decision thereon shall be final".

इस में यह कहीं नहीं आया है कि अगर विज़िटर ने भी उसके ऐक्शन को डिसेप्रूव कर दिया, उस ने भी उसकी स्वीकृति नहीं दी तो क्या स्थिति पैदा होगी। जो उसने ऐक्शन लिया है, उसकी क्या स्थिति हो जायेगी, वह खत्म कर दिया जायेगा या किसी को कम्पेंसेशन दिया जायेगा, क्या उसका किया जायेगा ? यह स्थिति साफ नहीं है। यह भी साफ होनी चाहिये।

जिन लोगों का कन्विकेशन हो जाये मारेल टरपिट्यूड के लिए उन को पांच बरस बाद फिर यूनिवर्सिटी में स्थान दिया जा सकता है, यह इस में लिखा हुआ है। यह शायद जैसे हमारे इलैक्शन के कानून में है, उसके अनुसार बनाया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बात पर विचार करें कि क्या जिन लोगों को मारेल टरपिट्यूड के लिए सजा हो चुकी हो, उनको शिक्षा संस्थाओं में फिर से स्थान देना बहुत उपयुक्त है ? क्या प्रभाव उसका विद्यार्थियों पर पड़ेगा यह सोचने की बात है। पार्लिमेंट और असेम्बलियों की जो सदस्यता है वह उससे भिन्न है। विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर, नवयुवकों के ऊपर इसका कैसा असर पड़ेगा, यह विचारणीय विषय है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस पर ज्वॉयंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी अवश्य विचार करेगी।

सिलैक्शन कमेटी में जहां वाइस चांसलर है वहां प्रो-वाइस चांसलर को भी स्थान दिया गया है जो कि उसी का नामिनी होता है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं समझता हूँ इसके बजाय अगर इस में यह होता कि चांसलर का नामिनी होगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

डाक्टरेट के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में डाक्टरेट बड़ी सस्ती हो गई है। डाक्टरेट का जो वास्तविक आशय था वह यह था कि जिन लोगों ने देश की या राष्ट्र की सेवा में नाम

कमाया हो, विशेष कार्य किया हो या उन में कोई योग्यता विशेष रूप की रही हो, वे ही डाक्टरेट लेने के हकदार समझे जाते थे। इस तरह से कोई लोग अगर डिग्री न ले पाये हों तो उनको डाक्टरेट दे कर सम्मानित किया जाता था। आज यह हो गया कि पद की प्रतिष्ठा होने लगी है और गुण और सेवा को सब लोग भूल गये हैं। यूनिवर्सिटियों द्वारा इस तरीके से डाक्टरेट्स दिये जाने का बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ता है साधारण जनता के मानस के ऊपर और विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर भी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम शिक्षा संस्थाओं द्वारा कहीं न कहीं तो गुण और सेवा का सम्मान होना चाहिये बजाय इसके कि जो पद पर पहुंच गये हैं, उनका सम्मान किया जाये। गुण और सेवा को प्रोत्साहित करने की आज देश को बड़ी भारी जरूरत है। पद के पीछे पीछे अगर हम धूमते हैं तो उसका हमारे जन जीवन के ऊपर जो दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है, उसका हम अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं। इसी वजह से हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन का स्तर भी गिरता जा रहा है। मैं इस पर विशेष जोर दूंगा कि इसका ध्यान रखा जाये कि जो वाकई योग्य हो या जिस ने राष्ट्र और देश की सेवा की हो उसी को यूनिवर्सिटियों द्वारा सम्मानित किया जाये।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के आने से और पास हो जाने से उस विश्व-विद्यालय की जिस की पूज्य मालवीय जी ने स्थापना की थी और जिस का हमारे देश के निर्माण में बड़ा भारी हाथ रहा है, अवस्था में सुधार होगा और यह देश की महती सेवा कर सकेगा।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I heard the Education Minister carefully when he moved for consideration of this Bill, but I am not convinced as to what was the particular haste to bring this Bill for discussion now, when he himself says that the report of the Model University Committee will be

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

available by the end of this month. I would have appreciated if this particular Bill concerning the Banaras Hindu University was such a model one that probably the report of the Model University Committee would become infructuous after this Bill is adopted and this would be accepted as a model for all universities in this country. That is not so.

As the Education Minister has said, he has taken particular care to get the opinion of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission or the Chairman of that committee. But I do not think that that is enough; because, if a committee is going into this matter it would have been better to wait for the report of the committee, to the collective wisdom which they must have applied to this very question.

They have delayed this matter for six long years, as he himself has admitted. In 1958 it was promised; an assurance was given by the late Prime Minister Nehru that this was a temporary measure and a more comprehensive Bill would be brought forward soon. Six long years have passed since then. In 1961 they introduced a Bill. Even that lapsed. They did not pursue it further. They could have as well waited for a month or till the next session.

I do not therefore see how this particular Bill is going to improve the conditions of the Banaras Hindu University. That is a point for discussion.

As the Education Minister has said, the entire Bill is based on the report of the Mudaliar Committee. Now, I do not know whether he accepts that the Mudaliar Committee report is a full and comprehensive one which deals with all aspects of administration of the Banaras Hindu University, not only administration but also whether it touches upon all other aspects of the problem of education in the University. If one looks to the report

from that point of view, one unhesitatingly comes to the conclusion that this report is not a full report which can be completely relied upon for changing the conditions of the University. The Committee was appointed when the conditions of the University were very bad, disgraceful I would say. But is the Education Minister in a position to tell us that the provisions of the Bill are such as would not give any scope for the recurrence of the very problems that created this trouble in the Banaras Hindu University—group politics, favouritism, nepotism, all that led to this disgraceful atmosphere? I do not think this Bill is a reply to that; there is hardly any such indication in it.

What he has tried to do is that he has completely ignored the lessons of the past. I am sorry to say this. I did not expect Mr. Chagla to agree to become the sponsor of this Bill; because, as I find, instead of creating or helping to create a congenial atmosphere, academic atmosphere, in the University, what he has tried to introduce is a more bureaucratic apparatus to run the administration of the Banaras Hindu University. There is nothing more, nothing less, so far as this Bill is concerned. I do not think that this is a very welcome move, that you would suppress democratic functioning of a University because somebody in some sphere, at some stage, has misbehaved and so you try to introduce a Bill of this sort. If you really believe that the stage has reached in this country because of indiscipline not only amongst students but also in the higher-ups who are always busy with group politics, this politics and that politics, that only a strong administrative officer, an I.A.S. officer, is necessary, then there is no need for any University. Let it then be a department of the Government and it can run like that. But if you really want to maintain the autonomous character of any University and if you really want to foster an academic atmosphere,

then nothing should be done either in the shape of a Bill or by any order or by any other measure to create an atmosphere as if the teachers in this country are nothing and that only the administrators count. Mr. Chagla will be defeating the very purpose for which he boasts to be working in this country to bring honour to the teaching staff, the academic staff, and giving that privileged position in the present society. Having gone through this Bill, I feel compelled to come to this conclusion.

We have the Central Universities, the Delhi University, the Aligarh University, etc. These Universities are being governed, I think under the University Act of 1915. We have two or three amendments here in the Banaras Hindu University Act. The University Grants Commission is there. It is looking after different problems of education in the higher sphere. Now, if the University Grants Commission is there which is vigilant enough, why is it that we are changing the entire character of this University? If you want to put the Central University in a special category, I could understand that. But it is not so. You discriminate between the Delhi University, the Aligarh University and the Banaras Hindu University. I could have welcomed if this discrimination was done away with, as my hon. friend suggested. I fully agree with that. If he had amended the Bill by deleting the word 'Hindu', I would have certainly welcomed this move. The names like the Banaras Hindu University or the Aligarh Muslim University have no place either in the academic atmosphere or in the secular country like ours.

We have seen that for 35 years it has worked well barring a few incidents and these incidents do not happen very often. Sometimes they occur and they are dealt with in a usual manner. It is not that you are always afraid that because this has occurred, this will occur again and so it is

necessary to introduce this measure or that. That is not the way how it should be tackled. In my opinion, the Universities should be self-contained and they should function without any interference of an outside authority. That is the 1st thing which has to be remembered if we really want to achieve something. You must distinguish between administrative and academic atmosphere.

Having said this much—I do not want to make any further general remark—I would now come to the different provisions of this Bill. In my opinion, as I said before, no proper thought has been given to this Bill which is merely based on the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee. I would like to draw your attention to some of the provisions of the Bill. There is a provision 7(c) in the Bill which provides for a Pro-Chancellor. I do not know what is the function of the Pro-Chancellor. According to me, it is redundant and not necessary at all. Who will appoint this Pro-Chancellor? If the Vice-Chancellor himself is going to appoint him, he is to assist him like a glorified clerk

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He is all in all.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am told that the University is spending Rs. 3000 per month on this Pro-Chancellor. What are his functions? He has no functions. Whenever the Vice-Chancellor himself is absent and he delegates some powers to him, then only he can do something. Is it necessary that we should have this Pro-Chancellor at all? At the same time, if you look at the powers of the Vice-Chancellor himself, the Vice-Chancellor has been made an autocrat. Wide powers have been given to the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor, being the head of the administration there, should have more powers to deal with the different problems arising in the University. But should these powers be so sweeping as is

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

proposed in this Bill? The Vice-Chancellor has been given powers to discipline the students. That is all right. Then, he is given the powers to dismiss the teachers. I would specially like to draw the attention of the hon. Education Minister and that of the Joint Committee to sub-clauses (3), (4) and (8) of Clause 7E. Sub-clause (3) says that he can delegate his powers in regard to discipline to anybody that he likes, that is, if the Vice-Chancellor wants to create a group of people in the administration, he can delegate this power to anybody and do any mischief he likes. I do not know whether it will encourage the group feeling or it will discourage it.

Then, about students, the Education Minister has repeatedly talked about social justice and that if he takes action, he must give a hearing to the students. So, there is nothing wrong in giving these powers. But about the teachers, he can dismiss the teachers and do anything that he likes and there will be no appeal. Further, if you read another provision 16D with that, it makes really a very strange reading. I do not know whether it has escaped the notice of the Education Minister. The proposed section 16D runs thus:

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer, teacher or other employee of the university for anything in good faith done or intended to be done by him under this Act or the Statutes or the Ordinances or the Regulations."

So, it would apply not only to the Vice-chancellor but to every employee of the university. Who is going to decide whether a thing was done in good faith or not? What would happen if there is any embezzlement or any irregularity committed by responsible officers in the university? They cannot be questioned according to the provision made in this section.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Embezzlement is not in good faith.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Who will decide that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The court will decide it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When you say that anything done in good faith cannot be challenged, *prima facie* somebody has to decide whether it has been done in good faith or not.....

