

Third Series, Vol. V—No. 49

Wednesday, June 20, 1962  
Jyaishta 30, 1884 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



*(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

# CONTENTS

## COLUMNS

### Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1563 to 1575	11791—11820
Short Notice Questions Nos. 20 and 21	. 11826—29

### Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1576 to 1590	11829—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3502 to 3514, 3516 to 3570, 3572 to 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3636-A to 3636-G	11838—11933
Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1748, dated 22-5-62	11933
Motion for Adjournment—	
Reported Chinese incursions into Indian territory.	. 11934—
Papers laid on the Table	11936
Message from Rajya Sabha	11937—
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Third Report*	11937
Hindu Adoption and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	11938
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill—Passed	11938—
Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill—Passed	. 11939
Motion <i>re</i> : Report of University Grants Commission	11940—12.
Dr. K. L. Shrivastava	. 11943—48
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	. 11949—62
Shri A. P. Jain	. 11963—73
Shri Khadgilkar	. 11974—81
Shrimati Renuka Ray	. 11982—88
Shri Rameshwaranand	. 11988—98
Shri Muthiah	11998—12004
Dr. K. L. Rao	. 12004—14
Shri P. K. Deo	. 12014—20
Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra	. 12020—27
Shri Hem Barua	. 12027—35
Shri Hanumanthaiya	. 12035—43
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	. 12043—50
Shri U. M. Trivedi	. 12050—65
Half-an-hour Discussion <i>re</i> : Rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal	. 12065—96
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	. 12065—84
Shri Mehr Chand Khanna	. 12084—96
Daily Digest	12097—12106

---

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



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

11791

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 20, 1962/Jyaistha  
30, 1884 (Saka)

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

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Additional Funds demanded by Railways

+

\*156. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had demanded an additional fund of Rs. 120 crores from the Planning Commission for transport of coal, work connected with Bokaro plant and the construction of a Port at Haldia;

(b) whether the Commission did not agree to the proposal; and

(c) if so, how these works are going to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) An additional allocation of Rs. 120 crores has been asked for the Railway Plan, to cover the cost of works and rolling stock considered necessary for meeting the requirements of coal and other transport at the end of the Third Plan according to the present assessment of the pattern and quantum of traffic.

(b) The Planning Commission has taken note of the assessment of requirements and has asked the Ministry of Railways to process their programmes accordingly.

(c) The requisite financial provisions are made on a yearly basis.

11792

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** In reply to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister has said nothing about the construction of the port of Haldia. May I know whether it is also included in the sum of Rs. 120 crores?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** That was included in the Plan even before this additional demand.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** During the Second Plan, the allocation that was made to the Railways could not be wholly spent. May I know whether that sum also will be added to the allocation in the third Plan?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Some of the works which were started during the Second Plan and could not be completed are being carried forward. But, the full requirements of the Railways for the Third Plan are as stated before the House.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The Minister stated that the allocations are made on an annual basis. If so what is the amount allotted for the current year for the survey of the Haldia port line?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** I have answered it before in this House. I shall require separate notice.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Without the allocation of the extra amount of Rs. 120 crores, am I to understand that the Railways could not carry coal to the different parts of the country and the industries will suffer?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** While framing the Third Plan, certain targets were given to the Railways. We planned according to those targets. If we are expected to carry additional traffic, additional funds have to be allocated.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether the allocations that have been made in the first and the first and second year of Third Plan cover this amount?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Those amounts are separate.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Does the hon. Minister regard inadequacy of funds the major hindrance to the Railways fulfilling the target in the Third Plan and may I know whether, in view of the fact that the additional carrying capacity of the Railways reached annually was between 7 and 8 million tons, supposing these funds are made available to the Ministry, the target will be reached?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We had planned for 245 million tons of traffic during the last year of the Third Plan. It is proposed to increase that to 250 million tons. Also there is a proposal that the output of coal be increased from 97 million tons to 101 million tons. Some coal has to be carried by sea. We have to expedite electrification from the coal fields to the docks. For all these we require additional funds.

**Mr. Speaker:** If this amount is given, would the target be reached; that is the question.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We are confident; we hope to.

**Shri Nath Pai:** In view of the fact that the annual additional capacity expected is 18 million tons per year whereas the previous performance during the second Plan has been 8 million tons.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that the target would be reached.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** One point is not clear. Am I to understand it that if this amount of Rs. 120 crores is not made available either wholly or in part, it will definitely not affect in any way the development work for Haldia port as far as the Railways are concerned?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** That is so; that is quite right. This additional

sum of Rs. 120 crores has nothing to do with the development of Haldia port. It is quite apart from that.

**Shri Daji:** Will the Minister be pleased to give us a broad breakdown of the figure of Rs. 120 crores, how much of it will be spent on new lines, how much on rolling stock and how much on electrification?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** I can give full information.

**Mr. Speaker:** That may be laid on the Table: not at this moment. Next question.

#### Departmental Examinations for S.Cs and S.Ts on Eastern Railway

+

\*1564 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reason has been found out by the Railway authorities in Eastern Railway as to why the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees were unsuccessful in departmental examination for promotion to higher grades in Class III services;

(b) if so, where lies the deficiency; and

(c) whether Government have thought out any programme to fill up the deficiency?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Lack of sufficient experience and knowledge of rules and regulations of departmental working.

(b) Out of 76 categories in which posts have been reserved, for 36 categories there were no Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees within the field of selection. In 22 of the remaining 40 categories, selections have been completed and 53 Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees have been selected. In the remaining 18 categories selections are in progress.

(c) Energetic efforts are being made to select as many Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees as possible by widening the field of eligibility and by relaxing the standard of suitability. Additional training and coaching is also given to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees to bring them upto the standard of others.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that energetic steps are being taken. May I know what those energetic steps are?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Each railway is authorised to determine the quantum of training that has to be given. I do not have those particulars readily available with me just now.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** In regard to the candidates who appeared in these competitive examinations and who did not qualify for promotion to those posts, may I know whether there is any arrangement to let them know their defects, whether it be lack of experience or anything else?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** From the results they will know where the defect lies.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know for how long Government wait for filling the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** We sometimes wait for two years or even three years.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : रेलवे मरविम में शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को किस परिमाण में या रेशियो में रखा जाता है?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The proportion of the Scheduled Castes varies from area to area. Roughly, it will be about 12 1/2 to 15 per cent.

**Shri P. Kunhan:** May I know how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, that is, class IV employees, have been promoted so far in the Olavakkot division, and if none

has been promoted, may I know the reason therefor?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** If a separate question is put, I shall certainly supply the information.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether the relaxations mentioned include also relaxation in the transportation skill or other skill required for such transportation work from the point of view of public trust and safety in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The relaxation is not in the technical categories from the safety point of view.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** The hon. Minister has just stated that about 52 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been selected. May I know how many are Scheduled Castes and how many Scheduled Tribes?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I would require notice for that.

**Shri Basumatari:** In view of the backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, may I know whether Government are thinking of relaxing the qualifications required in the case of their appointment and promotion?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question has been answered already.

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** May I know whether this reservation is only at the initial stage when recruitment is made, or it applies also to every post likely to be filled by promotion from class III and class II?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** As the House is aware, the Railway Ministry took a decision that the reservation should be in regard to promotion also. The matter was agitated before the Madras High Court, and then it came up before the Supreme Court, where the view of the Ministry of Railways was upheld.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या सरकार रेलव की बहाली में गिडबूल्ड कास्ट और गिडबूल्ड ट्राइव्स की क्षति का ही खयाल रखती है या उनकी योग्यता और निपुणता का भी खयाल रखती है ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** दोनों चीजों का खयाल रखती है ।

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that in the matter of promotions, previously there was no competitive examination, and if so, the circumstances that have impelled Government to hold competitive examinations for promotions also?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is a good thing if competitive examinations are held, because there is no scope for anybody then to complain.

#### Gandak Project

+

1565. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the progress made in the construction of the Gandak Project up to 31st May, 1962?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** The location of the Barrage is under finalisation. The design and location of the Power House has been finalised. All preliminary works have mostly been completed.

On the Canals earthwork is well underway and 13.5 crore cft on Tirhut Canal, 4.5 crore cft on Don Branch Canal and 79 lakh cft on Saran Canal have been completed. The final alignment of the Western Gandak Canal in the portion which will be in Uttar Pradesh territory has also been finalised.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Have Government fixed any target date for completion of the Gandak barrage?

**Shri Alagesan:** Most of it will be completed in the Third Five Year

Plan. Perhaps some canal work may spill over to the Fourth Plan period.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Is it a fact that for want of foreign exchange further construction work in the barrage scheme has been delayed?

**Shri Alagesan:** Foreign exchange also has been arranged upto the current year.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Are different sub-projects under this project going to according to schedule or is it a fact that some of these are behind schedule?

**Shri Alagesan:** The project was finally approved by the Planning Commission only towards July last year. Looking to that, I should say the progress of the work has been satisfactory.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** May I know what percentage of the work of construction of buildings and electrification of the main dam has been completed and by which year the dam will be completed and supply of water started?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing.

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमन्, इस गंडक योजना के बारे में जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है नेपाल सरकार के साथ भी कोई समझौता हुआ था। निश्चय ही उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में बतलाया गया था कि जब हमारे इंजीनियर्स साइट पर गये तो उन्हें निराश कर लिया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब जब कि नेपाल सरकार के साथ मैं हमारे ताल्लुक अच्छे हो गये हैं तो काम में कोई अड़चन तो नहीं पड़ रही है ?

**Shri Alagesan:** Yes. For a length of 8 miles, we have to construct the canal in Nepal territory. Negotiations are taking place and we hope they will conclude satisfactorily and we will be able to begin work

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** In view of the importance of the project and the long delay that has already occurred in its sanction, will the Ministry take steps to expedite the construction of this project?

**Shri Alagesan:** A sum of Rs. 30 crores has been allotted in the Plan for this. We shall take all steps to expedite the work.

#### Uniform Standard in Medicine Production

\*1566. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take suitable measures to bring about uniform standard in the production of high quality medicine; and

(b) whether it is a fact that components of the same drug produced at different places vary in proportions?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The standards of quality to be complied with by manufacturers are already laid down in the Schedule to the Drugs Act and Rules which are applicable all over the country. However, no standard has yet been laid for Ayurvedic and Unani drugs.

(b) As no standard has yet been laid for Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs, it is possible that the same drug produced at different places may vary in proportions and quality.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** In spite of the fact that rules have been prescribed for bringing about uniform standard, is it within the knowledge of Government that there are variations in the components of the same drug in different parts, leading to lowering of quality?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I have already stated that so far as ayurvedic and unani drugs are concerned, we are not in a position to enforce uniform standards, but so far as other drugs are concerned, the rules under the Drugs Act have laid down very clearly that proper standards etc. are to

be maintained, this including the composition of active ingredients. The drug inspectors are constantly taking samples from different manufacturing houses to test and see that the standards are complied with. However, I will admit that there are only 109 inspectors whereas there are a very large number of manufacturing houses—22,300 licensed manufacturers—and 63,000 licensed sellers of drugs. Hence the inspectorate is insufficient.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** In view of the fact that in recent times complaints have been made that in spite of rules regarding uniformity of standards being prescribed and testing by 109 inspectors, proper checking is not being done, which the hon. Minister herself admitted, may I know what proposals are under contemplation either to strengthen the cadre of inspectors or adopt other methods to ensure proper checking of the quality of drugs?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Control over imported drugs is with the Government of India, and control over the drugs manufactured within the country rests with the State Governments. It is a fact that standards of enforcement of the Drugs Act are not uniform in all the States. The matter has been taken up in the Central Council of Health, and the new Act, the amended Act, provides for the employment of a certain number of inspectors by the Government of India to help the State Governments. That proposal is under examination.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know how many complaints have come to the notice of the Ministry about the inferior quality of these drugs, and whether any prosecutions have taken place?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The complaints are generally made to the State Governments, and a number of prosecutions are made in all the States. I am afraid I do not have the number of prosecutions made all over the country.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has

stated that no standards are fixed for Unani or Ayurvedic drugs, may I know what guarantee there is that proper medicines are being administered even in the hospitals where the Unani and Ayurvedic systems are being followed?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The hon. Member knows that the method of preparing Unani and Ayurvedic drugs in the past has been mostly on a cottage industry basis, so that the physicians have generally prepared their own medicines and prescribed them. Modern methods of production are being utilised by some of the well-developed firms manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs, and there is a proposal before the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research that some way of ensuring standards may be introduced, but there are considerable difficulties in the way.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even in the hospitals where Ayurvedic treatment is given, there is no ensuring that the drugs are of any standard. This was the question.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The trouble is that today doubts have been raised about the identification of about 50 per cent of the raw herbs etc., that are collected. The identity of another 25 per cent of these herbs is highly controversial. Only 25 per cent have been correctly identified. So, the Central Council of Research has taken up the project of clear identification of these herbs before the drugs can be prescribed.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** With a view to promoting higher standards in drugs and medicines as well as in public health, is an Indian pharmacopoeia under preparation or at least under active consideration, and if so, has a committee of specialists or experts been constituted for the purpose?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** An Indian pharmacopoeia or formulary has already been compiled. For the Ayurvedic drugs, an Indian pharmacopoeia is under preparation.

**Shri Warrior:** Has it come to the notice of Government that even the BCG vaccine now given in Kerala State was contaminated, and that a statement was made . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** We cannot go into those minor details, taking up each medicine now.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Apart from prescribing standards, and also in view of the admitted unsatisfactory condition of the inspectorate, what prevents the Government from setting up Central or regional laboratories or institutes under the Central Government in order to check samples of all manufactured drugs in this country to see that they conform to standards before they are released for use?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** There is a Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow, and there are some regional laboratories also to help in the analysis and checking of the samples sent to them. The question is of taking the samples. The Health Ministry had put up certain proposals for recruiting some staff. The Finance Ministry was of the view that the States were primarily responsible and so we should give them sometime to try to work the new Act and if the working is unsatisfactory then we may take up the question of recruitment.

### Blood Bank

\*1567. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of blood that is collected in the Blood Banks through voluntary donations of blood falls far short of the urgent requirements;

(b) whether it is a fact that the greater proportion of blood is procured through payment;

(c) if so, the proportion of the blood that has been purchased in relation to the blood that has been voluntarily donated in Union Territories in 1961?

(d) whether there is any limit to the number of times a person may donate blood on payment; and

(e) what steps have been taken to educate the public and bring about improvement in the voluntary contribution?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proportion of blood purchased in relation to blood voluntarily donated varies in the various institutions. A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 67].

(d) The limit usually followed is once in three months upto the age of 55 years provided the blood count is satisfactory.

(e) Publicity is given at places where there are Blood Banks through film shows, exhibits, meetings and lectures to educate the public and to encourage them to come forward for voluntary donation of blood in greater numbers.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** What is the general practice of giving financial assistance to the victims of poverty for recouping the loss sustained by them in trading with their blood?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** As has been stated in the very answer itself, blood that is purchased is generally from the people who want money. They are poor people and varying amounts from Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 are paid in different places to these people. But the whole objection is whether it is desirable that the poor man should be forced to sell his blood and whether we should not insist on voluntary donations. We are trying to propagate that.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** It is not a fact that despite all professions and pious platitudes it is only the payment of paltry sum that becomes inviting to these poor people to sell their blood

and if so would the Government discontinue in the name of humanity the practice of squeezing the life blood out of these helpless unfortunate?

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer has been given.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The Minister stated that the age limit had been fixed at 55. I want to know whether this age limit applies to hundreds of people suffering from blood pressure.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I do not follow the question.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that the supply by blood banks is not a permanent supply, may I know whether the balances in the blood banks had been quite favourable?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Generally speaking all those who require blood have been supplied blood. It is also not a fact to say that efforts for voluntary donations have not been successful. For instance in Irwin Hospital one blood is purchased against three voluntarily donated in Manipur one blood is purchased while 99 are voluntarily donated.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What safeguards have been devised to ensure that there is proper categorisation and storage in the blood banks, and have any cases been reported to the Minister where without proper tests as regards cross matching of blood was transfused with disastrous consequences?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The whole scheme of the blood bank is that bloods are properly analysed and properly cross matched and transfusions are given. I am afraid I have not come to know of any such case as mentioned by the hon. Member. If he informs me about it, I shall look into it.

**Shri Bade:** May I know if in certain States convicted persons are persuaded to give their blood and then they are offered concessions in their sentences? Instead of this practice, may I know whether the blood of dead persons can be taken, because, now-a-days it is

reported in the papers that the blood of dead persons is also useful for the blood banks? Also, is there any practice in the States whereby convicted persons are persuaded to give their blood?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** It is true that in some States the convicts are given certain days of remission for donating their blood. Care is taken to see that they are in a fit condition before they donate their blood. I am not aware of any researches which have made it possible to utilise the blood of dead persons.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** What is the total amount of money which has been spent in 1961 for blood and may I know whether that amount is going up from year to year?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I do not have the figures of the total amount of money spent all over India, but it is my impression that the amount is not going up.

#### **Distribution of Land Gifted to Acharya Vinoba Bhave**

\*1568. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 402 on the 3rd May, 1962 and state:

(a) how much of the land gifted to Acharya Vinoba Bhave has not been distributed so far; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) According to the information received from the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh about 21 lakh acres remained to be distributed on 31st December, 1961.

(b) The distribution of bhoodan lands is the responsibility of Bhoodan Samities, which have been set up in the States under the special legislation enacted for the transfer, management and distribution of bhoodan lands. The progress of distribution has been rather

slow because of the time taken in verification of title to lands donated, lack of adequate financial resources, organisational difficulties etc.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On the last occasion—on the 3rd May to which the question refers, statement was made by the Minister that 8.7 lakh acres were distributed to three lakh families for cultivation and in some cases financial assistance was also made available to the allottees for cultivation of land. May I know whether this land amounting to 8.7 lakh acres was distributed to landless labourers and how much financial assistance was given to them and also whether assistance in kind, that is, by way of tools and implements, was also given to these cultivators?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Our information is that the entire land has been distributed among landless agriculturists. The pattern of assistance is that they are also helped in kind such as agricultural implements, bullocks, etc. The amount that has been given on behalf of the Government of India is Rs. 30 lakhs for the settlement of agricultural landless workers on bhoodan lands in Bihar, but they have spent about Rs. 20 lakhs on that account.

**Shri Tyagi:** Only in Bihar?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Because the demand came from there.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is there any truth in the reports to the effect that a sizable proportion of land collected by Acharya Vinoba Bhave during his bhoodan yatra in the last ten years was either unarable or barren and, if so, how much land was of that category or quality?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** 11.9 lakh acres of land was not cultivable.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Unarable or barren? There is a difference.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Barren land is not cultivable. The rest is cultivable. You can analyse whether that is barren or not.



**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय:** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो जमीनें श्री विनोबा भावे को दान में दी गई, वे अधिकतर झगड़ की थीं और बहुत सारी जमीनों की डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन इस लिए नहीं हो रही है कि उन के सही ओनर्स मालूम नहीं हैं। अगर यह सही है, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह:** यह बात सही है कि कई एक जगहों में, और खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में, कुछ झगड़े की जमीनें हैं। वहां भी उन के वितरण का कायदा बनाया गया है और वितरण की कार्यवाही चल रही है।

**Shri Nath Pai:** Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the bhoodan movement to resolve the land problem, (a) by creating a moral sanction for the fairer distribution of land and (b) by actually making the land available to the landless labourer?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Actually, that is a voluntary movement. But we would like to distribute our land on a scientific basis. But still, that movement has contributed a lot inasmuch as the people are now not having so much feeling of attachment to land.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** May I know whether there will be only one committee for the whole of India or different committees for different States?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We are having different committees for different States and there are 9 States and Union Territories where bhoodan legislation has been enacted. Samitis have also been formed there.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know to what extent the Government of India or the State Governments are allowed a hand in the process of distribution of this land? Are the Government taking advantage of this distribution to see that no uneconomic holdings are created and most of the persons who receive this land join the co-operative farming movement?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Actually that is also one of the programmes. The bhoodan villages are virtually being run on co-operative basis. For that purpose also, Re. 1 crores have been provided and that is being looked after by the C.D. Ministry.

**Shri Tyagi:** What about uneconomic holdings?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As my friend knows, most of our holdings are uneconomic. As there is hunger for land, people, particularly landless people, would like to have some land, whatever may be its size. But as I said, the effort will be to have holdings on a scientific basis.

**Shri Basumatari:** Since the activity of Vinoba Bhawe is confined only in tribal areas, may I know whether there is a suspicion created in the minds of the tribals that these activities are going to disturb the economy holding of the tribal families?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Presently Vinoba Bhawe is in Assam. But actually this movement has started from Telangana and I am afraid that is not entirely a tribal area. Later on, he toured almost half a dozen States and his tour is continuing.

**डा० गोविन्द दास:** क्या यह बात सही है कि जमीन के बटवारे के सम्बन्ध में जो कानूनी कार्रवाई जरूरी होती है वह पटवारी से लेकर कलेक्टर तक, करने में इतनी देरी होती है कि जनता में बटवारा नहीं हो सकता और क्या यह भी सही है कि कई लोगों ने जिन को जमीनें दी गई थी उन्होंने उनको लौटा दिया है क्योंकि बहुत सी पेनियां होती हैं ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** यह बहुत हद तक सही है और यह प्रयास हो रहा है कि इसको शीघ्रतिशीघ्र दुरुस्त किया जाए।

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Every question develops into a discussion and takes 10 minutes.

### Specialists Under C.H.S. Scheme

\*1569. **Shri Rameshwar Tautia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the C.H.S. Scheme is being handicapped by lack of specialists; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Rameshwar Tautia:** May I know whether it is a fact that very ordinary type of medicines are kept in these CHS Scheme dispensaries and no costly or special medicines are kept there?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question was that it is handicapped by lack of specialists. For that, she has said, no. Now he is going to the medicines.

**An Hon. Member:** Lack of medicines also.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि श्री राधा रमण की अध्यक्षता में जो नमिनि नियुक्त की गई थी उसने भी इस सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश की थी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई सिफारिश की थी तो क्या उसको कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कौसी सिफारिश ? स्पेशलिस्टों के बारे में ?

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** स्पेशलिस्ट जो हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश की है ।

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि कुछ अस्पताल विशाल बनाये जायें सी० एच० एस० स्कीम के लिए और उनमें स्पेशलिस्टों और सभी विभागों

का इन्तजाम हो । उस सिफारिश पर बिचार हो रहा है ।

### Air freighting of goods between India and Afghanistan

\*1570. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the state of affairs prevailing in the air freighting of goods from India to Afghanistan and vice versa;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a new practice has developed which has resulted in black-market rates of freights being charged by a few middle-men who have booked a large number of chartered flights with airlines; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to halt such a practice?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin):** (a) to (c). I lay a statement giving the requisite information on the Table of Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 68.]

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** From the statement, it appears that this air-lifting from this country to Afghanistan has become a monopoly of the IAC, Air India and Afghan National Carrier. I want to know whether the system that is being followed by the airlines has developed into sub-monopolies and these sub-monopolies are making huge profits.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I am afraid the meaning of the word 'monopoly' has been extended to an unlimited extent. Monopoly would mean holding of power by one party. But the hon. Member has just mentioned three companies to which I may add that there are also private operators. As far as air lifting is concerned, it can be done only by air companies and not by others. As the hon. Member knows, the capacity for air lifting is very limited. As far as sub-monopolies are concerned, I am not sure to whom the

hon. Member is referring. I have stated in the answer that the number of parties to whom charter is allotted is very large.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that some of the private traders have paid large sums of money to these airlines and they are making exorbitant profits whereas small traders are not provided any air lifting because they can give only very small amounts?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The answer to this question has been given in the statement. Allotment is given strictly on the basis of priority after registration of the demand. Whoever comes and applies and pays down the money to the Corporation concerned—to the Indian Airlines Corporation—is allotted a particular number of flight which will be given to him. The small traders can also come in pay the money and get the flight.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether the Government have checked the rates that are being charged and whether any money for which receipt is not passed is also demanded from the customers?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I know the charges made by IAC and AII, and I am quite satisfied that they are quite reasonable charges.

**Shri Heda:** I am talking of chartered planes.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** Yes, charges for chartering planes.

**Shri Heda:** When these chartered planes are given to the private persons, the customers are charged more.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The hon. Member perhaps has not read the answer. We have said that the practice is that the IAC gives a charter for both ways—that is to say, for export and import. A party may have goods like dry fruits to import or goods to export.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is that in the statement it is given that on the return trip a merchant might give it to

some other merchant and, therefore, whether it is a fact that that merchant is charging an exorbitant rate when he gives it to another merchant for the return trip?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** That is the complaint voiced generally. In the last sentence of my statement I have said that no specific complaint has been received by the Ministry about this matter. Of course, I have also heard about it. People have complained to me, but no specific complaint about any particular party has come to me.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether the Government is aware that due to paucity of freight capacity long staple variety of wool is becoming less and less available in the market thereby harming the Indian industry; if so, whether Government is going to procure more freight capacity for getting wool from Afghanistan?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** That is a long-term question.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** That is not a long-term question, Sir, I beg to submit.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It may not be a long-term question, but it is a long question at least.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** The wool industry is very much suffering at the moment for want of long staple wool which is mostly coming from Afghanistan. May I know....

**Mr. Speaker:** Questions are long and, therefore, the real import is lost. By the time the end is reached the original is lost altogether.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** What will happen to the industry?

**Mr. Speaker:** The only thing that can happen is that hon. Members should put concise questions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Minister says in his statement in the last sentence: "There have been, however, no specific complaint of black-market rates of freights...." May I draw

the attention of the hon. Minister to the "Letters to the Editor" column in the *Hindustan Times* where specific complaints are made against private parties chartering planes ..

**An Hon. Member:** What is the question?

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am coming to that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He should address his question to me.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He should have the patience to hear the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am asking him to put it now.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Whenever I am putting a question, there is this trouble.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he comes to the question direct, perhaps there may be less trouble.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Whenever you say that my questions should be simple and in single sentences, I have always tried to be so.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not told him that yet. I have asked another Member to be brief.

**Shri Hem Barua:** But others are getting inspiration from you.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should put the question now and it should be brief and concise.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I shall be very brief. May I submit....

**Mr. Speaker:** Now he should put the question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am always trying to be brief. But, at the same time, may I say that old dogs never learn new tricks. It is very difficult for me to learn new things.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** How much time is being wasted on one single question.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Every day he is taking more time.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member is arguing instead of putting the question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Letters to the Editor column in the *Hindustan Times* where specific complaints are made against people, individuals and parties.....

**Mr. Speaker:** That should be enough.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I have not finished yet. ....against individuals and parties to the effect that those who charter planes themselves charges exorbitant charges and, if so, will Government make a probe into this?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** As I have stated, we have not received any specific complaints. We have seen complaints in newspapers and we have also heard about it. By specific complaints I mean that no parties have come forward to inform the Ministry or the IAC that on such and such charter on the inward or outward journey charges were levied at a higher rate with specific proof. No specific complaints about private parties has been received.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister, in trying to explain the last portion of the statement, stated that he has heard about some complaints but no specific complaint has come to him. May I know whether by that he means that no written complaint has been made or some sort of....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has explained just now.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** For example, I may say that at the instance of the Commerce Ministry priority was given to certain tea traders' association. Then, on the basis of complaints received by them, the priority was withdrawn on their advice.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know whether the Ministry keeps in touch with the public by going through the newspapers? Do they not take cog-

nizance of such reports and make enquiries of their own to find out whether the grievances are correct or not?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I have made some enquiries myself.

#### Electric Goods Factory at Agra

\*1571. **Shri Bhakt Darshan.** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Officers of his Ministry visited some places at Agra (U.P.) with a view to establish an electric goods factory;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) when the factory is likely to be established?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कुछ समाचार पत्रों में इस आशय के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं कि उन के विभाग के कुछ लोग आगरा तयरीफे गये थे, और एक एसी फैक्ट्री बनाई जाने वाली है जहाँ पर कि बांध का पानी रोकने के लिये फाटक या इसी प्रकार के सामान बनाये जायेंगे? क्या कोई इस तरह का प्रोजेक्शन है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने पहले ही कह दिया "नहीं", तब इस का दुबारा क्या पूछना है ?

**Shri Alagesan:** I have answered the question in the negative.

#### Foreign Exchange Requirements for Railways during Third Plan

+

\*1572. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Maheswar Nalk:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total foreign exchange requirements for the railways for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned an increase in the foreign exchange component of the Railway requirements;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) which particular aspects of the railway development projects are to be benefited by this increase?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 69].

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know the break up for different purposes of the money asked for by the railways for the Five Year Plan?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** I do not have the exact break up, but it is mainly for import of electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, rails and things like that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What led the Railway Ministry to have this revised estimate of Rs. 249 crores and why was it not thought sufficient to stick to the old figure?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** In the initial stages when we assessed the requirement of foreign exchange we anticipated so much of indigenous production, but now when that indigenous production did not come up to the expectations we had to go in for imports.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** What is the total value of the imported articles which can be manufactured in India and what efforts are the Government making to see that we stop the import of such articles and manufacture all of them in the country?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The new steel plants are going into production. Quite a sizable requirement of our rails, wheel sets and things like that are being manufactured indigenously. We hope that they will go on increasing progressively.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** जो एंजिन बाहर से आन वाले हैं उन में क्या कोई डीजल एंजिन का भी आर्डर है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो कहा गया है कि डीजल एंजिन का आर्डर है।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** जी, है।

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** May I know whether any assessment has been made by the Railway Ministry as to how far the present quantum of foreign exchange committed to the Railway Ministry for these is short of the requirement that the Ministry is likely to have in the Third Five Year Plan period?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan :** There can be no rigidity about it because the indigenous production might lag behind the target or it might even exceed our expectations. But by and large, I think the Railway Ministry is in a fortunate position.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray :** Is it a fact that some types of steel were imported by the Railway Ministry which were later rejected as not being suitable for our use and that that is one of the reasons that no foreign exchange was required?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan :** No, Sir; that is not precisely the reason.

**Shri Tyagi :** What would be the rough estimate for putting up an electric locomotive engine factory in India? What would be the total cost if one were to be put up instead of buying from outside?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan :** I am sure my hon. friend knows that the Railway Ministry has already manufactured electric locomotives at Chittaranjan.

**Shri Tyagi :** Then what for was this money needed? Why import when the factory is already there?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan :** Our production is not sufficient to meet our requirements.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is one thing that I object to and that is that another question should not be asked automatically. Next question.

#### Mangalore-Trivandrum Canal

\*1573. **Shri Koya :** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it has been planned to extend the canal water transport from Mangalore to Trivandrum; and

(b) whether the Centre is giving any aid to the State Government to dig a canal between Badagara and Valapattanam?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** Next question.

**Shri M. Ismail rose—**

**Shri M. K. Kumaran :** Sir, I wanted to ask a supplementary question.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have called the next question. **Shri Bishanchander Seth . . Shri Basumatari . .** Next question.

**Shri Bishanchander Seth :** Sir I am here.

**Mr. Speaker :** He may be here, but I cannot recognise him unless he gets up.

**Shri Hem Barua :** One cannot be as smart as that to jump up immediately.

**Mr. Speaker :** If he misses once, he will be smart next time. Yes, he may put the question.

#### Shuttle Trains between Ghazilabad and Delhi

+

\*1574. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth :**  
**Shri Basumatari :**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request has been received regarding running of more shuttle trains between Delhi and Ghaziabad;

(b) whether the Railway administration had promised to increase the number of shuttle trains between Delhi and Ghaziabad after the construction of additional platforms at Delhi Railway Station;

(c) whether it is a fact that even after the construction of additional platforms the number of shuttle trains has not been increased; and

(d) what action the Railway administration propose to take in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No. No such promise was made.

(c) Yes.

(d) Delhi-Ghaziabad section is being worked to full capacity and it is not possible to run any additional trains at present on this section. The question of introducing additional passenger trains between Delhi and Ghaziabad will be considered when the second Jamuna bridge near Delhi is ready.

**श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ :** मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्रेन यहाँ से सारे स्टाफ को लेकर गाजियाबाद की तरफ जाती है, उसका डिपार्चर ५.२५ पर है और ५ बजे आफिस सेज बन्द होते हैं। ऐसी हालत में जो आदमी आफिस से चलेगा ५ बजे उसको स्टेशन पहुँचने में आखिर कुछ समय लगेगा। इस लिये कम से कम दो ट्रेनें तो चलनी ही चाहियें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह इतनी छोटी सी बात है कि चिट्ठी लिख कर फैसला किया जा सकता था। इस के लिये पार्लियामेंट का समय क्यों लिया जाय ?

**श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ :** यह बड़ी जरूरी चीज है इसलिये क्या आप इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** अगर माननीय सदस्य जो उन की तजवीज है उसको लिख कर भेजें तो हम टाइम टेबल कमेटी को उसे भेज देंगे।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Is it a fact that mail, express and passenger trains reaching Delhi Junction are very badly overcrowded between Ghaziabad and Delhi with local passengers, and similar is the case with the trains which leave from Delhi Junction? In view of these facts, may I know whether shuttle trains are justified for Delhi local or not?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** May be justified, but there is no line capacity, and we will have to wait till the second Jumna bridge comes.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच में जितने मुसाफिर चलते हैं वे कभी कभी फर्स्ट क्लास के डब्बों में भी घुस जाते हैं और दूसरे डब्बों में बड़ी भीड़ हो जाती है ? अगर और ज्यादा गाड़ियां बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं है तो क्या रेलवे स्टाफ को ताक़ीद की जायगी कि ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि मुसाफिरों को परेशान न होना पड़े ?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के दरम्यान आजकल २६ जोड़ा गाड़ियां चलती हैं, यानी २६ गाड़ियां आती हैं और २६ गाड़ियां जाती हैं, और इनमें बहुत सी गाड़ियां ऐसी हैं जो दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के दरम्यान ही चलती हैं। जैसा कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर सहाय ने कहा, यहाँ लाइन कपेसिटी लिमिटेड है इसलिये इससे ज्यादा गाड़ियां चलाना कठिन है जब तक कि दूसरा पुल जमुना पर तैयार न हो जाये।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

**Panchayati Raj Institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat**

**\*1575 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) when new Panchayati Raj Institutions are to be established in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) whether a schedule for elections has been finalised; and

(c) whether these elections will be held on non-party lines?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) and (b). (i) Maharashtra: Election to Zila Parishads under the Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 have just been completed. Elections to Panchayat Samitis are expected to be completed during July-August, 1962. The elected institutions are expected to start functioning in August, 1962.

(ii) Gujarat: The new Panchayati Raj institutions are expected to be established by January, 1963. The State Government is taking the necessary preparatory steps in this regard.

(c) No provision exists in the Panchayati Raj Acts of the two States for keeping out political parties from elections to Panchayati Raj institutions. Political parties contested the recent elections to Zila Parishads in Maharashtra.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know if the elections in Maharashtra are different from the general elections which we hold for the legislatures, whether they are going to cost the same to the candidates, and whether the entire electorate is involved in them?

**Shri S. D. Misra:** There are three kinds of elections. One is to the panchayats. This is direct election. The other is to the Block Samitis in which there is indirect election. And the third is to the Zilla Parishad for

which there is direct election: there is an electoral college in the district and there is direct election for the Zilla Parishad.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know whether all the elections which are to be held in Maharashtra now on the Panchayat Samiti level and the Panchayat level are going to be contested by political parties, and whether the various political parties have already selected candidates for participating in these elections?