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Embezzlement is not an act done in good faith.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: So, why should you at all put these restrictions?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I just clarify one point? If a suit is filed and if the court comes to the conclusion that something was done in good faith, then no suit will lie; if the court comes to the conclusion that it was done in good faith, then there will be no cause for action. Embezzlement cannot be an act done in good faith.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it necessary at all to have this provision? If there are any irregularities or if there is anything wrong, would not the ordinary course of law be applicable?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How much time have I taken so far?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 15 minutes already.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shall I get only 15 minutes? I thought I would get some more time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is the sole spokesman of our big group here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 4 hours have been allotted, and I have got sixteen names in the list before me, and I have to give time to the other Members also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There must be some method in which you should function so that we may know how much time we shall get. In fifteen minutes, I do not think I have covered a number of points. I have still some points left. If you want I can conclude now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to give some time for the other Members also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I shall try to be brief.

I think that this sort of provision would give room for arbitrary and high-handed action.

Then, I find that while the term 'officers of the university' has been defined, the librarian and deans of faculties have been held to be officers of the university, but the principals of the colleges and the chief wardens have been scrupulously avoided. Why should that be so? Is it intended that the teachers would have nothing to say in the administration of the university, and if so, why?

Dr. M. S. Aney: No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I hope that my hon. friend who is on the Joint Committee would look into this matter.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to another matter about which the Education Minister had made a reference, and that is about the term of office of the vice-chancellor. He has said that the present law provides for six years. Instead of that, the period is now going to be made five years, but at the same time, the person concerned is made eligible for being re-elected. I feel that if at all one is re-elected, ten

years would be a very long period. The previous provision of 6 years was all right. But if Government wanted to make it two terms, instead of making it five years they could have better made it three years, and if the person is really wanted, he might be re-elected for a second term of three years.

I would now like to say a word about the appointment of vice-chancellors. What are the criteria fixed for this purpose? At present, somebody makes a recommendation, and the Visitor makes the selection or some other person does it. But what are the actual criteria adopted for the purpose? I might read out to you the recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Commission, and—I would like to know from the Education Minister whether in appointing vice-chancellors, the criteria laid down by the Radhakrishnan Commission are being followed. Those criteria read as follows:

"The vice-chancellor must command confidence of the teaching staff by both adequate academic reputation and by strength of personality. He must know his university well enough, be able to foster its points of strength and foresee possible points of weakness before they become acute. He must be the keeper of the university's conscience by setting the highest standard of example. All these he must do, and could be done as a constitutional ruler; he is not and should not have autocratic power . . ."

So far as the pro-vice-chancellor is concerned, I could even accept the provision in regard to that office, if it is intended that the vice-chancellor will be an administrator, and the pro-vice-chancellor will be necessarily an academician. If some such division of work is there I could understand it. Otherwise, if the vice-chancellor can be chosen from anybody and everybody, I would submit that the person chosen must conform to the standard

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

laid down by the Radhakrishnan Commission.

Then, there was some reference made by an hon. Member to the question of conferment of degrees, and I would like to associate myself with what he has stated. My hon. friend the Education Minister has stated in this House that he is out to eradicate or eliminate blackmarketing in education. I believe that if he had deleted the provision relating to this matter in this Bill, then he would have added to his credit, because then he would have at least removed blackmarketing in the conferment of doctorate degrees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will add another feather to his cap.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has really become a scandal.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is a scandal.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has added to confusion in this country. So far as I know, in other countries, when one gets a degree like this from any university, he cannot use before the name as "Doctor". I recall that once a friend of mine went to a new place, he became sick and he wanted the assistance of some doctor; he found nearby a board at the entrance to somebody's house saying 'Dr. so-and-so', and immediately he rushed into that house but found to his surprise that the person inside had no medical degree or anything of that sort.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was it Dr. Govind Das?

Shri Ranga: He is a famous writer. But there are people who are only ordinary graduates and who are able to get these doctorates.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Nobody will quarrel if somebody gets a doctorate degree by writing some thesis or something of that sort. But what

is being done now is that the doctorate degree is conferred on anybody and everybody; I would say that by doing this kind of thing, the universities are only worshipping power. As soon as a person comes to power, he gets a doctorate degree. If you confer a doctorate degree on a statesman, one could understand it. But today, you could hardly distinguish between statesmen and politicians. Today, what happens is that doctorate degrees are conferred on those persons who are in power and who can in some way satisfy a university, without taking into consideration their other qualifications.

Shri Ranga: And many of them are not even graduates.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I hope that the Joint Committee would look into these things. I would also appeal to the Education Minister to apply his mind to the questions that I have raised.

15 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am glad that the academic quarantine in which the Banaras University had been put is coming to an end. I am also glad that the ordinance, the amending Act, the reviewing committee and the standing committee, which would have been dark blots on the name of any academic institution in any part of the world and which, unfortunately, marred, sullied and blackened the good name of this University, associated with the names of great men like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Radhakrishnan, my brother Dr. Amarnath Jha and Principal A. K. Dhruva, are going to be things of the past.

But the question is: does this Bill make an improvement on the existing situation? Does this Bill restore Banaras University to that prestige, to that high pedestal on which it had stood at one time? Does the

Bill preserve the unique features of this University? Does it make it really not only a national university—we have so many national universities now; we have so many institutions of national importance . . .

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): Not so many national universities. How many are there? He says 'so many'.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does the Bill make this University a University in the real sense of the word 'university', which it was at one time—of international importance and international prestige. People went to Banaras not only to see the temples of Banaras, not only to visit the ghats of Banaras but also to pay their pilgrimage to this University at one time. There is no doubt about it. Does this Bill do anything of the kind? I am afraid the answer to these questions is not very very satisfactory.

Recently, the Chief Ministers of our country met in Delhi, which is the home of all lost causes, and said that they must put an end to communalism. On the very next day, our Education Minister, who I think stands for national integration more than anybody else—I pay my homage to him—the very next day our Education Minister brings forward a Bill which puts the seal of approval on communalism in this country. Communalism in politics can be a pernicious thing; but communalism in academic matters is a poisonous thing. By saying 'Banaras Hindu University' or 'Aligarh Muslim University', or something like that, you are sanctifying communalism; you are putting your seal of approval on communalism.

I know when I was a college teacher in Lahore. I used to read the statements of our great Education Minister, Shri Chagla, and I used to feel happy. Even now I feel happy; he has not changed; he remains a nationalist, pure and simple, a thoroughbred nationalist. But I would have

expected him to bring forward a Bill entitled Banaras University Bill.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): If the House agrees, he would, I think, have no objection to it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a pity he has not done anything of the kind.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The hon. Prof. Sharma can table an amendment; we will all join hands and support him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He will support me, but owing to that support, it will be lost in the House.

Shri Nambiar: Then I shall oppose!

Shri D. C. Sharma: He and I are good friends. But what can we do?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is a leftist in the Congress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My second point is this. We have our national laboratories. You appoint a reviewing committee for national laboratories. The report of that committee is circulated to the laboratories and the laboratories go on improving under the impact of that report. Some persons from abroad come to review the work done by them; some persons from our own country join hands with them, and that is how it is done. Why is not a reviewing committee set up to review the working of these Central Universities which are consuming the lion's share of the funds for university education in the country? Why don't you have a comprehensive, all-round, all embracing reviewing committee to review their working? Delhi University goes its own way, Banaras University goes its own way, Aligarh University has its own path, Visva-Bharati has chalked out its own course. Of course, I want them to do so. But why should there not be a reviewing committee to show to us why these Central universities are receiving the most-favoured-nation treatment at the

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

hands of the Government of India? This is what ought to have been done.

I know the hon. Minister of Education will see to it that periodically the work of these universities is brought under some scrutiny or review so that you need not have an ordinance when any emergency occurs, you need not pass any amending Bill when any crisis occurs. That is a thing which should be done, that is a thing which is needed.

Now, I want to say one or two things about the Bill itself, its provisions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the title?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I come to cl. 5:

"To promote Oriental studies including Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies, to give instruction in Hindu theology and religion and in moral and spiritual values and to impart physical training"—

I do not know how these two things, physical training and training in theology can go together.

Shri Nambiar: Moral and physical training.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Anyhow, the Education Ministry is very wise. I can bring together sometimes incompatible things—there is no doubt about it. But I should have thought that some concession should have been made here to what we call national integration, emotional integration. Something should have been done here to show that it is not going to be a Hindu island in a nationalist India or a Muslim pocket in a nationalist India, but that it is in a way integrated with the rest of India. Unfortunately, that has not been done. I feel very unhappy about it.

Then I come to the new clause 13(b) under clause 5, which reads:

"with the approval of the Central Government, to borrow on the security of the property of the University, money for the purpose of the University;"

Has our Indian Government gone bankrupt, has our Indian Government gone insolvent, that it cannot give enough money to a university like the Banaras University, and that it has to borrow money in order to manage itself on the security of its property? I think this university is not a limited bank, is not a business house, is not a commercial undertaking, is not like the State Corporation in Foodgrains, that it should be able to pledge its property for the sake of managing itself. I think this shows in what commercial spirit this Bill is drafted, in what unacademic spirit this Bill has been brought forth. I think a thing like this should not be there. I do not think this is to be found in any Bill of any university with which I am acquainted, and I think it should not be there here also.

I know of some universities which besides their own departments, have one hundred or two hundred colleges affiliated to them, and even there I do not find so many officers as this residential university is going to have. It is going to have a whole battalion of officers, a whole army of officers, Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, so many officers. What are they meant for? Why can't they take a lesson from a university like the Punjab University or other universities. Do they have so many officers? No. This university is going to be made a paradise for retired people, for people who want to have some kind of service there, and I take strong objection to this large unjustified, inexplicable

multiplication of officers in this university.

I do not know by what law of calculation they have given three years to the Chancellor and five years to the Vice-Chancellor. I think the term should have been the same for all.

Then, the court is saddled with so many duties, but how can the court do all these tasks if it has only one meeting in a year. That is something which I cannot understand, and which, I think, very few academic persons or politicians will be able to understand.

Half the number of members of the court will be from the university, and the other half will come from outside. I know that Banaras is a centre of pilgrimage, but if you want to enable people to have a pilgrimage to Banaras, you can devise other means, instead of making the university a kind of avenue, so that other persons like me or Shri Dwivedy, . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not interested.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . may have a pilgrimage to Banaras as members of the court. I think it is unheard of. The university stands for teachers and I think at least 80 per cent of the teachers should have been on the court.

Then, in the Executive Council there are six nominations. Every officer has been given the right to nominate. I wish the Speaker of the Lok Sabha had also been given the right to nominate.

Shri Nambiar: The Deputy-Speaker also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think this is unfortunate, that this should not have been done.

Then, I come to the faculties. What are these faculties? I find that these faculties are what you may call old-world faculties. In some ways they

are good, but why should not there be a faculty of yoga. Yoga is a respectable thing in the USSR, in America, in other parts of the world, and in the Banaras University there is no faculty of yoga, and I say this is something which is very objectionable.

Every faculty has branches and departments, but I find that the faculty of fine arts has only one department, namely music.

The Banaras University should be raised not merely in terms of our national prestige, but also in terms of international prestige. Something should be done to restore it, and I wish the University specialises not only in the departments which are already there, but in new branches of departments like physics, chemistry and other things, so that it may become a university in the real sense of the word.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kedaria. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): It is a good thing that the Bill has been brought forward after all. From 1958 it has been hanging fire. It is also a good thing that the Bill has been brought by the present Minister of Education.

In the very beginning I should refer to what has already been commented upon by some friends, namely that it would have been better if the Bill had been brought under the nomenclature of Banaras Central University. I think that not only this University but all the Central Universities should have the word "Central" in their name, so that people knew from the name itself that these are universities under the Government of India. They should be called Delhi Central University, Aligarh Central University, etc. Everywhere that should be done.

This University had built up a reputation of an all-India character through what it achieved and through what the

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

founder of the university himself did for the intellectual regeneration of India. As I think of him, I feel that his whole spirit and the way he lived his life were such that he was a picture of saintliness, completely fitting in with the atmosphere of the University. If there is trouble in the university today, it is because the university has lost the ideal of its founder, it has lost what the founder himself wanted it to be, the way that he lived his life and the way that he wanted his students to live and the staff to live. That is the ideal that the university has lost. The question is whether by legislation we can restore the university to the ideal which its founder wanted it to be. It is not only a question of legislation, but also of personalities. There is trouble with the students today because they do not find before them an ideal to follow in their academic life; that is why they go astray. That is the problem in the university life itself; persons whom they see before themselves are not representatives of ideals and examples in correct conduct and that is the root cause of student indiscipline. If that could be tackled, the student indiscipline would be solved very easily. I wish that the hon. Minister, when he sees this Bill through, will try to inculcate on the university that it has to live up to the ideals with which it was founded.

Banaras enjoys the reputation of being an all-India centre from time immemorial. Nowhere in India the intellectual supremacy or spiritual achievements of a person were accepted unless they were tested and proved in Banaras. People from the south or north or east or west, who claimed intellectual or spiritual supremacy or spiritual achievements had to come to Banaras to stand the test and to be accepted as all-India authority. That was so with Shri Sankaracharya; that was so with Shri Chaitanya; that was so with everybody. Let the university build up that reputation, fitting in with this tradition that Banaras has been holding in Indian history and Indian

culture. That is what I dream of this University and I hope our present Education Minister will be able to do this so that it can claim to be the living centre of intellectual and spiritual achievements in India. If that is done, the university will succeed.

Having said this, I shall say something about the Bill. Mr. Sharma was speaking before me about the number of officers beginning from the Visitor, Rector, Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, etc. The university is too much burdened with officers like this and I believe its work will not be facilitated by bringing in all these officers and administrative figures. We are now-a-days appointing whole-time Vice-chancellors. I had the opportunity or the good fortune to see the founder working as a Vice-chancellor and how he did his work in the university. On one occasion I was there in the university when Pandit Malaviyaji was taking rest after meals. There was commotion among the students and they rushed to the residence of the Vice-Chancellor. In a moment, the old man jumped up and got out of the room and faced the students: 'what is the matter?' In a moment, the whole thing was solved and the students went away, quietly and peacefully. That was due to the contact that he had with the students, though he was not a whole-time vice-chancellor of the type that we are getting now. I find that the old-time vice-chancellors working part-time did for greater and much better work than what the present full-time vice-chancellors are doing, because their attention is divided and diverted to so many things. When a person is appointed a vice-chancellor, he must devote all his attention to the university and get relieved of his other preoccupations. There has been a recommendation by the Sapru Committee, I believe, that persons who are to be appointed in the University Grants Commission should not be working vice-chancellors they may be retired vice-chancellors, and

not working vice-chancellors as it is done now. That should be the principle, whether he is given one term or a number of terms. When I think of the terms of the vice-chancellors, the example of the vice-chancellor of the Madras University comes to my mind. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar is now enjoying his 6th term, after the completion of 15 years of vice-chancellorship and over and above his work as vice-chancellor, he is leader of the opposition in the Madras Legislative Council I do not know how it works. I want to impress upon the hon. Education Minister that when a person is appointed as vice-chancellor he should be requested to devote all his time to the students and the university and not allow his time and attention to be diverted in that way.

There is one more thing. The element of elections might be removed from the university as far as possible. That is not my suggestion: that is the recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Commission that elections should be replaced by rotation as far as possible. I do not know whether it is possible in this Bill. Because of the elections the entire time of the holders of offices goes to whip up their party so that they can get another term. If the element of election is reduced, the atmosphere of the university could be cleared much more than it is now. The root cause of much of the troubles that have been reported in the newspapers about universities in U.P., at least about two or three of them, is due to the fact that the holders of offices tried to keep a party so that they may get themselves elected. I may refer in this connection to an old report by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who presided over a committee of enquiry on the Aligarh University, that committee came to the conclusion that persons who should have been in the position of servants found themselves masters of the situation: that was so because they could manipulate and manoeuvre to keep the higher officers in their control or threaten them with removal unless they agreed to what

they dictated. That position should be avoided in the university. Persons who are put in position should be assured that they have not to depend upon the accidental support of this group or that group in order to discharge their functions.

The hon. Minister referred to making the court the supreme body or supreme authority. I do not understand what this supreme authority means. I will request him to explain it further, how far it would enjoy supremacy in the matter of conducting the university and how far its supremacy would be limited by other bodies and how far it could determine whether they are functioning properly or not.

There is one more thing which the hon. Minister might examine. I believe that excepting Pandit Malaviyaji and one more, other Vice-Chancellors could not complete their term in the Banaras Hindu University. That is due to some troubles. I am not sure whether my friend, the late Shri Govind Malaviya, did complete his term. At least our President who was the Vice-Chancellor had to come away before he finished his term. Why was it that Vice-Chancellors could not complete their term? That particular feature of the administration and running of the university will have to be tackled and remedied. I suggest that when the Minister has now brought this Bill, he should tackle this particular feature so that in future the university may be conducted in peace.

That is all for the present. I hope the Minister will take into consideration the points made by me.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बनारस हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना महामना मालवीय जी द्वारा की गई हो उस की ऐसी दुर्दशा हो तो यह एक खेद की ही बात है। उसकी गहराई में जाने के लिए एक कमेटी सरकार ने नियुक्त की और उस की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

संशोधन विधेयक इस सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है। साधारणतया यह बहुत ही क्षोभ की बात है कि ऐसी पुण्य आत्मा के द्वारा जिस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई हो उसमें आगे चल कर इतनी गिरावट आ गई हो। उसके क्या कारण हैं उस और माननीय सदस्य श्री द्विवेदी और श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने एक इशारा किया कि अगर उसमें से यह "हिन्दू" शब्द हटा दिया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। लेकिन उनको यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि इस "हिन्दू" शब्द के आधार पर ही इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई थी। जब अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बनी उसके पश्चात् एक विचार यह हुआ और उस विचार के आधार पर ही यह बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय बना है।

आजकल यह एक प्रकार का फ्रैशन हो गया है कि सैकुलरज्म के नाम पर "हिन्दू" शब्द को भी साम्प्रदायिकता का नाम दे दिया जाय जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी सरासर भूल है। कम से कम, जो सज्जन यह कहना चाहते हैं वह कम से कम अपने नामों के साथ मैं तो इस बीमारी को दूर करें। कोई शर्मा हैं, कोई दिवेदी हैं तो कोई चतुर्वेदी हैं, जब तक वे लोग अपने अपने नामों में से यह शर्मा, दिवेदी और चतुर्वेदी आदि नहीं हटाते हैं तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको यह बात कहने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि यह हिन्दू शब्द विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के साथ रखना यह कोई बुराई की बात नहीं है और न ही यह कोई साम्प्रदायिकता है। वास्तव में एक साम्प्रदायिकता के लाने का कारण तो यह अंग्रेजी का शब्द "रिलीजन" है जो कि वहाँ पर लिखा हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ और मैं क्या स्वयं बापू जी भी यह मानते थे कि हिन्दू के साथ रिलीजन शब्द नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि रिलीजन की जगह धर्म शब्द वहाँ पर होना चाहिए। कारण धर्म की व्यापकता रिलीजन शब्द से बहुत अधिक है और भिन्न भी है। इसलिए जहाँ जहाँ भी

यह "रिलीजन" शब्द आया है उसकी जगह "धर्म" शब्द आना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि इससे कुछ लोग जो कि धर्म के माने रिलीजन ही समझते होंगे वे इस पर बौखला उठें लेकिन

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI in the Chair.]

मैं उन अपने सज्जनों को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि हमारे शास्त्रों में धर्म की जो मर्यादा रखी गई है और जो उसकी परिभाषा की गई है उसमें साम्प्रदायिकता लेशमात्र भी नहीं आती है। हिन्दू धर्म का जो मूल आधार है, पुनर्जन्म और मोक्ष, वह ही अन्य मतों में और उनमें भिन्नता ला सकता है। बाक़ी सारे मजहबों के एक ही हैं और सभी मजहब एक प्रकार के साधन बतलाते हैं। अतः मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह बिल बने तो यह देखना चाहिए कि मूल तत्व क्या है जिसकी कि वजह से यह खराबी और गिरावट आई है। मेरे विचार में इस का मूल कारण यह है कि जो हमारे गुरु होते हैं, जो हमारे आचार्य होते हैं, जो अध्यापक होते हैं, उनके लिए जो एक विशेष गुण की आवश्यकता है वह उनमें विद्यमान नहीं रहा है। हमारे अध्यापक देवी-सम्पदा युक्त और सात्विकता से ओत प्रोत होने चाहिए। अब यदि दोनों बातें उन में नहीं हैं, चाहे कितने ही विश्वविद्यालय क्यों न बनायें, कितने ही विधान क्यों न बनायें, गिरावट समाप्त नहीं होने वाली है बल्कि ऐसे लोग-जितनी ही विद्या ग्रहण करेंगे उतने ही उनके राक्षस बनने की सम्भावना है। लेकिन यदि उनमें यह गुण हैं तो वह विद्या उनके लिए आभूषण होगी। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारे देश ने इस कला को खो दिया। जिस समय हम अपने गुरुजनों का चुनाव करते हैं, चयन करते हैं, उस समय इसके बारे में हमारे पास कोई विधि नहीं रह गई है। चुनने की विधि तो है लेकिन उसकी उपयोग में लाना चाहिए। लेकिन विश्वास नहीं रह गया है। यदि वह विश्वास होता तो इससे पहले जो कुछ