**Shri S. D. Misra:** As regards the decision of the political parties to contest elections on the Panchayat Samiti level, our information is that at several places political parties are declaring their candidates and the elections are being contested on party lines. As regards the Panchayat elections, recently the All India Congress Committee has taken a decision that at the Panchayat level there should be no party line candidates. We do not know the position about the other parties.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** In some of the States there is a provision for holding direct elections on the basis of adult franchise to the Block Samities. What is the policy of the Government of India in this regard; do they want to encourage direct elections to the Block Samitis, or do they want to confine them only to the Panchayats and have indirect elections to the Block Samitis?

**The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey):** For the time being we have left the States free to evolve systems best suited to themselves. The intention of the Government of India is to carry out an all-India review of the various States after the Panchayati Raj has been put into operation in all the States.

**Shri Heda:** May I know what is the name of the State where direct election to the Block panchayat samiti is held on adult franchise?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Mysore State.



**Shri Man Singh Patel:** The Gujerat Panchayat Act was passed much earlier than in Maharashtra. Is it not a fact that the Gujerat Panchayat Act, implementation is much more delayed?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I have received assurances from the Chief Minister of Gujerat that Panchayati Raj will be implemented in that State before 1st January 1963. There are no complaints to make.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know under whose jurisdiction these elections are held: is it under the Central Government's jurisdiction or the State Government's?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** The whole subject is under the State Government.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** If it is under the State Government, how does he answer part (b) of the question? I want to know whether they are taking orders from here for finalising elections and all these things. I want to know how far this Ministry is responsible for all these questions.

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** We have not stated that the elections are conducted under the Central Government. Surely, even if the State Governments conduct elections, we have knowledge about them. We are informed about them. We are in a position to state the answer.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** What is the difference between the Zilla Panchayat Parishad and the District Local Board in Maharashtra? How can it be called Panchayati Raj?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The difference is fundamental in the sense that the authority of the Government for all development matters has been vested in the Zilla Praishad which is quite different from the extremely limited circumscribed powers vested in the District Board earlier.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या माननीय मंत्री के नोटिस में यह बात आयी है कि उत्तर

प्रदेश में जिला परिषदों के चुनावों में सरकारी अधिकारियों को वोट देने का अधिकार है? जैसा कि श्रीमती आपने फरमाया, कांग्रेस ने यह डाइरेक्टिव दिया है कि पंचायतों के चुनावों में कोई कांग्रेस दलीय आधार पर भाग नहीं लेगा। क्या आपको सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस के लोग पंचायतों के चुनावों में दलीय आधार पर हिस्सा ले रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला परिषदों के चुनावों में सरकारी अधिकारियों को वोट देने का अधिकार है?

**श्री त्यागी :** यह स्टेटमेंट माननीय सदस्य किमी अखबार के बेसिम पर दे रहे हैं या यह उनकी पर्सोनल नाटिज है?

**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** I can prove it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The answer is coming from the Minister.

**श्री श्यामधर मिश्र :** शायद माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध अन्तरिम जिला परिषदों से है। अन्तरिम जिला परिषदों में सरकारी अधिकारियों को वोट देने का अधिकार था। लेकिन जो नया पंचायती राज कानून लागू हुआ है और जो पूरी तरह से आगामी अगस्त से लागू होगा, उसमें सरकारी अधिकारियों को वोट देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Is it a fact that some time back the hon. Minister Shri S. K. Dey himself made a statement to the effect that non-party elections in panchayats is not a practical proposition? If that is so, how is he going to help implementation of the recent decision of his own party?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I did not say that it was not a practical proposition. I said that it is a very complex subject which will require collaboration of all political parties. We cannot impose it by any statutory procedures.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** May I put one question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Nath Pai** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry. We have covered only 12 questions. I am in the hands of the House as they wish. I thought that the House had given me a directive that we should try to cover more. If that directive remains, I might be allowed to proceed. If that is not, a different directive may be given to me. I will proceed accordingly. I am just in the hands of the House.

**Shri Nath Pai:** It is only distribution. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no particular desire that I must cover so many. Rather, if am excused, I might just say, I would not like to repeat the words of the Speaker of the House of Commons, it is not considered dignified parliamentary procedure or practice to try to put supplementaries on questions that have been sponsored by others. We have developed this procedure. But, in the House of Commons, it is very seldom that one does not sponsor it but puts supplementaries. Very few supplementaries are allowed. I am not adhering to that. I only want that if the House wants me to cover 20 or 25 questions, they should co-operate and help me in doing so.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May we request, Sir, that supplementaries arising out of a question may kindly be distributed among all the groups in the House? This time, our group did not get a chance.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Distribution is always fair. It may be far from my mind or Mr. Kamath's mind to indicate or suggest even remotely that there was any kind of discrimination.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am very sorry if he thinks so.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I think that at least the person who has put the question is entitled to ask more supplementary questions, because he has put the question with a particular purpose.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have been allowing two supplementary questions to every Member who has put the main question.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Three.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Three supplementary questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am allowing two supplementary questions. I may be allowed to complete what I am going to say. When there are not so many supplementary questions put by others, then I allow him a third one at the end.

The whole record will show that originally I have been allowing only two questions. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath has been making complaints, though not very loud, and I have been listening to that every time and I have found that he has been clamouring for three questions. But I have not allowed that. I have allowed only two supplementary questions to the person who has put the main question and only one to the others. In regard to this question which we are now having also, Shri Sarjoo Pandey and Shri A. P. Jain stood up for a second time, but I have not called them. I shall continue that practice, but it is for the House to decide if it wants a change.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

##### Accident on Poona-Sholapur Section

**S.N.Q. 20. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accident has occurred on the Poona-Sholapur Section between Mundhewadi and Pakni stations on the Seena Rinar Railway Bridge during last month;

(b) if so, how this happened and how many persons died on the spot;

(c) whether there is a demand for a foot-path on this Railway Bridge; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to fulfil this long standing urgent demand?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 28-5-62 three trespassers were run over and killed by No. 328 Up Passenger between Mundhewadi and Pakni stations.

(c) There have been suggestions for a foot path but on Railway Bridges it is an exception rather than a rule to provide foot path. Railway Staff manage without a foot path on their inspections of the track and the Bridge. General public are not expected to trespass on the Bridge as it is dangerous for them.

(d) On the type of girders of this bridge, it would not be possible to provide a foot path.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** श्रीमन्, आज मैं दया पाइए नहीं पहले इस रेलवे ब्रिज के साथ फुटपाथ था और उस के ऊपर से लोग आते जाते थे। उस ऐगिया के लोगों को उधर उधर जाने के लिये दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है और रेलवे लाइन पर से ही लोग आते जाते हैं जिस से कि बार बार ऐक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं और इन ऐक्सीडेंट्स को बन्द करने के लिये फुटपाथ बनाना जरूरी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस फुटपाथ को बनाना जरूरी समझती है या नहीं ?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Before 1938 there was a foot-path, but even then it was not open to the general public, and the notice had been put up that trespassers would be prosecuted. But, in 1938, this bridge was renewed, and that was of a different type altogether, and the experts say that it cannot take a foot-path.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट और महाराष्ट्र स्टेट इन दोनों में इस फुटपाथ के बारे में पत्र-व्यवहार और लिखापढ़ी हुए हैं। उसके बाद रेलवे ने कहा है कि उस के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ ऐसा उत्तर देते हैं कि यह रेलवे ब्रिज रेलवेमैन और रेलवेज के लिये है। अब इसके क्या मानी हैं ? मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह फुटपाथ बनाना बहुत जरूरी है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के बारे में रेलवेज विचार करेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** विचार करके ही तो सरकार ने बनवा दिया है कि यह फुटपाथ नहीं हो सकता है। ऐक्सीडेंट्स ने उनको यह सलाह दी है कि वहां फुटपाथ नहीं हो सकता है।

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** एक प्रश्न मैं और पूछना चाहता हूँ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दोनों बार आप ने वही मुझाव दिया है और उसी को मुझाव आप दुहरा रहे हैं। मैं और सवाल करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल एक

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आइंग, आइंग।

### Import of Wireless Sets

**S.N.Q. 21. Shri Muthyal Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 15th January, 1962, that the Government has been swindled of lakhs of rupees in the import of wireless sets and that these sets were obtained from a French firm through Bharat Electronics Ltd. at inflated rates;

(b) if so, whether they have examined the truth or otherwise of this report; and

(c) the result thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The allegations contained in the report have been carefully examined by the Ministry of Defence and also by the Special Police Establishment.

(c) The allegations are found to be baseless. The prices charged for the Wireless Sets in question were not excessive. The entire transaction was strictly normal and above board.

**Shri Muthyal Rao:** May I know whether the generators supplied by the firm for about Rs. 2,000 each were found to be the same that Government have been buying for Rs. 385 each from the American manufacturers?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** There is no truth in that either. In fact, we have not purchased any generator direct from the American manufacturers. As regards price, verifications were made; they have disclosed no such disparity.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Co-operative Movement in Road Transport

{ **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**  
\*1576. { **Shri Pottakkatt:**  
          { **Shri Warrior:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what progress the co-operative movement has attained in the matter of road Transport;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to promote the co-operative movement in the transport sector so as to serve as an effective balancing force between the private and the public sectors; and

(c) the number of transport co-operative societies registered in the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 so far?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 70].

#### Import of Wheat

\*1577. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether 250 thousand tons more of American wheat is to be imported from the United States under P.L. 480 agreement of 1960; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to reach here?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes.

(b) About July/August 1962.

#### अनाजों की मूल्य-सीमा

\*१५७८. { श्री ओंकार सिंह :  
              { श्री बड़े :  
              { श्री कछवाय :  
              { श्री बरवा :

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

(क) अनाजों की मूल्य-सीमा निश्चित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई समिति बनाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह समिति कब तक बनाई जायेगी ?

### खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री श्री ०० यामस) : (क) पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में चावल और आमाम में चावल और धान की मूल्य-सीमा लागू है। जम्मू और कश्मीर को छोड़कर देश में बेलन आटा मिलों के लिए चोकर के अलावा, गेहूं से बने अन्य पदार्थों के कारखाने में निकासी के समय मूल्यों की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गयी है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में आयातित गेहूं और गेहूं से बने पदार्थों की मूल्य-सीमा तथा दिल्ली में गेहूं से बने पदार्थों के खुदरा मूल्यों की सीमा भी इस समय लागू है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### रेल गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

\*१५७६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलों के देर से पहुंचने की शिकायत बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कोई विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं और इन बीच रेलों के ठीक समय पर चलने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या देर से पहुंचने वाली गाड़ियों के ड्राइवर और गाड़ों का काम के घंटों में अधिक काम करने के लिये कुछ अतिरिक्त भत्ता भी दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) में (घ) एक विवरण सभा-टल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) गाड़ियों के देर से पहुंचने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें आयी हैं, लेकिन यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि इन शिकायतों में बढ़ती हुई है या नहीं।

(ख) गाड़ियों को ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिये हर सम्भव कोशिश की गयी है और की जा रही है। हालही में बोर्ड ने एक बैठक बुलायी थी, जिसमें इस सवाल पर चर्चा की गयी थी। इस बैठक में उन रेलों के सम्बन्धित अफसरों ने भाग लिया जिनपर हालत कुछ बिगड़ी है। इस बैठक में कुछ ऐसे सिद्धान्तों पर विचार किया गया, जिनको, आजकल की काम की वास्तविक स्थिति के अनुरूप, समय-सारणी बनाते समय ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये। रेल-प्रशासनों को कहा गया है कि अगली समय-सारणी बनाते समय इन सिद्धान्तों को यथासम्भव ध्यान में रखा जाये। गाड़ियों के आने-जाने पर पूरी निगाह रखी जा रही है और आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में इसमें सुधार हो जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं। यदि वे लोग एक महीने में औसतन २२१ घंटे से अधिक ड्यूटी देने हैं तो वे भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, १८६० के उपबन्धों के अनुसार समयोपरि भत्ता ( Overtime allowance ) पाने के हकदार हैं।

### खेतिहर मजदूर

\*१५८०. श्री रामेश्वरानन्दः क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ४, जून, १९६२ के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या १२५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को खेतिहर मजदूरों की कमी के कारण अधिक अन्न उपजाने में कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खेतिहर मजदूर किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये किन कारणों से बेवार नहीं होते ; और

(ग) सरकार खेतिहर मजदूरों और किसानों के बीच उत्पन्न मतभेद को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में खाद्य उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० यामस) :** (क) किसानों द्वारा अनुभव होने वाली कठिनाइयों के बारे में हमारे पास कोई विशेष सूचना नहीं है; परन्तु कुल मिला कर खेतिहर मजदूरों की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### Shortage of Drugs in Kerala

\*1581. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri M. K. Kumaran:  
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the non-availability of life-saving drugs like Streptomycin etc. in hospitals and medical stores in Kerala;

(b) whether there is any general shortage of these drugs in the country; and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to meet this situation?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise with regard to (b) above. But with regard to (a), Messrs. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, have been telegraphically advised to rush supply of penicillin and streptomycin against pending demands from Kerala.

#### Detention of Tankers at Bombay Port

\*1582. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tankers carrying foodgrains and fertilizers have been detained at Bombay Port;

(b) whether the non-clearance of this cargo has resulted in congestion at Port Trust sheds at Bombay;

(c) if so, what is the loss suffered by Government; and

(d) what are the causes for this non-clearance?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 71].

#### Accident to I.A.C. Fokker Friendship Plane

\*1583. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fokker Friendship plane of the Indian Airlines Corporation was involved in an accident while landing at Palam airport, Delhi on the 8th June, 1962;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the accident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The accident is being investigated by an Inspector of Accidents of the Civil Aviation Department.

(c) The investigation is in progress.

#### Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee

\*1584. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee has been re-constituted;

(b) If so, the personnel thereof.

(c) whether any of its members get any remuneration; and

(d) if so, the names of those members with their respective remunerations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 72].

#### **Credit for the Second Shipbuilding Yard**

\*1585. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer of credit for the Second Shipbuilding Yard has come from any foreign country other than Japan and Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, from which country; and

(c) what are the terms of offer?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The matter is under the active consideration of Government and it would not be proper at this stage to disclose details. In due course when the time is ripe, Parliament will have full information on the subject.

#### **Delhi Milk Supply Scheme**

\*1586. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for milk and ghee produced by Delhi Milk Supply has increased;

(b) if so, what percentage of the total demand is being fulfilled; and

(c) what is the present producing capacity of the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):**

(a) Yes. The demand for Milk and Milk products is progressively increasing.

(b) The present total demand is not known. According to a survey conducted in 1956, the full daily requirement of milk of the capital city was estimated at 7,000 mds. The Delhi Milk Scheme is meeting nearly 40 per cent of that requirement at present.

Ghee is manufactured from milk, which is found surplus to the quantity required for liquid consumption. Hence the production of ghee is seasonal and is largely confined to the winter months. The daily demand for ghee being very large, the Scheme can meet only a very small part of it at present.

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme is equipped to handle nearly 7,000 mds. of milk daily. It is also equipped to manufacture nearly a ton of ghee daily.

#### **Kosi Project**

\*1587. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kosi Project Estimates have been revised;

(b) if so, the result of such revision; and

(c) what is the progress with regard to different aspects of the project?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri O. V. Alegesan):** (a) The Kosi Project Estimate is at present under revision.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV annexure No. 73].

#### **Postal Training Centre at Baroda**

\*1588. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a postal training centre is proposed to be set up at Baroda;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what courses of training will be imparted there?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3,27,900 p.a. Recurring  
Rs. 82,500 Non-recurring

Approximately.

(c) Candidates selected for appointment as postal clerks and R.M.S. sorters (both outsiders and departmental promotees) belonging to Gujarat, Bombay and Central P&T Circles, and Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S. belonging to Gujarat, Bombay, Central, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra P&T Circles will be imparted training in the Training Centre.

#### Bran from Roller Flour Mills

**1589. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 545 on the 8th May, 1962 and state:

(a) the rate at which wheat is supplied to the roller flour mills by Government;

(b) whether bran is a by-product of the process of flour making;

(c) the market price of bran;

(d) whether the Army Purchase Organisation (under the Food Ministry) purchase their requirements of bran from the roller flour mills through the Food Ministry; and

(e) if not, from which source, and at what rate?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a). Rs. 37.51 per quintal. (Rs. 14.00 per maund).

(b) Yes, Sir. Bran is a by-product in the production of Atta/Suji as well.

(c) Wholesale month-end market price of Bran for the month of May as on 25-5-1962 was Rs. 23.65 nP. per quintal at Bombay and Rs. 21.40 nP. per quintal at Calcutta. The price does not include the cost of gunnies.

(d) Army Purchase Organisation purchases Wheat Bran for Defence from Trade including Roller Flour Mills through open tender.

(e) The latest purchases were made in May 1962 at rates ranging from Rs. 25.40 to Rs. 32.15 per quintal. These prices include cost of bags and marking, cost of transportation to station of despatch, loading and unloading and other incidental charges and are of quality conforming to Army Specifications.

#### All India Accreditation Body

\*1590. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the proposal to set up an All India Accreditation Body for Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges has been finalised;

(b) if so, when it is to be set up;

(c) what are the objects of setting up such a body; and

(d) who will be the members of this body?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) No.

(b) The matter is now under consideration. But it is not possible to say when the conclusion will be reached.

(c) To maintain and raise the standards of Agricultural and Veterinary Education in the country.

(d) Does not arise.



### Damage to Crops by Rats

**3502. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the damage and loss caused to crops by field rats in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps were taken to popularise the bait discovered by the Delhi University to fight field rats?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) . No.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) According to the information received from Delhi University, their Zoology Department was engaged only on a systematic survey of field rats of Delhi and not on their control.

### Salt and Drought-Resistant Rice

**3503. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made in the work on breeding salt-resistant and drought-resistant rice in Kerala and Madras?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 74].

### Packing and Transportation of Banana Fruit

**3504. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations to study the packing and transportation aspects of banana fruit have yielded and practical results; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to put them into use?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram**

**Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). The survey and investigations conducted by Government have revealed that the bulk movement of bananas in India by rail, road and river is largely done in the form of naked bunches properly padded all round by plantain leaves. In the case of very ripe, delicate and costly varieties of bananas, bamboo or wicker baskets are used, lined with plantain leaves with the tops covered with hessian cloth and sewed by jute or other twines. No special problem has, however, been brought to the notice of the Government in the matter of packing.

The usual modes of transport of bananas are head-loads, bullock carts, pack animals, trucks, trains, boats and steamers. Transportation of bananas over long distances is largely done by Goods and passenger trains. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, have recently conducted certain experiments in collaboration with the Railway Board to find out the possibilities of introducing refrigerated vans for transport of fruits and vegetables. The results of these experiments are not yet fully known.

### Floods-resistant variety of Rice

**3505. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research on flood-resistant variety of rice in Kerala has yielded any result

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether variety 1311 of Andhra Pradesh is suitable for flood conditions in Kerala; and

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken to introduce and popularise it in Kerala?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a). Yes.

(b) Out of six promising flood-resistant varieties tried in Kerala, HBJ has proved to be superior to the local

variety in Kuttanad area. Further research is continuing.

(c) and (d). Variety 1311 of Andhra Pradesh has not been tried in Kerala.

#### **Disease Affecting Cardamom**

**3506. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the diseases affecting cardamom; and

(b) the measures taken to control them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). The following four diseases mainly affect cardamom:

(i) *Kattee (or Mosaic)*

This is a major disease caused by a virus and results in paling, mottling and curling of the young leaves and restricted growth of the newly formed shoots. The whole clump begins to die when the disease becomes serious.

This disease is controlled by systematic removal of the affected plants and replanting the area with healthy seedlings.

(ii) *Clump rot.*

This is another serious disease caused by a fungus, *Pythium Sp.* The symptom of the disease is brittleness of the shoots at the bulbous base where the shoots begin to snap and fall off.

This is controlled by the removal of the affected shoots and application of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate at the rate of 2 ounces per clump.

(iii) *Leaf Scorching*

This is also a serious disease in Mysore which occurs during December-January. It is caused by a fungus, *Phyllosticta Sp.* The affected leaves turn brownish in small circular patches, when exposed to sun the leaves dry up, resulting in the death of the whole clump.

Partial control is obtained by spraying of 1% Bordeaux mixture or copper sandoz.

(iv) *Damping off of seedlings.*

This disease is caused by *Pythium Sp.* The seedling becomes exhausted ultimately resulting in death.

Spraying with 1% Bordeaux mixture at the rate of one gallon per 10 square yards results in partial control.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has financed several research schemes on the diseases of cardamom and has under consideration a coordinated scheme for the control of Kattee disease in Kerala and Mysore States.

#### **Grant for Road Development Schemes in U.P.**

**3507. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant received by Uttar Pradesh Government from the Central Road Fund till March 1962 for road development schemes in the State;

(b) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have represented to Central Government for more financial aid for development and extension of roads in the State; and

(d) if so the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Rs. 517.08 lakhs [Rs. 404.54 lakhs from the Central Road Fund Allocations and Rs. 112.54 lakhs from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserved].

(b) Rs. 152.97 lakhs [Rs. 130 lakhs from the Central Road Fund Allocations and Rs. 22.97 lakhs from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

### अमेठी रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपर का पुल

३५०८. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में लखनऊ डिवीजन के अमेठी स्टेशन पर लाइन के ऊपर पुल बनाने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ;

(ख) वह कब तक बनने लगेगा ;

(ग) वह कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा ; श्रीर

(घ) यदि ऊपर का पुल किसी कारण से न बन सकता हो तब क्या जनता की प्रमुविधा के निवारणार्थ सिगनल्स की ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जायगी जिससे सवारी गाड़ियां प्लेटफार्म वाली लाइन पर ही आकर खड़ी हुआ करें ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीशाहनवाज खां) : (क) इस्पात की कमी होने से अमेठी में ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाने का काम शुरू नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ख) से (घ) रेलवे ने एक दूसरा उपाय ढुंड निकाला है, जिसके अनुसार सिगनल की मौजूदा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन कर देने से सभी सवारी गाड़ियां मुख्य लाइन के प्लेटफार्म पर आकर ठहरा करेंगी । इससे ऊपरी पैदल पुल की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । आशा है, सिगनल की व्यवस्था में १९६३-६४ में परिवर्तन कर दिया जायेगा ।

### Halt station at Ramganj

2509. Shri Rananjai Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Officials made an enquiry in regard to the setting up of a station at 'Ramganj' between Khundaur and Piparpur stations on Allahabad-Sultanpur-Faizabad line;

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon; and

(c) if there be delay in setting up the station, whether a halt station would be made there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Initially it was proposed to provide a flag station at the site, but on account of difficulties in the acquisition of land, the question of providing a train halt is now under examination.

### Reclamation of land in Tripura

3510. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in Srinagar area of Sadar division of Tripura, land was given to jhumias for reclamation;

(b) whether the tribals have reclaimed the land;

(c) whether jhumia aid has been assured to them;

(d) what is the reason for delay in payment of jhumia aid to them; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the payment of aid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

### Derailment of Goods Train near Quilon

3511. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train was derailed near Quilon in Southern Railway on the 1st June, 1962; and

(b) if so, details regarding the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). At about 8.10 hours on 1-6-62 while No. 4247 Down goods was on the run between

Perinad and Quilon on the Ernakulam—Quilon Section, the tender of the engine and 11 wagons derailed. No one was injured. The approximate cost of damages to Railway Property has been assessed at Rs. 16,700/-.

**Nedumangadu-Shorlakode connecting Road**

**3512. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the construction of a road connecting Nedumangadu (Kerala) with Shorlakode (Madras);

(b) if so, whether it has been considered;

(c) whether it is fact that five miles of the proposed road has been constructed;

(d) whether Government have realised the importance of the proposed road for inter-State communication; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take in hand the work of construction of this road?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (e). There is already an existing road connecting Nedumangadu in Kerala with Shorlakode in Madras. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was sanctioned to meet 75% of the cost of the improvement of miles 1-5 of the road from Nedumangadu under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance approved in the First Five Year Plan. According to available information, the work is in advanced stage of progress. Requests have now been received from the Governments of Kerala and Madras for a grant-in-aid for the improvement of certain further sections of the road under the Third Five Year Plan. The matter is being examined.

**Loan for Coconut Growers in Kerala**

**3513. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Reserve Bank and Government of India for long term loans to the coconut growers in the State; and

(b) if so, what has been done in regard to it?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala approached the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India for providing assistance to the State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank for issuing special long term loan to cultivators for the cultivation of plantation crops including coconuts.

(b) So far a scheme for financing small rubber cultivators through the Kerala Central Land Mortgage Banks has been finalized and the Reserve Bank has agreed to provide 75% of the funds required for bringing 20 thousand acres under rubber cultivation during the first year of the scheme. A proposal to set up an Agricultural Development Finance Corporation for financing agricultural development by issue of medium and long-term loans is under consideration of the Govt. of India. It is expected that this Corporation when set up will be able to provide assistance for cultivation of plantation crops such as coconut on the same lines as the Reserve Bank is now providing assistance for rubber plantations.

**Baranagore Municipality, West Bengal**

**3514. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants have been made to the Baranagore Municipality, West Bengal;

(b) the amount and purpose of each such grant;

(c) whether any grant has been given for supply of drinking water to the residents of the Municipality; and

(d) whether the purpose of such grant has been carried out??

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) & (b): No:

(c) & (d): A joint water supply augmentation scheme of Baranagore-Kamarhati Municipalities is being executed with funds advance by the Government of West Bengal. A grant will be sanctioned by the State Government and adjusted against the advance mentioned above. The share of grant to Baranagore Municipality when sanctioned will be Rs. 11 lakhs.

**All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay**

**3516. Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1774 on the 22nd May, 1962, and state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Bombay is mainly intended to provide training at Post-graduate level;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide primary or graduate training in physio-therapy; and

(c) whether Government intends to set up an All India School of Physiotherapy to train the Physiotherapists required in our country?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Physiotherapy School at King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay is in existence since 1953. The Government of India are contributing Rs. 11,000/- annually towards the recurring expenditure of the School.

Proposals to set up Physiotherapy Schools at Nagpur, Madras Hyderabad and Vellore are under consideration of the State Government/Voluntary Organisations.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

### Annual Elections of Cooperatives

**3517. Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the holding of Annual Elections within 18 months from the date of last annual election in respect of Co-operatives is essential;

(b) what is the position of the office-bearers in case the annual elections are not held within the specified period;

(c) the names of such Co-operatives in Delhi, which have not held annual elections for over 18 months and are not carrying on their usual business;

(d) the reasons for not holding annual elections by these Co-operatives as provided in their bye-laws;

(e) whether such Co-operatives as do not hold annual elections are not permitted to carry on their usual business with the old managing committees and hence they cease to be members of such committees;

(f) if so, who is the Executive head of such defunct Co-operatives and the procedure for such Co-operatives to recommence their usual business;

(g) whether Government give any assistance to such Co-operatives as stated in part (c) above in any way in the interest of the Co-operative Movement and to promote the interest of the shareholders; and

(h) if so, how and to what extent Government propose to give assistance to these Co-operatives in Delhi?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Yes, according to the provisions of the bye-laws of Co-operative Societies in Delhi.

(b) There is no explicit provisions in the bye-laws that the office bearers cease to hold office in the absence of elections within the stipulated period.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(d) Mostly the societies have not been functioning properly and also the managing committee avoids holding elections.

(e) No. They carry on their business with the old managing committees.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) & (h). In cases where the managing committee intentionally delays holding of elections within the prescribed period steps are being taken to call special general meeting by the Registrar in exercise of his statutory powers.

#### **Indian Agricultural Research Institute**

**3518. Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many gazetted posts are kept reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates in Indian Agricultural Research Institute;

(b) how many selection posts are there lying vacant for more than a year; and

(c) what measures have been taken for securing increased representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Institute, in selection posts and gazetted posts?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri**

**A. M. Thomas):** (a) 12½% of the total number of gazetted posts is kept reserved for Scheduled Caste as per standing orders of the Government. On this basis, 18 posts in Class I and 22 posts in Class II are reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates in Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(b) 10 posts are lying vacant for more than a year in the selection grade of Research Assistants in which cadre only there are such posts at present.

(c) Recruitment to all gazetted posts at the Institute is made through the U.P.S.C. who is informed of the fact of reservation of the posts for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whenever the posts are reserved for them. Selection grade posts are filled with reference to seniority and fitness.

#### **Medical Education and Training in Orissa**

**3519. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lump-sum grant has been made to Orissa Government during 1961-62 for Centrally sponsored schemes under the head "Medical Education and Training";

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) the number of women under Medical training and in service at present in Orissa; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women out of them?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b): Yes; a lump-sum grant of Rs. 57,000 has provisionally been given to the Government of Orissa during 1961-62 for all Centrally sponsored schemes including the schemes under the head "Medical Education and Training". No grant was sanctioned separately for schemes under the head "Medical Education and Training".

(c) and (d): Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Passenger Amenities at Rayagada Station**

**3520. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the waiting halls at Rayagada railway station (Orissa) are not yet provided with fans;

(b) how long it would take to provide fans;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing platform covering at Rayagada is not sufficient for the passengers especially in rainy days; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to extend the platform covering in the near future?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) Fans are expected to be provided during 1962-63;

(c) The existing cover over the platform is considered to be adequate for the passenger traffic dealt with at present.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Supply of Sugar and Wheat to Orissa**

**3521. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar and wheat supplied to Orissa, district-wise, during 1961-62;

(b) the quantity out of it consumed district-wise, during that period; and

(c) the balance of stock if any, at present?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Controlled distribution of sugar was maintained upto 27th September, 1961 only, and thereafter the system of allotment of sugar was abandoned. From 1st April 1961 to 27th September, 1961, a total quantity of 16,372 tonnes of sugar was supplied to Orissa. Subsequently, from

October 1961 to March 1962, a quantity of 15,131 tonnes sugar was despatched to Orissa from the factories. District-wise details of these quantities are not available.

As regards wheat, issues of imported wheat from Central depots in Orissa as well as direct despatches from Calcutta are being arranged according to the programme indicated by the Government of Orissa for the various districts. During the year 1961-62, a total quantity of 31,191 tonnes imported wheat was issued. District-wise details are not available.

(b) The entire quantity of sugar and wheat supplied was for local consumption and district-wise figures are not available.

(c) At the beginning of June, 1962, the stock of imported wheat in the central depots in Orissa was 1,236 tonnes. Since controlled distribution of sugar was given up from 28th September, 1961 the question of holding any stock of sugar does not arise.

### **Development of Horticulture in Orissa**

**3522. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and subsidy, if any, given to Orissa for development of Horticulture during 1961-62; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1962-63?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a): Nil.

(b) A loan of Rs. 50,000/- is proposed to be made to Orissa for Horticulture Development during 1962-63.

### **Development of Oilseeds in Orissa**

**3523. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central aid has been given to Orissa Government for the development of oil-seeds in the State during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) if so, the amount allotted in each year; and

(c) the amount spent so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c): No earmarked grants were made to the Orissa Government for the development of oilseeds as such. Certain grants, were, however, made by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee for this purpose; moreover it is possible that Orissa Government would have incurred expenditure on oilseeds development from out of the bulk development grants made for the State development schemes. Information as to these amounts has been called for and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

#### Soil Conservation in Orissa

**3524. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central aid was given to Orissa during 1961-62 for soil conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what amount has been provided during 1962-63; and

(d) for which schemes?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total Central assistance sanctioned for the normal State plan schemes on soil conservation and forestry, was Rs. 9.88 lakhs as grant and Rs. 8.47 lakhs as loan. Separate figures for soil conservation are not available because under the new procedure for Central assistance, a combined sanction is issued for both soil conservation and forestry schemes.

Besides the above, a grant of Rs. 7.60 lakhs was sanctioned under the Centrally sponsored scheme for soil conservation in the catchments of

the Hirakud and Machkund river valley projects.

(c) Rs. 14.22 lakhs for normal soil conservation schemes in the State Plan and Rs. 34.52 lakhs for soil conservation in the river valley catchments.

(d) *Normal State plan schemes:*

(i) Training of Junior Soil Conservation Assistants.

(ii) Training of personnel in Soil Conservation.

(iii) Soil Conservation Research and Laboratory.

(iv) Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre.

(v) Soil Conservation in medium and minor irrigation projects.

(vi) Soil Conservation in agricultural lands: Renovation of sand cast due to flood action.

(vii) Control of stream bank erosion.

(viii) Soil Conservation Research Farm, Lamtaput.

(ix) Soil Conservation staff schemes for District Headquarters Organisation.

(x) Coastal sand dunes.

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes for river valley projects:*

(i) Soil Conservation in the Hirakud catchment.

(ii) Soil Conservation in the Machkund catchment.

#### Tobacco Cultivation in Orissa

**3525. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any aid to Orissa Government for tobacco cultivation during 1958 to 1962;

(b) if so, the amount allotted in each year; and

(c) the amount spent so far?



**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c): No earmarked grant was given to the Orissa Government for tobacco cultivation as such. As to expenditure incurred by that Government on tobacco cultivation, out of development grants made by the Central Government, the information required has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**जंसलमेर के व्यापारियों द्वारा गेहूँ की खरीद**

**३५२६. श्री रतन सिंह :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान बनने से पहले जंसलमेर रियासत के व्यापारियों ने आयात किया हुआ गेहूँ भारत सरकार से खरीदा था और क्या उसकी कीमत भारत सरकार के पास जमा करवा दी थी ;

(ख) जितनी रकम जमा की गई थी क्या उतना धान नहीं दिया गया इसलिए शेष रकम दी जानी थी ;

(ग) क्या १९५१-५२ में यह रकम व्यापारियों को देने के लिये भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को लौटा दी ;

(घ) यह रकम कितनी थी और अब तक उसमें से कितनी रकम वास्तव में व्यापारियों को मिली और कितनी राजस्थान सरकार ने नहीं चुकाई ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यापारियों ने इस रकम के सिलसिले में जंसलमेर के सिविल कोर्ट से हजारों पयों की डिक्रियां भी सरकार के खिलाफ हासिल करली हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री ए० ए० बामस :** (क) भारत सरकार

का अलग अलग व्यापारियों के साथ कोई सीमा लेन-देन नहीं था । व्यापारियों के मूल्य का सारा रकम जंसलमेर राज्य के दौवान के नाम भारत सरकार के पास जमा था ।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई धान नहीं दिया गया था ।

(ग) बर्बाद हुई रकम जो राजस्थान राज्य को भूतपूर्व जंसलमेर राज्य का उत्तराधिकारी हान के नाते लौटाई गयी थी, का व्यौरा एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और बाद में सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इस रकम का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

**विलय होने से पहले के सौदे**

०

(१) लौटाई जाने वाली

रकम ३०,८१६

(२) वसूली योग्य रकम

२,६४,७७७

(३) विशुद्ध वसूली योग्य

रकम २,६३,६५८

जंसलमेर के व्यापारियों से ।

**विलय के बाद के सौदे**

(१) चुकाई जाने वाली

रकम ११,७१२

(२) वास्तव में चुकाई

गयी रकम ८,१०५

जहां तक शेष रकम का सम्बन्ध है, ये मामले राज्य सरकार के चर्चाधीन हैं ।

(ङ) विलय के बाद के सौदों में केवल एक व्यापारी ने सिविल कोर्ट से राज्य सरकार के विरुद्ध डिक्री प्राप्त की है ।

(च) राजस्थान सरकार ने उस डिक्री का भुगतान कर दिया है ।

**Halt of Bilaspur-Indore Express at Bankhedi (Central Railway)**

**3527. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received requesting that the stoppage of Bilaspur-Indore Express, Up and Down, at Bankhedi (Central Railway, Madhya Pradesh) be resumed;

(b) whether the representations have been considered;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) the reasons for discontinuing the stoppage since 1st April, 1962?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Prior to 1-4-62 Nos. 33 Dn/34 Up Indore-Bilaspur Express trains used to run to a very tight schedule between Bhopal and Katni which affected their punctuality performance. In order to improve the running of these trains certain halts had to be deleted, including that at Bankhedi, in the time table that came into force with effect from 1st April, 1962. As a result of deletion of these halts, there has been an improvement in the running of these trains, but even now the schedule of these trains is found to be tight.