गुरुकुल बने या डी० ए० वी० कालिज बने, उनमें एक खास बात थी कि ऊंचे से ऊंचा विद्वान् कम से कम वेतन लेने की कोशिश करता था लेकिन आज उसको नालायक माना जाता है यदि वह ऐसा करे। इसलिए जब तक यह पगपाटी बनी रहेगी कि आई० ए० एस० अफसरान की तरह से इन लोगों को, जितना विद्वान् ऊंचा होगा, उतनी ही ज्यादा तनखाह देनी आवश्यक है, यह उनके लिए एक आभूषण है, गौरव की बात है तब तक यह गिरावट बराबर चलती रहेगी। आखिर इन विश्व-विद्यालयों में हुआ क्या है? यही हुआ है कि लोगों ने अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए, जब उनको यह विश्वास नहीं रहा कि वे इस योग्य हैं अथवा नहीं तो उन्होंने वहां गुट्ट बनाये और यह गुट्ट बना कर उन विद्यार्थियों का दुरुपयोग किया और उनकी भावनाओं का दुरुपयोग किया, और इस प्रकार से किया कि वे वहां पर जमे रहें। इसलिए हमें यह देखना होगा कि जो कुछ भी परिवर्तन लाया जा रहा है, क्या वह हम को सही दिशा में ले जा रहा है? मैं समझता हूं कि जब उसके बारे में हम देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि यह बहुत नाकाफी है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि पृष्ठ 2 के ऊपर धारा 5 के अन्तर्गत यह लिखा हुआ है :—

“वैदिक, हिन्दू, बुद्धिस्ट एण्ड जैन स्टडीज” मैं नहीं समझता कि यह वैदिक और हिन्दू में यह भेद क्यों किया गया है? मुझे तो कोई ऐसा हिन्दू नजर नहीं आता जो कि वेद को न मानता हो। अलबत्ता बुद्धिस्ट और जैन स्टडीज का भेद इसलिए किया गया है कि उन्होंने वेदों को मानना छोड़ दिया अन्यथा मूल सिद्धान्त के अनुसार वैदिक स्टडी हिन्दू के अन्तर्गत आती है क्योंकि पुनर्जन्म और मोक्ष में उनका विश्वास है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की परिभाषा करना कि वैदिक स्टडी अलग है और हिन्दू स्टडी अलग है यह एक गलत बात है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं प्रवर समिति के सदस्यों से यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बिल की शब्दावली के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। इस प्रकार से शब्दों को केवल धर, उधर जोड़ देने से कोई काम नहीं चलता है। है। वैदिक और हिन्दू का एक ही मतलब होता है और यह वैदिक और हिन्दू अलहदा वस्तु नहीं है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह अलहदा अलहदा वैदिक शब्द और हिन्दू का शब्द रखना एक बहुत ही गलत बात होगी।

इसी प्रकार से आगे चल कर उन्होंने जो लिखा है “हिन्दू थ्योलॉजी एण्ड रिलीजन” वह भी ठीक नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि रिलीजन शब्द की जगह पर धर्म शब्द होना चाहिए।

इसी तरह बिल में अनुशासन बनाये रखने के बारे में जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है मैं उससे सहमत हूं किन्तु उन प्रतिबन्धों के लगाने के साथ साथ कुछ नियम बनाने पड़ेंगे जिन नियमों के आधार पर यह परीक्षण लाभप्रद होगा। देखना यह होगा कि वह लोग अनुशासन के अन्तर्गत किस प्रकार से रहेंगे? उसमें विशेष बातें यह होनी चाहिए कि उनका सादा जीवन हो, सात्विक जीवन हो। उनकी एक आचार संहिता हो जिसका कि असर उनके वहां के विद्यार्थियों पर पड़े और विद्यार्थियों के लिए भी वही एक कठोर और तपस्या का जीवन बिताने के लिए उनके ऊपर एक अच्छा असर डाल सके। अगर यह सब कुछ नहीं हुआ और जो शब्दावली इसमें रखी है बही बनी रही तो वह आपका अनुशासन भी उसी प्रकार का हो जायगी जैसे कि डंडे के जोर से अंग्रेज हुकूमत चलाते थे, उसी तरीके की एक आतंक लोगों के दिमाग में बैठ जायगा। अनुशासन के नाम पर जबकि हम बाइस चांसलर को इतनी बड़ी शक्ति दे रहे हैं तो फिर वह बाइस चांसलर यदि जरा भी गड़बड़ हो तो उससे उसके दुरुपयोग होने की सम्भावना है। इसलिए कुछ निश्चय विशेष तौर पर बनाने होंगे जिनके कि आधार पर नाप तौल कर यह परीक्षण क होगा।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

इसके साथ ही पृष्ठ 5 के ऊपर वाइस चांसलर के चयन के सम्बन्ध में लिखा हुआ है कि वहां पर तीन आदमियों की एक कमेटी बनेगी। लेकिन उस तीन आदमियों की कमेटी में कौन तीन आदमी होंगे इसके बारे में कुछ भी चर्चा वहां पर नहीं है। मैंने बिल को बहुत ध्यान से पढ़ने की कोशिश की और टटोलने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह वहां पर नहीं मिला। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलायें कि वे तीन आदमी कौन होंगे जिनको कि वह विजिटर महोदय तैनात करेंगे? उसके बारे में जानकारी होनी जरूरी है।

यह जो पांच वर्ष की अवधि दोबारा बढ़ाने की बात है मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही गलत बात है। मन्त्री महोदय का कहना तो यह है कि अगर आदमी अच्छा होगा तो उस की सेवा करने का एक अच्छा मौका मिलेगा। लेकिन यह ज्यादा अवधि तक सेवा करने की जो बात कही गयी है किसी विग्रेप परिस्थिति में हो तो बात दूसरी है। उस पांच वर्ष की अवधि बढ़ाने को बिल में रखने के बजाय यदि विजिटर महोदय को यह अधिकार हो कि वह तो वर्ष की अवधि बढ़ा सके तो वह दूसरी बात है। एक वर्ष उसमें लिखा हुआ है, दो वर्ष की अवधि को और बढ़ाने का विजिटर को अधिकार दे दिया जाय लेकिन और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उसको अधिकार न दिया जाय क्योंकि हमारे देश में जो स्थिति चल रही है उसमें जहां तक एक आदमी जमता है तो उस को अपने निहित स्वार्थ को बनाने की एक अभिलाषा होती है। इसके अलावा जब एक आदमी वृद्धावस्था में हो जाता है तो वह कुछ यह भी सोचता है कि यह पद बहुत ही इज्जत की जगह है इसलिए इस पर मैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा देर तक क्यों न बना रहूं, भले ही उसकी उसके लिए शक्ति हो अथवा न हो। मैं समझता हूं कि प्रवर समिति इस बारे में पुनः विचार करेगी।

क्लाज़ 13 में कहा गया है कि "बाई एनी इंडियन प्रिंस आर चीफ" के स्थान पर "बाई एनी रूलर आफ एन इंडियन स्टेट" रख दिया जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब तो कोई इंडियन स्टेट नहीं रही हैं। उचित शब्द तो "फार्मर इंडियन स्टेट" हो सकते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय को इन शब्दों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। "इंडियन स्टेट" से पहले "फार्मर" शब्द जोड़े बिना काम नहीं चलेगा।

जहां तक कोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, उसके 83 सदस्यों का चयन किस प्रकार से होगा, इसकी व्यवस्था पृष्ठ 23 पर की गई है। उस में आर्ट्स को बहुत बड़ा स्थान दिया गया है, लेकिन ओरियंटल लरनिंग तथा थियोलोजी के लिए केवल एक स्थान रखा गया है। जिस बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की आधारशिला धर्म और संस्कृति हो, उसमें उनकी फैकल्टी को केवल एक स्थान देना उस विश्वविद्यालय का मज़ाक उड़ाना है। प्रवर समिति को यह सोचना होगा कि महामना मालवीय जी ने जिस विश्वविद्यालय की नींव डाली है, उसकी मूलभूत बातों की रक्षा करने के लिए उनकी अधिक स्थान देने चाहिए।

मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस मास के अन्त में या अगले मास के पहले सप्ताह में माडल एक्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने वाली है। प्रवर समिति को इस बात का समय और अवसर मिलेगा कि वह इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का उपयोग कर सके। अगर इस बिल और उस कमेटी के माडल एक्ट्स में बहुत फर्क होगा, तो हमारा तात्पर्य सिद्ध नहीं होगा। माननीय मंत्री ने यह बिल ला कर ठीक ही किया है। अगर प्रवर समिति माडल एक्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का उपयोग कर सकेगी, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अन्त में मैं वह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमें इस बारे में भी सोचना होगा

कि इस प्रवर समिति में किस प्रकार की गवाहियां ली जायेंगी और उस में किस प्रकार के लोग बुलाए जायेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में केवल जाबतेबाजी से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस विश्वविद्यालय के मूलभूत आधारों की रक्षा करने के लिए हमें इस प्रकार के लोगों को भी बुलाना होगा, जिन का नियमों के अनुसार इस से सम्बन्ध न हो, लेकिन जिन की हैसियत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय है, क्योंकि केन्द्र इस विश्वविद्यालय को चलायेगा और इस में पुरातनपन की एक छाप होनी चाहिए, इस में एक विशेषता होनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है कि जब जर्मनी में प्रोफ़ेसर मैक्स-मूलर ने वेदों के अनुवाद की बात की, तो दुनिया में एक हलचल मची। यूरोपीयन होते हुए भी उन्होंने उस काम को उठाया। आज जो लोग सैकुलरिज्म के नाम पर धर्म की बात मुन कर नाक भौं सिकोड़ते हैं, उन को सोचना चाहिए कि सैकुलरिज्म तभी सफल हो सकता है, जब हम सही रूप में उस की रक्षा करें, हमारे देश की मूलभूत संस्कृतियों को—चाहे वह संस्कृति हिन्दू हो, बौद्ध हो या इस्लाम की हो—इन विश्व-विद्यालयों के जरिये उचित संरक्षण मिले, उन को फलने-फूलने का मौका मिले। सैकुलरिज्म का मतलब यह नहीं हो सकता है कि हम किसी धर्म के बारे में चर्चा न करें, किसी मजहब के बारे में चर्चा न करें।

साम्प्रदायिकता तो बिल्कुल दूसरी बात है, जिस का उपयोग आजकल कुछ निहित स्वार्थ करते हैं। यदि हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख या बौद्ध के नाम पर साम्प्रदायिकता चलाई जाती है, तो निश्चित रूप से वह हेय और त्याज्य है। किन्तु “हिन्दू” आदि शब्दों से घबराना कि इन शब्दों को उपयोग करने से साम्प्रदायिकता की बीमारी आ जायेगी, यह हमारी बहुत भारी कमजोरी है। हमारी इतनी बड़ी और पुरानी संस्कृति है, जिस

की तमाम दुनिया तारीफ़ करती है। इस के बावजूद हमारी दशा यह है कि हम बाहर कोई असर नहीं डाल सकते। यदि स्वामी विवेकानन्द और स्वामी रामतर्था वाहर न गए होते, तो आज इस दुनिया में वेदान्त और हिन्दुत्व का कोई नामो-निशान न होता। यदि वे देश से बाहर जा कर हिन्दुत्व और वेदान्त की बात का प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं, तो हमें उन को हटाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि उस उन को सही रूप में रखने की आवश्यकता है।

बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के साथ जो “हिन्दू” शब्द लगा हुआ है, वह सार्थक है और वह तब तक सार्थक रहेगा, जब तक हम इस नीति पर चलेंगे, जब तक हम उन विश्वविद्यालयों को सुरक्षित रखेंगे, जिनमें ने यहां के धर्मों को पनपाने और संरक्षण देने का प्रयत्न किया है। हां, यदि केन्द्र सोच-विचार कर के और सब लोगों को बुला कर इस प्रकार के शब्दों को हटाने का निश्चय करे, तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। वह एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है, लेकिन वह इस बिल का विषय नहीं है। इस बिल के आधार पर “हिन्दू” शब्द को हटाना बिल्कुल गलत बात होगी और मैं उस का घोर विरोध करता हूं।

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):
Sir, I rise to support the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. The Banaras University, as hon. Members who spoke before me have said, was founded to fulfil a great mission. My hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, referred to the personality of the Founder of this university, and reminded us that this university was founded by a person who not only reflected the renaissance of Indians, but also played a great role in moulding that renaissance. The university itself has been a symbol of national resurgence, a source of pride and inspiration to the nation. When such a national institution suffers a fall from

(Shri Ravindra Varma)

its pristine glory, suffers a deterioration in its atmosphere, it is something that should cause concern to the whole country.