The feasibility of recasting the timings of these trains has also been considered but has not been found feasible in view of the fact that these trains maintain important connections with main line trains at Bilaspur and at Ujjain.

In view of the reasons stated above it has not been possible to accede to the requests made in the representations received for the restoration of these halts.

**Reconstruction of Guramkhedi Railway Station (Central Railway)**

**3528. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guramkhedi railway station (Central Railway, Madhya Pradesh) is proposed to be redesigned and re-constructed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Railway Platform at Karak-Bel Station (Central Railway)**

**3529. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway platform of Karak-Bel Station (Central Railway, Madhya Pradesh) is too low;

(b) whether it is proposed to raise the platform; and

(c) if so, when?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No, sir. It is not too low.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Branch Post Office Bikrampur, Madhya Pradesh**

**3530. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation to the effect that the Branch Post Office, Bikrampur, Madhya Pradesh, should not be closed;

(b) whether the representation has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what result?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The office was working at a loss exceeding the permissible limit. The residents were therefore requested to pay non-returnable contribution to cover the said loss. As they did not pay the same, the office had to be closed down on 7th April, 1962. The question of opening a new post office at Narwara village to serve the neighbouring village including Bikrampur is, however, under consideration.

**New Railway Yard near Itarsi**

**3531. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new railway yard has been opened near Itarsi (Central Railway, Madhya Pradesh);

(b) how far it is from Itarsi Railway station;

(c) the number of employees working in the yard;

(d) whether representations have been received regarding the difficulties and hardships of employees working there;

(e) whether the representations have been considered; and

(f) if so, with what results?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes.

(b) About 2½ miles.

(c) 1500.

(d) to (f). Staff represented that a staff shuttle may be provided to enable them to proceed to the site of work from Itarsi station. A shuttle service has been introduced from Itarsi station to the new yard at Itarsi every eight hours to enable shift-staff to move between Itarsi station and their place of work.

**Over-bridge and Goods-shed at Sohagpur Station, C. Railway**

**3532. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to build an over-bridge and a goods-shed at Sohagpur Railway Station (Central Railway, Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the details of the plan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) No, Sir. There is a goods-shed at the station.

(b) Does not arise.

**Over-bridges at Level-crossing outside Itarsi Station**

**3533. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build over-bridges at the two level-crossing just outside Itarsi Station (Central Railway);

(b) if so, the details of the plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c). Schemes for over-bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Governments. Broadly, the Railway constructs the bridge proper; and the sloping approaches are constructed by the State Government. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have tentatively proposed the scheme for a road over-bridge on the north east side of Itarsi Station, in lieu of the existing level-crossing on Hoshangabad—Itarsi Road. They have, however, not indicated the year in which they would be able to provide funds towards their share of the cost of the works. The Railway is prepared to undertake the work whenever the State Government arranges funds for their share of cost.

**Railway Quarters at Hoshangabad**

**3534. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residential quarters of Railway employees at Hoshangabad have not been electrified, altogether the town of Hoshangabad was electrified a few years ago; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Taking into consideration the availability of funds, and priority at other places, the Advisory Committee for Welfare Works, has not so far recommended electrification of staff quarters at Hoshangabad.

**Appointments in Lilooah Railway Workshop, Eastern Railway**

**3535. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several persons were appointed in the Lilooah Railway Workshop (Eastern Railway) as labourers under false personification of being Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1957-58;

(b) if so, who are responsible for such appointments; and

(c) whether any enquiry was made or is proposed to be made for verification of these cases and also against the officers who are responsible for such misconduct?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Yes. Sixteen persons (7 claiming to be Scheduled Castes and 9 Scheduled Tribes) were appointed in the year 1957-58 on the basis of *prima facie* evidence pro-

duced by them i.e. certificates of caste issued, in most cases, by M.L.As. No official had issued the certificates.

(c) On enquiries being made it was found that they did not belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their services were therefore terminated.

**बीकानेर डिवीजन के स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था**

**३५३६. श्री प० ल० बाबूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के किन किन स्टेशनों पर इस साल गर्मियों के मौसम में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या उन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर (१) पानी ठंडा करने वाली मशीन (२) मिट्टी के बरतन या (३) अन्य कोई विधान लागू की व्यवस्था की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन स्टेशनों पर पृथक्-पृथक् यह व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :** (क) बीकानेर डिवीजन के सभी स्टेशनों पर इस वर्ष गर्मी के मौसम में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है ।

(ख) वर्तमान व्यवस्था आमतौर पर पर्याप्त है । लेकिन कुछ स्टेशनों पर फिल्टर किये हुए पानी को सप्लाई को सुधारने और बढ़ाने के मुद्दों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) स समय बिजली के और जल-शीतक लगाने का कोई विचार नहीं है । आवश्यकता होने पर मिट्टी के घड़ों की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है ।

## बीकानेर रेलवे स्टेशन का स्थानान्तरण

३५३७. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बीकानेर स्टेशन का स्थानान्तरण और लालगढ़ जंक्शन के बीकानेर स्टेशन के बीच वर्तमान रेल लाइन को हटाने का प्रश्न जो विचाराधीन था उस सम्बन्ध में क्या अन्तम निणय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : बीकानेर और लालगढ़ के बीच समपारों के बहुतांश मजबूरन बंद रहने से जनता को जो अनुविधा होती है उसे दूर करने के मुद्दाओं पर रेलवे मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक में व्यापक विचार किया गया । यह बैठक २१-१२-६१ को बीकानेर में हुई थी । बैठक में अन्त में यह प्णय हुआ कि बीकानेर और लालगढ़ के बीच मौजूदा समपारों को जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने से ही समस्या का हल होगा । राज्य सरकार इस बात पर सहमत है कि अनुविधा को तुरन्त दूर करने के लिये पहले दो समपारों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बना दिये जायें—एक बीकानेर स्टेशन के पास और दूसरा अस्तान रोड पर इन पुलों के लिये रेलवे सीमा से बाहर जितनी जगह और जमीन की जरूरत होगी उसे अपने पैसों से ख़राद कर इन के लिये राज्य सरकार तैयार है । इस काम में रेलवे जो हिस्सा लेगी उसको लिये १९६२-६३ के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में न की व्यवस्था की गयी है । राज्य सरकार से मिलकर काम की योजना और खर्च के अनुमान भी तय किये जा रहे हैं । राजस्वान सरकार से आवश्यक जमीन मिलते ही पुल बनाने का काम शुरू कर दिया जावेगा । इसके अलावा दो समपार और हैं लेकिन वे आगे लालगढ़ की तरफ और शहर से दूर हैं । राज्य सरकार अभी इन समपारों की जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनवाना नहीं चाहती । लेकिन वह म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी के जरिये से

बात का इतमीनान कर लेतेको राजी है कि भविष्य में इन समपारों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के लिये हर्षित जमीन जायगी ।

## Acquisition of Railway Lands for Yards on S. E. Railway

3538. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices have been issued to vacate the Railway lands in Howrah-Kharagpur Section of South-Eastern Railway which will be required for extension of Railway yards in connection with electrification of the section;

(b) if so, whether they would be rehabilitated on other railway lands; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to rehabilitate them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In connection with the remodeling of the Changail station yard, notices have been issued to the licencees of some plots of land at this station for vacating the land.

(b) and (c). The possibility of offering alternative plots at this station, to the extent such land may be available, to the parties who will vacate the land will receive due consideration.

## Survey of Area on the North-Eastern Railway Branch Line

3539. Shri B. Verma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey party was sent to carry out the survey of the area lying adjacent to the Tikonia Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway branch line from Mailani to Kaurialaghat;

(b) if so, for what purpose;

(c) whether Government is aware of the panic prevailing among the residents of that area; and

(d) if so, what steps have Government taken to allay their fears?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### C.H.S. Scheme

**3540. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the benefits of Contributory Health Service Scheme to cover the low paid employees also;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a), (b) and (c). The benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme have already been extended to all Central Government servants (including Class IV employees) having their headquarters in Delhi|New Delhi and residing in areas covered by the scheme, except work-charged staff who have not been brought on to regular establishment. The benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme become available to the work-charged staff from the date they are brought on to the regular establishment.

#### Fruit Canning Centre in Tripura

**3541. Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Fruit Canning Centre started under Tripura Administration;

(b) if so, since how long it is operating; and

(c) whether it is running at profit or loss?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Centre has been in operation since 1954 but it went into bulk production only in 1958-59, having been run on an experimental basis till then.

(c) The profit and loss figures are as follows:

	Rs.
1958-59 Loss ..	1,296
1959-60 Profit	812
1960-61 Profit*	1,048

\*Excluding loss of Rs. 5,407 being value of unsold fruit products produced in 1958-59 and written off in 1960-61, being unfit.

#### Colonies for Leprosy Patients in Delhi

**3542. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up colonies in Delhi for housing leprosy patients;

(b) if so, the number of such colonies, their location and the number of patients receiving treatment there;

(c) what are the amenities that have been made available to the residents;

(d) what are the arrangements for keeping the children isolated from the leprosy patients; and

(e) whether there is any long term scheme for the rehabilitation of these patients after they have undergone treatment in these colonies?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes.

(b) One, at Thairpur, Shahdara, total number of patients 435.

(c) Food, Shelter (thatched huts) clothing, medical treatment and recreational facilities.

(d) The unaffected children of leprosy patients are kept in a separate institution 1½ miles away from this colony in the Home called Children's Home, Shahdra.

(e) Not yet.

### Regulation of Private Nursing Homes and Clinics

3543. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to regulate the working of private nursing homes and clinics;

(b) whether the State Governments have been persuaded to enact legislation in line with the model rules, if any, framed by Government, prescribing the maintenance of minimum standards for these homes; and

(c) whether any measure has been taken other than legislative enactments to regulate their activities?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). A draft model Bill proposed to be commended to all State Governments for enactment of legislation, is under preparation. The following Acts already exist for registration of Nursing Homes etc.:—

1. Bombay Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949.
2. The West Bengal Clinical Establishments Act, 1950.
3. Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act of 1953.
4. Madhya Bharat Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1954.

(c) No.

### भोपाल-छत्तीसगढ़ राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

३५४४. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल से छत्तीसगढ़ को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ द्वारा संबंधित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की रूपरेखा क्या है और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में उस के लिये क्या प्रावधान किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) इस समय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या ६ (कलकत्ता नागपुर-बम्बई मार्ग) तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या ४३ (रायपुर-विजयनगरम मार्ग) छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र हो कर जाते हैं। हाल ही में बेमरारो-भोपाल-जबलपुर सड़क भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या १२ घोषित की गयी है। उपलब्ध धन के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या १२ का उचित विकास करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। यह सड़क भोपाल को छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र से मिलायेगी।

### Non-Payment of Sugarcane Price

3545. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several sugar factories in the country have adopted the practice of non-payment of sugar-cane price to the growers in time; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) to (b). Returns received from 140 sugar factories show that 86.5 per cent of the price of cane purchased by them upto 15th May, 1962, in 1961-62 season, had already been paid upto 31st May, 1962.

**Motor Vehicles Act**

**3546. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Taxi Union at its annual general meeting held in the Second week of May, 1962 pointed out some defects in the Motor Vehicles Act and called for its revision; and

(b) if so, what is Government's view about the points raised therein?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) & (b). No communication on this subject has been received from the Delhi State Taxi Union. However, it has been noticed from a newspapers report that this Union resolved at its annual general meeting held on 13th May, 1962 to appoint a sub-Committee for drafting amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act. No particular amendments have so far been suggested to the Government by this Union or its Sub-Committee.

**Rural Electrification Schemes in Madras State**

**3547. Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 crores to Madras State for Rural Electrification Schemes implemented during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, whether this aid is in addition to the financial aid that is sought to be given to the State Government for schemes to be executed during the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

**New Railway Lines for Rajasthan**

**3548. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri P. L. Barupal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made by Government of Rajasthan for laying new Railway Lines during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods;

(b) to what extent have these suggestions been accepted;

(c) which of these suggestions are still under consideration; and

(d) which of them have been turned down?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 75].

(b) The following two lines which were taken up during the First Plan were completed during the Second Plan:—

1. Fatchpur-Churu (27 miles).
2. Raniwara-Bhildi (44 miles)

In addition, the construction of Udaipur-Himmatnagar and Hindu-malkot-Sriganganagar lines, which fall wholly or partly in Rajasthan has been included in the Railway's programme for the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) & (d). None of the other proposals recommended by the Govt. of Rajasthan is included in the railway's programme for the Third Plan. However, the proposal to connect Khetri Copper Mines with Chirawa or Dabla or a suitable other existing station is under consideration. This line is not included in the recommendations made by the State Govt.

**Mechanised Farm in Andhra Pradesh**

**3549. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a mechanised farm on the lines



of Suratgarh farm in Andhra Pradesh in the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Damle Committee had recommended starting of one such farm in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether a preliminary survey of land has been made near Yemmiganur under the Tungabhadra Low-level canal; and

(d) if so, what is the decision of Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) to (d). Two sites in the Tungabhadra low-level were suggested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up mechanized farms. These are at present under consideration of the Damle Committee and a decision whether a mechanized farm should be set up at any of the sites will be taken after the recommendations of the Committee have been received and examined by Government.

#### **Special Professorial Chairs for Co-operation in Universities**

**3550. Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to introduce special professorial chairs for cooperation in every university in view of the importance of cooperation in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how many universities have introduced these chairs?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Government of India have no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) The Andhra University has introduced a separate Chair for Co-operation. In about 20 other Universities there are professors and lecturers teaching the subject of cooperation along with other allied subjects.

#### **Cashew Trees in Kerala**

**3551. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that landowners on a large-scale are cutting down cashew trees in Kerala;

(b) whether this large-scale destruction of cashew trees will dangerously affect the cashew industry in the State and its export abroad; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to prevent destruction of cashew cultivation in Kerala?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) It has been reported that some land owners in Kerala are cutting down cashew trees for planting more remunerative crops such as rubber.

(b) and (c). There is no large-scale destruction of cashew trees in the State.

#### **Conference on improved Agricultural implements**

**3552. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made in implementing recommendations of the Second Conference on Improved Agricultural Implements held under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1960?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** The recommendations of the Second Conference on Improved Agricultural Implements held in October, 1960 were communicated to the State Governments, Administrations of Union Territories and other Ministries of the Govt. of India concerned for implementation. Report of the action taken is still awaited from a number of State Governments. A note indicating the progress made in implementing the recommendations will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Brahmaputra Bridge at Shillong**

**3553. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge at Shillong is expected to be completed within a few months;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that its completion will give to the meter gauge system direct access to coal-fields in Assam; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway to Meerut and Baghpat and connect it with meter gauge line to facilitate through coal traffic by meter gauge from Assam coal fields to Delhi and Meerut?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):**

(a) Yes, but the bridge is between Amingaon and Pandu and not at Shillong.

(b) The completion of the bridge will provide direct connection between the metre gauge systems existing at either side of the Brahmaputra River. The coalfields in Assam are already connected by rail.

(c) No. In fact there is hardly any surplus coal to move out from Assam.

**Sisal Plantation**

**3554. Shri David Munzani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many concerns are engaged in sisal plantation in the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal;

(b) whether there is constant labour trouble in the plantations in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में ग्राम पंचायतें**

**३५५५. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव में गुप्त मतपत्र के प्रयोग की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) व (ख) गांव पंचायतों के चुनावों में हाथ उठा कर मत देने की वर्तमान चुनाव प्रणाली के स्थान पर गुप्त मत पत्र का प्रचलन करने का प्रश्न इस समय हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

**Cotton Production**

**3556. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what was the total acreage under cotton during the last season and also the total yield thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** The area and production of cotton in India during the last (1960-61) season were 18.97 million acres and 53.91 lakh bales respectively. For the current year (1961-62), estimates of area and production have not yet been received from all States; but the outturn is expected to be of the order of 44.6 lakh bales.

**तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ**

**३५५७. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय:** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथों तथा उन पर

बनाये जाने वाले बुलों की सूची उत्तर प्रदेशीय सरकार ने प्रस्तुत कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कौन-कौन से हैं; और

(ग) इस बजट वर्ष में कौन कौन सी सड़कें और पुल बनाये जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सड़कों में छूटे हुए टुकड़ों के निर्माण तथा १०० मील लम्बी नयी सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये जिन को वह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग व्यवस्था में शामिल करना चाहती थी, १५० लाख रुपयों की मांग की थी । इस सरकार ने प्रस्तावित राजमार्गों पर पुलों के निर्माण के लिये ५०० लाख रुपये भी मांगे थे । घनाभाव के कारण उन की यह मांग पूरी न की जा सकी ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा व्योरे नहीं भेजे गये ।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूपों का निर्माण

३५५८. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सार्वजनिक तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूपों का निर्माण करने के लिये अमेरीका से रकम प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रकम से उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन जिलों में नलकूप लगाये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूपों के निर्माण के लिये विदेशी फर्मों को ठेके दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों के नाम जो इस समय नलकूपों के निर्माण में लगी हुई हैं ?

सार्वजनिक तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० ए० बामस) (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में ८०० नलकूप लगाने के लिये ६० लाख डालर का एक विकास ऋण दिया गया है ।

(ख) सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़, एटा, मैनपुरी, छाप्पाबाद, आगरा, बरेली, मुरादाबाद, बिजनौर, बदायूं, शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर, मखनऊ, हरदोई, खेरी, रामपुर, इलाहाबाद, मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर, गोंडा, आजमगढ़, फैजाबाद, बाराबन्की, मुल्तानपुर, गोरखपुर, बस्ती और देवरिया ।

(ग) जी नहीं । कार्य विभागीय तौर पर किया जायेगा ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता

Public Call Offices in Laxmibai Nagar,  
New Delhi

3559. Shri E. Madhusudhan Rao:  
Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the residents of Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi for more public call offices there;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(c) by what time public call offices are likely to be set up in that colony?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati). (a) Yes. Four applications have been received.

(b) and (c). One Public Call Office is already working. The matter is under consideration for providing more public call offices.

### उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में डाक-तार कार्यालय

३५६०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९६१-६२ में उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों पिथौरागढ़, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, चमोली, गढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी, टिहरी-गढ़वाल और देहरादून में से प्रत्येक के किन-किन स्थानों पर नये शाखा-डाकघर विभागीय उम-डाकघर-तार घर, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गये;

(ख) उपरोक्त जिलों में इस वर्ष किन-किन शाखा डाकघरों में मॉबिल बैंक के खाते खोले गये;

(ग) उपरोक्त आठों जिलों में से प्रत्येक में डाक-तार विभाग के कार्यालयों भवनों और कर्मचारियों के निवास-गृहों के निर्माण में इस वर्ष क्या प्रगति हुई; और

(घ) उपरोक्त जिलों में से प्रत्येक में किस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम सन् १९६२-६३ के लिये निश्चित किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री विजय चन्द्र भगवती) : (क) में (घ) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए एल० टी० संख्या २२१/६२]

### Over-bridge at Calicut

3561. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the over-bridge at Calicut in Southern Railway will be completed before the end of the financial year; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in completing the construction of the over-bridge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no undue delay at any stage of construction. It was only on 2-10-1960 the work on road approaches was started by the Road Authority. The work on the bridge proper was taken up by the Railway in April, 1961. The entire work is expected to be completed by 30-6-1962.

### Dental Colleges

3562. { Shri D. J. Naik:  
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:  
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many dental colleges have been established during the Second Five Year Plan period in different States;

(b) the amount of financial assistance given to each of the States for the purpose; and

(c) proposals received from the State Governments for starting new colleges and for expansion of the existing ones in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The following dental colleges were established during the Second Five Year Plan period in the States as shown against each:—

Name of the Dental College	Name of the State
----------------------------	-------------------

1. Dental Wing of the Kerala. Medical College, Trivandrum.
2. Dental Wing of the Andhra Pradesh. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
3. Dental College, Bangalore. Mysore.
4. Dental College, Bihar. Patna.

(b) During the Second Five Year Plan period, the establishment of Dental Colleges was included as a 'Centrally sponsored Scheme' and

the pattern of Central assistance for the scheme was as follows:—

Non-recurring	Rs. 50,000/- per admission. (The Central assistance would not exceed 75% of the ceiling.)
Recurring	Rs. 8,000/- per admission. (The Central assistance would be 50% of this amount). According to the revised procedure being followed with effect from the financial year 1958-59, for the release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of fund is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned at the end of each financial year for

broad groups or categories of schemes. Three fourths of the total assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lump-sum ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of the year. In view of this position, the question of giving the amount of financial assistance to each of the States, for individual schemes, does not arise.

(c) The following dental colleges are proposed to be established/expanded during the Third Five Year Plan period:—

Name of the State	Dental Colleges proposed to be established/expanded during the Third Plan period.	Location proposed
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	Dental Wing	Hyderabad.
2. Bihar	(i) One. (ii) Expansion of Dental College,	Not known. Patna.
3. Gujarat	Dental Wing	Not known.
4. Kerala	Improvement and expansion of the Dental College	Trivandrum
5. Madhya Pradesh	One	Indore
6. Maharashtra.	One.	Nagpur.
7. Mysore	Improvement of Dental College.	Bangalore.
8. Punjab	Improvement and expansion of the Dental College	(i) Amritsar (ii) Patiala.
9. Uttar Pradesh	Expansion of Dental College.	Lucknow.
10. West Bengal	Improvement of the Dental College.	Calcutta.

#### Railway Line from Indore to Dohad

3563. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of laying a Railway line from Indore (M.P.) to Dohad (Western Railway); and

(b) if so, whether it will pass through Dhar?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Head Post Office Building, Berhampur**

**3564. Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Head Post Office Building, Berhampur in Orissa is pending since long time;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) how much money is being given towards the rented building per month; and

(d) when the construction of the building will begin?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes.

(b) The case could not be progressed as the drawings had to be revised more than once due to various reasons.

(c) Rs. 500.

(d) The construction work will start as soon as the preliminaries relating to preparation of preliminary Estimates, working drawings, detailed estimates and detailed drawings and acceptance of tenders etc. are completed.

**Allocations for Community Projects**

**3565. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) what is the proportion of the amount spent out of the allocations for the community projects, on buildings during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if there is any unutilised grant, the reasons for the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) and (b). The provision for buildings (including Block Office, Dispensary, Schools and

Housing) in the Schematic budget of a Stage I Block is Rs. 1.80 lakhs out of a total budget of Rs. 12 lakhs in 5 years. For a Stage II block, it is Rs. 30,000 out of a total of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Figures of actual expenditure on buildings are not separately maintained in the Ministry.

**कोटा में अतिरिक्त माल-डिब्बों की मांग**

**३५६६. श्री बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोटा शहर वालों को माल लादने के लिये कितने माल-डिब्बे दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिये जाने वाले माल डिब्बे काफी हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो और कितने माल डिब्बे बढ़ाने की सम्भावना है और वे कब से मिलने लग जावेंगे ;

(घ) क्या वहां कोटा सिस्टम कर दिया गया है जिस से व्यापारियों को टाइम पर माल डिब्बे नहीं मिलते; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसको हटाने के बारे में क्या सोचा गया है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) :** (क) से (ग) माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस बात को भी कि उच्चतर प्रयत्नता वाले यातायात को पहले भेजना है, कोटा जंक्शन पर माल यातायात के लदान को बढ़ाने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है । जनवरी, १९६२ से मई, १९६२ तक की अवधि में बड़ी लाइन के १७२९ माल डिब्बे कोटा जंक्शन पर लादे गये जब कि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में बड़ी लाइन के १५०१ माल डिब्बे लादे गये थे । यह सप्ताह काफी सघनी जाती है क्योंकि ११-५-६२ को कुल १४९ डिब्बों की मांग बाकी थी ।

(घ) और (ङ) जो नहीं : लेकिन कोटा जंक्शन पर ६० क्लास के यातायात के लिये अधिक से अधिक २०० माल डिब्बों की मांग रजिस्टर की जा सकती है। पश्चिम रेलवे और दूसरी रेलों के अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी यही कार्यविधि चालू है। स्टेशन की लदान क्षमता और उस की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रख कर यह सीमा निर्धारित की जाती है। ३१ ५-६२ को कोटा जंक्शन पर १४६ डिब्बों की मांग पूरी होने को बाकी थी जो इस स्टेशन के लिये निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से बहुत कम है।

#### Rents for Huts on Punchkuin Road, New Delhi

3567. **Shrimati Ganga Devi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2771 on the 25th April, 1958 and state:

(a) the basis of assessing rents of huts on Punchkuin Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether there are instances of out-breaks of fire in the huts since 1951; and

(c) if so, whether all the fire victims have been provided with alternative accommodation and aid?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The rent of pre-fabricated stalls on Punchkuin Road was fixed @Rs. 20.50 nP. per month by the Rent Controller but now it has been reduced to Rs. 12.50 nP. as agreed to mutually by the staff-holders and the New Delhi Municipal Committee with retrospective effect;

(b) Yes.

(c) Only 8 out of 18 stall-holders of the burnt stalls in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area applied for alternative shops and were allotted the same on clearance of dues.

#### Damodar Valley Corporation

3568. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) in view of electricity being State subject what was the understanding reached between the participants of the Damodar Valley Corporation when the Corporation was constituted;

(b) whether the position has now been changed;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal dissociated from electricity supply activity of the Damodar Valley Corporation during the Third Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for it;

(e) whether there is any line of demarcation in respect of power generation activity between the Damodar Valley Corporation and the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal;

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure the same in order to avoid duplication and misunderstanding; and

(g) what is the procedure usually followed in sanctioning generation schemes of the Damodar Valley Corporation?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The information is contained in Sections 18, 19, 20, 35 and 37 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(b) No.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have not agreed to participate in the Third Plan generation schemes of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(d) The Government of West Bengal have reported that since they have a big programme of power generation in the Third Plan, it is not possible

for them to contribute to the generation schemes of the Damodar Valley.

(e) Yes.

(f) There is no overlapping or duplication. The State Electricity Boards of Bihar and West Bengal co-ordinate their activities with those of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(g) The proposals of the Damodar Valley Corporation which are based on prospective loads are considered and approved by the participating State Governments in the first instance. The scheme are finally cleared by the Government of India for execution after technical and financial scrutiny.

#### **Caution Signal on Bridge between Pali Kalan and Dudwa Junction**

**3569. Shri B. Verma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state;

(a) whether a caution to the effect that 'Bridge is under repair' was affixed at the bridge of the Suheli river between Pali Kalan and Dudwa Junction Railway station on the North Eastern Railway in the thick of forests in the year 1956-57;

(b) whether the Up and Down trains on this line have been continuously stopping since then;

(c) if so, why this repair of the bridge has not been carried out;

(d) what amount of money has been wasted on the up-keep of this signal since then;

(e) what action Government propose to take to avoid this wastage of money; and

(f) by what time this bridge is expected to be repaired or renovated?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The caution at the bridge was introduced in 1957-58 and not in 1956-57. As cracks were detected in the bed blocks, it was considered essential to limit the speed of trains passing over the bridge in question, to ensure safety of travelling public.

(c) When repairs to bed block were undertaken, some weakness in pier masonry was detected. Cracks in pier masonry were then pressure grouted as a temporary measure to ensure safety. Scheme for rebuilding the affected portions of all the piers was drawn, up, which entailed laying of a diversion, but later on, due to the representations from the local people, the diversion could not be laid. Hence a revised scheme to repair the affected pier masonry under traffic had to be drawn up.

(d) Speed restriction is essential to ensure safety of trains and as such, the amount spent on signals cannot be termed as wastage.

(e) and (f). Preliminaries for starting the work have now been completed and the work is expected to be taken up after rains and completed by March, 1963.

#### **Gola Gokaran Nath Railway Station in U.P.**

**3570. Shri B. Verma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Gola Gokaran Nath is a holy place of pilgrimage and tourist centre in U.P.;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Engineering Section of Gola Gokaran Nath Railway Station for the last two years have been stopping water supplies at the station during the peak days of the chaiti fair held there in the month of Chait to the much inconvenience of passengers; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take so that this inconvenience is not caused to the pilgrim passengers in future?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No. As the existing source of supply is inadequate to meet the full requirement, the supply is restricted to limited hours. Work is in progress to augment the supply at the source and in distribution.



## राज्यों में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य

३५७२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ताजा सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत के तमाम राज्यों में स्वास्थ्य का सर्वोत्तम रिकार्ड महाराष्ट्र राज्य का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह निश्चय किस आधार पर किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मुकाबले भारत के अन्य राज्यों की स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी स्थिति बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क), (ख) और (ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में जन्मदर, मृत्युदर बाल, मृत्युदर आदि के बारे में १९६० से आगे के पूर्ण स्वास्थ्य रिकार्ड अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसे कोई आंकड़ नहीं हैं जिन के अनुसार यह कहा जा सके कि भारत में स्वास्थ्य का सर्वोत्तम रिकार्ड महाराष्ट्र राज्य का है।

## Bridges over Gomati River in Tripura

3573. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridges over Gomati River in Tripura have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, when construction of bridges is expected to be started; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the bridges?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The construction of a bridge across the river Gomati at mile 32 of Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom road was sanctioned in October, 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,65,900. The tenders for this bridge have been received and are

under scrutiny at present. The work is expected to be started during the current financial year. The work of construction of another bridge over river Gomati on Udaipur-Melagarh-Kakraban road is included in the Third Five-Year Plan of Tripura at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. This work is proposed to be taken up during the last year of the Third Plan.

## Hartals in Tripura

3574. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were Hartals (strikes) in Tripura as a protest against the proposed enhancement of premiums and revenue rates in Tripura;

(b) what is the number of people involved in these hartals; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government to these hartals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

## Khas Land in Tripura

3575. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area of Khas land found during the recent survey of Kamalpur division of Tripura;

(b) what is the area of land found due to application of ceilings according to "Revenue and Land Reform Act" introduced in Tripura; and

(c) on what basis these lands are going to be distributed to tribals and landless people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 9031.53 acres.

(b) It is not possible to furnish this information at this stage, as the Re-

turns received from ex-intermediaries are still under scrutiny.

(c) The distribution will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Allotment Rules, 1962, published in the Tripura Gazette Extraordinary dated 10th April, 1962.

### Bridge over Howrah River in Agartala

3576. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the bridge over Howrah river in Agartala has started; and

(b) if so, when the work is expected to be completed?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes. The work was started in January, 1961.

(b) By August, 1963.

### कानपुर-झांसी बांच लाइन के स्टेशनों पर शीड लगाना

३५७७. **श्री राम सेवक :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बांच लाइन झांसी-कानपुर के किसी भी स्टेशन पर शीड डालने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस लाइन के उरई, कालपी, पुखराईगांव स्टेशनों पर शीड डालने की मांग कई वर्ष पहिले से की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन स्टेशनों पर कब तक शीड डलवाये जायेंगे ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उरई स्टेशन पर तो शीड मौजूद है । कालपी पर शीड डालने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिवेदन मिला था ।

(ग) इन स्टेशनों पर शीड डालने का काम एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जायेगा जो इस बात पर निर्भर है कि ऐसे कार्यों के लिये कितना धन उपलब्ध है ।

### Extension of Service beyond Superannuation Age

3578. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for grant of extension beyond the age of superannuation of 55 years;

(b) whether any incumbent has been granted any extension of service beyond the age of superannuation in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) during the years 1961 and 1962 so far; and

(c) if so, the number of the incumbents and under what circumstances they have been granted extension?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Central Government employees who are normally required to retire at the age of 55 years may be granted extension in service beyond that age in the interest of public service.

(b) and (c). Yes. One officer was granted extension in service during the year 1961 and two officers have so far been granted extension during the current year. In all the cases, extensions were allowed in the public interest.

### Venereal Disease and Leprosy in Himachal Pradesh

3579. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that venereal disease and leprosy are on the increase in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the increase in these diseases;

(c) if so, what is the total number of such patients being treated at

present in different Government hospitals; and

(d) whether any concrete preventive measures are being taken by Government to check these diseases?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) No, Sir. Venereal Disease in Himachal Pradesh is actually on the decrease. Sero-positivity having come down from 37 per cent. in 1952 to 15 per cent. in 1961. As regards Leprosy, mass survey is being conducted in the whole of Himachal Pradesh and it is not possible at this stage to say whether Leprosy is on the increase.

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

(d) Yes. Intensive Venereal Disease Control Programme was launched in Himachal Pradesh in 1949. It is being further expanded to all the Primary Health Centres. Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, 4 Leprosy Subsidiary Units have been opened.

#### **Himachal Pradesh Advisory Committee for Transport**

**3580. Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recommendations of the Himachal Pradesh Advisory Committee for Transport 1954 have not so far been implemented in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 76].

#### **Administrative Set up of Transport in Himachal Pradesh**

**3272. Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendation of Transport Develop-

ment Council in regard to administrative set up of transport of Union Territory has not been implemented in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

#### **The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the recommendation of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee (popularly known as the Masani Committee) which had recommended that roads and road transport should be dealt with by the same officer in the Secretariat of the Union Territory and that the Secretary of the State Transport Authority should be the Head of the Department and perform functions of the Transport Commissioner suggested for the States. The above recommendation, which was endorsed by the Transport Development Council in March, 1960, has not been accepted by the Himachal Pradesh Administration, who feel that complete co-ordination between the Roads Wing and the Road Transport Wing is effected through the Lt.-Governor and it is not necessary to disturb that arrangement. Further, as road transport has been completely nationalised in Himachal Pradesh, the workload did not justify the appointment of a wholetime Secretary, State Transport Authority. However, in view of the subsequent proposal to consolidate all taxes on motor vehicles into a single levy and to entrust its collection to a single agency, namely, the Transport Department, of Himachal Pradesh Administration, the question of appointing a whole-time Secretary in the office of the State Transport Authority, Himachal Pradesh, is now under the consideration of the Administration.

#### **Scheme for Permanent Improvement of Scarcity Areas**

{ Shri A. V. Raghavan:

**3581. { Shri Pottekkatt:**

{ Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States to which

subsidies were granted under the programme for permanent improvement of scarcity areas in 1961-62;

(b) whether there were any special reasons to exclude Kerala and West Bengal; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that Kerala and West Bengal are very backward in the matter of irrigation facilities as compared to the subsidised States?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri O. V. Alagesan):** (a) Subsidies were sanctioned to the following States participating in the Programme of Permanent Improvements for Scarcity Areas during the year 1961-62:

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam.
3. Gujarat.
4. Madhya Pradesh.
5. Madras.
6. Maharashtra.
7. Mysore.
8. Rajasthan.
9. West Bengal.
10. Bihar.

(b) and (c). Subsidies are given from the year 1958-59 only to those States which participated in the Programme of Permanent Improvements for Scarcity Areas to cover interest charges payable by them for the first five years on the loans sanctioned by the Government of India. While West Bengal participated in the Programme and was granted subsidy, Kerala State was not a participant. The Programme of Permanent Improvement for Scarcity Areas has not been continued in the Third Plan.

#### **Aid to Panchayats**

**3582. Shri Reddiar:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from a number of Panchayats that the Panchayats and

the local public are not able to pay under the scheme of matching grants expected of them for forming village roads and providing drinking water supply because of lack of financial resources; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider the means of helping such Panchayats?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Panchayat Union Councils**

**3583. Shri Reddiar:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations that the finances provided for the Panchayat Union Councils are not sufficient to carry out the obligations imposed on them; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to augment their finances?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Delhi-Nagpur Night Plane Service**

**3584. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the night plane service from Delhi to Nagpur on the 10th May, had to return to Delhi without landing at Nagpur;

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

(c) the number of foreign tourists, if any, in that trip; and

(d) what alternate arrangements were made to transport the passengers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The plane could not effect a landing at Nagpur owing to adverse weather conditions.

(c) On this flight there were 2 foreign tourists bound for Bombay, 3 for Madras and 5 for Nagpur.

(d) These foreign tourists were accommodated on the Viscount direct services to Bombay and Madras on the morning of the 11th May, 1962. Those bound for Nagpur were sent by the special Night Airmail Service that was operated at 0600 hours on the 11th morning. On their return to Delhi all passengers were offered free transportation to their residence. Those who chose not to avail themselves of this offer and to remain at the airport were provided with refreshments at the restaurant and every arrangement was made for their comfort till their departure.

#### Manufacture of Grape-Wine

**3585. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to prepare wine out of the grapes grown roundabout Bangalore;

(b) if so, what kind of wine will be prepared and by whom; and

(c) when the scheme is about to materialise?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (c). There is no specific proposal pending with the Central Government for manufacture of wine on a large scale out of grapes grown round about Bangalore. However, it is understood that the State Government of Mysore have issued a licence to M/s. Mycan Fruit Products Co., Bangalore to manufacture grape wine on an experimental basis. That Government is also understood to have another 30 to 40 applications pending for licence to undertake manufacture

of wine in the small scale sector from Bangalore Blue Grapes grown in and around Bangalore.

#### Trunk Calls

**3586. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the inordinate delay in getting a trunk connection from Calcutta to Balughat and Raiganj in West Dinajpur and vice-versa;

(b) whether these calls have to pass through a very circuitous route via Malda and Katihar; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Katihar line often remains out of order and that is given as an explanation for the failure of such trunk calls?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) No.

(b) Trunk calls between Calcutta and stations like Balughat and Raiganj are connected via Katihar and Malda. The routing is, however, quite normal and not circuitous.

(c) Yes. The lines carrying Calcutta-Katihar circuits have been subject to fairly long interruptions during the last two to three months due to various causes particularly due to damage to the lines by the construction parties of the Baraonj Oil Refineries and of the Railways.

#### Theft at Adra Junction on S.E. Railway

**3587. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three hundred tons of rail worth one lakh of rupees was stolen from Adra Junction on the South Eastern Railway during 1961-62;

(b) whether certain railway workers are involved in this affair;

(c) whether it is a fact that the materials were kept in the open;

(d) whether any part of the stolen materials has been recovered; and

(e) what steps have been taken to protect railway goods and prevent such thefts in future?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shanawaz Khan):**

(a) About 300 tons of released rails costing Rs. 90,000 approximately were stolen over a period of nine months or so

(b) Among others five Railway employees are also suspected to be involved in these cases.

(c) According to the normal practice followed for storing of released materials of a heavy character, these rails had been kept stacked along the track, waiting to be lifted and cleared by material trains as and when they ran with a view to avoid handling and freight charges that would be incurred, if they were to be stocked in the Stores Depot.

(d) Police have so far recovered 146 pieces of rails.

(e) More watchmen are being employed and supervision is being intensified.

Whenever large quantities of railway materials are spread along the track in connection with track renewal works, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force are alerted to keep a watch.

#### **Damage to P. & T. Offices and Installations by Sea Erosion in Kerala**

**3588. Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any damage has been caused to the premises of the Telegraph Office or to telegraph and telephone installations in the beach area of Calicut (Kerala) as a result of sea erosion during the second fortnight of May;

(b) how many telephone connections had to be disconnected and installations removed from godowns which were affected by sea erosion;

(c) whether any damage has been caused to any post-office as a result of sea erosion in the Calicut area; and

(d) if the reply to parts (a) and (c) above be in the affirmative the extent of the damage?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) No.

(b) Nil.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Telangana Hydro Thermal Scheme**

**3589. Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been spent on Telangana Hydro-thermal scheme since the beginning of Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if no amount has been spent the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri O. V. Alagesan):** (a). An expenditure of Rs. 262.30 lakhs was anticipated on the scheme during 1961-62, and a provision of Rs. 156.45 lakhs was accepted for the annual Plan of 1962-63. Information in regard to actual expenditure incurred is not available.

(b). Does not arise.

#### **Flood Control Schemes of Gujarat State**

**3590. Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flood control schemes of Gujarat State sanctioned for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many of them have been completed in the first year of the Third Plan; and

(c) whether Government have devised any means to accelerate the speed for execution of these schemes in order to complete them in the stipulated period?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri O. V. Alagesan):** (a). No flood control scheme of Gujarat State has been approved for Central Loan assistance for the Third Five Year Plan. The schemes received lacked full particulars and were returned to the State Government for furnishing the required details.

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

#### **Road Mileage According to Nagpur Plan**

**3591. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in India which have completed the road-mileage according to the Nagpur Plan;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to assist backward States to fulfil their assignments;

(c) whether any assistance was offered to them to complete their targets; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 77].

#### **Air Service to Distt. Cachar**

**3592. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the district of Cachar becomes

isolated in monsoon as the planes cannot land there; and

(b) whether Government proposed to introduce better type of planes on Calcutta-Cachar-Imphal route so as to enable landing even in bad weather?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation have reported that the number of services scheduled during the year 1961-62 on the route Calcutta|Agartala|Silchar|Imphal were 746 and out of these 697 were completed uninterrupted thus achieving regularity percentage of 93.4.

(b) The Corporation's present fleet of five Friendship aircraft is based at Calcutta. These aircraft are already fully committed and it is not possible to operate them through Silchar.

#### **Co-Operative Sector in Shipping Industry**

**3593. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Union of Sea-farers of India has submitted to Government a proposal for the introduction of a co-operative sector in the shipping industry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether Government have considered it and the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The Union have written to Government urging them to give due consideration to a scheme, the tentative outline of which has been submitted to Government by M/s Harsha Tankers and Shipping Agency, Bombay, regarding the introduction of a co-operative sector in Indian shipping. A perusal of the outline of the scheme indicates that a co-operative sector is to be developed in the

field of bulk oil movements to India especially from Black sea ports. In order to examine the matter fully in all its aspects, the Government have called for from M/s. Harsha Tankers & Shipping Agency, full details of the scheme which they have in view. The matter will be further considered on receipt of these details.

### Bhakra Dam

**3594. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the Bhakra Dam is expected to be completed; and

(b) what preparations are being made to celebrate the completion of the Dam in a fitting manner?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a). The main dam and the appurtenant works have been completed except some work at the top such as spillway bridge, parapets and radial gates, etc. Such remaining items are also expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

(b) It is proposed to celebrate the event in a befitting manner but no date has yet been fixed for this purpose nor have any preparations been taken in hand.

### हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग

**३५९५. श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों के और उन के संलग्न कार्यालयों में पृथक् पृथक् कितने अनुभागों में हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग की आज्ञा दी गई है;

(घ) उन में से कितनों में वास्तविक रूप में हिन्दी में कार्य हो रहा है; और

(ग) उन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) :** (क) और (ख). सात

(ग) हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कार्यालयों में आम तौर पर इस्तेमाल होने वाले तकनीकी और विशिष्ट शब्दों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर समय समय पर ऐसे अनुभागों के मार्गदर्शन के लिये परिचालित किये जाते हैं और हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है।

### हिन्दी पदाधिकारी

**३५९६. श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी भाषा में अनुवाद तथा अन्य कार्य करने के लिये उन के मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में हिन्दी अफसरों की नियुक्ति की गई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी कार्य की अन्तिम जिम्मेदारी किस पद के अफसर की है;

(ग) क्या वे अफसर हिन्दी भाषा में इतनी दक्षता रखते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा का कार्य सुचारु रूप से कर सकें; और

(घ) यदि वे नहीं, तो क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) :** (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी के कार्य की देखभाल योग्यता पूर्ण हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की सहायता से सम्बन्धित अवसर सचिव करते हैं और कार्य सन्तोषजनक रूप से चल रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

### दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार

**३५९७. श्री लक्ष्मू भवानी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की कितनी बैठकें आयोजित की गई; और



(ख) इन बैठकों पर कितनी राशिय की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) :  
(क) सत्तानव ।

(ख) लगभग चार हजार एक सौ छब्बीस रुपये ।

# **Construction of over-bridge at Mithapur Railway Level Crossing (Patna)**

**3598. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand for construction of an over-bridge at the Mithapur Railway level crossing west of Patna Railway Station on the main line of Eastern Railway has been received;

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

(c) what is the total number of persons who have met with death while crossing the railway line here during 1962 so far; and

(d) for how long the gates at the level crossing remain closed on an average?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One.

(d) 15 to 20 minutes on an average.

# **Stoppage of Shuttle Train in Assam**

**3599. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a shuttle train from Dhubri to Sorbhog in Assam has been stopped;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). Prior to 1.4.62, No. 29Up/30 Dn. Passenger trains used to run between Dhubri and Sorbhog. With effect from 1.4.1962, the runs of these trains have been cancelled on the Fakiragram-Sorbhog Section in consultation with the Time Table Committee with a view to easing congestion on the main line section in the interest of train operation.

However, the timings of No. 21Up/22Dn. Katihar-Amingaon Passenger trains have been changed to meet local requirements and these trains have been scheduled to run almost to the old paths of 29Up/30 Dn. on Fakiragram-Sorbhog section.

# **Passenger Trains Running to Assam**

**3600. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains running to Assam since the establishment of Eighth Zone for North Eastern Frontier Railway; and

(b) the increase in number of passengers during the period from 1957 to 1961?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Since the formation of the Eighth Zone on 15-1-1958, the number of passenger trains running daily on the Northeast Frontier Railway within the State of Assam has been as under:—

Year	No. of trains
1958-59	101
1959-60	105
1960-61	109
1961-62	105

The decrease of 4 trains in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61 is due to cancellation of two pairs of branch line trains temporarily introduced to provide connections with 7Up/8Dn. South Bank Mails which were running to altered paths owing to Naga Hostile activities.

(b) Separate passenger statistics exclusively for Assam portion are not maintained. The total number of passengers carried on Metre Gauge Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway during 1961-62 recorded an increase of 2.45 per cent over 1958-59.

### **Erosion in Dibrugarh**

**3601. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas of land have been eroded in Dibrugarh by the Dibru river;

(b) if so, what area has been so affected; and

(c) what action has been taken to avoid further damage?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) (b). The Government of Assam have reported that an area of 26,000 sq. ft. in Mohangnat and an area of 68,000 sq. ft. in Nagakhelia in the suburbs of Dibrugarh, suffered by erosion.

(c) Temporary protective measures such as dumping of bamboo cages, floating rafts and tree branches have been taken by the State Government.

### **Unauthorised Construction in New Delhi**

**3602. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Kilokri behind Srinivapuri, New Delhi-14, unauthorised construction is going on;

(b) whether it is a fact that Khasra Nos. 136 and 131 have been acquired by the Delhi Development Authority;

(c) whether it is a fact that on Khasra No. 131 unauthorised construction has taken place; and

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

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a). Yes.

(b). A part of Khasra No. 136 has since been acquired and the remaining part of this Khasra Number 131 and the whole of Khasra Number 131, are under acquisition.

(c) Yes.

(d) Action is being taken to demolish the unauthorised construction under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957).

### **Indo-Swedish Project for Leprosy Cure**

**3603. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a Indo-Swedish project for curing leprosy and rehabilitation of the patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the place where this project will be situated; and

(d) whether Government have plans to expand the activities under this project to other places?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a). Yes.

(b). A copy of the final scheme is placed in the Library. [See No. LT-214 62].

(c). Gudiyattam Taluk in the State of Madras.

(d). No.

### **Non-payment of Salaries to certain temporary Railway Employees**

**3604. { Shri Bade:  
Shri Lahri Sinha:  
Shri Kachhavaia:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons employed temporarily by

**Railway Authorities at the Ambala Cantonment railway station to work during the 1960 strike by the Govt. Servants have not yet been paid their salaries; and**

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Some persons were employed by verbal orders of the Station Superintendent, Ambala Cantt., during the strike period. In four cases, representations were received from the persons concerned regarding non-payment of wages. Payment has been made in three of these cases after verification but in the fourth case, no payment has been made as it could not be verified whether he had actually worked.

#### **Accidents in Tatanagar Railway Yard**

**3605. Dr. U. Misra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Operating Superintendent, South Eastern Railway was run over and killed by a goods train on the 1st June, 1962 in the Tatanagar railway yard?

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been ordered?

(c) whether such accidents are frequently taking place at the Tatanagar railway yard; and

(d) what remedial steps are being taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, but on 2nd June 1962.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Tunnel Under the Bed of Hooghly**

**3606. { Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has sanctioned a loan to the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation for constructing a tunnel under the bed of Hooghly or a crossing over Hooghly; and

(b) if so, how much is the sum and when the work will start?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has agreed to give a grant (not a loan) to meet a part of the cost of investigating the feasibility of constructing either a bridge or a tunnel across the Hooghly at Calcutta.

(b). Half of the actual cost subject to the following ceilings:

(i) If the investigation is done locally.	8 85,000 (approximately Rs. 4.25 lakhs)
(ii) If a foreign firm is engaged.	8 1,16,000 (approximately Rs. 5.8 lakhs)

Arrangements for starting the investigations are underway and will be completed shortly.

#### **Electricity from Mata Tila Dam**

**3607. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Electricity to be produced from Mata Tila Dam which will be reserved for industrial purposes; and

(b) what percentage will be reserved for domestic purposes?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Post Offices Running at Loss**

**3608. Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Post Offices opened during the First and Second Five Year Plans and how many of them are running at loss beyond the permissible limit; and

(b) what total loss Government are incurring on such Post Offices?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). Post Offices opened in First Five Year Plan —18,948.

Second Five Year Plan —22,231.

The rest of the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

**रामगंज पर हॉल्ट स्टेशन**

**३६०९. श्री रणजय सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद-मुलतानपुर-फैजाबाद लाइन पर खूंदौर और पीपरपुर स्टेशनों के बीच "रामगंज" में स्टेशन बनाने के लिये रेलवे अधिकारियों ने जांच-पड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि स्टेशन बनाने में विलम्ब हो, तो क्या वहाँ पर हॉल्ट स्टेशन का प्रबन्ध किया जायगा ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सॅ० वें० रामस्वामी) :** (क) से (ग). शुरू में इस जगह एक झंझट स्टेशन बनाने का विचार था, लेकिन जमीन मिलने में कठिनाई होने से अब यह ट्रेन हॉल्ट बनाने के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

**Liberalisation of Study Leave Rules**

**3610. Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when Dr. Joseph of Indian Agricultural Research Institute committed suicide, it was stated in the House that Government was considering the liberalisation of the rules relating to Study Leave;

(b) if so, the decision since taken; and

(c) the action taken to implement the decision?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 78].

**Import of Steel for Wharf Crane, Calcutta Port**

**3611. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for the import and supply of a certain quantity of tested steel for the manufacture of the wharf crane for the Port of Calcutta was given to a Calcutta firm in the year 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the steel supplied by the said contractors failed to satisfy the required specifications and the latter wanted 90 percent cash payment on the basis of allegedly tampered documents;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the case went up for investigation by the Enforcement Branch of the Calcutta Police who reported as early as 1959 that it was a fit case for police prosecution;

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Commissioner of Port of Calcutta on the recommendations of

the Enforcement Police and to negative the loss accruing to the Calcutta Port; and

(c) what is the position with regard to the construction of the wharf cranes for which the above referred tested steel was to have been imported?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 79].

### Poppy

**3612. Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the result of the experiment of the imported varieties of the poppy, which are not capable of producing opium but could be used for purposes of food, which have been tried at the agricultural farm in the Districts of Sirmur and Mahasu, Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) what are the particular farms where these experiments are being made?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

### Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Bill

**3613. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had examined the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Bill during 1960-61;

(b) what is the aid promised by the U.S.A. to the University contemplated under the Bill;

(c) whether the Bill was examined by a Commission headed by Dr. Cummings of U.S.A.;

(d) what are the suggestions offered by him and the Commission; and

(e) what is the opinion of the State Government on those suggestions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (e). In May 1960, the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee with Dr. R. W. Cummings, Field Director, Rockefeller Foundation as its Chairman, to assist the State Governments in the formulation of legislation relating to the establishment of Agricultural Universities. This Committee visited Andhra Pradesh during September, 1960 and January, 1961 and assisted the State Government in the formulation of the draft Bill on Agricultural University. The Draft Bill was introduced in the State Legislature in their Monsoon Session 1961 and was referred to a Joint Select Committee. The draft Bill as introduced in the State Legislature was further considered by the Cummings Committee on the 29th August, 1961 when the representatives of the State Government were also present. The suggestions made by the Expert Committee for incorporating in the draft Bill were as under:—

1. The simultaneous integration of the agricultural and veterinary colleges such as that at Bapatla and Tirupathi with the Rajinder Nagar Campus at the very outset.
2. The simultaneous integration of all research and experiment stations and other limbs of research now existing throughout Andhra Pradesh with the proposed Agricultural University.
3. The adoption of a phased programme for the integration of extension with education and research.

4. Maintaining the autonomous status of the Board of Management.

The suggestions referred to above were brought to the notice of the State Government who have recently informed this Ministry that the proposal relating to the establishment of an Agricultural University is being examined *de novo* and the necessary Bill in this regard is expected to be introduced in the State Legislature shortly. It is presumed that the State Government will take into consideration the suggestions made by the Expert Committee while finalising the Bill.

(b) No specific aid has been promised by the U.S.A. Government to the University, contemplated under the Bill. Some aid is, however, already being received by various Agricultural Institutions in the country and some of the Institutions which are likely to become Constituent Units of the proposed University, are benefitting from this programme. This aid takes the form of deputation of University teachers from the United States, grant of laboratory equipment and books and the training at the Universities in the United States, of the teachers of the Indian Institutions.

#### Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts in Orissa

3614. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether machanisation of fishing craft as a programme of development of fishing industries has been taken up in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many centres for training in the use and maintenance of mechanised boats have been opened there; and

(c) how many boats have so far been mechanised?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes.

(b) One Centre for the training of fishermen in the use and maintenance of mechanised boats has been opened at Paradwip.

(c) 17 Boats have been mechanised in Orissa so far.

#### दिल्ली के मालवीयनगर और कालकाजी में नालियां

३६१५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मालवीय नगर और कालकाजी की बस्तियों में जमीन के ऊपर और जमीन के नीचे गन्दे पानी की नालियों का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन बस्तियों का गन्दा पानी बरमानी नालों द्वारा निकाला जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बहाव का उल्टा रुख होने के कारण और इंजीनियरिंग की त्रुटियों के कारण बरगन्गी नालियों को साफ नहीं रखा जा रहा है जिसकी वजह से रेत और गन्दे पानी का जमाव हो जाता है और इस कारण मच्छर व मक्खियां पैदा होती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क) से (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) :

(क) से (घ). मालवीय नगर और कालकाजी पुनर्वास बस्तियां हैं और उन्हें अभी तक दिल्ली नगर निगम को नहीं सौंपा गया है। नाली आदि की कठिनाइयों के बारे में पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय को लिख दिया गया है।

### Field Assistants

**3616. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government started a scheme known as "Closer Liaison and co-ordination of training programmes for non-official workers and associates in Community Development Programme—Appointment of Field Assistants" in April, 1960;

(b) if so, the number of Field Assistants selected in 1960 and 1961;

(c) the amount spent on each Field Assistant;

(d) whether these Field Assistants are given any work and employment;

(e) whether Government are aware of the fact that these Field Assistants are still out of jobs; and

(f) whether another batch has been selected for this year?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 12 Apprentice Field Assistants were selected in 1960 and 10 Apprentice Field Assistants were selected in 1961.

(c) Approximately Rs. 250/- per month on an average.

(d) A copy of the Job Chart for the Apprentice Field Assistants is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 80]. One of the objects of the Scheme is to provide these young graduates from Rural Institutes an opportunity for receiving sound practical training which will equip them the better for serving rural people. The scheme does not provide for employment to the Field Assistants after the completion of their apprenticeship.

(e) Yes; this Ministry have, therefore, written to the State Governments to consider these candidates for appointment against suitable vacancies and give them preference in the matter of employment in view of their training.

(f) Yes, Sir.

### छोटी पनबिजली योजनायें

३६१७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री ७ जून, १९६२ के छोटी पनबिजली योजनाओं के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जो पन्द्रह छोटी पनबिजली योजनायें स्वीकार की गई हैं, वे किन-किन राज्यों के किन-किन स्थानों पर कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होंगी ;

(ग) प्रत्येक पर कितना धन लगने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) उनमें से प्रत्येक के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) तथा (ख) .

### हिमाचल प्रदेश

भारमौर	१७ किलोवाट
छेला	२० किलोवाट (पूरा हो गया हुआ है)

### जम्मू तथा काश्मीर

कुपवाड़ा	२४२० किलोवाट (पूरा हो गया हुआ है)
----------	-----------------------------------

### पंजाब

बिलिंग नाला	२४५० किलोवाट
शानशाह नाला	२४५० किलोवाट
सिमु नाला	१४५० किलोवाट

**उत्तर प्रदेश**

भोलंगाना	१२० किलोवाट
चम्पावत	४० किलोवाट
नंदाकिनी	८० किलोवाट
रुद्र प्रयाग	६० किलोवाट
न्यू गेंती छरा	२०० किलोवाट

इसके अतिरिक्त, जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार ने निम्नलिखित जेनरेटिंग यूनिटों को खरीदने का आर्डर दे दिया है।

१X२५ किलोवाट
४X५० किलोवाट
२X१०० किलोवाट
१X२५० किलोवाट

उन स्थानों की सूचना जहां ये स्थापित किय जायेंग उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) तथा (घ). य छोटी छोटी स्कीमें हैं जोकि राज्य सरकारों/विद्युत् बोर्डों इत्यादि द्वारा निष्पादित हो रही हैं। व्यय तथा प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में कोई व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**National Highway No. 12**

**3618. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when was Bhaora-Bhopal-Jabalpur road declared National Highway No. 12; and

(b) whether any construction has been started on this road according to specifications for a National Highway?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) In May 1960.

(b) The alignment of the route of the National Highway has been finalised in consultation with the State Government. Investigations for framing a programme of work for

the third Plan period are now in hand.

**Parwati Dam**

**3619. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has approved of the Parwati Dam near Narsinggarh and what is the estimated cost of the same; and

(b) whether this Dam is meant only for irrigation or power generation also; and

(c) how many acres are likely to be irrigated and what shall be the power generating capacity of the same?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The Parwati Dam is under investigation and Project Report has not yet been prepared.

(b) This will be purely an irrigation scheme.

(c) The culturable commanded area is about 2 lakh acres.

**कृषि आयोग**

**३६२०. श्री बरबा :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोई कृषि आयोग नियुक्त करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस आयोग की नियुक्ति का उद्देश्य क्या होगा ?

**खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह):** (क) और (ख) कृषि के समस्त क्षेत्र के एक व्यापक पुनर्विलोकन के लिय भारत सरकार एक कृषि आयोग ी नियुक्ति के बारे में विचार कर रही है।



**Provision of Fans at Dongargarh Station on S.E. Railway**

**3621. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electric fans have not been provided in the refreshment room, waiting room and office rooms at Dongargarh Station of the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) If so, what action is being taken to provide fans there?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Agricultural Lands in Himachal Pradesh**

**3622. Shri Virbhadra Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage of agricultural land in Himachal Pradesh Government have taken any measures to see that no buildings or townships are constructed and farms established on the existing agricultural lands; and

(b) the places where agricultural lands, if any, have been acquired for the construction of buildings or townships and the establishment of farms in Himachal Pradesh?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

**Public Call Offices in Punjab**

**3623. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices sanctioned during the Second

Five Year Plan and the, first year of the Third Five Year Plan in Punjab with the names of the places;

(b) the number and places where Public Call Offices have begun to function; and

(c) the number and places where Public Call Offices have not been installed and the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) to (c). Details are given in the Statements I and II. Out of 65 P.C.Os. sanctioned during the period, 30 have not yet been installed due to paucity of materials.

**STATEMENT I**

Names of P.C.Os. in Punjab State sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan and the First Year of the Third Five Year Plan and already installed.

1. Amb
2. Anandpur Sahib
3. Badhni
4. Barwala
5. Bassian
6. Balhowal
7. Bhikhi
8. Bhuna
9. Bodal Garna Shaib
10. Buntar
11. Chandi Mandir
12. Dadahu
13. Dera Baba Nanak
14. Dera Baba Jaimal Singh,
15. Dhudike
16. Farrukhnagar
17. Gagret.
18. Manali
19. Mathiana
20. Mehta
21. Mullana
22. Nathan
23. Nihal Singhwala.
24. Panchkula
25. Phul

26. Pipli
27. Ramdas
28. Rania
29. Rattia
30. Ratti
31. Santokhgarh
32. Sanaur
33. Sanchwal
34. Sialba Majri
35. Surajpur B.C. Factory.

## STATEMENT II

Names of P.C.Os sanctioned during the second five year plan and the first year of the third five year plan but not yet opened.

1. Ahlial
2. Baba Bakala
3. Badhani Kalan
4. Banur
5. Bhadaur
6. Bharmar
7. Chak Dana
8. Chamkur Sahib.
9. Chauki Muniar
10. Dhaneta
11. Dhanaula
12. Doda Siba
13. Fatehgarh Panjtoor
14. Haripur
15. Joghun Kalan
16. Katrian
17. Kesri
18. Khaira
19. Kharkhauda
20. Khatpur
21. Khajar
22. Kiratpur
23. Kokar Kalan
24. Lakhewali
25. Madlaudha
26. Mandi Ateli
27. Nagar
28. Raison
29. Sangat
30. Samad Bhai

**Lucknow-Bhopal National Highway**

**3624. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to construct a National Highway from Lucknow to Bhopal via Kalpi;

(b) whether any alternative route is proposed to be planned; and

(c) what time will be taken by Government for its construction and the amount expected to be spent?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) A National Highway route already exists connecting Lucknow with Bhopal via Kanpur, Kalpi, Jhansi, Shivpuri and Bhaora.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Damage Claims Against Railways**

**3625. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of damage claims against the Railways, in particular on the Northern Railway, was daily increasing;

(b) if so, the cause of the increase and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for bringing about a healthy check; and

(c) the actual number of such claims against the North and North Eastern Railways in their hands at present?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) There has been a slight increase in the intake of new claims on all Indian Railways including Northern Railway during January to April, 1962 as compared to January to April 61.

(b) Increase in the number of new claims is partly due to assumption of common carriers' liability with effect from 1-1-62 and partly due to increase in traffic handled. Some of the steps taken in the matter of prevention of Claims are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 81].

(c) The number of outstanding claims on Northern and North Eastern Railways as on 30-4-62 are given below:—

Railways	No. of claims as on 30.4.62	out standing
Northern	6,212.	
North Eastern	1,831.	

#### Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

**3626. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that stray dogs and cats roam about in the rooms and special wards of the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi and spoil the eatables of the patients;

(b) whether Government are also aware that monkeys enter the rooms and cottages and snatch away fruits and eatables from the patients;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a few days back a monkey mauled the chowkidar of the cottages in the Lady Hardinge Hospital and the man was admitted in the Hospital; and

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

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Sometimes stray cats and dogs are found roaming about in the premises of the Hospital.

(b) Some monkeys live on the trees nearby and cause nuisance occasionally.

(c) One of the Class IV employees was attacked by a monkey but he has not sent any report to the hospital authorities.

(d) Efforts are being made to do away with this nuisance with the co-operation of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and others.

#### Factory in Ranjeet Nagar, South Patel Nagar, Delhi

**3627. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a factory in Ranjeet Nagar, South Patel Nagar, Delhi, which manufactures chemicals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the existence of the factory is resented by the people of the colony as the smoke emitted through the chimneys of the factory is considered harmful to the health of the residents especially when they have to sleep outside in the summer;

(c) under what provisions of the law the factory has been allowed to continue in the residential area; and

(d) steps taken to remove it to some factory area?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The factory has been in existence for a number of years. It was set up before Ranjeet Nagar colony was developed, and the factory is duly licensed.

(d) The old factories which existed prior to the formation of the Corporation are being allowed to continue till such time as alternative sites are allotted in some industrial areas.

#### Establishment of New Division of E. Railway at Dhanbad

**3628. Dr. Saradish Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a new Division of the Eastern Railway at Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, what extra expenditure railways will have to bear and how many additional staff will be required?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

It has been decided to set up a full-fledged Division at Dhanbad, in place of the present Dhanbad Transportation Division which works within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Superintendent, Asansol. This decision has been taken as an improvement in administrative organisation keeping in view the likely increase in the work load of the present composite Asansol Division in the Third Plan period with the anticipated increase in coal production, etc.

The net additional outlay on staff quarters, office buildings, etc. at Dhanbad is estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs approximately. The recurring expenditure on additional staff, maintenance of additional buildings to be put up, contingencies, etc. may be of the order of Rs. 2,80,000 per year which, in relation to the improvement in administrative organisation to be secured, is considered to be relatively small. The formation of a separate division at Dhanbad by splitting the existing divisional cadre at Asansol will necessitate the creation of only one permanent additional gazetted post and some 90 posts in the non-gazetted cadre.

#### Running of Train between Delhi and Nangal Dam

**3629. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a carriage with one Third Class compartment was being run between New

Delhi Railway Station and Nangal Dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that running of that compartment has been discontinued from April, 1962;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) what is the number of Third Class tickets issued per day during the period from 1st May, 1962 onwards and the number of seats available in the direct compartment between Delhi and Nangal Dam running at present; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to start a regular train between Delhi and Nangal Dam?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) Poor utilization by through passengers and (ii) Shunting difficulties at Ambala Cantt.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) No.

#### C. H. S. Dispensaries in Delhi

**3630. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government quarters have been occupied by the C.H.S. Dispensaries and the staff employed therein;

(b) if so, how many such units have been allotted for Doctors and Dispensaries;

(c) whether the experience of the working of the dispensaries indicates the need for constructing self-contained dispensaries to provide for better facilities for various examinations and treatment as the existing arrangements available in the Hospitals are not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Some quarters have been occupied by C.H.S. Dispensaries and the staff employed therein.

(b) Doctors 71.

Dispensaries 73.

(c) Yes.

(d) It has been decided in principle that all C.H.S. dispensaries should be housed in permanent buildings. With this objective in view, 8 permanent dispensary buildings have already been provided. Six more buildings are either under construction or are likely to be taken up for construction during the current financial year. Besides, sites for a few more dispensaries have been secured.

Out of the eight permanent dispensary buildings already provided, there is provision for residential accommodation for the staff in six of them. Provision for residential accommodation has been made in five out of the six permanent buildings under construction.

#### **Railway Line Linking Rasmara with Mandla**

**3631. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway line linking Rasmara with Mandla touching Khairagarh and Dongargarh;

(b) if so, at what stage is its consideration; and

(c) by what time it is likely to be finalised?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No.

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

#### **Supply of Maize to Madhya Pradesh**

**3632. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has asked for substantial

quantity of maize from Government of India for distribution in the tribal areas of the State;

(b) whether the demand of Madhya Pradesh Government has been considered; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had enquired if some maize could be allotted to them for distribution in the tribal areas of the State. They were advised that no stocks of maize were available in the Central reserve but wheat could be supplied to them, if required.

#### **Travel Agencies**

**3633. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the recent restrictions on foreign travels by Indians the small travel agencies are facing the prospects of closure;

(b) if so, how many such agencies are so affected; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction in this regard?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications ((Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) So far, no representations have been received in the Department of Tourism from big or small travel agencies in this connection. It is too early to judge the effects of the recent restrictions on foreign travels by Indians on travel agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

रौहतक के पास माल गाड़ी और ट्रक की टक्कर

३६३५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ७ जून, १९६२ को रौहतक के पास सांपला और खैरावड़ स्टेशनों के बीच लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर एक माल गाड़ी एक भरे हुए ट्रक से टकरा गई जिससे ३ व्यक्ति मर गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, क्या इसका पूरा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने और मृतकों के परिवारों को क्षतिपूर्ति देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) : ६-६-६२ को, न कि ७-६-६२ को, दिल्ली-रौहतक सैक्शन में सांपला और खैरावड़ स्टेशनों के बीच समपार पर, जहां चौकीदार तैनात है, एक माल गाड़ी और मोटर ट्रक की टक्कर हो गई। इस दुर्घटना के कारण दो व्यक्ति वहीं मर गये और एक अस्पताल जाते हुए मर गया। ये सब ट्रक में बैठे हुए थे।

(ग) चौकीदार को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और मामला अदालत में है। क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये अभी तक कोई दावा नहीं मिला है। फिर भी तीनों मृतकों की विधवाओं में से हर एक को पांच-पांच सौ रुपये अनुग्रह-धन के रूप में दे दिये गये हैं।

#### Survey of Agricultural lands and Produce in Kerala

3636. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any plan to conduct survey of agricultural lands and produce in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Seismological Observatory at Bhakra

3636-A. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a seismological observatory at Bhakra; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a seismological observatory near the Bhakra Dam. The site has been selected and the estimate for the construction of the observatory building is under scrutiny. Necessary staff, trained in seismological work, have been earmarked for posting at the observatory. Instruments for installation at this observatory are also readily available. The observatory will start functioning as soon as the building is ready.

#### Powdered Milk Supply in Tripura

3636-B. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether powdered milk supplied to Tripura through different agencies for gratuitous relief is being misused and sold;

(b) which are the organisations that distribute the milk;

(c) whether any survey has been made by any authority to study the fact that the milk is given to proper persons;

(d) whether it is a fact that a great quantity has been spoiled in the godown of 'Air-Lek';

(e) if so, what is the quantity spoiled; and

(f) who is responsible for such loss?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) to (f). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

#### **Amount for Construction of Roads and Bridges in Himachal Pradesh**

**3636-C. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that is proposed to be spent on the construction of roads and bridges in Himachal Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount allocated for 1961-62 and the amount spent so far?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) A provision of Rs. 806.00 lakhs has been made for the construction of State roads and bridges in Himachal Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 162.62 lakhs was allocated during 1961-62 and Rs. 160.30 lakhs was actually spent during that year.