It is true that this Bill has not come before the House a day too soon. In fact, at the time that the earlier Constitution and statutes of the university were superseded in 1958 as a result of the crisis that developed in the university, this House and the country were told by Government that Government would very soon come before Parliament with a Bill to provide for a permanent reorganisation of the statutes of the university. It can very well be argued that in view of the fact that a committee has been set up to draft a Model University Bill, and an Education Commission has now been appointed, it is quite likely that new ideas would be thrown up, new structures would be envisaged and it might, therefore, be necessary for the Government to come before Parliament again with further suggestions for the modification of the Banaras Hindu University Act. But it is clear that the state of affairs that has been existing in the University since 1958 cannot be prolonged. The present Bill, it has been stated, has been largely modelled on the basis of the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee. It is well-known that this committee was appointed by the Visitor because of the crisis that developed in the University in 1958. It has been said that "the report of the Committee has been written in anger", and that the Committee has painted an inexact picture of the conditions in the university. It has been said, in fact, that much had been made of what happened in the University in 1958. Sir, when you spoke from the floor of the House, you said that perhaps it might not be wise to think that the kind of conditions that existed in 1958 existed before 1958 or might recur after 1958. Nevertheless it cannot be gain said that the developments of 1958 were not abrupt developments. There had been a steady

deterioration in the conditions in the University even before 1958. And, the crisis that erupted in 1958 was in fact the culmination of many factors which led to the conditions that existed in 1958.

Sir, the Committee which was appointed by the Visitor to go into the conditions in the University presented a report which was in fact, to say the least, a document that should make every lover of the University shudder. It was pointed out in the document that the position of the University had been steadily deteriorating in all aspects of university life and administration; that the pressure and stampede of students from the neighbouring areas had resulted in poor standards of admission in the University; that the concentration of power in the hands of certain members of the staff, especially in Principals, had helped them to acquire and exploit a hold on students and staff; that irregular and injurious practices in the constitution of selection committees and the appointment of teachers had vitiated the atmosphere of the University; that lowering standards in the evaluation of the examinees, nepotism in examinations and lobbying for the appointment of examiners had resulted in a shameful deterioration in the standards in the University; that groups and power politics were rampant among the teachers of the University and that, in the opinion of the Committee politics among teachers was much worse than indiscipline and group politics among students since students formed only a floating population. In fact, it is good to remind the House that the Committee concluded its recommendations by saying: "We regret to have to state that from all the material placed at our disposal, we cannot help feeling it has become a hot-bed of intrigue, nepotism, corruption and even crimes of various description".

It may be said that this was a transitory phase. It may be said that this

report was written in anger. It may be said that this report was written in anguish rather than in anger. But the fact remains that conditions were shameful and unsatisfactory, that this state of affairs was not an abrupt development, that conditions worsened steadily till they led up to the crisis of 1958.

One may differ from the analysis that the Committee made, and hold that group politics and the abuses to which the provisions for elections were put were not really the causes of the malady. One may hold, even if one agrees that the provisions for elections were abused, that the remedy or answer to the abuses to which elections lend themselves is not the abolition of elections; that in an attempt to bathe and clean the baby, one should not throw out the baby with the bath-water. The House and the Joint Committee should certainly consider whether the deterioration in the atmosphere and the standards of the University was a consequence of the provisions for the elected element in the organs of the University; whether the extent of abridgement of the elective element proposed in the Bill is necessary, whether it is desirable; how far the abridgement of the elective element will adversely affect the academic and administrative autonomy of the University; whether, as you yourself said, the statutes that have been proposed for the University will be fool-proof—and it is not enough if they are fool-proof as it has been proved they must also be knave-proof—whether these statutes will effectively preclude the possibility of group politics and guard against the deterioration of the academic atmosphere that led to the grave situation of 1958.

Sir, the Bill, as has been pointed out, is largely based on the recommendations of the Committee. The main objectives are certainly laudable objectives, namely: to preserve the all-India or universal character of the University, to preserve its residential character and to ensure that

the atmosphere necessary and conducive for academic development is maintained in the University. Now, to preserve the all-India character of the University it is very clear that the conditions of admission to the University, the recruitment and promotion of teaching staff, the constitution of the organs of the University and the maintenance of the universality of the appeal and ethos of the University should all be taken into consideration. Sir, a University which cannot guarantee and ensure academic freedom cannot qualify itself to being called a University. But there is a difference between administrative freedom or administrative autonomy, and academic freedom or academic autonomy. A certain degree of administrative freedom is absolutely essential to ensure academic freedom and academic autonomy. I am not sure whether the two words mean the same thing, whether one can come to the conclusion that there can be no academic freedom and no academic autonomy where there is no plenitude of administrative autonomy.

Certainly, there is ground for an apprehension that the plea that the central character of the University, the central appeal of the University should be maintained may lead to a degree of confusion between central control and bureaucratic control. It is one thing to say that the University should be so controlled that its central appeal may remain, and it is another thing to say that bureaucratic control from the Centre is essential to preserve the central appeal of the University.

The Bill proposes to change the composition and powers of many of the organs of the University. There are changes proposed in the manner of appointment of the Vice Chancellor. There are changes proposed to enhance the authority of the Vice Chancellor over the staff and students of the University. There are changes which will give the Vice Chancellor the power to expel students and

(Shri Ravindra Varma)

take disciplinary action on the teachers and other staff in the University. There are proposals to re-constitute the Court and to add to its powers. Originally the Court was an advisory body. It is now proposed to make this body the supreme authority of the University. Even the residuary powers of the University, according to this Bill, will be vested in the Court. The Court will adopt the budget, amend statutes, review the work of the Executive Council and the Academic Council and formulate policy. But, we have been told, it will not have the power to deal with the day to day administration of the University.

In view of the increase in the authority of the Court, the constitution of the Court becomes a very important matter to which the House and the Joint Committee must give attention. What is the change suggested in the composition of the Court? The Court will consist of 83 persons, 41 of whom will be from inside the University. If you have a look at the officers who will total up this number of 41 you will see that they can more or less be described as *ex officio* members of the Court. 41 out of 83 will therefore, be *ex officio* members. The remaining 43 will be from outside; of these 10 will be elected by registered graduates, 3 will be elected by Parliament, 29 will be to represent various interests and will be nominated. I would, therefore, say that the Joint Committee should consider whether the composition of the Court cannot be improved to increase the elected element.

Again, when we come to the clauses that govern the representation of the registered graduates in the Court we find that there is a lot of change that is sought to be introduced. Some of these changes are certainly welcome changes; such as the one that proposes that in view of the fact that the alumni of the University are spread all over India there should be

constituencies and zones to ensure that registered graduates from every part of the country will get representation in the Court. While this is laudable, one is not quite sure whether some other clauses which govern the qualifications for being elected as representatives of the registered graduates are equally desirable. For example, there is a provision which says that no such representative shall be "a member or an employee of any University." "Any" is the word used. It is not confined to the Banaras Hindu University. By this clause you are actually shutting off anyone who has anything to do with any university in India. Anybody who is devoted to the cause of education, normally speaking, will have some kind of association with some university. By the inclusion of this clause the Bill proposes to exclude all such people who are devoted to the cause of education, who are interested in the cause of education, who are engaged in the work of higher education, from becoming members of the Court. The advisability and wisdom of this proposal is something which the Joint Committee should study.

16 hrs.

Then again, when we come to the clauses that relate to the executive council, we find that the powers of the executive council have been increased. In view of the fact that the Standing Committee of the Academic Council is also sought to be abolished by this Bill, the Executive Council will have added weight and authority. Now, what will be the composition of this executive council? Out of 16 members, as my hon. friend, the Member for Gurdaspur, has pointed out, 6 will be nominated and only 2, I suppose will be elected. The elected element in the executive council is being whittled down; the representation of the teachers in the executive council is being whittled down. When there is a standing committee of the Academic Council, the teachers and the staff have some

means of getting their difficulties brought to the notice of the university, as far as the day-to-day administration and the academic work of the University are concerned. Now that becomes problematical.

Sir, there is a provision for the enhancement of the Vice-Chancellors' powers of discipline over the students as well as the staff. I am one of those who believe that the sanctity of the atmosphere of the university should not be sullied by indiscipline, whether it be from the students or from the teachers. But will the Vice-Chancellor exercise these enhanced powers of discipline acting on his own, at his own discretion, or will he do so in consultation with the executive council? Will there be any appeal from any action that he takes for the enforcement of discipline, either to the executive council or to the Visitor? Clause 7-7(c), which refers to the power of the Vice-Chancellor to take action in an emergency, says that there will be a right of appeal, which can be exercised within thirty days by any member of the staff against whom any such action is taken. I wonder why the hon. Minister thought that it was not necessary, or it was undesirable to provide for a right of appeal of a similar kind in the case of action taken by the Vice-Chancellor to enforce discipline during normal times.

While concluding, I also want to make a passing reference, if I may do so, to the fact that the position of the pro Vice-Chancellor is not amply clear in this Bill. It is necessary to clothe him with the unambiguous dignity and authority that he will require if he is to function effectively. There is also an obvious omission, a very glaring omission, about the role that the principals who are the administrative heads of the colleges, have to play as officers of the university. I am sure that these important questions, which cause concern to many Members of the House, will receive due attention from the Joint

Committee. With these words, Sir, I support the motion.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I find it very difficult to reconcile myself with the denominational character of the university to be created by this Bill. In spite of the pleadings of my hon. friends, Shri Gupta and the previous speaker, I still feel that when we are talking of national integration, in this year 1964-65 it is absolutely unthinkable that our education should be carried on on denominational lines.