#### **Vacant Government lands in Delhi**

**3636-D. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of Government land is lying vacant in various localities of Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that at certain places there have been slow and tactical encroachments on Government land by certain religious as well as political institutions; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to stop loss of Government property?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) At present about 5000 acres of land, comprising cultivated agricultural land and land in built up areas, is under the control of Delhi Development Authority.

(b) A few encroachments on land, measuring about 1300 sq. yds., have been made by religious institutions.

(c) Whenever any encroachment occurs, suitable action for the demolition or eviction or realisation of damages is taken by the Delhi Development Authority according to the policy of the Government.

#### **Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act**

**3636-E. Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Administration has taken steps to take over lands of annual land revenue of Rs. 125 and above as provided in the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1955;

(b) if so, how many tenants have been given proprietary rights under the scheme; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for this delay?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes.

(b) None so far.

(c) The work could not be taken in hand till (i) vacation of the stay orders against implementation of the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953 and (ii) appointment of an Officer in exclusive charge of land reforms.

#### **Petty Landholders in H. P.**

**3636-F. Shri Virbhadra Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Tehsil Karsog of district Mandi

and in certain areas of Mahasu district in Himachal Pradesh small landowners are being forced to sell their lands to moneyed people by the pressure of economic circumstances; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate any steps to stem this process?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) According to Himachal Pradesh Administration there are no economic circumstances which would force small landowners to sell their land to moneyed people.

(b) Does not arise.

### Juvenile Taxi Drivers

**3636-G. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of juvenile drivers are running taxis in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) what is their number;

(c) whether it is a fact that they also do not have driving licences;

(d) if so, whether it does not involve risk to the lives of the passengers besides violation of traffic law and rules; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No such case has come to the notice of the traffic Police in Delhi.

(b) to (e). Do not rise.

**Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1748, dated 22-5-1962**

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** In reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 1748 by Shri Eswara Reddy in the Lok Sabha on 22-5-1962 regarding the Andhra Pradesh State Road

Transport Corporation, I had stated that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had not brought it to the notice of the Government of India that the programme for extending nationalisation of road passenger transport to the other districts of the States during the Third Five Year Plan period was held up for want of funds. According to the information received subsequently the State Government has reported that, for want of capital resources, nationalisation of road passenger transport would be extended to only three or four more districts of Andhra Pradesh during the Third Plan period; in the remaining districts, it will be possible to introduce nationalised services only during the Fourth Plan period.

12.06 hrs.

### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

#### REPORTED CHINESE INCURSIONS INTO INDIAN TERRITORY

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of an adjournment motion by Shri Hem Barua. This is based on the correspondence that was placed on the Table of the House yesterday. The news that has appeared in the papers rather confuses the reader. Will the hon. Prime Minister like to say anything about it?

**The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** We have placed, as usual, the full correspondence on the Table of the House. The reports appearing in the press give rather a wrong impression by picking out a phrase here and there.

The fact of the matter is that in this area all kinds of movements are taking place by us as well as by the Chinese authorities. Because of our movements, sometimes going behind the Chinese posts, some apprehension has been created in the minds of the Chinese, and they have also moved. These movements are confined to a



small area. To call them fresh incursions is hardly correct, though it may be in an area of half a mile or two miles or something like that that has taken place.

It is not very proper for me to discuss these matters publicly. But I can assure the House that the position as it is is more advantageous to India than it was previously, and the advantage is growing as our roads are being made and other facilities of communication are being established. That is the chief drawback. Our Army is good enough, but that is not enough. The Army has to get there and has to be fed and supplied. That is the chief drawback, and we are making good that lack. I do not say that the position is 100 per cent satisfactory. It is not. But it is getting better and better.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati) rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** If I need it, I will certainly request him to give me some information. I just requested the Prime Minister to make a statement, seeing that the headlines given in the papers create an impression that there have been some recent incursions and fresh encroachments. The House only needs to be assured on this point.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The recent encroachments are referred to in the notes. The headlines have taken extracts of some phrases here and there from the notes. There have been movements, patrols coming, our movements and theirs. Naturally, our movements are not referred to. Theirs are referred to in our notes to the Chinese Government. But broadly speaking, there has been no real advance. They may have moved a few hundred yards this way or that. This is manoeuvring for better positions.

**Mr. Speaker:** In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister....

**Shri Hem Barua:** I want to congratulate the Prime Minister....

**Mr. Speaker:** I will make this request to the hon. Member. In view of what has been stated, probably he would be better advised in not pursuing it further.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I just want to congratulate the Prime Minister on giving us the information that the situation is improving. This is a great thing for the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister, I do not feel called upon to give my consent to the adjournment motion.

12.10 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

- (i) Statement No. I (See Appendix IV, No. 81), First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. I (See Appendix IV, No. 82, Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. III (See Appendix IV, No. 83), Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII (See Appendix IV, No. 84), Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XXII (See Appendix IV, No. 85), Tenth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha).

**AMENDMENTS TO TRIPURA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES**

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.IV(2)-MV/61, published in Tripura Gazette dated the 26th May, 1962 making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Placed in Library. [See No. LT-212/62].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WARE-HOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 773, dated the 9th June, 1962 issued under section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. Placed in Library. [See No. LT-213/62].

12.11 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th June, 1962, 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."

12.11½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**THIRD REPORT**

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga):** I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**HINDU ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I introduce the Bill.

12.12 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1960, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1960, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.13 hrs.

#### APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh):** I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1960, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1960, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.14 hrs.

#### REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. R. Krishna):** On behalf of Dr. K. L. Shrimali, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April 1960—March 1961, laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd April, 1962."

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he going to say anything?

---

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** With a view to give more time to the hon. Members, I think the hon. Minister will reply after the discussion.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): The hon. Minister should have been present on a matter like this.

**Mr. Speaker:** As the hon. Members wish, I also wish that the matter had been introduced by the hon. Minister, but as he thinks, he has more deference for the hon. Members so that they may have more time, and perhaps he wants to reply at the end. That would be more advantageous to the Members, perhaps.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** But he should have been present here.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know what the matter is. Is the hon. Minister in the other House?

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Probably he is busy in the other House; he may come in a few minutes. **Shri A. P. Jain.**

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): When the business is settled for this House, I think the Ministers should make their adjustments whether they are going to be in this House or in that House. When a particular motion is to be discussed, I think it is only fair that he should be present here.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is desirable that the Minister, particularly in connection with his motion, should be here. I also desire it. I think the wishes of the House would be conveyed to the Minister so that he ought to be here on this particular motion.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** We do not want to wait for the Minister but the practice should be there that the Minister should be made to feel that he should be present in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** It should rather begin with the Member of the Opposi-

tion: I am sorry I called **Shri Jain.** **Shri Mukerjee** may begin.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): May I ask whether the Speaker has not been given any previous intimation by the Minister that he will not be able to be present here personally but somebody else would be present?

**Mr. Speaker:** I must confess that I was not given any information but it is not usual to give it; any Member can move the motion.

There is one more thing. I want to repeat one thing. I have requested many a time that the hon. Members, though they might have sent in their names, are expected to rise in their seats. I looked to this side but because **Shri Mukerjee** did not stand up, I thought I should go to the other side. Now, **Shri Mukerjee.**

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): **Mr. Speaker,** perhaps I shall be forgiven for saying at the outset that the absence of the Minister for whatever unavoidable reasons it might be is an indication of the rather negligent attitude which the Government appears to have in regard to the problems of education, particularly because the University Grants Commission did give rise to great expectations and since education on any computation is a basic factor in the reconstruction of national life.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have two Houses now, sitting at the same time. The Minister might be compelled to be present there. I think he will be here in a short time.

**An Hon. Member:** He has come already.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has been summoned by you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would request the hon. Member to resume his seat for one minute. The House desires that this report might be introduced by the hon. Minister. Would he like to do it? I hope the hon. Members have no objection.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** Sir, only a few weeks back the House had an opportunity of having a full discussion on all aspects of education, including university education and I would not like to bore the House by repeating the developments that have taken place during the course of the year ending March, 1961. The report itself is a very comprehensive document. I would, however, like to mention one or two significant things which have taken place. In the first place, the report mentions that the University Education Commission has appointed a committee to go into the question of setting up new universities. To my mind, this is the most important problem which faces the country today. On the one hand, we are anxious that we should give opportunities to as many students as possible to receive higher education and, at the same time, we are anxious that the standard should not go down. We have to strike a balance between quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement. The report of the committee appointed by the University Education Commission has not been published. They have submitted an interim report and they have gone into this whole question very thoroughly and carefully.

This committee has recommended that wherever circumstances and resources permit, it would be advisable to adopt a federal type of organisation for universities. They are recommending to the State Governments or advising the State Governments that, wherever new universities are being set up, a federal university in each State should be set up. Of course, the advantages are very obvious. A federal university provides better facilities for conducting post-graduate studies and research and this is our most pressing need. The University Grants Commission, which has been assigned the task of maintenance of standard, is most

anxious that we should develop our post-graduate departments and research on proper lines. So, it is advising the State Governments now to set up federal type of universities, wherever new universities are being set up. Recently, the Rajasthan Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government sought the advice of the University Grants Commission and the University Grants Commission has suggested that both at Indore and at Jodhpur it would be desirable to set up the federal types of universities.

This report also lays down certain specific criteria for setting up new universities. In the first place, one of the important criteria is that before any State Government thinks of setting up a new university, it must be satisfied that it has the requisite staff with the necessary qualifications. It is no use starting universities without professors with requisite qualifications. Before we start universities, we must also see whether there is adequate scope for post-graduate and research work. Of course, the resources are important, and the total investment for a period of three to five years is expected to be about Rs. 2 crores. Before we launch on this project of starting new universities, we must ensure that the necessary resources are available. There have been cases where universities have been started without necessary resources and they got into difficulties.

The report says that it would be desirable for the proposed new universities to select a small number of subjects for high-level specialisation upto international standards. At least in certain specific subjects, we must aim at high standards and our standard should not be lower than the standard of any other country. We must try to attain international standards at least in certain subjects. This report is a very valuable document and I hope the State Governments and the universities will give full consideration to it.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

The U.G.C. report also makes a brief reference to the reform in the examination system. The University Grants Commission has been examining this question for some years and a committee was appointed to go into this question. That committee has now submitted its report and the University Grants Commission have accepted the recommendations and have asked the universities to send their comments.

There are one or two important suggestions which this report makes. It suggests that wherever possible, the number of examinations leading to a degree should be reduced. The whole reorganisation of the educational system took place with this particular aim. But what we find is, even in the reorganised system, instead of reducing the number of examinations, it has increased. It not only leads to a great deal of waste of time, but it puts an unnecessary strain on the teachers and students, which is always not very profitable.

The examination committee report also made one important recommendation, which the University Grants Commission has accepted, that there should be some form of continuing assessment of the work. There is no use examining the student at the end of two or three years. Every week or fortnight or month, there should be some kind of assessment, so that the students are not led to this habit of cramming at the end of the year. This assessment should be taken into account, when they are determining the final result, so that the students may realise that the regular work which they put in during the course of the year will be taken into account in the final examination.

As I have often told the House, the University Grants Commission has given the greatest importance to the improvement of salaries of teachers. As the House is aware, we have

recently revised the scales of pay for university teachers. I think now we can say that with the revised scales of pay—Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 for professors, Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,100 for readers, Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 for lecturers—we shall be able to attract talented people and retain them. What is more important is to retain their services, so that they do not use the universities as a stop gap arrangement or stepping stone for some other job. Compared to scales in business or sometimes even in administration, these may be lower, but I am quite sure that people who are academically minded, who are interested in the job of teaching, would be now attracted to working in universities.

The scales were introduced for the central universities, but I am glad to say that many of the State universities like Punjab, Calcutta, Allahabad, Andhra, Gauhati, Karnatak, Kerala, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, etc., have also implemented these scales.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy** (Markapur): In the second Plan period or third Plan period?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** In the third Plan period. As far as scales for teachers in affiliated colleges are concerned, I am sorry we have not yet been able to reach satisfactory standards. But there also, several affiliated colleges have taken advantage of the offer made by the University Grants Commission. I may inform the House that 427 colleges in 25 universities have received the benefit of enhanced salaries and they cover nearly 12,500 teachers. As I said, we are not yet fully satisfied with the grades in affiliated colleges. But the main difficulty is that they are not able to get the matching contribution, which the University Grants Commission expects; the State Governments and the affiliated colleges find it difficult to find the matching contribution. ¶

Sir, another proposal which has been briefly mentioned in the report of the University Grants Commission is with regard to the setting up of summer schools and seminars. The Commission has encouraged and assisted the universities to hold summer schools and seminars for teachers and research students, and during this year it is proposed that 30 such schools and seminars will function.

I might also inform the House that the University Grants Commission is at present engaged in working out a scheme under which selected teachers of one university can go to another university for research and for assisting other universities. There is a great need in our country for academic mobility, and I think it would be a good idea if this scheme materialises, professors from Calcutta University going to Madras for a couple of years for helping and assisting the universities there and professors from Madras university going to Calcutta University for assistance in the field in which they have specialised. This kind of collaboration is absolutely essential not only for national integration but for raising the standards of our universities. Universities do not belong to any one region, they belong to the whole country. In fact, universities belong to the whole world. So from that point of view, a professor who has made some original contribution should be available to other parts of the country also, and the University Grants Commission attaches very great importance to this scheme.

When I was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry, I mentioned that the University Grants Commission is also thinking of setting up some centres of advanced studies. In research, team work is absolutely essential, and we are proposing that in a few selected universities arrangement should be made for advanced study and research. The University Grants Commission has started with

five such centres. They have selected three or four universities where the centres will be developed. The University Grants Commission is also thinking that the pattern of assistance should be different from what it has been so far. So far as the central universities are concerned, of course, the University Grants Commission takes the entire responsibility, and to the State universities they give grants on a matching basis for developmental projects. For this particular scheme the University Grants Commission is thinking of giving grants on a continuing basis; that is, it will take the responsibility for these centres of advanced studies. I am hoping that if this project becomes successful it will make a very great impact on the raising of standards of our universities. If we can have about a dozen centres of advanced studies where professors and young students who are looking forward to an academic career can work together for a number of years and carry out research, this single factor itself will make a great impact on the universities in various ways. It will supply young professors to the universities. It will raise the general tone of the universities, and I hope that this new development which is taking place will greatly fulfil the great need in our university education at the present moment. These are just a few preliminary remarks which I make.

I would only request hon. Members to remember on thing when they are discussing the report of the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission has a very limited scope. It can be unlimited but, at the present moment, as you are all aware, the State universities are independent and autonomous. The University Grants Commission gives them assistance only for some specific particular projects. The University Grants Commission cannot take the responsibilities for all the universities now; probably, it may after some time but just at present it does not have the necessary funds. We have increased the allotment from Rs. 25

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 35 crores and we are continuously increasing the amount. But this factor should be remembered that the State universities are the responsibilities of the State Governments, governed by the Acts of the State Legislatures. We have responsibility only for the Central universities.

The University Grants Commission is now taking more and more interest in research and advance studies. As I said, if this one single development takes place satisfactorily and the scheme materialises, it will provide a great impetus to the State Universities also to raise their standards.

I would not like to take any more time of the House. Rather I would like to benefit from the advice which hon. Members may have to give on this very important subject. But in order that we may be able to focus our attention on some specific problems, it may be desirable if they consider this limiting factor about which I have mentioned, that the scope of the University Grants Commission is limited.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April 1960—March 1961, laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd April, 1962."

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad my friend, the Minister has given us the cue for the discussion of a subject which is of the greatest importance to the country. The Report which we have had from the University Grants Commission is, I must say, quite a business-like document and contains a good deal of very useful information and, I am sure, I ought to say that, in so far as the improvement of teachers' salaries is concerned the University Grants Commission, by and large, has done so far a good job of work—not that the problem has

been solved altogether; only recently, I found a memorandum which was sent to my friend, the Minister, and also to the Prime Minister by the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association, who even wanted an interview with the Prime Minister, possibly because there are certain lacunae in the arrangements made which they want to rectify; but, by and large, I must agree with the Minister that the University Grants Commission has done something to help the lot of our teachers, who have been disregarded for so long. At least, the college and university teachers are not quite as unlooked after as they were till only very recently. But, in spite of the Minister telling us that there are certain limitations, I do feel that the University Grants Commission is a body from which a great deal was expected by the country.

I remember before the Act was put on the statute-book, the Joint Select Committee which discussed this matter was perhaps the most distinguished body which the Parliament for the last ten years of its existence has appointed. There is a feeling in the country—at least, as far as I am concerned I have a feeling—that there is lack of imaginative tackling of the national problems in regard to higher education, which has so far been displayed by the University Grants Commission. It has almost become another Government department, another nest of bureaucracy. That is why the hon. Minister says, for instance—he is very correct technically—that the State Governments have to look after the State universities, that the University Grants Commission cannot come into the picture unless a very specific project is put forward and that it is only in regard to the Central universities that the University Grants Commission can take a more direct initiative. I do not quarrel with him at all. He has put the position correctly. But I feel that the University Grants Commission being the kind of body that it is and respect for learning being a



kind of a universal feeling in our country, this body could, if it wanted to, have exercise a great deal more influence over the State universities than it does exercise today.

I know that we have been told—even today the hon. Minister referred to it—that it is no use starting universities just like that just because there is a demand for a university in a particular quarter but we can start universities only when all the circumstances have been considered. To that effect, I think, the University Grants Commission once required all the State Governments to consult the Commission before the decision to start new universities was adopted. But what has happened is that the State Governments have disregarded this advice in many cases and many universities have been set up without any kind of prior consultation with the University Grants Commission. Now it may be that it is a good thing to have those universities. We are a country which is hungering for more education. Let us have more universities. I do not mind that in the least, but it is better that the expert opinion which we can get from the University Grants Commission should be more consistently consulted. But it does not happen because the University Grants Commission has not appeared before the country as a whole as a body which tackles the problems of higher education in an imaginative and constructive manner and can assume the leadership of the nation so far as the advancement of learning and research is concerned. That is why I feel that we did have high expectations of the University Grants Commission but it has largely become another department of Government doing out money from time to time doing a lot of good work into the bargain, no doubt about it, but the kind of expectation this country had a right to have about it has not been fulfilled.

I feel for instance that there are so many questions which crop up on a study of this report; take for instance, 1141(Ai)LSD—6.

the question of the three-year degree course. I know that the country is already committed to the idea that the three-year degree course is the best in the circumstances and we should pursue it. I find in the Third Plan Report a positive statement that during the period of the Third Plan re-organisation of university education along the lines of the three-year degree course will be completed and facilities for post-graduate studies and research work would be further extended and improved. I have no quarrel with this proposition. I myself supported the idea of the three-year degree course, but the fact remains that even today such important universities as the University of Bombay and so many universities of Uttar Pradesh have not accepted the three-year degree course. It is also a fact that in a place like Calcutta I hear grumbings to the effect that the three-year degree course is not perhaps producing the kind of results which were anticipated. It may be an apprehension which is completely unfounded, but there is already a kind of feeling in the air that the three-year degree course perhaps was an experimentation on which we launched without carefully considering the pros and cons and this happened because the entire structure of education right from the bottom to the highest rung of ladder in our country has not yet been organised properly and the result is that whatever system you introduce at a particular phase of the ladder is not producing the right kind of effect.

I should like to know—because we are already in the flow, so to speak, of the Third Plan period—whether any continuous evaluation of the working of the three-year degree course is being made or not. I sometimes hesitate to say anything on this, because the Minister might come forward with the proposal that there should be another committee to examine this matter. That committee will examine it, and another committee would evaluate it, and a third committee will review it, and then the Ministry will

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

consider and examine it. And by that time so much water would have flowed down the Jumna, and God knows what would happen to education in our country. But all the same I have a feeling that there must be continuous check on this matter. And in the reports from the University Grants Commission I only find a few factual references. They are very important, they must be there. But I want also to know certain other things, for instance, that the University Grants Commission is actually considering this matter seriously, and the position of the three-year degree course and that further steps in order to make it universal all over the country have been definitely taken.

In regard to the examination reform question, which is very important, I am glad to hear from the Minister, and at page 20 of the Report also more or less suggestions have been made. But they have to be examined. We should like to know a good deal more about it, and I do hope that the Minister places before Parliament the text of the report which this Committee has presented. Because this perhaps is the crux of the matter, and the Examination Reform Committee's proposals require to be examined on a national plane. And I do suggest to the Minister that he take certain steps to that end.

Now, Sir, the Minister has told us, he has been reminding the House, of the purpose of the University Grants Commission Act, that is, the improvement of standards. Maintenance of standards, co-ordination of standards, and certainly improvement of standards are all implicit in the objective of the University Grants Commission. But it remains a fact that while certainly good work is being done here and there—ours is a large country, our people are a highly talented people, and naturally good work will be there wherever facilities are available but there is at the same time a general complaint, which is voiced in this

House as well as outside in the country that there is deterioration of standards. My friend the Minister often comes out in this House with that kind of statement that there are reports regarding deterioration at different stages of the educational structure. Certainly in the sphere of higher education we hear about this deterioration. That is why the correctives which would ensure that deterioration does not take place have got to be applied very carefully. That is why for instance, the problem of student indiscipline, which the University Grants Commission has tried to tackle to a certain extent, should be dealt with a great deal more seriously than has been done so far.

I feel, for instance, that in pages 24 to 27 of this report there are statements made regarding the facilities which are being sought to be offered to the students, so that, psychologically speaking, the material basis for the reasons for indiscipline can be removed. It refers to the construction of health centres, students homes, hobby workshops and psychological counselling units and so on and so forth. But, as a matter of fact, so much remains to be done. I do not want merely to attack my friend the Minister, because he is trying to do his best; and I know that our country being so large and the problems so stupendous, we cannot ask for the moon, we cannot get a solution of all our problems tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. But even so I do feel that in regard to this problem much more perhaps requires to be done.

Now, I was very interested to read about the scheme for health centres under the auspices of the University Grants Commission. But it seems that the provision is very meagre. I am reading from page 25 of the Report where it is said:

"The assistance of the Commission for the universities with 5000 students was fixed at Rs. 0.50

lakh"—I suppose that is Rs. 50,000 —"and Rs. 1.00 lakh for universities having a larger number of students."

This is extremely inadequate. I say this because, only recently at the Calcutta University there was an examination of the health of the students and the report which was published in the papers indicated that compared to 10 years or even 20 years ago, the health of the students there has deteriorated. I, therefore, feel that these things should be looked after more carefully and the provision of students' homes, hobby workshops and psychological counselling unit: should be taken up earnestly. Psychological counselling units are something which I had not heard about before. I see it first in this report. It may be my fault. As far as I know, these psychological counselling units, if they really mean business, have got to be there on the spot. Recently, there have been some undesirable manifestation of student indiscipline. We cannot merely boo-hoo the students and tell the world that they are a lot of undesirables. Because, after all, they are our own children and if they do something wrong, it only reflects a malaise, a malady in the body politic. It is no good merely condemning the students for these things.

This report refers to the tasks undertaken by the Commission for developing scientific education and all that. I was looking at the Report of the Third Plan and I was a little disturbed to see that the percentage of science students to the total enrolment has actually decreased from 1950-51. I am quoting from page 576 of the Report of the Third Plan where it is noted that the percentage of science students to the total enrolment of Indian universities in 1950-51 was 38.1 per cent, in 1955-56, it was 33 per cent, in 1960-61 it was expected to be 35.8 per cent and in 1965-66 it is expected to go up to 42.5 per cent. I know that perhaps it is difficult to provide sufficient facilities or scientific training and all that,

and therefore the number of science students cannot catch up with the number of students for humanities. Even so, perhaps a more serious effort is needed so that we become more science-minded. After all, unless we have that kind of attitude in the country, we cannot go ahead in this very troubled world of today.

That reminds me how my hon. friend the Minister, through the University Grants Commission, is trying to encourage scientific research. But, I am sorry—a little while ago I saw his colleague and my good friend the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs but he is not here now—possibly there is lack of liaison between the two Ministers. Now they are both Members of the Cabinet and I hope they will work closer to each other and co-ordinate their activities. In regard to scientific matters, the Haldane affair will not be easily forgotten. This House and the country will not easily forget it and perhaps it will come up in one way or another in this House over and over again. But, it only showed how something is very rotten in this country as far as scientific research is concerned. Prof. Haldane has had occasion to say about the British Ministry of Science, that that Ministry was behaving in the spirit of the dead's dead wood, and inhibiting the activities of scientists who wanted a certain amount of freedom in order to develop their talent and get other people to work in a proper atmosphere. He has also complained seriously of conditions here. I do not want to go into the rights and wrongs of the matter. What we discover is, even though my friend the Minister does not control the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in the report, there are all kinds of references to great things having been done. Really the position is such—I cannot go into details—that on the 29th of May, the *Statesman* of Delhi wrote in a leading editorial about the activities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and after

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

making some very critical observations, it had even to say this about the Director General, who is also the Secretary of that Ministry:

"The Director General"—I would not mention the name; it is here in print—"bids fair to establish another of the immutable laws of science, that of perpetual travel, going from one country to another."

I know in the University Grants Commission also there are some rather fortunate people who are peripatetic philosophers who are not here at all most of the time. They go abroad from China to Peru, they go everywhere; they go to the Soviet Union they go to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and God knows what other country. They go to America, of course; that is the Mecca of our educational programmes.

**An Hon. Member:** Also China.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I study some of the material sent to me from time to time and which we can collect from the counter here—things like the Education Quarterly. I wanted to find out what these people discovered after their journeys abroad. One individual, a very high officer in the U.G.C., went abroad and retired almost immediately after he came back. They go about, peripatetic philosophers collecting information and insight. This country has a right to share in whatever learning and insight they collected from abroad. Of course, the Director General of the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research, to illustrate that law of motion, has to be perpetually abroad all the time.

The Minister has told us about the Central universities. He has also said something important about national integration. I have a feeling in this matter. We have Central universities—Delhi, Banaras, Visva Bharati, Aligarh. But in the south, there is no Central University. Osmania, at one time, perhaps promised to become a

Central university. But, at the present moment Osmania university is the headache of the Andhra Government, I suppose. At least, the Osmania university looks up to and is under the direction of, whatever control there is the Andhra Government. I think from the point of view of national integration, it is very important that a Central University is set up in the south. Perhaps, Osmania could be chosen here and now straightaway, and some other university in the deeper south where we can have a Central university.

In regard to Central universities also, I have said it repeatedly every time the University Grants Commission comes up before the House somehow, we do not seem to know as much about them as we should. The University Grants Commission does not tell us about the Visva Bharati is hardly ever mentioned. One or two mentions about it there are in the report. About Delhi, some questions are asked here from time to time. Otherwise we do not get to know very much. For instance, only a few months ago, my hon. friend the Minister brought here a bill in regard to evening courses in the Delhi University. Some of us expressed our apprehensions about how evening courses were going to work in actual practice. We do not quite know what happens. It may be that this report was prepared long ago and under the laws of bureaucracy, it comes to us much later. It may be nobody's fault. But, as I discuss this matter, I want to know more about what happens in Delhi, especially in regard to such things as evening courses. But, we cannot know anything about it.

Then, again Visva Bharati seems to be nobody's headache. It seems to be a problem child that Rabindra Nath Tagore has left for us to appoint a wet nurse from time to time and wail over it. Then again, the University Grants Commission has done a good job in helping the idea, with money, of

setting up Tagore Chairs in different universities. But, from what I can find, the universities do not know what to do about it even when money is forthcoming. My hon. friend is generous with money about Tagore Chairs. But, they do not know what exactly to do. Perhaps for form's sake, a few Tagore Professors are being appointed. There should be something more solid about it. Somebody once said, if we want to respect the memory of Tagore, better not talk too much about Tagore, but provide drinking water to the common people. As Tagore said in his writings in his last days and throughout his life, if we provide drinking water to common people, it may be a greater tribute to Tagore than to put up sinecure Chairs where some people are appointed and they do not know what to do, what subjects to teach that have relevance to Tagore. Altogether this idea is producing queer results. In West Bengal, there is a new Tagore University. I do not know if my hon. friend knows about it. Perhaps he was not consulted. Perhaps, the University Grants Commission knows nothing about it. A Tagore University has been set up. We have got Visva-bharati. We had already a sort of institution which was looking after the ancestral residence of Tagore in Calcutta. Now, it is called a university. What the idea is, I do not quite know. It has to be straightened out. Merely mumbling the name of Tagore and getting support from the people on account of the respect which people have for Tagore and then doing certain things which do not produce the right kind of result is not the way to produce good results.

That is why I feel that sometimes many things are done which are not quite in order. I notice that in the Central Universities, especially in Delhi, for instance, the University Grants Commission is giving special facilities for the prosecution of Buddhist studies. It is very good, and I welcome it. But I was wondering about one thing. My friend the

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is not here, again: it is his province perhaps. Some years ago, Dr. Raghu Vira who has the reputation of a scholar went to China and Mongolia and God knows what other countries, and collected a lot of material which were exhibited in the Eastern Court or somewhere else, and then he ran away. I have asked questions about this matter, and it seems that all the material that Dr. Raghu Vira got relate to Buddhist studies; all that material belongs to the Government of India; Dr. Raghu Vira would not have been given all those materials by the Mongolians and the Chinese unless he represented the Government of India. But he comes here and takes them away.....

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): My hon. friend says that Dr. Raghu Vira ran away. What does he mean by saying 'ran away'? Dr. Raghu Vira is not here in the House to defend himself.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee**: It was only a picturesque way, which perhaps is parliamentarily sometimes acceptable, of saying that Dr. Raghu Vira, in so far as his possession of these manuscripts and banners is concerned, has vanished from the scene.

**Shri Bade**: Dr. Raghu Vira is against China, and he is anti-China, and, therefore, my hon. friend is saying that he ran away. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker**: Order, order. No special meaning should be attached.

**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): How does my hon. friend fathom the mind of Shri H. N. Mukerjee?

**Mr. Speaker**: When he says that he ran away, that does not mean much. He only means that he ran away with the documents.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): What he meant was that he ran away with the ideas.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee**: I did not mean any reflection on Dr. Raghu Vira or anything of that kind. It is only that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I am very deeply concerned about the recovery of whatever materials on Buddhist studies which he got, and the Government of India has a duty in that regard.

I would only refer to another matter, because possibly I am taking a little more time than is my due, and that is with regard to the medium of instruction. I know that only the other day, the hon. Minister gave us an answer on the 23rd May, where he said that, of course, Hindi and other national languages of the country would ultimately become the medium of instruction in the universities, but English will continue, and we have to go slow. That is more or less the attitude of the University Grants Commission. And from time to time, they make an observation which somehow I cannot quite stomach, that this question of the medium of instruction is only an academic question. The report says at page 37:

"The linguistic medium in our universities should be considered primarily as an academic question and not as a political question."

I cannot quite stomach this kind of statement. Academicism is not something sheltered away from the blasts of real life. It is a national question. It has to be solved with reference to the demands and requirements of the people. And academicism, if it is to be remote from the desires of the people and their requirements, will certainly have to be modified to that extent. I have nothing against academicians. I have all respect for them. And our country has the greatest respect for learning. We have always had it. But I do not understand this. Here is the question of the medium of instruction. How are our people going to learn really and truly except through the medium of their own languages?

I am speaking a language which is not my own, nor my hon. friend the Minister's, nor the Speaker's, and it is a terrible thing that so much of our intellectual and spiritual energies had

to be expended in the acquisition of a language which we never learn truly and properly enough. I know English well enough to know, as I said once in this House before, that we cannot learn it well enough; it is not possible. But we are driven to this.

I do not want to say that immediately you change over from English to the Indian languages, but we have to have this perspective, not as a distant something to be achieved when we are dead and gone, when our children have settled down in life and more or less they are also safe, but we have to have a different perspective that as soon as ever we can, we have to shift to our Indian languages, in order to give instruction in the different subjects. That is why our national professor, Professor, Satyendranath Bose has been going round the country saying that in our own Indian national languages, we can teach science right up to the highest stage of the university. But I do not find the University Grants Commission coming forward with any serious thought in regard to this matter.

They are not a few bureaucrats who have to stick to their seats wherever they are, as Vice-Chancellors or as principals of colleges; but they are people who are to give a lead to the country, as far as the educational future of our country is concerned. But they are not interested. They seem to feel, 'As long as we are here, let English continue, and let Hindi continue; the Hindi-speaking world is happy; let the other languages take care of themselves; let the devil take the hindmost and the future will have to take care of itself'. That is the kind of attitude which we find.

This medium of instruction question has to be tackled as quickly as ever it is possible, and for that, I want a publications programme to be sponsored by the University Grants Commission. You have got the National Book Trust now. I do not know if that is the responsibility of my hon.

friend the Minister of Education or my hon. friend of longer standing, Shri Humayun Kabir; I do not quite know; it is such a peculiar jumble of departmental jurisdictionary division that I do not quite know how to ferret it out and what the position is. But there is the National Book Trust. Years have passed, and they have produced a few things, and possibly tom-tommed it and got some plaudits from people in authority and think that the job is done. This is most amazing. Why does not the University Grants Commission make specific allotment to the universities which belong to certain regions and tell them that the money has to be spent for the production of really first-class text-books on the subjects which are taught?

English, of course, should be taught. We shall read English books. Nobody acquires higher education by learning only one language. We have to learn a multiplicity of languages. We shall consult books in English, in French, in Russian, in Chinese and in whatever language there is which may be necessary for higher education. We shall certainly read those things. We shall certainly know that much English so that we can follow a lecture in English when it is made by an Englishman or somebody who comes from Tamil Nad to Calcutta. Let us learn in that way, but let me learn as a Bengali, since I learnt Bengali at my mother's knee, since I imbibed Bengali with my mother's milk, let me learn whatever I can through my own language; and let me supplement my information and let me add to my insight by acquiring other languages and by learning other subjects. But this is so important; but nobody seems to care. And what will happen?

We talk about national integration and all the rest of it. But if our individuals are not looked after, if we cannot grow to the highest stature of our being, where shall we be? Where shall we go from here? Every year, I have noticed, and I have seen this statement repeated in the reports of

the University Grants Commission, that this is an academic question and not a political question. I do not wish to emphasise the word 'political'; I say that it is a national question. It is not a purely academic question. I am not going to leave to academicians, who, I find, in real life, fawn upon people in authority and function bureaucratically, the job of settling this kind of problem. That is why I say that we should take it up as a serious national job. I tell the Minister of Education, now that he is a member of the Cabinet, now that he is one of the leaders of the country in the administrative sphere, let him come forward and assert himself and say that here is something, a subject which has got to be tackled properly. That is the appeal which I make to him, and that is the appeal which I make to my colleagues in this House.

I do feel that if we take this matter seriously, perhaps, results can be produced, but if we let things drift as we have done so far, then we shall not have a real break with the bad old past, and we shall never be able to build a new kind of society; we shall only carry on more or less in the same fashion as we are doing now because we have inherited a certain legacy which has so many entanglements that we cannot find a spiritual way out of it. That is why I make my submissions to the House, and though I might have put them sometimes a little more strongly than I should have done, I do it with all humility, and I do hope that the Minister and the House will consider my suggestions in all seriousness.

**Shri Tyagi:** My hon. friend has spoken in patriotic terms.

**Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur):** I agree with the two previous speakers that this is a very important report. The University Grants Commission has, on the whole, done a good job, and I must take the opportunity of paying my tribute to Shri C. D. Deshmukh who was responsible for giving flesh and blood to the University Grants Commission.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

The hon. Minister referred to the limited scope of the University Grants Commission, and that is one of my main complaints. I believe that the University Grants Commission should have a much wider scope than what it happens to possess at the moment. It is a tragic trend, not only in this country, in this Parliament and outside but perhaps all over the world that we are a little too miserly towards the development of the human values. While it is much easier to get an allocation for building a road, for building a bridge or for building a tangible asset, the same liberality is not shown for the development of human character, not even in the more advanced countries like the UK and the USA.

I read a recent publication by Mr. Galbraith—I believe it is entitled *The Liberal Hour*—in which he has complained against the difficulties which are encountered even in the USA in securing grants for education. I think we should give serious thought to the problem. More attention and more money should be devoted to the development of the human character in particular, in the Universities which provide us with leaders of thought and intellect, who will one day lead the country. Therefore, the functions of the University Grants Commission are very important, and I would earnestly urge upon the Education Minister to widen its scope.

We find that during the Second Plan period, the average expenditure of the UGC per year has been to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores for a population of 43 crores. I do not by any means imply that this is the only expenditure, we are incurring on research, postgraduate and undergraduate education, but even with the limited scope of the University Grants Commission, I think this allocation is a little too miserly. In the Third Plan, the allocation is higher. It is of the order of Rs. 37 crores for the whole Third Plan period. Even

so, I consider the allocation for the important functions assigned to the Commission is too low and miserly.

Coming to the Report, I like some of its features. Firstly, the UGC has done well in raising the pay of the professors, readers and lecturers compared to other services, the administrative services, even so the professors and teachers will be more moderately paid, but what has been done is something good. I also am glad to see that the Commission has based its pay scales on the three-tier system. In some universities, the two-tier system is being adopted, namely, professors and lecturers, which leaves a great gap in between the two grades and creates tremendous difficulties. I hope the university Grants Commission and also the Education Ministry will take care to see that the three-tier system is not hastily substituted by the two-tier system, as has been done in some universities.

I am also impressed by the recommendation of the Commission to provide residential accommodation to the teachers. If you want to have the full benefit of the services of a teacher, you must provide him with fairly reasonable amenities and comforts. In many universities teachers are accommodated in wretched houses; if they do not have privacy for study, how can they teach students. Unfortunately, the University Grants Commission has not been able to find funds for building residential accommodation for professors. I attach great importance to this. I hope that the UGC will find funds for it, even if it has to scrap some other scheme.

Regarding the medium of instruction Shri H. N. Mukerjee said—I think very correctly—that we cannot afford to lose time in half-hearted measures to substitute national languages for English. That is a thing that has to be done immediately and without delay. But the whole point is that unless we have good transla-



tions and new text-books for teaching our students in our national languages, any hasty substitution of English by the national language will reduce standards. Unfortunately, there is a prevailing complaint all over the country that the standards of education are going down. One of the main functions of the University Grants Commission is to maintain standards. So while I am one with Shri H. N. Mukerjee that no undue delay should be allowed to occur in substituting the national languages for English, I fully agree with the remark made by the Commission in page 36 of the Report regarding the language policy:

"It was necessary to take steps to secure an adequate proficiency in the English language at the university stage, and it was also necessary, if a university proposed to change the medium, to ensure that the transition did not affect general academic standards and that the transition was carefully prepared for by translating an adequate number of books into Indian language concerned and by encouraging original writing in that language."

I also like the health scheme which has been initiated by the University Grants Commission.

Having commended some of the activities of the Commission, I would now like to draw attention to some lacunae which I find in the Report. First I take up Appendix VIII which deals with enrolment trends in universities of certain selected countries in the world. It relates to the year 1958. We find that in the case of India no less than 51.8 per cent of the students admitted to universities are admitted to humanities. In all the other 17 countries including Canada, USA, France, Germany, UK and some quite backward countries like Iraq, Argentina and Egypt, the percentage of students admitted to humanities is much lower. I do not think that in

any other country it exceeds two-thirds of what we have in India. Again, if we look at similar figures for engineering, we find that in India only 3.4 per cent of students are admitted to the faculty of engineering, which is the lowest. Then again in the case of medicine only 4.1 per cent are admitted to that faculty—again the lowest in the world, among the 18 countries listed. As regards agriculture only 1.2 per cent of the students are admitted to that faculty—again the lowest among the 18 countries.

I have given these figures to show that there is a good deal of imbalance in our educational pattern. I think both the UGC and the Education Ministry should take early steps to reduce this imbalance. We are living in an age of science and technology. Therefore, there should be greater emphasis on science and technology and a much larger number of students should be admitted to faculties of science and technology.

There is another thing which impressed me while going through the Report. India, if I may be allowed to repeat a hackneyed truism, is a predominantly agricultural country. Agriculture occupies the pride of place in our economy. Nearly 70 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture. Nearly half of our national wealth is derived from the agricultural occupation. But I find that the activities of the University Grants Commission do not extend to the sphere of agriculture. In the whole report, there is only one reference to agricultural research where it has been said that certain programmes of agricultural research taken under the funds granted by the USA under PL 480 are being utilised in collaboration and consultation with the University Grants Commission. In our times it is very difficult to make a water-tight distinction between different types of education. Agricultural education has a close bearing on other types of

[Shri A. P. Jain]

education like humanities and basic sciences. We have started a University known as the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University at Rudrapur and there we have set up a school of humanities and basic science, for I fully agree with the observation of the University Grants Commission that technical training must be based upon a sound knowledge of fundamental science and humanities. Again, in the Agricultural University we have another faculty of agricultural engineering, which is very close to mechanical engineering in the industrial world. I do not know what was exactly at the back of the mind of the framers of the law or of those who are operating it that agricultural education should have been kept out of the ambit of the activities of the University Grants Commission.

We all know that there is the ICAR which deals with agricultural research. I do not find anything in this report or elsewhere to indicate that there is any sort of co-ordination between the University Grants Commission, which is responsible for encouraging research in other fields, and the ICAR. So, I would suggest to the Minister of Education to give some thought to this problem so that a close liaison is established between the ICAR and the research activities of the University Grants Commission. In fact, it occurred to me at one time that all the research now conducted by the ICAR should be handed to the University Grants Commission, but the ICAR has its own history. It was set up as a result of the recommendations of the Willingdon Commission. It has acquired a body and shape, it has become an institution which has done very useful work, and the merger of an institution of that kind may well lead to worse results. Therefore, my proposal is a limited one, namely that there must be very close collaboration and co-operation between the research activities of the ICAR and the University Grants Commission.

Again, at a lower level, that is at the post-graduate and under-graduate level in agricultural and veterinary education, there is no body corresponding to the University Grants Commission to take care of and encourage the various activities in the same manner as the University Grants Commission is doing in the other cases. I would therefore request that so far as post-graduate and under-graduate education in agriculture is concerned, the University Grants Commission should take equal interest, because any body or any institution which is set up in this country and ignores agriculture is ignoring one of the major activities of the country. It is not fulfilling its duties in a proper manner.

I welcome the institution of the Tagore chairs and the department of Buddhist studies. I am not aware whether there are any major defects in the Tagore chairs as were referred to by Shri Mukerjee. If there are, they should be corrected.

The University Grants Commission at one place refers to emotional integration and it says that grants have been made to universities to study certain social tensions in their regions connected with national integration. I submit that this is not enough. I would request the Education Minister to take up the subject of national integration in a more serious manner. If I am permitted to do so, I would suggest that in the near future the University Grants Commission may be requested to set up at least four Chairs dealing with the subject of emotional integration, carefully and intimately studying the various trends linguistic, parochial, economic and others, which lead to or encourage fissiparous tendencies. I would suggest that Assam being one of the problem States in that respect, should have a chair for national integration. Another chair may be set up either in UP or Bihar for the northern region, in Maharashtra or Gujarat for the western region, and there must be

another chair of national integration in the South.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): In the Punjab also.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Punjabis will not benefit from the chair.

The last point to which I would like to refer is that our Constitution ensures equality of opportunity. Theoretically it is all very good, but where is the equality of opportunity when there is a large section of the people who have not even enough to maintain themselves on the level of bare necessities? I happen to be the Chairman of the Board of Management of the U.P. Agricultural University, which has recently been started. In the first year we admitted students to the faculty of agriculture, and in making the admissions we laid it down as a rule that boys coming from agricultural families, families actually engaged in agriculture doing it with their own hands, that is men who know the virtues of the soil, whose hands have been soiled, should be given preference over people coming from the towns. As a result of this directive, out of about 250 students admitted we found that 40 to 50 per cent of the students, while they were intellectually up to the standard, while they were the sons of the soil, real type of boys who would do good in agriculture, who after obtaining their degree would not go to service but take to agriculture, were not possessed of the means to pay the expenses of the University. We felt very sorry that we should have to lose 40 to 50 per cent because they or their parents did not have the financial means. I ask: where is the question of equality of opportunity when a boy who is possessed of brain and intellect is deprived of developing it merely for the reason that he has not got the means to pay for the education? Nations are built by human brains, and any nation which neglects the human brain and human qualities does so at its peril. We therefore prepared a scheme of loan-cum-scholarship, advancing about Rs. 50 a month to the students whose parents

could not bear the expenses of the university education. We are running this university in association with the University of Illinois, and some experts from that university have been deputed to help us in developing the university. They approached the P.L. 480 authorities who were good enough to be prepared to spare the funds for running this loan-cum-scholarship scheme. The idea of the scheme is that for a period of four to five years that the student is in the university, he would get an advance of Rs. 50 a month. After he had completed his course, we assure him a placement. For two years we will not recover any of the loan advanced to him. Later on we will recover the loan with a small interest spread over a period of ten years so that it develops into a revolving fund and year after year a number of students are helped and are enabled to receive their education. I approached the Prime Minister and I had his blessings. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Finance and the lukewarm support of the Ministry of Education finished our scheme. India is not making the best use of its talents and a large number of boys and girls who can make good citizens and contribute to the welfare of the country are going without education. From the report I find that some merit scholarships and fellowships have been sanctioned numbering a few hundreds.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I am afraid that he is a little out of date in this respect. The Ministry of Education has instituted a scholarship scheme and hundreds of students are getting this merit scholarship and the Ministry is also setting up a loan-scholarship scheme about which I mentioned while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I may be a little out of date; but that information is perhaps confined to the chambers of the Education Ministry.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This scheme is not confined to the chambers of the Education Ministry; hundreds of thousands of students are receiving scholarships and a number of poor and deserving students are now able to study with the aid of these scholarships.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I was the first man connected with the university to initiate this scheme. My scheme was thrown into the cold storage. I expected from the Education Minister and the Finance Minister that they should, in courtesy, have revived the scheme before taking up any new scheme. I do not want to run down the work of the Ministry or the University Grants Commission. In this country there are not hundreds or thousands but lakhs of boys who are deprived of higher education because they have not the financial means. I know that the thing cannot be done in a day. But the Education Ministry functioning through the UGC should institute a large number, 50,000 or even a lakh scholarships immediately on a loan-cum-scholarship basis so that the talents of the country are not wasted. I know the difficulties of the Education Minister. As I have already said, miserly approach to education is not confined to India alone; it is found all over the world. You can have big allocations and big grants for so many other things but education remains a neglected subject. In fact I am supporting him by making these observations and I do hope that he will give greater and more intensive attention than he has done so far to the scheme. Whatever be its nature, the scheme should enable a boy or girl possessing the brain and intellect and capacity to learn to receive higher education and thereby profit India.

These are the few observations that I wanted to make on the report. On the whole I think the UGC has done a good job and I wish it well. I think it will progress and develop

and render greater service to the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** I propose calling upon the hon. Minister to reply at 4:30. So, we have three hours now. About two dozen names have already been sent to me and there may be others rising in their seats to catch my eye also. We have got limited time and so I request the hon. Members who participate to condense their remarks in as few minutes as possible and at any rate I hope they would do within fifteen minutes.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me at the outset express my disagreement with the introductory remarks made by the hon. Education Minister regarding the scope of work of the University Grants Commission. We know that the State Governments are primarily responsible for the university education but the UGC as it is constituted under the Act and is functioning, is a sort of a high command in the academic world which guides and directs higher education in this country.

13.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

So, to limit the scope of the discussion on the plea that most of the functions are under the Constitution within the jurisdiction of the States would take away the life out of the debate and would belittle the UGC as it is functioning in this country.

There is an effort all round to meet the increasing demands of higher education but there is a lack of philosophy. You will excuse me if I put it in this way because after freedom when we are planning our social life and trying to meet the educational hunger of the people by raising the academic standards and laying down new standards it was expected that the UGC, the Vice

Chancellors and public men would enthuse the students with some type of new social patriotism or idealism while teaching them. It is not that they are to be taught and simply fitted in a job. They must feel enthused that they have a mission to perform. On a recent occasion the Education Minister was prompted by his conscience and perhaps he also made some observations of this nature. I have not the time to quote them here. Therefore, if at all we are planning to reconstruct society on the basis of socialism as we have set it down as our ideal, what new values are we having in keeping with that ideal? Is our education imbued with this new idealism of socialism so that the younger generation come forward with a certain spirit of self-sacrifice? Unfortunately, after freedom our whole social life and academic life, because of power, is corrupted to the core. Let me say very plainly. Men may not like it. This atmosphere needs to be changed and I feel that the Minister of Education should undertake this task of changing the academic life in this country and enthusing in the new student world a certain amount of patriotism, what is called social patriotism.

The question is how far the Planning Commission is giving attention to the higher education and providing more grants for it? I refer to this problem because there is a reference here and also because when we are talking of socialism we should give up the old classical concept where education, health and other activities were called external economy because these things do not show immediate material gains or profits. Those who possess the conventional wisdom are in seats of authority in our universities and therefore, even in the Planning Commission some of them look at this problem from the point of view of conservatives. I am borrowing the phrase from Prof. Galbraith. I am definite that in a society in transition, where we are

attempting to catch up with the progress of the world, it is our duty to provide more funds particularly for higher technical education. But I am afraid the funds are not enough. I find in the second Five Year Plan Rs. 27 crores had been provided, and they had spent about Rs. 19 crores. In the third Five Year Plan Rs. 37 crores have been provided. But is our investment in human capital enough? That aspect must be taken into consideration.

For elucidating this point further, I will just quote a small observation by Prof. Galbraith in this regard. He said:

These resources are men and women; their quality and quantity depend on the extent of the investment in their education, training and opportunity. They are the source of technological change. Without them investment in material capital will still bring growth but it will be insufficient growth that is combined with technological stagnation."

I think we should take note of this fear which he has expressed. While making allocations, we should remember this. Though primary education is important, at the present stage of development it is absolutely necessary to pay more attention to higher education, that is, education in the universities and particularly technological education in this country. In this report I find that post-graduate studies and research have not attracted sufficient response. That also shows that the position is not satisfactory.

One observation was just now made by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee. I feel that this bifurcation between the Education Ministry and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is something artificial. These two Ministries ought to function in the closest co-operation possible. But from the activities that I have observed, unfortunately there seems to be very little coordination

[Shri Khadilkar]

between them. The two Ministries are after all the wings of one and the same subject, namely, general education. Culture and scientific education are parts of general education. So, the Ministry should consider this aspect and this bifurcation must be removed. If, for convenience's sake or for some other purpose these two Ministries are to function separately, at least they should co-ordinate their work and present a comprehensive, general picture of advancement of education in the country.

The important question of national integration was also referred to in the House. People are talking, I am afraid, in a superficial manner. All sorts of suggestions are coming forward. Some people say, "on a mass scale, take pledges." Some say, "create some more Chairs, and all these problems will be solved." I think sufficient thought is not given to this problem at all. After freedom, new social forces have been generated in this country. Life was more or less suppressed before. Since the past 14 years, and particularly after the creation of linguistic States, the personality of each State is developing. We cannot deny this fact. Therefore, there is a greater urge for higher education, and though there is not enough academic background new universities are coming up. Whether the University Grants Commission likes it or not, new universities have already come up, and the Commission's checks or restraining influences are thrown overboard. This is the experience.

I know that in some places, where there was no need for setting up of universities, still, because of the regional patriotism and regional demands, some universities have cropped up and you have to provide finance for them. It will not certainly enhance the standard of university education. Therefore, while talking about national integration, we must look at this problem: new forces are being released. You have got to take this into consideration and try to un-

derstand the phenomena and direct them in a proper manner.

May I suggest, in this connection, what the national universities are meant for? A good suggestion was made, namely, that there should be the fifth national university in the South. What special function they are discharging? While there may be four national universities, if the fifth university is established in the South, I think it will be good; and the sooner it is established the better. These should be the seats of integration or the centres of integration, where students from various quarters should come, from each region should come, sit together and learn and try to understand each other. A national outlook should develop out of that, and the younger generation would certainly benefit by such an effort.

I cannot understand these names—Hindu university and Muslim university. Why not have special studies or seats where Muslim culture may be studied and where Hindu culture may be studied? What harm is there if Hindu culture is studied in Aligarh and the Muslim culture is studied or a Muslim Chair is established in the Hindu university? You talk of national integration in the field of academic life. But if you keep these names, I think it will not serve the purpose. Only the talk about national integration will just remain! Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister of Education to apply his mind very seriously to this aspect and see how they can approach the younger and coming generation and then try to understand their urges. If they try to understand their aspirations, I am certain progress could be made and the younger generation will be better fitted to be the citizens of this free India.

In this connection, suggestions have been made regarding the medium of instruction. This is allied with the question of national integration. Let us, first of all, admit one thing.

For some years to come, whether one likes it or not, English is going to dominate the academic world and is likely to remain, with all our effort towards a national language, as the only acceptable medium in the universities. In the South, recently, Shri Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Education in Madras made a very bold statement. He said that if you are going to hasten the pace of Hindi as the medium of instruction, instead of taking to Hindi "we would go back to Tamil." Are we going to divide this country where each region will not be able to communicate, or carry on other pursuits in the intellectual or academic atmosphere, with the neighbouring States? If Tamil is introduced in Madras and Kannada is introduced in Mysore, I think the link in the academic world creating a common atmosphere will be completely snapped. Therefore, without any inhibition, let us recognise that after 150 years of contact with English language, English has become one of the national languages of this country.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Nonsense.

**Shri Khadilkar:** You may not like it, but it has become one of the national languages in this country. Let us admit...

**Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur):** What about your contact with the Britishers themselves?

**श्री रामश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :** इंग्लिश को कितने लोग जानते हैं ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Why have an argument? Your fanaticism will not change the realities. Just listen. What I say is, if at all we are thinking in terms of imparting higher education to the younger generation, one thing should be remembered. For instance, in the name of changing the media, what happened in Gujarat and what happened in Maharashtra? The two Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Gujarat have treated the younger

generation as if they were guinea pigs to make experiments regarding the medium of instruction. Today, they find it extremely difficult to compete with other regions where they ought to compete on an equal footing for higher courses of study. This is their position.

Recently, a judgment was delivered in the Ahmedabad high court. It was a very important judgment. Of course, it gives protection to minorities but also refers to the medium of instruction. In this report also they have taken a very realistic attitude regarding the medium of instruction, because this is the central point in university education at this stage or juncture. They have had a working group. Of course, I would not like to say that it is merely an academic question and it has nothing to do with other problems. But it is not a political question. As it has been observed, it is primarily an academic question and not a political question. I entirely agree. At this juncture, because politics is dominating in all walks of life, it is bound to enter into the academic field as well. But it is a national question and I entirely agree with the suggestion made by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. What they have observed in this report is going to be a sort of guide in the academic world in the higher field of education, that the medium of instruction is bound to remain English. My hon. friend, Dr. Aney, has said that this is non-sense. Even for that abuse, he has to use an English word; he could not do it in any other way.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I said 'non-sense', because you said, for 150 years more English should remain.

**Shri Khadilkar:** I was referring to the past.

The change-over will have to be planned. You will have to chalk out a programme, create an atmosphere and build up a language for it. Today Hindi is in its infancy. Some of the regional languages are better developed. In such an atmosphere, if the

[Shri Khadilkar]

southern people feel that you are imposing something which is inferior, I am afraid it will not lead to solving the question of national integration. It will further create divisions. You have got to create the books. Where are the books, I would ask, from the Hindi enthusiasts; if Hindi and the different regional languages are to be media of instruction, are there sufficient number of books in those languages? I know from my own experience that in Poona University, students who get instruction in Marathi at a lower level, find it extremely difficult to follow an ordinary lecture in the university and the university teacher has got to say first something in English and then summarise in Marathi. Is this going to improve our university standards? Therefore, I fully endorse whatever has been observed here. They have made a bold statement and I support that view that for some years to come, some sort of rush tactics will prove harmful.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Khadilkar:** I want to refer to the question of examinations. I will finish in five minutes.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इस तरह दो दो मिनट दे रहे हैं, तो और सदस्यों का सम्बरतन नहीं आ सकता।

**Shri Khadilkar:** Even now we find more than 50 per cent failures every year and the old system of cramming is being encouraged, because of the system of examination. I would appeal to the Minister that in order to avoid this national waste, he should introduce a new system where the everyday work of the students is observed and taken into consideration and only a certain percentage of marks are given at the time of the final examination. The total marks should be taken into consideration when results are announced. This will avoid waste and frustration in the

minds of younger generation. I think the results would be better then.

I have greater faith in the coming generation than in the generation that is almost fading out. They may think big about themselves, but the generation that is coming has greater enthusiasm and if properly handled, this material will be most helpful in building up this nation. Do not distrust them; do not treat them as if they are rowdies. Sometimes there is a tendency to treat them as rowdies. Students indiscipline is a social problem and it must be looked at from this angle. Therefore, every encouragement must be given to the younger generation by opening the portals of the university to them, making it possible for the poorest of the poor to receive higher education. No facilities should be denied to the students from the backward areas in the matter of higher education. Such a system should be evolved and that is the only solution that will integrate our nation. Mere talk on the platform of pledges and Chairs will not help us.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shrimati Renuka Ray.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किन्हीं हिन्दी वालों को भी बोलने दीजिए। क्या सिर्फ इंगलिश वाले ही बोलते रहेंगे ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** बाद में आपका—  
हिन्दी वालों को—मौका मिलेगा।

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing the report of the University Grants Commission and in doing so, perhaps some of us do not quite remember what are the powers and functions of this particular commission as given to them by this Parliament itself. We may perhaps speak about the scope as it is or as we would



like it to be extended, rather than find faults in regard to things over which perhaps the UGC has no powers.

When the University Grants Commission first came into existence, I was myself a member of that commission. It was modelled on the University Grants Committee in Britain, with the idea that they would give to the universities financial help for keeping up their standards and for improving them. The functions of this Commission are mentioned in this Act; I do not want to read them out, because it would take too long. The functions are more or less as I have mentioned. In this matter, I would say that the UGC deserves our congratulations for having gone to the very lengths of the powers that have been given to them and having tried to bring it into conformity with the needs of India, because we have to remember that we have to approach autonomous universities. Not only that; education is a subject of the States.

We have agreed to the autonomy of the universities. We have not changed that. The UGC has to approach the universities remembering their autonomy and try to help them. They cannot get much out of the universities, unless they can do so by their willing concurrence. That is one other factor we must remember. In remembering that, we must remember also that this three-year degree course that has come now was very much disliked by some universities, whose autonomy could not be infringed. The UGC is to be congratulated on having been able to influence them into accepting the three year degree course.

Just as the Central Government does have an effect on subjects which are State subjects due to the finances they give, so also the UGC have a certain power because of the financial help they give to the universities, but that power, as I said, is a limited power at present. If you want to change it, it is for this House to

consider. But till then, it is not for us to complain against them, because we ourselves have given a limited power.

How is it that the University Grants Commission has functioned? It has gone beyond its original conception. It has done so, because it is very necessary to do so. All the Members who have spoken before me have said that this country is to have so many changes before we can bring in equality of opportunity. There are so many things yet to be done. When we discuss this Commission's work, we must do so in this context. It has not only helped to strengthen the universities with finances, but has tried to raise their standards. In that way, there is still much to be done. That was the original function. It has helped the universities in other ways also, which were not first envisaged. We find that they have gone quite far in this matter. Not only they have given money for laboratories, training and research, but they have tried through this means to bring about that change in the university itself through which it might become a better-sized university and be able to cope with the needs of the students.

14 hrs.

I do not say that in all respects they have been successful. But that attempt is going on both by the University Grants Commission and the Education Ministry. There are some States also who take interest in this, and there are others who do not take a similar interest. There are universities who even now depend on the fees from students, and they are not prepared to bring down their number as they should. The University Grants Commission is giving them money for doing so, but even then we find the sad picture in the country where some of the older universities have not yet made the changes as they should have done. That is a matter of autonomy to a large extent. But so far as the centrally administered universities are concerned we can discuss this question and tell the Education Ministry what we feel about it.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

I quite agree with the hon. Member who said that we should do away with the words 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' attached to the names of universities. There should not be a Hindu University. I do not know whether they have got rid of it.

**An Hon. Member:** Not yet.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** This was brought up in this House long ago, and I do hope the hon. Minister will take necessary action in that respect. The word by itself does not matter much, it is the psychological effect which matters. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this question of changing the names of centrally administered universities.

The last speaker spoke about the need of having universities or at least one university where national integration is thought of and international unity also. There is such a university in this country. It was set up by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. I am referring to the Vishwabarathi University where students from all over India go. Perhaps the House will be surprised, but it is true, to know that the number of students there from Bengal is less than the number of students from other States though it is situated in the heart of rural Bengal. Even today it is so. Therefore, this is a university where national integration does take place. Students who have been in Shantiniketan, whatever may be their faults, have an all-India outlook on every problem. This is something which we must emulate. I agree that if national integration is to become a reality, it is particularly at the university stage, when the thoughts of young students are moulded, where it is decided as to what they are going to become for life, that it is necessary to think of national integration. National integration is not something only talked about in lectures and speeches. It is in fact established through the way of living, and that way of living can be estab-

lished in centrally administered universities more than any other, because here students from all States come. Perhaps it has not been done at present in the other centrally administered universities, not only because of the nomenclature of these universities but also, apart from the nomenclature, because these universities have been catering to the needs of sections of our people and not to the whole population. Once they cater to the whole population, we can change the Banaras Hindu University into the Banaras University for all. The Muslim University at Aligarh will have to change its name. If the names are changed, then we can expect gradually national integration to be introduced at least in the centrally administered universities. It will be an example to the rest of India.

As for the other universities, those autonomous bodies with which we have ourselves designed not to interfere, I would respectfully point out to them that in spite of some of them being older universities, apart from the fact that they have set up some Chairs for social tensions etc. their attitude and approach has not been, to any great length, one of bringing about national integration. Some of these older universities are situated in the big cities of India. In these cities live not only the people of that State but people from many other States also. They come and go. They all can get a place—I do not deny that—if they want in those universities. But what I do feel is that even if they get it they do not always feel that they have equality of position as there is in the Vishwabarathi University. That is one thing which Rabindranath Tagore gave to us, and that should be emulated.

Sir, I think the University Grants Commission, even within its present scope of powers, can give money for this purpose to the other universities and encourage them in the same way as they are trying to improve their

teaching staff, to get them better equipment and laboratories etc. They can also try in this indirect fashion to bring about some features of national integration in the universities. What is the use of simply talking about it and having a National Integration Council when you do not have it in the very heart where you need it most? It is not through talking that you can bring it about; it is only by having it as an actual approach in our day to day life that we can get national integration. It is not always possible for people to go to places or universities where people from other States also come. But it is true that in all the big cities, whether it be Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Lucknow, people from other States do come to the universities there. That kind of feeling, that kind of national emotional integration has not been brought about in these universities. We can see from the records that it has not been done.

Sir, this is one thing about which I particularly wanted to say something. It is within the scope of the University Grants Commission, as at present formulated, to encourage this. I know that the Education Ministry has been asked by the National Integration Council to take up this question of national integration through all the stages of education, but as our scope is limited to the university stage while speaking on this report, I am speaking about this matter in that stage alone for the moment.

Sir, there are one or two other points I would like to make. One of them is in regard to a subject which was brought up by other hon. Members, and that is regarding the fact that we have not at the university stage as yet kept perhaps sufficient number of scholarships. I know that the Education Ministry has made a great advance in the matter of getting scholarships at the university stages for enabling people to go to universities. In a country where equality of opportunity has not yet come, the only thing we can do is to increase the number of scholarships. But in doing so I would request the Ministry to take

the aptitude of the students into consideration and not only the position of the families. Even if the parents can pay, if a boy or a girl is not meant for university education, why do we not bifurcate at that stage. There are not yet enough polytechnics to deal with such people who may like to be trained in some technical profession and for whom university education may not give the desired result.

This, I would say, is connected with the whole problem of unemployment and, what is more, unemployability. In many places we find that trained graduates are not able to take on the functions entrusted to them because their standards are low. Everybody now goes to a university whereas his aptitude may be in other ways. I know we are trying to balance this by having agricultural universities and technical universities. I do think that it is time for this country to make arrangements—not only saying that it would be desirable—so that a boy or girl who prefers to go to a polytechnic is able to do so. I know that is the way we are thinking, and that is also the way we are working.

Before I conclude, Sir, I only want to say again that so far as the University Grants Commission is concerned it should also think in these terms, think not only of the expansion of colleges which will cater to those students who can take advantage of university education but also of arranging for a bifurcation at this stage by persuading the universities. There is plenty of scope in this country, which is developing in many ways, for people in other spheres. Everyone should be allowed to be trained for the sphere that is his according to aptitude and inclination. I would request the Education Minister to see what more can be done about this.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल)

यस्य इमे हिमवन्तो महित्वा

यस्य समुद्रे रमया सह आहु

यस्य इमाप्रदिशो यस्यबाहुः

कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम ।

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

**श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य** (रायगंज) : संस्कृत में ही भाषण अब कीजिये न जब कि आप ने संस्कृत में शुरू किया है ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : कौन समझेगा अगर मैं संस्कृत में भाषण करूंगा ? ये क्या लिख सकेंगे ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : अगर आप संस्कृत में बोलेंगे तो आप को उस का अंग्रेजी में ट्रांसलेशन देना होगा ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : कल या परसों जब भी आप संस्कृत में भाषण सुनना चाहेंगे मैं सुना दूंगा । अब मुझे आप हिन्दी में ही बोलने दीजिये, तंग न करें ।

इस समय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो रही है । हमारे इन सज्जनों ने अंग्रेजी को बहुत देर तक रखने की सिफारिश की है और कहा है कि अंग्रेजी रहनी चाहिये । क्यों वह ऐसी सिफारिश न करें ? वे इंग्लिश ही तो जानते हैं । यदि संस्कृत के वे विद्वान होते यदि वे भाषाविज्ञ होते तब उन को दूसरी भाषाओं का पता चल सकता था । मैं किसी भाषा अथवा उस की लिपि का विरोधी नहीं । परन्तु मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे देश के बच्चों पर दया की जाये । यहां मुसलमान आये उन्होंने ने हमें फारसी और अरबी पढ़ाई । अंग्रेज यहां आया, उस ने हमें अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई । अंग्रेज चला भी गया परन्तु अभी तक भी मेरे देश के बच्चों पर यही भाषा और लिपि को चिपकाये रखा जा रहा है । इस लिपि में कोई वैज्ञानिकता नहीं है । जिस भाषा में केवल २६ अक्षर हैं और वे भी अनेक प्रकार के बना दिये गये हैं और अक्षर उन में से एक भी नहीं है, सब के सब शब्द संयुक्त हैं, उस भाषा को हम कैसे यहां रख सकते हैं । अक्षर उसे कहते हैं जो केवल एक हो । इस तरह से किसी भाषा में वैज्ञानिकता निहित नहीं रहती । मैं चाहता हूँ

कि वैज्ञानिक भाषा के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी बातें मैं आप के सामने रखूँ । वेदों में छोटे से छोटे विज्ञान से ले कर बड़े से बड़े विज्ञान तक सब का विवरण है । आप मुझे छोटे से छोटे विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में कहें, उस के बारे में भी मैं आप के सामने वेदों के मंत्र प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूँ । अगर आप बड़े से बड़े विज्ञान के बारे में कहें तो भी मैं मंत्र आप को सुना सकता हूँ ।

सूर्य की गति के सम्बन्ध में वेदों में बड़ा स्पष्ट विवरण है । वेद मानते हैं कि सूर्य लोक चलता है क्योंकि छोटी से छोटी वस्तु से ले कर बड़ी से बड़ी वस्तु तक स्थिर नहीं रह सकती, न पृथ्वी पर और न ही अन्तरिक्ष में । सूर्य कितना महान है, इस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है :—

वत् सूर्य महानमिः ।

सूर्य इतना बड़ा लोक है कि पृथ्वी, चन्द्र आदि नक्षत्र तथा सारे लोक लोकान्तर उस के सामने तुच्छ हैं, छोटे हैं । सूर्य न चले, अगर कोई ऐसा कहता है तो वह युक्तिशून्य बात है । छोटे से छोटा परमाणु जो है, वह गति करता है । बड़े से बड़ा पार्थिववादी लोक गति करता है । अगर यह कहा जाता है कि सूर्य गति नहीं करता तो यह बुद्धिशून्य बात है, इस को कोई भी वैज्ञानिक स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है । वेदों में मंत्र आया है :—

कः स्विद एकाकी चरितः ।

इस एक मंत्र में चार प्रश्न हैं । अकेला कौन विचरता है और नया नया प्रतिदिन कौन होता है ?

हिमस्य भेषजम्, जो मरने वाली वस्तु है, उस की दवाई क्या है और कस्य मात्रा न विद्यते, कौन वस्तु आज तक मापी नहीं गई

है ? इस का ठीक उत्तर आगे एक मंत्र में दिया गया है :—

सूर्य एकाकि चरति चन्द्रमा च जायते  
पुनः अग्नि हिमस्य भेषजम् भूमि राववबपनम  
महत् ।

सूर्य मंडल अकेला विचरता है और किसी के चारों तरफ नहीं घूमता और किसी की परिक्रमा नहीं करता और इस सूर्य मंडल के चारों ओर भूमि विचरती है अन्य प्रदेशों क्यों खाली रह सकते हैं । जब हमारी पृथ्वी जहां विचरती है, इस के अतिरिक्त जो स्थान है, वह खाली कैसे रह सकता है । दो भूमियों के मध्य एक चन्द्रमा है । सूर्य के सम्बन्ध में वेदों में बड़ा स्पष्ट आया है :

वट सूर्य महानाम बड़ोदित्य महानामि : ।

सूर्य महान है, उस के सामने कोई भी पार्थववादी लोक नहीं है । इस में अनेक लोक हैं । सूर्य सब से बड़ा है । इस में कई प्रजायें बस्ती हैं ।

दूसरे स्थान पर प्रश्नों के रूप में भी आया है :

किम् सूर्य समम् ज्योति : ।

इस में भी चार प्रश्न हैं । सूर्य के समान ज्योति क्या है ? उस के समान प्रकाश करने वाला और कौन सी वस्तुयें हैं ? समुद्र के समान और भी कोई तालाब है क्या ? और इसी पृथ्वी से बड़ी चीज क्या है कस्य : मात्रा न विधते : । कौन वस्तु ऐसी है जिस का आधा तक माप नहीं हो सका है । इस का उत्तर दूसरे में दिया गया है :

ब्रह्म सूर्य समम् ज्योति : नो समुद्र समम् सरः  
इंद्र पृथ्व्ययै वरपीयान् गोस्तु मात्रा न विधत्ते ।

सूर्य जिस तरह से स्वयं प्रकाशित है, उसी तरह से भगवान भी स्वयं प्रकाशित है, जैसे सूर्य औरों को प्रकाश देता है और अपने

आप भी प्रकाशित होता है, वैसे ही भगवान भी औरों को प्रकाश देता है ज्ञान देता है और अपने जानने का ज्ञान भी देता है । गोस्तु मात्रा न विधते । वाणी की विशेषता, महता आज तक किसी ने भी मापी नहीं है । केवल वेदों के आधार पर ही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सूर्य महान है । हम देखते हैं कि जब हम बम्बई या कलकत्ता जाते हैं या पाकिस्तान जाते हैं तो दिन के बारह बजे सूर्य हमारे सिर पर होता है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** क्या आप यह विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में सब कुछ कह रहे हैं ?