This university was founded in 1915, fifty years ago. We are still maintaining the same name and the same traditions. I quite agree with the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, that the name of the university should be changed as Central University of Banaras or something similar to that.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the Aligarh University?

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: It is strange that my hon. friend, Shri Gupta does not understand my argument. When I say that I am against the introduction of denominational elements in education, can he not understand that I am against not only Hindu denominationalism but I am equally against Muslim denominationalism?

Then, this Bill takes away the democratic character of the institution. As the effective or efficient functioning of an institution depends upon its constitution this Bill has to be examined most carefully from that point of view. The main object of the Bill is to take away the autonomy of the university; the provisions of the Bill are of such a kind that the university is to be given a new type of character.

The hon. Minister has stated that this Bill has been drafted on the lines suggested by the Committee

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

that was set up to draft a Model University Bill. He also stated that it was drafted in consultation with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. If we are to accept that statement, it means that this Bill gives us an idea of the recommendations that are going to be given by that committee. If the recommendations of that Committee are going to be on the lines of the Bill which has been drafted, I feel that we ought to be spared of those recommendations, because after so many years they would be presenting a delayed report after a month which would be of no use to us in any respect whatsoever.

16.06 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

We are a democratic government. In our country we are building up democratic socialism. How can we build up a democracy without educating our children on how democracy functions? Our children are at such an age when the spirit of democracy should be instilled in their minds. They should be permitted to practise democracy. Democracy cannot be imposed; it cannot be created by an order; it has to be grown; it has to be allowed to grow; it will grow in course of time if we put no obstacles in its way.

What is wrong with our whole system of education? Whether it be in the schools, colleges or universities, if we try to impose a kind of one-man rule or a few-men-rule democracy fails. If we say "all right, concentrate all administrative power in one person or in a small group", we do away with democracy. That is not the remedy to our problem. The remedy is to allow the democratic institutions to allow. We have to introduce more of democracy in our educational institutions. Democracy means creating a sense of responsi-

bility. If your problem is indiscipline among students, why do you not place responsibility on students themselves? Why do you not make them responsible by giving their organisations some functions and making them answerable for their actions? Similarly, give some powers and responsibility to the management, to the colleges and schools. Because, to do away with democratic institutions is not the remedy for failure of democracy anywhere. Therefore, I feel that in introducing in this Bill the system of nomination and to do away with democracy, to take away the powers and make a few persons nominated by the Executive powerful and almost absolute arbiters, the approach is absolutely wrong. I think, this approach specially in the educational sphere should not be tolerated.

Similarly, power has been given to the Vice-Chancellor for the expulsion of students. I do not object to that. After all, discipline is to be maintained and there can be occasions when students are to be punished. But the whole thing is this. You are not dealing here with school children who cannot understand the value of democracy or the value of discipline. You are dealing with students who are in colleges, who are at the university stage. If at the university stage you require such powers to be given and exercised, it means that you have failed in your purpose of education and you have not been able to create that democratic spirit among children. That is the problem and that is because from the very beginning you have not created any system whereby students should take responsibility on their own shoulders. They should manage the things; they should manage the schools and the colleges. More and more responsibility should be thrown on the students collectively. That is the way to create democracy; otherwise, these students who come from the univer-

sities, when they enter life they will fail and our democratic institution will not succeed.

Coming to the purpose of university education at present it is only academic teaching. The building up of the mind, the creation of true ideas and concepts and outlook, the creation of behaviour patterns and an imprint of that university or educational institution on the personality and character of the student are not there. No effort is being made for that. In the whole system that has been set up under this Bill, there is no hint or indication that these purposes are in our mind. In fact we have lost the sense of purpose.

What is the purpose of education? Academic education or learning, bookishness is not our purpose of education. The main purpose is to build up the citizen. How will the citizen be built up? How will a citizen with the sense of democracy and with the sense of purpose, with the enthusiasm for socialistic living, be created? That purpose is lost. It is not there. We just go on finding quack remedies which are applied. I feel, in this Bill also the same thing is there.

No spirit is created among our teachers. Mostly in the universities and in this University also, just as everywhere, among the teachers the same thing is going on. Everyone wants to earn money; everyone wants to collect and amass money, whatever be the means. In the universities also the teachers and professors also do the same thing. They go on writing textbooks. They try to get those textbooks approved. Some people form into groups and textbooks are approved.

These are all teachers who just want to sell their knowledge. That

also can be tolerated; but they just write textbooks and all that.

This University was founded with great ideals and with great aspirations. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wanted something to be created here. That purpose is lost. Now we are just doing a patch of work. No inspiration is received from the Centre. I think, the Education Minister should have thought of the whole problem of education, the whole concept of education. Keeping that in view he should have come to this House saying, "This is the University which was created or founded with great ideals; these are the ideals; this is the purpose of education and, therefore, we are giving this a new shape and a new form". This ought to have been the thing.

In the earlier Act there was the mention of the moral training. In this Bill, somewhere in the earlier provisions, the 'moral training' is proposed to be omitted. I do not know why moral training cannot form part of the education. I do not take morality in the narrow sense. There is the social morality and social morality is the thing which is very much needed and that training is necessary. The character training the moral training, is part of the education and that must be there.

Then, I also find Hindu religion is mentioned. If only Hindu religion had been mentioned, I would have thought that Hindu religion included many other religions, Jainism, Buddhism, etc. But here Jainism and Buddhism are also separately included. If these are mentioned, why not Sikh religion also be included? That is also part of our religion. As I said earlier, if the University is to teach religion and theology, I feel it should include all kinds of religions, say, Islam, Christianity etc. A narrow interpretation should not be given.

Similarly, I find so many faculties have been formed. There is the Arts

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

Faculty and many other Faculties. In that list I see the Department of English is there, the Department of Hindi, Sanskrit and Pali is there. The Department of Arabic, Urdu and Persian is also there. We have other languages also in India. Why not have Tamil, Marathi, Gujarati and so on? These languages are also Indian languages. This is a Central University, a kind of national University. Why not include departments of other languages also? All the Indian languages should be taught and the proficiency in those languages should be imparted.

I hope these things will be taken into account by the Joint Committee. I would suggest to the hon. Education Minister that, in fact, he should either radically redraft the whole Bill or he should wait for some time and let him get the report of the Education Commission that he has appointed. Indian education should be given a new purpose, the national purposes and then only we can properly draft a good Bill. In this University, no research is being done. No useful research is being done here. The subject of Indology should be included. I do not know whether good teachers are being produced now. I feel, after the Joint Committee has gone into this Bill, all these improvements will be made.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : सभापति महोदया, मैं कुछ दुविधा में पड़ गया हूँ कि मैं श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा से अथवा श्री चागला से आरम्भ करूँ। श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने एक मुन्दर शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया, पठन, पाठन का स्वातन्त्र्य। एक तरफ इस का अर्थ है कि अध्यापक स्वतंत्र होने चाहिए अपनी विद्या की खोज करने के लिए। स्वतंत्रता सही मायने में वहीं होती है जहां प्रतिभा और योग्यता होती है। दूसरी तरफ इस का अर्थ यह भी है कि विद्यार्थी स्वतंत्र होने चाहियें, पठन, पाठन में।

मैं एक देश की कथा आप को सुनाता हूँ जो इस आधुनिक विश्व में पढ़ाई, लिखाई में अक्सर दुनिया में नम्बर एक रहा है कि वहां विद्यार्थी स्वतंत्र है अपने अध्यापक को चुनने के लिए, स्वतंत्र है अपने दर्जे को चुनने के लिए और किस विषय में किस आदमी को सुनेगा; स्वतंत्र है कि विश्व-विद्यालय में पूरे साल भर में केवल दो दिन जाय या ज्यादा जाय। अध्यापक वगैरह कोई भी वहां जो होता है एक नई खोज करता रहता है इसलिए विद्यार्थी को लालच हो जाती है। विद्यार्थी पर कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं है लेकिन उसे लालच हो जाती है कि वह अपने अध्यापक की बातों को जा कर सुने। मेरे जैसा आदमी अठारह, उन्नीस, बीस बरस की उम्र में विश्वविद्यालय में शायद साल भर में दो दिन ही जाता था, लेकिन वहां के अध्यापक इतने अच्छे थे कि मुझे जबरदस्ती जाना पड़ता था। इसे कहते हैं पठन-पाठन की स्वतंत्रता।

यह मैं इस लिए खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज विश्वविद्यालयों और शिक्षा के बारे में जितनी भी बहस होती है, उसमें फ्रिजूल प्रबन्ध, अनुशासन, खर्चा, ऐसी-वैसी वाद्दियात चीजों पर हमारा ध्यान खत्म हो जाता है और इस बुनियादी चीज पर हम नहीं सोचा करते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय का तात्पर्य क्या है। और इसीलिए मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि आज मैं इस विधेयक का सम्पूर्ण विरोध कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि लोगों की

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय सदस्य उस देश का नाम बता दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस देश का नाम जर्मनी रहा है। असल में "ड्यूसलैंड" है, लेकिन मैं "जर्मनी" इस लिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अंग्रेजों की मार्फत वह नाम आ गया है।

लोगों और मा वीथी जी के विश्वविद्यालय को इस विधेयक का तात्पर्य और नतीजा एक ही मालूम पड़ता है कि उसको अफसरों और श्री चागला का विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया जाये। असल में यह दो परम्पराओं का टकराव है। एक तरफ है चापलूसी, खैरख्वाही और व्यवस्था के केवल अमन के अंग की परम्परा, जिसके प्रतीक हैं श्री चागला साहब। और दूसरी तरफ है आजादी की परम्परा, कुछ नये निर्माण की परम्परा, जिसका प्रतीक है 1942 का बनारस विश्वविद्यालय, जिस ने बलिया के जिले को स्वतन्त्र कर दिया था। और बलिया के कलेक्टर को गिरफ्तार किया था। उस परम्परा को चागला साहब बिल्कुल ही नहीं समझ सकते—कोरे हैं। इसीलिए ऐसा विधेयक यहां पर आ पाता है। वरना अगर यह लोक सभा इन दो परम्पराओं के टकराव को समझे बैठे, तो फिर व्यवस्था के उस दूसरे अंग—चैन, प्रतिभा और नव-निर्माण पर भी इसका ध्यान जाये, आजादी और विद्या पर भी।

सबसे पहले तो मैं इस विधेयक के उस बड़े खराब काम की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसमें नामजदगी और चुनाव को इतना ज्यादा घोल दिया गया है कि यह चुनाव के नाम पर नामजदगी का विश्वविद्यालय हो जायेगा। अभी श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने कहा कि कार्यकारिणी में सोलह में से छः की नामजदगी होगी। वास्तव में अगर ध्यान से देखा जाये, तो कार्यकारिणी में चौदह ऐसे होंगे, जो किसी न किसी रूप में सरकार के आदमी होंगे—नामजद हों, अथवा अध्यापक होने के नाते सरकार के कब्जे में हों, अथवा और किसी तरह से अधीनता में हों। ऐसी सरकारी अधीनता हो जायेगी कि दरबार तक कार्यकारिणी के अलावा सरकार के कब्जे में आ जायेगा।

उपकुलपति कौन होगा ? कहा है कि उपकुलपति का चुनाव होगा, एक कमेटी होगी तीन आदमियों की। कौन होंगे वे तीन आदमी ? एक आदमी होगा, जो कि

कार्यकारिणी की तरफ से रखा जायेगा। कार्यकारिणी के चौदह आदमी सरकार के अधीन रहेंगे। एक आदमी होगा, जो सीधे विज्रिटर यानी सरकार का नामजद किया हुआ होगा। ऐसी अवस्था में कहा है चुनाव ? यह तो सम्पूर्ण रूप से नामजदगी का सिद्धान्त है, लेकिन चुनाव की चादर उड़ा कर नामजदगी को छिपाया गया है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बनारस विश्व-विद्यालय सरकार का अधीन हो जायेगा—और सरकार का भी केन्द्र रूप है, उत्तर प्रदेश का नहीं या किसी और अंग का नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधीन हो जायेगा। और इस लिए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता—जिस सिद्धान्त को अपनाया गया है—बिल्कुल नहीं रह जायेगी। मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को सावधान कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह पहला कदम है, जिसको सरकार आजमा रही है और अगर यह सफल हो जाता है, तो सभी विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता खत्म कर दी जायेगी, यह बिल्कुल निश्चित बात है।

और आखिर विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता क्या है ? विश्वविद्यालय क्या है ? एक राष्ट्र के अन्दर विश्व है। उसको अपना इन्तजाम खुद करना चाहिये। उसमें इतनी स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिए कि वह नई विद्या की खोज करे, नया ज्ञान हासिल करे और जो पुरानी विद्या है, उसको अच्छी तरह से उपलब्ध करे। इस तरह की विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता के होते हुए जो चीज आज हम लोगों के सामने है, वह क्या है ? किस चीज को विश्वविद्यालय में अच्छा समझा जाता है ? इसी बनारस विश्वविद्यालय पर जो कमेटी बिठाई गई थी, मुदलियार रपट जिसने दी, उसमें मैंने कुछ कसौटियां ढूंढने की कोशिश की। तो सब से बड़ी कसौटी यह बताई गई कि कौन विश्वविद्यालय कितने ज्यादा प्रशासन की सेवा के आदामियों को पास करवाने में सफल होता है। जब मुदलियार रपट में

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

यह कसौटी रख दी गई कि कौन विश्वविद्यालय कितने कलक्टर और कितने डिप्टी कलक्टर बनवाता है, तो मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह कह सकता हूँ कि उस रपट को तो बिल्कुल दिया सिलाई लगा कर जला देना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालय के मतलब ये नहीं होते कि कितने पैसे खर्च करते हो, अथवा कितने किरानी पैदा करते हो, अथवा उस को चापलूसी का केन्द्र कितना बनाते हो। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री को तो चापलूसी का केन्द्र बड़ा पसन्द आयेगा, क्योंकि उसके जरिये जो कुछ सफलता उन्होंने अपने जीवन में प्राप्त की है, वह यही है। क्या वह इसको अविद्या या अज्ञानहीनता का केन्द्र बनायेंगे ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालय सिर्फ अज्ञानहीनता, अविद्या, चापलूसी और साथ साथ केवल किरानी पैदा करने के केन्द्र बन गए हैं। कहां है वह खोज ? कहां है विज्ञान ? कहां है उपलब्ध विद्या का हासिल करना ? आखिर क्यों कोई विश्वविद्यालय में जाता है ? अगर स्वार्थ के हिसाब से देखा जाये, तो वह जीवन में तरक्की करना चाहता है। अगर देश के हिसाब से देखा जाये, तो हिन्दुस्तान जैसा पुराना देश कुछ आधुनिक हो, उस में कुछ हुनर हो, पेशे का हुनर, इंजीनियरिंग का हुनर अथवा वकालत का हुनर, कोई न कोई हुनर होना चाहिए। और इस हुनर के मतलब हैं कि अब तक दुनिया में जो विद्या है, उसको अच्छी तरह से पढ़ कर हासिल करना। लेकिन उसके बाद श्रुत से दूसरा कदम आ जाता है। अब तक की विद्या के साथ साथ नई विद्या की खोज करना, उसके पीछे लगना। मैं आपको केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आज के संसार के लिए सफलता की दृष्टि से भी और शक्ति की दृष्टि से भी गणित सबसे बड़ा विषय है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गणित में हिन्दुस्तान बिल्कुल सिकर है, हर एक विश्वविद्यालय सिकर है। कहीं कुछ है ही नहीं।

अगर कोई पुराने ग्रन्थ का ज्ञान है, तो वह भी किसी हद तक पंचांग देखने तक रह जाता है और कहां रूस और अमरीका वाले तो चन्द्रमा तक अपना वायुयान भेज रहे हैं।

अगर सच पूछा जाये, तो यहां के विश्वविद्यालय एक तरह की अजीब अविद्या के केन्द्र बन गये हैं। हुनर के साथ साथ ज्ञान भी हो। मैं एक और गुण को यहां पर नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोग उस को अद्वैत कहेंगे, कुछ लोग उसको शील कहेंगे, कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि सम्पूर्ण मनुष्य बन जाना। अगर कोई मुझ से पूछे, तो मैं कहूंगा कि आज की दुनिया में वह समता और शील है। अगर हम समझ जाते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय का असली मतलब है देश को बनाने के लिए, खुद को बनाने के लिए, कोई न कोई पेशे का हुनर और उसके साथ साथ चरित्र के संगठन के लिए अथवा अपने दिमाग को शान्ति देने के लिए कोई और शील का, समता का सिद्धान्त, तब हम अनुशासनहीनता को समझ सकते हैं।

यहां पर अनुशासनहीनता का बड़ा जिक्र होता है। किसको अनुशासनहीनता ? जिस देश का शिक्षा मंत्री अशिक्षित हो और दिन-रात अपनी शपथ को तोड़ता हो, जिस देश का प्रधान मंत्री पाखंड का निचोड़ हो, उस देश में विद्यार्थियों की अनुशासनहीनता का हमेशा जिक्र करते रहना, आखिर इसके मतलब क्या होते हैं ? आखिर अनुशासनहीनता ...

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : आन ए प्वायंट थाफ़ आर्डर। यह कहना अनपार्लियामेंटरी है कि "प्रधान मंत्री पाखंड का प्रतीक हो" और इसलिए इसको विहड़ कर लिया जाये।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: This is absolutely wrong.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे कोई उत्तर देने की जरूरत नहीं है न ? मैं आगे बढ़ता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member not to use such words.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप प्रार्थना करें, मैं भी आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा । लेकिन लोक-सभा को हमें लड़कियों को तहजीब सिखाने का केन्द्र नहीं बनाना चाहिये । यहां पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं बुनियादी चीजों पर ।

अब मैं आगे बढ़ता हूं . . .

Mr. Chairman: I am extremely sorry. Nobody has sought this advice. The only thing I request him not to use such expressions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदया, अगर आपकी यह इच्छा है कि मैं इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता हूं और इसके लिए मैं बैठ जाऊं तब तो बात अलग है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि पाखण्डता का निचोड़ बिल्कुल उचित शब्द है ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): On a point of order. Apart from the words used being parliamentary or not, there are certain conventions that are followed in this Parliament to prevent the repetition of words used by one side, as happened the other day. So, I request the Chair to control such sort of happenings. Things should not happen at least now.

Mr. Chairman: I have requested not only Dr. Lohia, but Members on both sides not to use such words.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मालूम होता है आज इस लोक सभा . . .

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: If one Member from that side uses certain words, we cannot prevent Members from this side from repeating them.

Mr. Chairman: I have requested him.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आनरेबल लड़कियों

यहां कौन हैं और सिखाने वाले इनको कौन हैं ? इस तरह के शब्दों का माननीय सदस्य को इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैंने अभी हिन्दुस्तान का तो कोई जिक्र ही नहीं किया है । केवल इतना ही मैं कह पाया हूं कि जिस देश के शिक्षा मंत्री अशिक्षित हों . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जिस देश के शिक्षा मंत्री अपनी शपथ को दिन रात भंग करते हों वहां विद्यार्थियों से अनुशासन की उम्मीद करना बिल्कुल मूर्खता है, इतना ही मैं कह पाया था । मुझे आगे बढ़ने ही नहीं दिया गया । मैं हिन्दुस्तान के शिक्षा मंत्री तथा प्रधान मंत्री के लिए कह रहा हूं । मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस है कि आज जितनी भी महिलायें हैं सब एक साथ मुझ पर गुस्सा हो गईं । एक एक करके अगर होतीं तो मैं सम्भाल सकता था । एक साथ तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाया करता है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में तो नहीं कह रहे हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कैसे नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं आप को याद दिला दू कि मेरा वाक्य क्या था

सभापति महोदय : किस देश के बारे में आप बोल रहे हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसे मौकों के ऊपर मैं फिर से आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप लोक सभा के सदस्यों को थोड़ा नियंत्रण में रखें । जरा वे सभ्य समझ कर टोका करें ।

Mr. Chairman: I wish to interrupt at this point to say that he should not

(Mr. Chairman)

advise the Chair in that way, because it is the duty of the Chair to look to all these things.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सलाह नहीं दे रहा हूँ, अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। अनुरोध का कुछ और मतलब होता है।

Mr. Chairman: Therefore, even though the words may not be unparliamentary, I request all the Members not to use such words. They should use decent words. I request him to conclude his speech now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो बातें आपने कहीं। मैं उन पर जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। अभी क्या मैं बोल सकता हूँ ?