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** विज्ञान से यह सम्बन्धित है । यह एक महान विषय है । मैं ने अंग्रेजी की ६० बी० सी० पढ़ने का लाभ नहीं उठाया है । साधारण से साधारण और बड़े से बड़े विषय का ज्ञान मुझ वेदों में मिलता है ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि सूर्य महान है और कैसे महान है, इस को आप सुनें । मैं कह रहा था कि दिन के बारह बजे जब बम्बई या कलकत्ता जाते हैं, तो सूर्य हमारे सिर पर जान पड़ता है । जब हम हिमालय पर जाते हैं तब भी सूर्य हमारे सिर पर जान पड़ता है कहीं पर भी आप चले जायें बारह बजे सिर के ऊपर सूर्य जान पड़ता है । यह हाल कमरा है । यह सारी दिल्ली के सिर पर नहीं दिखाई पड़ेगा । सारे देश के सिर पर सूर्य दीख पड़ेगा । इस वास्ते सूर्य महान है । लेकिन यह छोटा क्यों दिखाई देता है । इसलिए यह छोटा दिखाई देता है कि यह हजारों और लाखों कोस दूर है, इसलिये इस तक जाते जाते हमारी दृष्टि छोटी होती जाती है, इस वास्ते यह छोटा दिखाई देता है ।

विज्ञान संस्कृत भाषा में निहित है । मैं कहूंगा कि आप के विध्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाये जाने चाहियें, वेदों की ११२७ शाखायें पढ़ाई जानी चाहियें । मुसलमानों के समय में इन पुस्तकों को जलाया गया, अंग्रेजों के समय में इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं

[ श्री रामेश्वरानन्द ]

दिया गया। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि मेरे यहां आज राम राज्य होते हुए भी प्राचीनतम भाषा संस्कृत की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज हम पर दोष लगाया जाता है कि हम लोग दक्षिणी भाषाओं के विरोधी हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बात शन प्रतिशत झूठ है। हम इन भाषाओं के बिल्कुल भी विरोधी नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे देश की जितनी भी प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं वे फलें फूलें। मेरे देश की भाषाओं में हमारी प्राचीन सम्यता भरी पड़ी है, ज्ञान भरा पड़ा है। लेकिन कम से कम इस एबों की सीढ़ी को तो आप जाने दो यहां से। ए० बी० सी० डी० या जो कुछ भी आप इस को कहें, इस को तो इस देश से जाने दोजिये। अंग्रेज चला गया, फिर इस कलंक को हमारे सिर पर क्यों आप रखे हुए हैं। कब तक आप इस के साथ चिपके रह सकते हैं? आप विश्वविद्यालयों में इंग्लिश के स्थान पर हिन्दी को लाइये और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में लाइये।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी के बिना एक दूसरे के भावों को नहीं समझा जा सकेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह मिथ्या दलील है। जब अंग्रेजी नहीं थी तो उस समय इस देश के लोग रामेश्वरम् से ले कर काश्मीर तक जब जाते थे तो किस भाषा में बात करते थे। उस समय गीर वार्णा चलती थी। संस्कृत को आप आगे लायें। लेकिन आज इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस को विश्वविद्यालयों में क्यों नहीं आने दिया जाता है? मुझे दुःख है कि विद्यार्थियों से जब कभी मैं पूछता हूँ कि तुमने क्या संस्कृत ली है तो वे कहते हैं नहीं। जी नहीं ली है। जब पूछा जाता है कि क्यों नहीं ली है तो जवाब मिलता है कि साइंस में जाना है, इसलिये अगर संस्कृत लेंगे तो साइंस में जाने नहीं दिया जायेगा। मेरे देश के बच्चे इस तरह से आज मेरी भाषा से, मेरी

संस्कृति से विश्वविद्यालयों में शून्य रखे जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत भाषा में विज्ञान क्यों नहीं पढ़ाया जा सकता? विज्ञान अनन्त है क्योंकि ज्ञातव्य वस्तुएं अनन्त हैं। विज्ञान सीमित नहीं है। आपके विश्वविद्यालयों में विज्ञान पढ़ाया जाता है, ठीक है पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इस विज्ञान को कौन जानता है, उसके बारे में भी पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। आज अन्य भाषाओं में शिक्षा दी जाती है इसलिए जीवात्मा के सम्बन्ध में नहीं पढ़ाया जाता। जो सब कुछ जानता है वह अपने आपको नहीं जानता। मैं पूछता हूँ कि जो इतना भी नहीं जानता उसका लखनऊ भेजना होगा या नहीं?

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** आगरे, आगरे।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** तो चलो आगरा ही सही। मेरा तो इतना ही ज्ञान था सो मैं ने कह दिया।

तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या जीवात्मा विज्ञान नहीं है। यदि आप जीवात्मा को नहीं मानते तो मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में युक्ति देना चाहता हूँ। यदि जीवात्मा नहीं है तो मेरे हस्त पादादि का संचालन कौन कर रहा है?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** भगवान।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** भगवान की आप बात करते हैं तो जब मैं इस शरीर से निकल जाता हूँ उस समय भी तो भगवान रहता है, वह क्यों इसका संचालन नहीं करता। भगवान का एक छोटा साथी जीवात्मा भी है। भगवान विश्व का संचालन करता है, और जीवात्मा इस शरीर का संचालन करता है। यदि जीवात्मा न हो तो भगवान सृष्टि कैसे बनाये। कोई भी वस्तु बनाने वाला तभी बनाता है जब उसकी जरूरत होती है। जैसे घर में भोजन

तभी बनता है जब कोई खाने वाला हो । चाहे बनाने वाला भले ही बैठा रहे और घर में दाल आटा भी हो, लेकिन अगर कोई खाने वाला नहीं है तो बनायेगा किसके लिए ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** हलवाई तो बनाता है चाहे खाने वाला न हो ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** लेकिन अगर उसका सामान कोई लेने वाला न हो तो वह क्यों बनायेगा । उसकी तो दुकान ही उठ जायेगी ।

तो वेद में इसका स्पष्ट वर्णन है कि ईश्वर है, जीव है और प्रकृति है । परमेश्वर बनाता है जीवात्मा के लिए, अपने लिए नहीं । अपने लिए तो उसे कुछ नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि वह तो पूर्ण है । तो ईश्वर जीवात्मा के लिए बनाता है । अगर जीवात्मा न हो तो ईश्वर बनाये किसके लिए और अगर प्रकृति न हो तो बनाये किससे । कोई भी भोजन बनाने वाला दाल आटे के बिना नहीं बना सकता । वह कितना भी बुद्धिमान क्यों न हो लेकिन अगर घर में दाल आटा न होगा तो वह भोजन नहीं बना सकेगा । कुम्हार को बर्तन बनाने के लिए मिट्टी की जरूरत होती है ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सारे कला कौशल पढ़ाएं लेकिन हमारे विज्ञान को भी पढ़ाएं । मैं इस बात को नहीं मान सकता कि हमारी भाषा में विज्ञान की शिक्षा नहीं दी जा सकती ।

तो मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि जीवात्मा एक ऐसी ही नित्य वस्तु है जैसा कि परमात्मा है और जो नित्य है उसका अभाव नहीं हो सकता और जिसका अभाव है उसका भाव नहीं हो सकता । हम थे तभी यहां आये हैं, न होते तो कैसे आने । और यहां से जायेंगे तो भी वहीं न कहीं जायेंगे, यह नहीं हो सकता कि हमारा अन्तर्भाव हो जाये । जो लोग कहते हैं कि जीवात्मा नहीं है व इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें । जीवात्मा नित्य है । यदि मैं आज यहां मौजूद हूँ तो पहले भी था, अब भी हूँ और

आगे भी रहूंगा । मेरा अभाव नहीं हो सकता । मैं एक छोटा सा कण दे देता हूँ । उसे कोई वैज्ञानिक खो कर दिखाये । जब एक छोटा सा कण नहीं खोया जा सकता तो जो जीवात्मा इस शरीर में है उसको कैसे खोया जा सकता है । उसको नहीं खोया जा सकता । यह ठीक है कि हम और आप कहीं थे, अब आ गये हैं और आगे भी रहेंगे । इसलिए परमात्मा नित्य है, जीवात्मा नित्य है और प्रकृति भी नित्य है । यदि प्रकृति न हो तो परमात्मा किससे बनाये । इसलिए जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि इंग्लिश के द्वारा ही शिक्षा दी जा सकती है उनको मैं कहूंगा और मैं आपको द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को कहूंगा कि संस्कृत भी पढ़ावें क्योंकि संस्कृत प्राचीनतम भाषा है, इससे प्राचीन कोई भाषा नहीं है । इसमें स्वाभाविकता है । उसके ६१ अक्षर हैं और आप संसार भर की किसी भाषा का शब्द लाएं उसमें लिखा जा सकता है । आप इंग्लिश में पानी को वाटर कहते हैं, लेकिन अगर इसका कारण पूछा जाये कि आप पानी को वाटर क्यों कहते हैं तो आप नहीं बता सकेंगे । लेकिन हम से अगर कोई ऐसा प्रश्न करेगा तो उसको उसका उत्तर मिल सकता है क्योंकि हमारी भाषा स्वाभाविक है और वैज्ञानिक है इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना हूँ कि आप देश को उस तरफ लौटाएं । और मैं किससे आशा करूँ । कौन लाएगा इसको लौटा के ? आप ला सकते हैं, आप देश के कर्णधार हैं । आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आने वाली सन्तान कहेगी . .

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** हम तो नहीं समझेंगे ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आप न समझें तो न समझें । लेकिन देश आज आपके लिए नहीं बनाया जा रहा है । मैं उन के बारे में कह रहा हूँ जिनके लिए आज आप नहरें और बांध बना रहे हैं, जो आने वाली सन्तान है उसके लिए भाषा की आवश्यकता है । उनके लिये भाषा बनायी जानी चाहिए । मैं पूछता हूँ कि

[ श्री रामेश्वरानन्द ]

क्या हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा का पद किसी ने दया या कृपा करके दिया है। और मैं फिर भी कहता हूँ कि आप हिन्दी को नहीं चाहते तो सारे देश की राय लें और जिस भाषा को अधिकतर लोग चाहते हैं उसको राष्ट्रभाषा बनाएं मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आज हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र है इसलिये मैं ऐसा कहता हूँ। यदि देश स्वतन्त्र न होता तो आप अंग्रेजी को चलने देने। लेकिन स्वतन्त्र देश के लिये तो अपनी भाषा आवश्यक है। आप देश की राय लेकर किसी भी भाषा को राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकार कर लें मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन आपको उसके लिए सारे देश की राय लेनी चाहिए केवल इस कमरे के बैठने वालों की नहीं।

आज भी देश में कितने लोग इंग्लिश जानते हैं। आज अवस्था यह है कि जिन लोगों की राय से हम यहां आए हैं उनमें से ७५ प्रतिशत के लिए तो काला अक्षर भैंस बराबर है। अंग्रेजी तो जानने का सवाल ही क्या है। इस-लिए मैं नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश को इधर लौटाएं और मैं मन्त्री महादय से कहूंगा कि जब भी कोई इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट तैयार करायी जाए तो उसको तैयार करने वालों के साथ कुछ संस्कृत जानने वालों को भी रखा जाए। हमारी इतनी उपेक्षा न की जाए। महाभारत से लेकर आज तक हमको किसी ने नहीं पूछा। मुसलमान ने इसलिये नहीं पूछा क्योंकि वह समझता था कि ये विरोधी हैं। ईसाइयों ने भी नहीं पूछा। तो अब हम कहां जाएं? एक बात मैं और भी कह देना चाहता हूँ . . . . .

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** पंडित जी भी नहीं पूछते :

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैंने कहा है कि आज भी हमको नहीं पूछा जाता। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत के विद्वान् सात्विक होते हैं। आप अखबारों में रोज पढ़ते हैं कि अमुक व्यक्ति ने रेल या ट्राम के नीचे आकर

जान दे दी, लेकिन किसी संस्कृत के विद्वान् के बारे में आप ऐसा नहीं पायेंगे क्योंकि यह इस भाषा की विशेषता है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are about 22 hon. Members who are anxious to speak. I will, therefore, request hon. Members to confine their remarks to ten minutes each. Shri Muthiah.

**Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1960-61 is quite commendable for it gives an idea of the very valuable service it is rendering to the cause of higher education and of the very large amount it has been spending for that purpose. The development programme undertaken in 1957 by the Commission has been continued throughout the Second Plan period. The Commission gives liberal grants for libraries, laboratories, science halls, hostels, non-resident students' centres etc. The grants are given on a sharing principle to the State universities, that is, two-thirds for libraries and laboratories, half for hostels for men, three-fourths for hostels for women and on cent per cent. basis to the Central universities. The total grants paid to the universities, State and Central, for humanities and science and technology for the year 1960-61 amount to Rs. 330.9 lakhs.

The University Grants Commission gives liberal grants to the universities for training and research in basic science subjects and for new post-graduate departments. The number of post-graduate departments in science subjects has increased from 363 to 466 in the Second Plan period. Two new departments have been opened in astronomy and astrophysics and in geophysics. 103 new post-graduate departments in the universities and colleges have been established in the Second Plan period. There is a very large increase in the number of students in post-graduate Science Departments.



**श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य अपनी लिखी हुई स्पीच को यहां हाउस में पढ़ रहे हैं जो कि मुनामिब नहीं लगता है। अनवत्ता अपनी तक्रार के दौरान वह अपने नोट्स को कभी कभी रैफर कर सकते हैं लेकिन बिल्कुल उमका पढ़ने जाना मुनामिब नहीं है।

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** On a point of order. Ordinarily speeches are not allowed to be read in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member can refer to it.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It is only limited to Ministers who are not able to deliver their speeches.

**Shri Muthiah:** The University Grants Commission has in the Second Plan period helped in opening new engineering colleges and polytechnic institutions and new under-graduate and post-graduate courses in the existing colleges, in introducing the five year integrated course in engineering and in instituting post-graduate scholarships and fellowships in engineering subjects. New engineering courses have been developed by the Commission in mining engineering, chemical engineering and technology, telecommunication engineering, architecture, and high-voltage engineering. The integration of the pre-professional course of one year with the professional course, bringing about a five-year integrated course is to be welcomed. Educational tours of engineering students are encouraged by the Commission, and 50 per cent of the cost is met by it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It may be taken as read.

**Shri Muthiah:** With regard to post-graduate education in engineering, the Commission has helped the universities to open a number of post-graduate courses in engineering. To promote research in institutions giving post-

graduate education, in special subjects, the Commission has sanctioned about Rs. 3 lakhs. As incentives for students to take to post-graduate studies and research, the UGC is awarding a number of junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 per month and a number of senior fellowships of the value of Rs. 400 per month. To promote post-graduate studies in medical sciences, the Commission is giving liberal grants for post-graduate studies in basic medical sciences. Rs. 17 lakhs has been paid to the Calcutta University to open a post-graduate unit in medical sciences.

With regard to enrolment in colleges and universities, I should say that there is a steady increase in the number of university students. In the year 1960-61, the total enrolment was 10 lakhs—there was an increase of 2 lakhs in 1960-61 over the enrolment in 1956-57. There is a steady increase in the enrolment of women in colleges and universities. From 106 lakhs in 1956-57, it increased to 172 lakhs in 1960-61. The increase of students at the post-graduate and research level is from 36,000 in 1956-57 to 63,000 in 1960-61. The enrolment for science courses has risen from 2.1 lakhs in 1956-57 to 3 lakhs in 1960-61, that means, there is an increase of 43 per cent.

With regard to admission in colleges, I must strike a note of caution. While increase in numbers in colleges is inevitable, because of the growing population and the increasing number of school-leavers, it is still necessary to maintain good standards and to ensure that the students who seek admission in colleges have the necessary aptitude and capacity for intellectual pursuits at a higher level.

Special grants are given by the UGC for various purposes: centenary grants of Rs. 1 crore to each of the three universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; special grants of Rs. 1 lakh to each of the colleges completing hundred years of existence, benefiting 31 colleges in the country; grants for establishing Gandhi-Bhavans to promote the study of Gandhiji's ideals and way

[Shri Muthiah]

of life; grants for establishing Tagore Chairs and lectureships in memory of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and grants for Buddhist studies; grants to the University Film Council to exhibit good films of educative value to boys and girls; grants for printing presses for universities to publish best books and journals; grants for special publication schemes, etc. The University Grants Commission is to be commended for giving grants for special publications in regional languages and for encouraging regional literature. It pays two-thirds of the entire cost.

A grant has been made for Kamba Ramayana to be published by the Annamalai University. There is also going to be a critical edition of Valmiki Ramayana to be brought out by the Baroda University. Then there is the Malayalam lexicon to be published by the Kerala University. In this context, Sir, I would make a humble appeal to the University Grants Commission to give a decent grant to bring out a veriorum edition of Tirukkural in Tamil, written by the sage Thiruvalluvar, which is the greatest moral classic in the entire world. I would also appeal to the University Grants Commission to bring out an edition of unifying and edifying literature in all important languages of India, containing the noblest passages from the scriptures of all religions and the noblest hymns of all sains and sages from all regions and all languages which help in uniting and integrating us.

Then there are grants for publication of research work, e.g., doctorate theses of high standard and learned works of university professors. There are grants for Archaeology and for preservation and utilisation of valuable manuscripts, and for the development of linguistics. There are grants for the teaching of non-regional languages in universities, e.g., grants for teaching South Indian languages in North Indian universities. The Commission also awards prizes for the study of non-regional

languages. Then there are grants for post-graduate and research scholarships and fellowships for sciences; grants for holding seminars and summer institutes; grants for extension lectures by university professors. Then there are grants for the establishment of centres of advanced study in the universities. Twenty such centres of advanced study are to be established in basic and applied sciences like Physics, Chemistry, Botany and social sciences like economics.

The advanced centres of studies are to be opened in the Third Plan period and Rs. 4 lakhs have been allotted for each centre, and Rs. 3 crores have been set apart to be spent for this purpose in the Third Plan.

Then I come to the question of medium of instruction. The Working Group appointed by the University Grants Commission studied this problem carefully and the report of the group is in favour of the retention of English at the university level for science and technology and for all-India competitive examinations.

Then, a word about students, their discipline and their education. Now a lot of talk is going on about students indiscipline. Students misbehave in some colleges now and then. But we have to go to the root causes of the indiscipline of students. Even though the students are to blame to some extent for their occasional misbehaviour, the trouble is also traceable to the teaching staff, to the atmosphere that prevails in the College or the University campus. And so, in order to promote discipline among the students, we have to promote the quality of the teaching staff, we have to create a good cultural atmosphere, we have to develop social service leagues and develop the various cultural organisations and, above all, we have to create an interest in the

students for the subjects that they study. For this purpose the teacher should be a capable man to teach the subject in such a way as to create an interest in the minds of the students for that subject. The University Grants Commission is also giving grants for educational tours of students, and this is to be welcomed, as such tour contribute to the mental and moral development of the students.

With regard to the examination system, the University Grants Commission recommended in 1955 the reduction of the burden of the final examination, distributing the work of the students uniformly throughout the course, and instituting tutorial work. In regard to the examination system, much has been said. And, as a Professor of a college for a long number of years, I have found that students who are very diligent, earnest and industrious, who attend classes and listen to the lectures very regularly sometimes fail, while students who have been most indifferent and idle but who just cram up a few selected topics at the time of the examination succeed, even though their class record is very very poor. In view of this I would suggest, as the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission also has suggested, that the progress of the students throughout the year must be considered, because at the time of the public examination, for various reasons, a student gets flurried, or he falls ill or omits certain questions and he fails. So, in order to help those good and earnest students who have been very diligent throughout the year, their progress throughout the year has to be taken into account and not merely their marks at the final public examination. Then only justice will be done to all the students.

With regard to the three-year course, from my experience I can say that the present pre-University course does not do good to most of

the students, because in the High School classes they have the medium of the regional language, and as soon as they get into the college they find it extremely difficult to understand the subjects in English and they are able to understand then only in the latter part of the year, just before the time of the examination. In order to prevent this, I would suggest—and I may say that the U.P. Universities and the Bombay University are thinking on these lines—that the pre-University course be extended by one more year. That is, the High School course now runs up to the Tenth Standard. After the High School course is over, in the college the pre-University course should be extended by one year and it should run for two years; or we may have the Secondary School course running for twelve years, instead of the present ten years, and then we may have the three-year degree course. That is my humble suggestion in view of the difficulties faced by the students in adjusting themselves to the present set-up.

**Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Government of India has taken a wise step in setting up the University Grants Commission, by Parliamentary Act of 1956, and entrusting to it the work of co-ordination and maintenance of standards and giving grants in consultation with the universities. This has been set up as a parallel to what obtains in the United Kingdom.

It is very interesting to note that while in India for 1959-60 the University Grants Commission have granted for 44 Universities with a student population of 10 lakhs only Rs. 5.4 crores, in the United Kingdom the University Grants Committee has granted for half the number of universities, that is twenty-two, with a student population of only one lakh of people, an amount of Rs. 80 crores.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

This immediately shows that we should be extremely economical in our endeavour, and we should not imitate merely the big and costly structures, institutions like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

We have entered the scientific age rather late and therefore it is very necessary that our student population taking science should be more than the present proportion. Now they are at the moment about 26 per cent. It should be at least 40 per cent. As one hon. Member has remarked already, the engineering students form about 3.4 per cent in this country, as against 10 to 15 per cent in European countries. It is 20 per cent in Germany and 33 per cent in the U.S.S.R. Therefore, in respect of science and engineering we have got to considerably increase the percentage of our student population.

Sciences are the languages of nature, and it is most essential for the engineer whose main aim is to control nature. The main advantage of the university is that in the university the fabric, the diaphragm between science and engineering is punctured, and there is an upsurge, an interaction and a complete inter-mixing between science and engineering.

The University Grant Commission in India spent—taking the figures of the Second Plan—an amount of about Rs. 4 crores on Humanities, Rs. 4 crores on Science and Rs. 4 crores approximately on Engineering. What is required, therefore, is a far larger allotment to science and engineering, so that we can rectify the proportions which I have pointed out already.

There is one other thing, that for the security of the country and for the economic prosperity of the country it is most essential that the quality of the students that we

produce must be higher. Otherwise we will be producing mere walking handbooks, nothing more. And therefore in the foreign countries these standards are set by public opinion, by professional societies. But here in India we have got to do something, because we are still in the formative stage and we have to do something ourselves. I suggest that the University Grants Commission may set up science museums in the various universities and fill them with exhibits of science and engineering, geological samples and so on, so that when the students walk about these science museums they will get a better impression, a better enthusiasm and a better knowledge of sciences.

There is another thing. There are so many new things coming on in the market, so many new appliances: for instance, the transistor, or the digital computer which is a magnificent thing and can do within hundred seconds what a man was doing in hundred days. They are all new to our boys. That is because we do not have any of them. What I say is that the University Grants Commission should purchase one or two of these things and set them up in some universities. They will amplify it, multiply it and give it to others. Therefore, I submit that the University Grants Commission must buy these various new equipments from time to time and give them at least in a few places.

Then with respect to libraries, we must make a large headway. Our libraries in the universities are poor. We have to equip them as early as possible. For example, if you take Oxford and Cambridge, there are as many as three million books in each of these libraries. That is about fifty times what we have in our Parliament Library here. That is very essential because a library is one of the most important assets for

the advancement of knowledge. It is essential that libraries must be built up as early as possible. Not only that. University libraries are the best places where we should have an adequate translation service. For example, vast literatures are pouring forth in French, German, Russian and Japanese and that is entirely lost to us. We do not know anything about them. They have to come through some translation from England or the U.S. which comes long afterwards. Therefore, I submit that the University Grants Commission should one or two universities to organise translation services so that we may be up to date in the vast new literature that is coming up.

Ancient India was very famous in mathematics and for many of our sciences and for engineering. For example, I saw one of the inscriptions published by *Epigraphica India* dated the 12th century where principles were written for the construction of reservoirs, most beautiful principles comparable with modern concepts. I will just give one example. A number of principles have been laid down. The first principle is this. They say that the construction of a reservoir is one of the acts by which the man who constructs it goes to heaven. That is a principle by which they attracted finance. That is a criterion for our Finance Ministers also. Another principle is that a reservoir should not be constructed at the boundary between two kingdoms. If only this principle had been observed at Karnafuli or Mangla, we would not have trouble between Pakistan and India. Like that, beautiful principles have been laid down. In the south, built about 1300 years ago is the Grand Anicut, which is still functioning. This is one of the most marvellous things. Sir Arthur Cotton, one of the greatest British Engineers, who has done yeoman's service to this country, has drawn pointed attention to this. What I mean by yeoman service is, he is

practically responsible for all the river valley construction in India during the last century. He has been responsible for the Sone system in Bihar, he has been responsible for the Mahanadi canals in Orissa, for the Godavari-Krishna system in Andhra and for Cauvery-coleroon system in Madras, and so on. He was so enthusiastic about these works that he even admits that the State was always opposed to him. Even in those days, there was this disease, he complains, that these people were throwing cold water on his plans instead of throwing cold water on the fields which would have been more beneficial. Such a great man has pointedly written to say that he has learnt everything from Indian engineering. This, he has written about 150 years ago. For example, again, the ancient Indians knew that the earth was orbiting round the Sun much earlier than Galileo. These are not put in the text books because there is no authentic record about it. I submit that the University Grants Commission, because of the facilities it has got, should gather and put together various pieces of information that are available in the country and make up a history of ancient Indian sciences. That is what I am driving at.

The University Grants Commission has made two remarks in their report with regard to technical education. They say that in respect of technical education, they have jurisdiction only over University institutions and the other engineering colleges pertain to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Secondly, they say, in their management, in their giving grants and in their development projects of the engineering colleges, they are guided by the All India Council of Technical Education. This is a very erroneous position, highly erroneous and this position should be rectified as early as possible. I will show why.

The idea of the University Grants Commission has come to us from

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

England. We must see how it has come to us and what the reason is. In the universities in England, as elsewhere it should be, they had always prided themselves in the academic freedom, with no interference from anybody. That is how they felt. When the expenditure went up, when it was impossible for the local authorities and others to sustain them and when money had to come from the Treasury, of course, a parliamentary type of control was found necessary. Then, it was suspected that once Parliament controlled it, freedom would be lost. They, therefore, found out this *via media* of establishing a University Grants Committee by which direct departmental control is avoided. Exactly the same measure we should have in this country. Once you accept the principle, I do not understand how the State engineering colleges, for example, which number as many as 80 could be outside U.G.C. control. First they are under the Director of Technical Education, then again under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. They lose freedom. There is not that university freedom which is necessary for the prosperity of higher knowledge in this country. Let us take England. There, the University Grants Committee gives grants for all the higher engineering institutions, it does not matter whether they are university institutions or not. For example, the Imperial College of Technology and Science, London, the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow or Manchester—they are not University institutions but still they come under University Grants Committee and not under local authorities. Irrespective of what the Institution is, whether it is financed by the State, or not,—that is a purely book adjustment—all the engineering institutions of the higher degree standard must come under the University Grants Commission. That is a very important principle. I would only submit to the hon. Minister for Education that he should take it up

as a very important point. This is very important because we are now at the formative stage and in the formative stage, we should do things correctly. Once we do things badly or incorrectly, conservatism never dies, it is stated, and it will be very difficult to reform afterwards. Since we are in the formative stage, I would submit this. Out of the 100 engineering institutions, 20 are under the University Grants Commission and the other 80 are under the other two-control system. All these 80 colleges also should come over and be managed by the University Grants Commission.

With regard to the other point that I said about the All India Council of Technical Education, this is one of the things that I have not been able to understand. This Council was started by a Resolution of the Ministry of Education, in 1945, just after the war, to arrange for training of a large number of technical people. It is very important to remember here that the order specifically stated that it shall not have anything to do with university education or university technical colleges. Specially it says that. Nevertheless, that is one of the most un-manageable bodies that I have seen. The membership is 76, nearly 80 which is the membership of the Punjab Legislative of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. It contains all types of representation. It has got labour, it has got commerce and industry; engineers form a very little portions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member must now conclude.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I will take another five minutes. This is an important point.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already taken 15 minutes.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The point I was saying was, this All India Council of

Technical Education has a membership which is not engineering. Engineering education must be guided and processed only and essentially by the engineering profession. Engineering education must be the business of the engineers, just like medical education. Suppose a doctor's course is to be prescribed by a layman or by an engineer, it will be meaningless. Unfortunately, in the All India Council of Technical Education, more than two-thirds of the members are outside people, non-engineers. These are the people on whom the University Grants Commission also is depending. That is one of the most incorrect things, I should say.

There is another point which is very important. Engineering education is of two types. Call it a Technical college or a technical school, call it an engineering college or a college of applied science, they are all the same thing. There is only a slight difference. Because there is no time, I will not be able to explain it. There is a small subtle difference. They are all one and one name can be used for the other; there is nothing wrong. The main difference is this. In engineering education, there are two distinct types. One is the diploma and the other is the degree course. The degree course is a full time course and it is meant for higher engineering. The diploma course is meant for part time students. It is of a much lower standard. A man may attend the evening classes; he may attend some days in the week, and so on. For example, in England, there are 25 engineering colleges and there are nearly 600 technical schools. In these technical schools, the type of teachers is also different. While there are extraordinarily good type of professors in the colleges, in the technical schools, the teachers are drawn from industry. The technical schools are meant to train engineers for industry. Another thing is, in the university, principles are taught whereas in the technical schools, it is practice, professional practice that

is taught. Therefore, they are entirely two different things. There is no meaning in having a common board for both these things. But that is what the All India Council of Technical Education is. It is a common board for both these things, which is absurd. I would, therefore, submit that you have to separate these two. The University Grants Commission should have its own committee of experts to deal with the higher engineering knowledge and higher engineering education.

About research also, I would say one word. Research again is a thing which is very loosely talked of. I have heard just a little while ago some Members talking of it. At least in engineering and science, research is synonymous with development. For example, the position in regard to research in Universities in U.K. is that nearly 49 per cent. of the time of the teachers is taken up in research. Research keeps up the continual growth of education. If a professor or a teacher does not concern himself with research, he becomes a stale man; just like a shop-keeper who is selling the very same stock year after year, he will simply say the same thing; there will be nothing new or fresh in him, whereas a man who takes to research is the man who will have new things to tell; there are so many new things that are developing every year, and so many new things are coming up, and so many new principles are being invented. So, it is no use going on without research. Research is a sort of guide; research is a sort of aid in the modern age in modern knowledge and in modern practice in technical subjects.

That being the case, research, in fact, is conducted everywhere in England; it is conducted in the technical schools and the technical colleges; it is conducted in the universities also; everywhere, research is conducted, but only they are of different types and of different standards.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

There is only one thing more that I would urge, and the reason for my urging it is this. Recently, I heard that the Ministry of S.R. and C.A. want to confine the research which is now being conducted in the technical schools and colleges to some higher technological institutions only, which is entirely wrong. Research must be allowed to permeate completely everywhere. If you do not have money, then do not buy costly equipment, but deal with these institutions in the same way; do not deal with these institutions quite differently.

So, what I am submitting is that in respect of these two points, namely in respect of having the same board, namely the All India Council of Technical Education, for both these categories of institutions, and in respect of the fact that the control of technical colleges are split up between these two Ministries, there is an irrational procedure, and I submit that it should be rationalised.

There is only one thing more that I would submit, and that is with reference to scholarships. I find from this report that they have got programmes for aid to the students. That is quite good. But, as we know, engineering education and technical education is very costly; even in England itself, where there are many more amenities, we find that nearly 70 per cent. of the students are getting some sort of free ships, some sort of scholarships and some sort of aid. Therefore, it is necessary that we should give many more scholarships than we are doing at the moment, in our country. I do not say that Government should give them, because if we take the money away for that, then that will be at the expense of some other thing. What I would submit is that you should open some sort of national fund, say, an education fund for engineering; and ask all the professional engineers

and so on to subscribe to it. As a sort of incentive you should give 50 per cent. of that. If you do like that, I am sure that there will be greater response, for, at least, the professional men feel that they are all debtors to their profession and they must pay back the debts. After all, it is small amount which they will have to give. It is only in that way that you can multiply the technical capacity of this country.

In conclusion, I should thank you for giving me some extra time. I must express my word of praise for the very excellent work done by the University Grants Commission in such a short time, and also a word of praise to the distinguished chairmen. Shri C. D. Deshmukh and Dr. Kothari. I am sure that the University Grants Commission is bidding fair to be the handmaid of our country's prosperity.

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): While discussing a very non-controversial subject like the promotion of Buddhist studies in this country, my learned friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee unnecessarily dragged in Dr. Raghu Vira in the picture. I am very sorry for that. And he accused him of having run away with some of the collections which he had brought as a result of his tour in Mongolia and Tibet. I have got my highest regard for the learning of my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, but I feel that his approach to even such a non-controversial subject is vitiated by his political association with the Communist Party.

After the monasteries and the great centres of Buddhist learning have been razed to the ground in Tibet and elsewhere during the Communist regime, and after the culture and individuality of Tibet has been crushed, it is now imperative on the part of our Government to preserve the study of Buddhist literature, and rightly, an attempt has been made in the University of Delhi towards this end.



I beg to submit that in this regard, Dr. Raghu Vira, as the cultural ambassador of this country, has done yeoman service to this country. He has been responsible for creating an atmosphere of Sino-Indian friendship, and we all know that very well. The Communist Party of India should not think that Sino-Indian friendship is the monopoly of the Communist Party alone. There are other persons also in this country who want that the relationship between India and China should improve and should contribute towards world peace.