सभापति महोदय : समय तो खत्म हो गया है लेकिन आप खत्म करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कुछ समय आप दे रही हैं, जिसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद।

इस तरह का . . . विधेयक क्यों आपाता है, इस पर भी थोड़ा विचार करना चाहिये। मैंने मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ज्यादातर अंशों को पढ़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की बहुत भक्ति है अंग्रेजी भाषा से और बहुत द्वेष है हिन्दी भाषा से, इसीलिये इस तरह का विधेयक आपाता है। इसीलिये बनारस विश्वविद्यालय को तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

उसके अलावा जिस तरह से मुदालियर रिपोर्ट ने उस विश्वविद्यालय को अपने वातावरण से निकाल देना चाहा था वह विश्वविद्यालय कहां है, इसको आप देखें। देहात के बीच में वह है, गरीबी के बीच में वह है, ऐसे इलाके में वह है जहां हजारों केवल उड़ विद्यार्थी विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज की शिक्षा लेने जाते हैं। किनारे के बड़े बड़े गाइनों में और दिल्ली शहर में जो अनुपात है उसको आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा

कि हजारों में चार, तीन और सात पर वह आपड़ा है। यह गरीबी का इलाका है, यह देहात का इलाका है। उसमें जो विश्वविद्यालय बना हुआ था जाहिर है कि वह कुछ क्रान्तिकारी विश्वविद्यालय होता और वह क्रान्तिकारी विश्वविद्यालय होता जा रहा था। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार जो हमेशा व्यवस्था का केवल, अमन का केवल अर्थ समझा करती है और चैन का अर्थ नहीं समझती है उसी को नागवार गुजरा, नापसन्द आया और उसने इस विश्वविद्यालय को तोड़ना चाहा है। मैं इतना ही कहूँ कि जहां पर इतनी गरीबी है वहां लोगों की इच्छा होगी कि वे बड़ी तादाद में भरती हों और परीक्षा अच्छी तादाद में पास करें फीस कम हो। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर ऊपर से अंकुश लगा दिया जाता है तो फिर यह विश्वविद्यालय अपना काम-काज नहीं कर पायेगा।

इसके अलावा जो अनुशासनहीनता का दिन-रात जिक्र किया जाता है, उसमें स्वाधीन अनुशासनहीनता और परमार्थी अनुशासनहीनता का फर्क जरूर करना पड़ेगा। मैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me some time for intervening in this debate. As I am a member of the Joint Committee I will not deal with the points which will be discussed there. I would like to make a few remarks on the general aspects.

This Bill reminds me of those first days when this Banaras Hindu University was started. It was in the year 1905 when the Congress session was held in Banaras when late Gopala Krishna Gokhale was President. It was in that year when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of this University, first brought out a pamphlet explaining to the whole of India his idea of having a new university

in Banaras at that time. In a big meeting arranged for that purpose he explained those objectives. When his speech was over, the late Surendranath Banerjea got up and spoke and said: I would very much like to be the professor in English in the university that is to come into existence. The late Lokmanya Tilak said: I would very much like to teach the boys of this university mathematics. The idea of that university as placed before the people of India at that time was not only to teach the routine things that are taught in all the universities but to turn out young men who have got faith in India, its culture and traditions of the past, as also faith in the future, to put them on the path of the most advanced countries. That was the idea of those great patriots who had devoted their whole life to build a modern India, and it was because of their efforts that ultimately we succeeded in getting things moved. That was the idea before them. Now, ten years were spent in discussing this question privately and in public and ultimately it was in the year 1915 that this Bill was put before the old Imperial Legislative Council and the University then came into existence.

I find that some of my friends here feel that it was a denominational university founded in the year 1915 and in this year of grace 1964, they feel that this 'Hindu' should go altogether. One can think so if one is guided only by the words. But can you really call it a denominational university at all? I would like to draw the attention of the House to one point.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to section 3(3) of the old Act wherein it is said:

"The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, literary, artistic and scientific, as well as agricultural, technical, commercial and professional, of furthering the prosecution of ori-

ginal research, and of giving instruction in Hindu theology and religion, and of promoting the study of literature, art, philosophy, history, medicine and science, and of imparting physical and moral training."

Therefore, except one subject, namely, Hindu theology which has been included in the subjects for training, it does not show that the university was a denominational one. An institute or a university becomes denominational when it is intended only for a particular set of persons and a particular part of the population and for a particular religion or a particular sect and so on. But here, you will find from section 4 of the old Act, the following:

"The University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose in any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted therein, as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate therein, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction.

Therefore, my point is this: the university from the very beginning was open to all persons both for learning and training. This broad view or broad-based view was there when the university was started. It may be said that there is provision for teaching Hindu theology. But what is Hindu theology? You will find that all the religions are given there in the relevant section of the old Act also and the word 'Hindu' includes in this context not only Hindus but Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. Everyone of these faiths is included in the term

[Shri M. S. Aney]

'Hindu'. So, it means that the theology of all these faiths is also included in the course of training.

16.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My point is that Pandit Malaviya was anxious to see to this aspect of the education, and that is, people were getting all sorts of education in those days, in the university, but had practically no grounding whatsoever in the religions in which they were brought up. Therefore, those students were becoming not only non-Hindus but they were becoming more or less persons who had no faith in any religion at all. In order to remove that, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wanted to make some provision for the boys to have what may be called theology, not in the ordinary sense of ceremonies or rituals but a theology based on eternal religion which is more or less of a common nature with other religious texts also. That was the idea. Without a grounding in religion, the students would have no moorings; though the boys would be learning in different universities, they would be wanting in character, and religion is the one thing that shapes the character. One thing that gives character is to have faith in certain eternal principles which alone would build the students and make them fit citizens. That was the faith that Pandit Malaviya wanted to instil among the students of the university.

The hon. Minister may have his own religion, but I am sure he and most people will agree with me when I say that unless there is faith in certain eternal principles, it is useless to expect that the boys and girls coming out of the universities will turn out as people of character. That is why the proviso to section 4 of the original Act includes the following provision:

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given

in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those who have consented to receive it."

The study of theology was not compulsory upon anybody. It was left open to the boys to have it or not. Now, the amendment that is being made by clause 4 is that in the case of minors, the consent of the parents or guardians is necessary for religious instruction to be given to the students. So, nobody is compelled to have religious education. Just because the word 'Hindu' is there, one should not think that the university is a denominational one. This is the main idea I want to put before the House and this main idea is kept there, though the wording may be changed here and there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, a Member of the Joint Committee is not allowed to speak. You are a Member of the Joint Committee and you can urge all these points in the Joint Committee.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sir, while appreciating the revolutionary spirit of even a senior Member like Shri D. C. Sharma, I cannot agree with him in his suggestion to remove the word 'Hindu' from the Banaras Hindu University. Hinduism is not a particular religion. It is a faith that is followed by the people of Hind. Our friend has also been confusing cateism and communalism with that of religion. A friend from that side said that the word 'religion' is very narrow in its meaning in English. Even there, I think he is wrong, because the word religion is derived from the Latin word Re-li-gion which means going back to the origin; that is from whence all this creatin has come by intrasppection.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I said that in comparison with *dharma*.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Even 'religion' is not so narrow as my hon. friend considers it to be. We must be very careful that our secularism should not make us forget the spiritual

value. I do not remember Gandhiji saying anywhere that we should forget religion. Throughout his life his teaching has been one of understanding between different religions, not forgetting any religion, because the essence of our culture itself is religion. But for the religious values that are there, our culture would not have been so great, whether it is Islam, Hinduism, Christianity or Buddhism.

The other day, while speaking on the UGC Report, the Minister said that there are certain faculties in certain universities which have to be developed. If it is the Aligarh Muslim University, they can improve the Arabic, Persian and Islamic culture. In the Banaras Hindu University, one of the main objectives has been to train the youth and build up the character of the youth by the study of religion and ethics. I am very glad that a Sanskrit college is coming up at Tirupati. Just like that, in these particular universities, these faculties should be developed to a great extent. I am sure many Members will agree with me that religion can solve many problems which we are unable to solve here in Parliament or outside and many of the material concepts.

Sir, every one of us knows how we fought and won our independence. Gandhiji lived in religion and understood the real concept of religion through love and understanding of the oneness of all the religions. That is why we are respected throughout the world. To a certain extent we can solve our problems here, but there are other things which our soul urges and they can be solved only by religion or the great scriptures that have been given to us by the sages. There need not be any clash. Fundamentally, religion teaches the oneness of life. Sir, there is no time for me to go into a discussion on religion now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She may leave religion alone and come to the Bill.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Of course, it may look nice talking of

secularism and other things, and concede that it is very reactionary to call it "Hindu" or "Muslim" and all that. But I would request the Minister to give greater thought to this before taking a decision on this issue. I am sure he will not take a decision to change this.

Well, the popular opinion is in favour of this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not at all.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: A number of editors, after the promulgation of the Ordinance in 1958, have given opinion in favour of this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was here in this House.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, in its leader, said:

"Every educated Indian will hang down his head in shame when he reads the report of the Committee of Enquiry on the Banaras Hindu University which has been released along with the Ordinance issued by the President to take over the administration of the university. The findings of the Committee are almost unbelievable; those are undoubtedly unprecedented in the century-old history of Indian Universities. Yet no one can set them aside as exaggerated or unwarranted by evidence . . ."

The *Hindustan Times* said:

"A university which depends almost entirely on the Central Government for the financial support should be restored to its original character as an institution open to students from all parts of the country."

The *Statesman* also said:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, at least she must have a quorum. She is quoting many things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume her seat. The Bell is being rung....Now, there is

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

quorum. The hon. Member may continue her speech.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The *Statesman* in its issue dated June 17, 1958, says:

"What has been revealed at Banaras has been happening, in big or small measure, at some other universities not governed by Central Acts. With few exceptions standards have tended to fall while activities of teacher-politicians have increased to the general detriment of academic standards and morale and discipline including that of the students. Student indiscipline largely arises from conditions created for them in the universities; toning up of the one without that of the other hand in fact proved to be impossible."

There are several such comments. I am sure that no parent would like his or her children to be victims of politics in universities. Several hon. Members have referred to the great role played by the founder of this university in the cause of education.

Reference has also been made to the Mudaliar Committee Report. On the 20th July, 1957 the President appointed a Committee with no less a person than Dr. A. L. Mudaliar as Chairman and Shri M. C. Mahajan, ex-Chief Justice of India, Dr. P. Subbarayan, MP, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, MP and Shri Navroji J. Wadia as members. The Committee submitted its report in April, 1958. This report, which is of 44 pages, has held that there has been a steady deterioration in all aspects of university life and administration. In the opinion of the Committee, the university has become a hot-bed of intrigue, nepotism, corruption and even crimes of various description. The fundamentals in the constitution of the university were its all-India character and its residential nature. According to the Committee, the university has ceased to fulfil either of the two qualifications. It

further says that the lower standards prescribed for admission were not justified and the admission of such a large number of students without caring to look at their standards at the time of admission have resulted in the fall in standards in the university.

Similarly, in the matter of affiliation, the university had been affiliating a number of colleges outside the residential area of the university. It was also admitting a greater number of students than could be accommodated within the campus. Then, the indiscipline among teachers was mainly responsible for indiscipline among students. There was great misuse of powers and greater concentration of powers in the hands of a few individuals such as principals. The selection of teachers was not made on merit. That is the reason why several clauses have been introduced here whereby the Reviewing Committee could go into the details of it and deal with the problem in a fitting manner.

Then, certain groups had a dominant voice in the admission by being represented in the selection committee, which resulted in the deterioration of standards in the university. The conferment of doctorate and the results of other examinations were mostly influenced by group politics.

An Ordinance was promulgated to set matters right. This Bill is being brought forward to make it an Act. This Bill gives the university comprehensive powers to raise the standards to a proper level.

I am sure the Minister will keep in view the suggestions contained in the reports of the Committee and those made here by hon. Members to make it an ideal university. With these words, I support the Bill.

17:00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 16, 1964/Agrahayana 25, 1886 (Saka).