Coming to the University Grants Commission, I beg to submit that it deals with 50 universities and a million students. The University Grants Commission has to fulfil a creative task in a country like this which is poor and which is fast developing, and where there has been a great craze for higher education. In planning the growth of higher education, we must look forward, generations ahead of us. There can be no two opinions either in this House or outside, nor will any persuasion be necessary to impress this on Government that investment in human intellect should be very generous. The universities should get the best of everything. That is what we all want, but to our misfortune, education in this country has been beset with two maladies, firstly, the falling standards of studies in schools and colleges, and secondly, the widespread indiscipline, which has been hammered at by a previous speaker, which is prevalent amongst the students; and at times, the teachers also are not out of it. Nowhere in the world is the educational standard so low as in this country. I am submitting this because of the large number of failures in the examinations. 33 per cent. pass is ridiculously low. I beg to submit that there should be a probe into this matter. It may be due to inefficiency in our Indian social life or it may be that there are other factors which contribute to this large number of failures. We shall have to examine these things properly.

1141(Ai)LSD—8

So far as examinations are concerned, I think that the emphasis should shift from memorising a few textbooks to actual achievement in academic as well as physical progress.

So far as the students are concerned, I beg to submit that they become miserable victims of circumstances. The text-books are badly written, and are not up to the standard, and the syllabi are not carefully devised. The schools and colleges are ill-equipped, and last but not the least, the teachers are not properly or adequately paid. That is one of the main grievances. We are all anxious for a rapid expansion of education. And there has been a craze for higher education. But quality cannot be sacrificed in the altar for the craze for quantity. We shall have to see that both quality and quantity improve. Education is a human aspect also. It is not like industry which can expand quickly as a result of mechanisation and where there can be mass production.

We all know the Directive in our Constitution that free and compulsory education should be provided at the primary stage. That is the first stepping stone. I submit that there should be free and compulsory education upto the high school standard. It should be available to all students, irrespective of their social status or the paying capacity of their parents. Admission to the next stage, the university stage, should be based on merit. In this connection, the University Grants Commission has recommended that no third division student should be admitted for higher education. I submit that marks should not be the only guiding factor in selection for admission for higher studies. If due to some misfortune in the family or some casualties there or if due to sickness, the student could not do well in the matriculation examination or the entrance examination, that does not mean that he will not do better if given a chance. So the question has to be considered in that perspective.

I entirely agree with the view expressed by my predecessor, Dr. K. L.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Rao, that there should be full autonomy given to universities. If you examine the budget of the universities in Britain for 1956, you will find that 70 per cent. of the total income of the universities came from the exchequer and 3 per cent. was contributed by the local authorities. Even though such a large proportion was contributed by the British exchequer, there was the least amount of interference with the autonomous working of those institutions. This could be possible only by statutory payment of funds by the respective government to the universities. In our case, we find that in respect of every item of expenditure, the sanction has to come from Government and they go too much into details of the working of the universities. So the universities feel they are not free from governmental interference. So this bureaucratic entanglement should not be an impediment in the way of the proper functioning of universities.

So far as the appointment of Vice-Chancellors is concerned, I submit in all humility that still they are the nominees of the Governors who are the executive heads of the respective States. The Governor is to appoint one person from the panel recommended to him by the Syndicate. So in the appointment, the Syndicate is not the final authority. I feel full powers should be granted to these bodies in this matter.

Regarding text-books, I beg to differ from the view of the Prime Minister. His view is that the production of text-books should not be left to private enterprise. This is not a communist country. Our thoughts, our learning and their progress should not be regimented. These should be left to grow in an independent way. So the Government should refrain from compiling text-books. This should be left to private enterprise. We find that even in the selection of text books, the best books are not selected. So when they find it difficult to select the best text-book, what

is the guarantee that the best text-books would be compiled if the Government took over this function?

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar):** Does the hon. Member think that books on science can bring about regimentation if they are produced by Government?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I am not dealing with science.

So far as the procedure for grants is concerned, it is rather lopsided. Institutions of higher learning like the Indian School of International Studies and Indian Statistical Institute, which have got adequate financial resources at their disposal, are given grants to the tune of 95 per cent. whereas private colleges whose resources are very much limited, who find it difficult to raise funds and to make both ends meet, are starving. The quantum of contribution from the University Grants Commission for the upkeep of these colleges is far below what is necessary.

The Report says that against the total amount of Rs. 844 lakhs, Rs. 401.31 lakhs went to institutions of higher learning. More money should be given to private colleges. So far as hostels are concerned, they are overcrowded and are not hygienic. Medical attendance to the boarders is far from satisfactory. I submit that the CHS scheme should be extended to the various hostels so that the boarders could get the benefit of it.

So far as the pay scale is concerned, even though Rs. 400 has been provided as the minimum for a lecturer, we find that the directive of the UGC is not implemented in most cases. So naturally the right type of persons are not forthcoming, and those who come find it very difficult to manage themselves with the little amount they get from these various institutions. They have to engage themselves in other lucrative business in their spare time.

The previous speaker pointed out that there should be a proper academic atmosphere and in spare time the teachers should engage themselves in research work. A very poorly paid teacher having a starving family cannot be expected to engage himself in research work or contribute anything towards the development of the science or art subject with which he is connected. So it is all the more imperative that we should see that our teachers are properly paid.

As regards creation of additional posts, out of 642 such posts sanctioned during the period, according to the Report, there were 226 lecturers and 280 readers and professors. It is confusing as to why there are more readers and professors as compared to lecturers. There should be more posts created for lecturers if the intention is to solve the problem of the educated unemployment.

Coming to the University Films Council, the production of films for education in universities has been entrusted to the Children's Film Society. From our experience we find that the Children's Film Society's activity, besides producing a few films for the entertainment of children and showing them in Sapru House, is very much limited, and we have got grave doubts if they can copy with production of this nature which will be helpful to the students in the universities. So, if the University Grants Commission cannot arrange to have their own studios for the production of these films, they can entrust this to private parties.

So far as preservation and utilisation of manuscripts is concerned, there has been a haphazard approach to the subject. The Department of Archaeology in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs takes up the work. Then there is the Home Ministry which deals with the national archives, and there are State Governments also who have their own museums and their own libraries for the preservation of various manu-

scripts. I think there should be a centralised approach to this subject, and it should be the concern of either the Education Ministry or the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to preserve the various manuscripts in the country.

With these remarks I conclude my speech. Thank you.

**Shri Mahesh Dutia Misra** (Khandwa): I am very thankful to you for having permitted me to say a few words by way of observation on the Report of the University Grants Commission. My predecessors who have spoken on this report have ably put forward certain suggestions, and I wholeheartedly support the suggestion made by Shri A. P. Jain that more grants should be given to the University Grants Commission, that more funds should be kept at the disposal of the Commission, so that it has a better hold on the universities throughout the country.

In the speech that I made on the Demands of the Education Ministry, I had said that the University Grants Commission should be empowered with wider powers, that it should be given full charge of higher education in the country. At that time I had also suggested that the State should not be allowed to interfere in matters of universities. That means universities should be taken out of the sphere of State List, but, of course, that involves a constitutional amendment. I would suggest, joining with Shri Jain, that if more funds are given to the University Grants Commission, the financial powers that would be exercised by them would then give them more power, more authority to interfere in the affairs of the universities. I think the University Grants Commission's interference in the sphere of higher education would be welcomed by all concerned, because this would for all practical purposes be a body of experts.

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

At present we have only a few members in it. I would suggest that the structure of the University Grants Commission should be broadened. More people should be invited to join it, and this would also give them an opportunity to be in touch with the university education in the country. Retired educationists professors and all others who are interested in the field of higher learning should be invited to join the Commission. If we take them in the Commission, they will also have a good supply of men for the posts of Vice-Chancellors in different universities, because these people would have been in touch with university education. As I said in the last speech, sometimes Vice-Chancellors are appointed from among those who have had no touch or contact with higher learning. They might have dealt with some files concerning university education or higher learning, but they themselves have had no experience of university education or intimate contact with university matters. That is why I suggest that we have a broad-based, large body of experts in the University Grants Commission. They should be allowed to exercise full powers, as much authority as possible in the field of higher education. This would also solve the problem of bureaucratic interference in the sacred spheres of higher learning.

I do not want to say anything about bureaucratic interference, but we have had enough experience in other matters to know that bureaucracy moves very slowly and in a very conservative manner. It moves sometimes in a peculiar manner, and if bureaucracy is vitiated in certain directions, the whole thing goes phut. So, in the sphere of higher learning I would demand that bureaucracy should have nothing to do with the universities or their grants-in-aid or anything like that. That is why I suggest that the University Grants Commission should be broadened, its

powers should be enlarged, and as far as possible, the State should not be allowed to interfere in the sphere of higher learning, especially universities.

A good deal has been said in the past and also in today's discussion that there is an urge for higher learning in this country. I do not want to equate this urge for higher learning with the rush of students at the doors of every college or university at the time of admission. I do not think everybody who goes to the college or university for admission has an urge for higher learning. He wants employment and he thinks that if he becomes a graduate, if he passes M.A., or takes a degree, he might get a better employment. That is all that can be said about the average student. Of course, there are a few who would like to go up who would like to study and devote themselves to various fields, and some of them are so ambitious that they would not like to go to competitions, to join the higher services, services with better prospects, but would stay on in the university if they are given a suitable job.

And that is why this problem of teachers getting qualified teachers, arises, because we do not make the conditions of service quite attractive for the middle class society. The problem is that of the middle class society. The ambitions of the middle classes are that they should go up and up, that they should get all the emoluments enjoyed by others and that is why we do not get the former ancient guru who would live in the jungle like a rishi and impart knowledge to the pupil at the lowest cost possible. We always talk of the ancient past, the ancient guru, and we try to discover him among the teaching class which comes from the middle classes. We have placed certain

attractions before the middle classes in this country, and then we want the teacher class to abstain from those ambitions, to abnegate in favour of society, to abnegate in the interests of society.

The teachers are ambitious because they compare themselves with officers in other spheres. When they find that their own sons and daughters are not able to get the education they themselves got, they become frustrated. And with the cost of living mounting high, we find that the average teacher is not able to educate his own son and daughter. Therefore, I do not suggest that the pay scales should be increased, that they should gradually go on increasing, but I want that the amenities given to the teachers, especially for academic purposes, for the purpose of their own sons' and daughters' education, should be increased and made more liberal.

So far as the rush of students is concerned, it has got to be checked, because we are not going to cope with the demand for higher education in this country so long as this higher education continues to offer employment to our university graduates. So far as the science faculties are concerned, I think the University Grants Commission has done a good job by providing various amenities, but so far as the humanities are concerned, I find that the rush is greater in this field, in spite of the fact that we want science subjects should be encouraged. It is bound to be there, because every man wants that he should become a graduate, at least an M.A. M.A. has become more or less like the matriculation standard of the 'thirties. So, naturally there are many applicants, and I suggest, as has been suggested by certain Members in the past, that there should be a merit test, but this merit test should have one consideration, that the poorer classes, people from the lower strata, are given some kind of

an advantage or lift so that they are also included in the merit list. These classes should be given fair representation in selecting students for the universities. Our Education Minister said last time that he was going to give more scholarships to the needy students. If the scholarships are going to be given in abundance I think this problem would be solved because poorer people would be able to send their students for higher learning.

There is another suggestion. That is the specialised education and specialised training from the matriculation stage. People should be selected at the matriculation level for various services, for lower grade services, etc. If students are given training for particular fields and particular spheres of activity, they will be better officers or better subordinate officers than graduates who are recruited raw. I would suggest that at the matriculation stage, at the B.A. stage and M.A. stage there should be direct selection for the services. Training should be given to these students who are selected for various cadres of services. I think I have made my point clear.

With regard to the three year degree course, I do not wish to go into the details of this experiment. But as an educationist and as one who has devoted himself to the cause of education and who has worked in various capacities in politics as well as in education, I know the various problems and difficulties that crop up while mixing up politics with education. I wish to say that no more experiment should be there. Let the present system of education continue. Let the quality be improved. We do not want more quantity. We do not want more subjects; we do not want more books. Let there be the same things but concentrate on the quality in the universities and colleges. I would request all the persons concerned with educational reform of all

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

kinds that they should stop experimenting. Whatever system is there it is good enough; it can produce patriotic officers and students and citizens provided we emphasise on quality, provided we give full facilities to the teachers and autonomy to the institution and allow them to build up their students in the manner they want. The only thing that would be required of these institutions and teachers and people concerned would be to conform to certain ethical standards.

Much has been said about the problem of indiscipline. I fail to understand how we can isolate indiscipline among the students from indiscipline in society in general. I do not want to dilate on this point. These two problems cannot be separated. But still there is one field of student indiscipline that can be curbed, suppressed and eradicated. That is the behaviour of youngmen towards girls. Most modern people think in terms of allowing the youth a little latitude. I am also a bit modern having visited various countries in all directions of the world and I have also seen things in other countries. I have also a good deal of appreciation for the new values that are coming before the young men. But I wish to tell you that our indiscipline and the latitude granted to the students is of the most vulgar type. Many persons are aware that our youth is becoming vulgar; it is not becoming modern. I distinguish between vulgarity and modernity. No country in the world is prepared to tolerate vulgarity of students towards their sisters.

Indiscipline could be categorised as institutional indiscipline, social indiscipline and political indiscipline. There is political indiscipline in various institutions because there are political parties in the field, in the union elections and all kinds of student activities. Political indiscipline would be there and it would always be a complex thing to deal with. Having had

some experience as proctor in the university and having dealt with various cases of political indiscipline and having been fair to the other parties, let me tell you that if the authorities are impartial and fair, you can curb political indiscipline also and you can keep political parties out of the premises of the universities. But if the authorities are not impartial, political indiscipline among the students in educational institutions becomes a very complex thing to solve or suppress. But I am more interested in social indiscipline. Institutional indiscipline is more a matter for the authorities to give orders to the students. Students sometimes do not observe those rules of conduct; then they could be punished. There again it depends upon what kind of authority is there, whether that particular authority creates confidence among the students and is sympathetic to the students, whether they will be impartial and so on. But social indiscipline is something which percolates from the society in general and one phase of it is the behaviour of students towards their sisters. I wish that something is done by the UGC to eradicate this evil from society.

People have suggested various kinds of reforms for the examinations system and I support their idea that speedy action should be taken to introduce reform in the examination system, not only because it has become out-dated and does not achieve the object but also because it is serving as a source of corruption among the teachers. Educational sphere had been free from corruption but when the society is overwhelmed by various kinds of malpractices in the post Independence era, the educational field has also been affected. Let there be speedy reforms in the examination system because we want to put an end to corruption. I do not want to enumerate all the tactics by which the teachers also indulge in corruption in the examination system.

As a concluding remark, I wish to say that the teacher should definitely be given a higher status socially, politically, culturally, educationally and in other respects because he deserves it and he has some knowledge about the society. He should be given some incentive and there should be some source of inspiration. He understands the ideals of society. If I were to conclude with Plato's remark, I would say that the State is there to educate an individual to become more perfect so that he achieves his objective in life, whether the objective is to become perfect in life or whether it is God realisation, self realisation or whatever it may be. The educational institutions should try to educate the individual so that he is helped to become more and more perfect. If we want to make citizens, scholars, officers, administrators and politicians of a perfect type or near perfect type, we must leave the field of education as free as possible, in the hands of experts so that they are able to do their job without interference by politicians and the bureaucracy.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the University Grants Commission for doing a very fine job of work within the limited time and within limited resources. When I went through the report, I did not find any mention of the basic problems that face our higher education at present. When I talk of the basic problems, I generally remember the overcrowding in our universities; that has become a chronic feature. At the same time, it is disastrous also because it affects not only the standards but also discipline in the universities.

I believe in the expansion of education, but I believe also in the maintenance of standards. Both should go together. In order to see that educational standards and expansions go together, hand in hand, there should be limited admission so

far as the universities are concerned. Then there is the clamour for higher education in our country today, and that is quite natural, because freedom has opened the floodgates of opportunities for us and everybody is seized with an impulse and urge to grow and develop. Naturally enough, there is a higher claim for university education. India needs at present not 44 universities but at least another 200 universities. But then, as far as I know, according to the third Plan target, we are dedicated or pledged to establish only 12 more universities. That would not solve the problem. The gate-crashing that we find today so far as admission in the universities is concerned would continue, and when it continues, it means that the deterioration of standards would also continue.

Today, there are ways and means suggested in order to achieve results so far as higher education is concerned. There are certain people who say that there should be selective admission in the universities; there should be a bifurcation at the post-secondary stage and only those students who are intelligent, who are talented and who are gifted must be given the opportunity to go into universities and those students who are not gifted and who are not talented must not be given the opportunity; they must be denied the opportunity. As a man connected with education, I can only support this view, this idea, but, at the same time, when I think of the thousands of students in this country, young men and women, who are seized with an urge and an impulse to grow and develop intellectually, when I find that they are denied the opportunity and are relegated into the background of our society as social dregs, naturally I suffer from qualms of conscience. Therefore, I say that howsoever good the bifurcation at the post-secondary stage might be, the Government should make arrangements to absorb those students who do not find the

[Shri Hem Barua]

opportunity of getting into universities, in the technical institutions or the polytechnics. Without making any arrangements for them, if we haphazardly introduce a system of selective admission, education would suffer and at the same time we would do a disservice to this country. Where will those thousands of students, young men and women, go? That is the problem which this report has not dealt with sufficiently.

When I talk of standards, I do not want to tie down the expansion of educational possibilities in this country. In order to maintain standards, I would say that India needs more and more universities that are smaller in size. Only when the universities are smaller in size, they are capable of maintaining standards and are capable of maintaining discipline. It is no use trying to have a world in miniature in the name of a university, where young men and women, good, bad and indifferent, rush in and crowd the backyards of universities. That has happened in our country, and that is the principal reason for the deterioration of standards in education in our country. That is why I say that every university must not only promote standards and promote discipline, but it must be able to hold ideals before our young men and women. Or else, we shall be going down and down so far as moral and ethical standards are concerned, and also so far as the ideals are concerned.

If the West today is dying of civil strife, I would say that India is dying of inertia. There is intellectual poverty all round in India; and if India suffers from anything at this moment, India suffers from intellectual poverty. There is an intellectual degeneration everywhere, and intellectual degeneration has set upon the nation as a cancer. That is why I say that universities have deeper responsibilities. They must promote standards and at the same time play their

reasonable role against this background.

There are some people who say that even the British universities have degenerated like that. I happened to read a comment of Lord Simons some-time back. He has said that the British universities have now become service stations and employment bureaux. We do not want our universities to become service stations and employment bureaux merely. We want our universities to be institutions that can epitomise the aspirations of a resurgent nation. For that, I would say that the University Grants Commission has deeper responsibilities. I do not want the University Grants Commission to behave like a post-office through which Government's finances are being distributed to the educational institutions. I do not say that it is behaving like that. I would say that all attempts on the part of the Government to convert it into a post-office through which finances are being distributed to the universities must stop.

It is generally said that knowledge is power. If knowledge is power, I would say that the universities are the power-houses of knowledge. But then, in our country, as I said before, often the universities are described as mere collections of books. We want power-houses of knowledge no doubt, but then we do not want our universities to be merely collections of books. We want our universities to emerge out of these narrow limits and become national institutions. However much I admire the work of this institution called the University Grants Commission, the work this Commission has been doing so far is scissors-and-paste work—cut out something here and paste it there. That means piecemeal work. That would not serve the national cause or the national purpose.



In the report of the University Grants Commission, there is a reference to the medium of instruction so far as the universities are concerned. This medium of instruction is a vexed problem which is there for a long time. I am a believer in the development of regional languages, because I believe in the health of my mother, of my country, and unless and until we restore health to every limb of India, India would not be healthy. That is why I believe that regional languages must have a place in the scheme of things. But, at the same time, I do not believe in the fact, and I do not think that these regional languages should be overburdened with responsibilities which they are not, at the present moment, legitimately able to carry. During the British regime, the regional languages suffered like anything, and I do not think that during these 15 years of freedom they have attained that stature of becoming the media of instruction or the media of knowledge in the university stage. But I would say that if India is to be one, there should be a universal language for India, and that universal language would not only effect emotional integration but, at the same time, would raise the standards of our universities. Or else, the standards would further deteriorate.

But then I do not know what should be the common language for university education in our country. Yet, the very fact that we need a common language for the universities is a significant one. It cannot be denied. What about Europe? Europe was more or less one under the Holy Roman Empire and under the Latin language. As soon as the Holy Roman Empire and the Latin language particularly disappeared, Europe started disintegrating.

Language is the unifying force; language is the cementing force and nothing can bind a nation together more than language. Ethical slogans, political changes, might have some

ephemeral effect, but they cannot bind a nation for all time. All attempts made by Napoleon to bind Europe together failed and collapsed. All attempts made by Martin Luther to unify Europe failed and collapsed. That is why I said, there should be a common language. What is the common language? By common consent, it may be said that Hindi can serve as the common language or medium of instruction in the universities. On the other hand, if we accept the fact that English is an acquired language and English is to be banished, then alone Hindi can occupy that place. But at the same time, with deference to Hindi, that language which should be the common language of India, as accepted in the Constitution, I would say that here is a language that is not sufficiently developed to the status of being accepted at the present moment as the medium of instruction of the universities.

I am not a fond lover of the English language, but at the same time, I think the standards ought to be maintained. If we switch on to a language, whether it is a regional language or any other language in India, in a haphazard way, the personality of our higher education will be destroyed. Not only the personality, but also the all-India character of our higher education would be destroyed. What is higher education? Higher education speaks in a universal language, not only in the field of science and technology, but also in the field of cultural contacts and ideas. Today higher education has become a uniform pattern all the world over. Higher education today has become almost universal. I do not want to say that ideas of universal nature cannot be conveyed through our languages. If it can be conveyed through Russian or Japanese, it can be conveyed through Indian languages also. But that does not mean that we should switch on to an Indian language out of misplaced patriotism and destroy the standards. There are practical

[Shri Hem Barua]

difficulties. Where will you find the text-books? We can find text-books so far as arts subjects are concerned, or they can be made available. But what about text-books so far as science and technology are concerned? Can we produce them all of a sudden? Even if you produce them all of a sudden, out of some misplaced prejudice or passion, those books will not be text-books; they will be fit for the dust-bins only.

About student indiscipline, I do not agree with the speaker who preceded me. I find in the context of today student indiscipline is ebbing out. There is no doubt about it. During the initial years of our freedom, of course till the other day, student indiscipline was a force in the country and we had to counteract it. There were reasons for it. The initial years of our freedom were years of cross-purposes and high aspirations. Our young men and women, our students, as soon as India became free, discovered that the dynamism which they expected in our national life was the one thing that was missing from the horizon of free India. Naturally enough, their frustrations became deeper in dimensions. They became restless and restive. That restiveness gave birth to frustration and frustration gave birth to indiscipline.

Today, on the other hand, there is a certain mental stability so far as the student world is concerned and this stability possibly reflects the stability that our society is steadily acquiring. Our students, young people, have suffered from a surfeit of energy and that energy, instead of being allowed to be irrigated into conflicting tendencies and undesirable activities, must be channelled or rather dammed into constructive activities. The University Grants Commission, within its limited resources, by providing them hostel accommodation, playgrounds and all that, is serving a very good purpose.

The speaker who preceded me said about the tendency of boy students teasing girls. This is a world phenomenon. Throughout ages, boys have been teasing girls. Why should we make them more sensitive by saying that? Very recently, I read a report that in Chandigarh two girls were moving about. They were going to the college classes possibly. Because you have made them very sensitive by utterances like that, that is why they become so agitated. The two girls were going and a young boy of 22, naturally enough, sang a film song:

“रुक जा ऐ जाने वाली, रुक जा ”

That is a very simple film song and these girls got upset. They become sensitive and get upset because of the utterances made against our young people by speakers or Members of Parliament as the one who preceded me. I say that today student indiscipline is a dying force and I welcome it. More and more our society accumulates stability, this would die out altogether.

I will just say a few words about teachers and then conclude. The teacher is described as the fly wheel of the educational machinery. Therefore, he must be given decent salaries not only to starve off hunger, but to enable him to live as a decent man, without the worries and anxieties of the world impinging upon his life. I welcome particularly the statement made by the Minister that the university teachers are getting a good scale. But what about teachers of affiliated colleges?

The University Grants Commission drew out a very laudable plan years back and year after year lapsed, that plan was not being implemented by the State Governments, because the State Governments have to make a matching allotment. Now they are being implemented no doubt, but at the same time, there are some State

Governments that try to control teachers only because of the fact that they are giving them finances. They are having codes of conduct for the teachers and abominable strings, for the teachers.

There is another thing. As far as I know, this increased salary for the teachers of affiliated colleges is only meant for five years. What will happen to these teachers when the UGC at the end of five years withdraws this financial facility granted to the teachers of affiliated colleges? Do you think that our State Governments, constituted as they are, with men who do not have any imagination, who do not feel for teachers, who think as George Bernard Shaw thought, that "those who can do those who cannot teach", who have a negative approach to these teachers, will be helpful so far as the teachers of affiliated colleges are concerned? Therefore, I would call upon the Minister to think about the problem and in the interest of the nation, in the interest of higher education and in the interest of university education, to make efforts so that the hungry teachers may be enabled to starve off hunger. If he can achieve that, I can assure a place for Dr. Shrimali in history.

16 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair].

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): Sir, I am one of those very deeply interested in educational problems. Nearly ten years ago when I happened to be in office, the first step I took was to appoint a committee for educational reforms in Mysore State. That committee had the distinction of having nearly six vice chancellors as members thereof. Very many recommendations that were made by that committee are now being taken up by the Government of India.

University Grants Commission is one of those national agencies which make for national integration in a very

effective way. I am happy that this institution has been brought into existence long before the idea of national integration was discussed on public platforms. If there are more all-India institutions of the kind, the greater will be the clamp that will hold our various States and languages together as one entity one nation. I am, therefore, all for supporting the existence, continuance and expansion of the work of this University Grants Commission.

Sir, I have been a student as all of you were. Apart from any other study or conference the opportunity that gives the deepest insight to education is study itself. Subsequent knowledge and experience that come upon us will be tainted with political, linguistic or local tendencies. Therefore, when we go mentally back to the days of our education we will be able to know through our own personal experiences what are the deficiencies of our educational system.

I humbly submit that all the arguments that were advanced by two speakers regarding students' indiscipline and other matters are beside the point. They are political arguments politically answered. The real problem is, as an administrator I know, that nobody can be an efficient administrator unless he has grip over men and matters under his control. If he does not know the men whom he is using for administrative purposes, to that extent his administrative efficiency suffers. Secondly, he must know what he is doing. Many a time our administrators and ministers have hazy notions about people who are working under them and problems they are handling. Thereby emanates inefficiency and allied problems. Therefore, in order to have, what is called, discipline and efficiency and in order to eliminate tendencies like disunity, disintegration, indiscipline and all that, the people who are in charge of any institution or department or university must have intimate knowledge of men and matters they are

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

dealing with. That is lacking today. It is nobody's fault.

The expansion of education for the last 13 or 14 years has been so phenomenal that where there were hundred students in a school or a college there are now thousands. Naturally, the knowledge of persons in the educational institutions has become so hazy that it is not possible for any teacher, professor or vice chancellor to come into personal contact and thereby infuse discipline into the minds of students. That is the real secret. When I was a student and when most of you were students, our professors and our principals knew each one of us personally. Sometimes they used to take personal interest in our welfare. We became personally attached to them. The sense of discipline was there. Whenever something went wrong, the professor or the principal used to immediately know what was the matter and who was involved in it. Now it is impossible. It is a crowd. As you know, individuals sometimes hesitate to behave in a particular manner. But a crowd sometimes behaves in the most inhuman and in the most undisciplined manner that is imaginable. That pertains to the field of human psychology. Therefore, in educational institutions where the classes are small, the number is limited and the professors and the principals are able to know the students individually, they will themselves automatically become a disciplined lot round the principal or the professor as the case may be.

Therefore, I am suggesting, as I have suggested before on many a platform, that the number of universities in this country must be increased. In a country like the United Kingdom with a population of 5 crores there are more than 50 universities. Therefore, if there are more universities you need not become panicky that the number has increased. Every region must have a university and, ultimately, the pattern of universities

must be like *gurukulas* competing with one another for efficiency, for knowledge and for reputation all over the world for something invented, something discovered, something contributed to the field of knowledge.

Now the universities are like factories, large-scale factories turning out graduates without aim, without purpose.

**An Hon. Member:** Mass production.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Yes, mass production as they say. Therefore, in every State if there are 5, 6 or even 10 universities, it is not a matter for worry.

But the existing university's structure is so cumbersome and costly that any Member of this House who insists on economy will feel aghast at the number of universities increasing indefinitely. It is there that we have to apply our practical knowledge. We have to simplify the structure of the university. There need not be a senate consisting of 150 or 200 people. After all, we know by experience that the discussions in the senate contribute very little to knowledge, very little to the university tempo. On the other hand, many a time it has become a battle field for political or personal factions sometimes discussions in the senates have contributed more to indiscipline than to discipline.

The syndicate or the university council, as the case may be, is full of people nominated by the Government. Ministers, since they are popular ministers, cannot act always independently on the merits of each case. Even for a man like me who wanted to be independent, if some member of the Assembly approaches me for a nomination, it would be very difficult to reject that demand straightway. If I reject, it may result in my being rejected out of office some time later.

**An Hon. Member:** Saying from experience.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I have incurred such displeasure, and I know all these things.

**An Hon. Member:** That is why he is here.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Therefore, this nomination, to the syndicate and to the university by government must be stopped altogether. The university senate must be small or even eliminated. Let the syndicate consisting of people who have educational qualifications and experience be the sole arbiter of the destiny of that particular university. These large assemblies like the Senate do nothing. In fact, when I shaped the University Bill for the Mysore University when I was the Chief Minister, I reduced the number of members in the Senate and I made appointments independent of even the Senate. A Board of Appointment was created. I succeeded in taking away the power of appointment from the Senate and the Syndicate, because so much of canvassing was going on on communal and personal lines for appointments and promotions. In order to re-organise universities on the basis of economy and efficiency, the functions of bodies like the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Councils must be reviewed in the light of making them more efficient, more streamlined. Also, we must allow as many universities as possible to come into existence so that the number of students therein is limited, in each class the number of students is manageable. There must be personal contact on the part of students and professors, principals and Vice-Chancellors.

With your indulgence, I will make only one more point before I finish my speech. I am very happy to read the observations in this Report on pages 36-37 relating to the medium of instruction. Historically, human misery has always followed the path of the saying "what is good for me is good for the rest of the world". In

the field of religion, this has resulted in religious fanaticism and has led to persecution of all kinds. In the political field, it has led to massacres, conflicts and riots. Therefore, fundamentally the approach or the psychology that what is good for me is good for the rest of the world is dangerous. I appeal to the House that no problem should be approached in that personal spirit. The report says on the medium of instruction:

"The linguistic medium in our universities should be considered practically as an academic question and not as a political question."

Many a time we confuse the medium of instruction as a political problem, as a problem of integration, as a problem of patriotism. In one of his poems, Pandit Rabindranath Tagore said that patriotism is worship of the geographical map. His conception of human good was such that it made no distinction between man and man among human beings.

The nation States are doing more harm than good. When hydrogen and atom bombs are being exploded and the atmosphere is being contaminated to the detriment of not only the living beings but also beings unborn, let us grow out of our present conception of, as nation States. Nation State ideal is not an absolute morality. So is that of language. To say that any one particular language contains all the elements of patriotism and knowledge is, to say the least, to betray want of breadth of vision. In Mysore the people want the university medium to be Kannada; in Madras they want it to be Tamil; in Bengal they want it to be Bengali and in north India they want it to be Hindi. So that, in about ten years' time you would require half a dozen interpreters in this House mechanically equipped to translate one another's speech. In a person from one State goes to another State, even among the intellectual circles he will be wanting interpreters to converse with others. Though I

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

laid this view before the Hindi Commission, they did not take it seriously. They were more anxious to show what is called patriotism than good sense.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You told them when you were Chief Minister?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Yes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Even then they did not listen to you?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** The medium of instruction should be viewed in the background, not only of the good of this country but of the whole world as such. Acharya Vinobha Bhave has coined a new word *Jai Jagat* in place of the word *Jai Hind*. We must consider what is the language that will be good enough for us as human beings in this new age, in this atomic age, in this space age. I am not against any particular language. Let them all be developed. Admittedly, Hindi is the language spoken by the majority. So, I give due weight to it, due importance to it. There is a saying that "money can make many things but not all things". In the same way, Hindi can do many things but not all things. We cannot minimise the importance of money merely because it cannot do all things; because, it can do many things. Likewise, Hindi can do many things. But if you over-emphasize the importance of Hindi, it will be misunderstood in the south as what is being convenient for the Hindi-speaking people is being foisted upon the rest of the people on the analogy that what is good for me is good for the rest of the world. It is that approach that has given the strength and the stamina to the separatist movement in the south. Many of us want to prosecute that organisation. If this mentality continues in the north, in the coming elections they will double their number of members here. I am giving you a view which is consistent with commonsense and patriotism.

According to the suggestion made in the Report, let a Seminar or Vice-chancellors be held to consider this problem purely from the academic point of view as to how the student can become wiser, more disciplined, more eminently fitted to become a citizen of the world.

Here I would suggest to the Minister not to minimise the importance of this House. The House contains as good educationists as any outside the House. Many a time, I have found that experts scoff at Members of Parliament and politicians. It has become a fashion to say that politicians spoil everything. That should not be applied indiscriminately. May be, some are like that but the majority of the elected members of this House had the privilege of serving the people dispassionately. I would suggest that you invite some Members of Parliament who are experienced and equipped enough for the purpose to suggest some formula.

Develop Hindi by all means. I want Hindi to grow ultimately. Throughout human history, every language has grown in two dimensions. It changes in space and time. Whether it is Hindi or English, for every ten or twenty miles, the meanings into nations of some words change. That is the law of language. It changes in two dimensions. May be, ultimately, we may evolve a language of our own which is called Hindi.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I will finish in two minutes. For example, there is a controversy or demand that Hindi must be simplified. If the Hindi contains more Sanskrit words, it is more acceptable to the South Indian languages, because Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam contain more than 60 to 70 per cent of the Sanskrit words. Then it is easy for us in the South. But if simplification of Hindi takes place in

the sense in which the north understands it, then it becomes difficult for South India. So, it is a very difficult problem. We want a national language to be evolved, which has something in common so far as all the States and languages are concerned. It should not be a particular brand of Hindi of this area of India or that area of India. For example, when I listen to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, I perfectly follow his speech, but when I listen to the hon. Prime Minister, I do not follow his speech. But any language to come upto governmental position must have precision just as the English language has. A word spoken in Delhi must have the same meaning and shade of meaning in Bangalore or Madras. Hindi has not yet developed that precision of meaning.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Even Kannada has not.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Unless you develop that precision it cannot afford to be the national language. Therefore let us evolve a national language which ultimately will be acceptable with willingness by all. It is then that the language will be truly national. Until that day let English and Hindi be used side by side as the Government of India has formulated its policy in terms of the declaration made by the hon. Prime Minister.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) :** सभापति जी, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि देश में उसकी समाप्ति तक बारह विश्व विद्यालय और स्थापित किये जायेंगे। इन सब विश्वविद्यालयों को मिला कर हमारे देश में विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या ५६ के लगभग हो जायेगी। किन्तु भारतवर्ष में इस समय जितने विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और उनके अतिरिक्त तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो शिक्षा के विस्तार का और कार्यक्रम है, उसे देखते हुए हमारे देश के लिये कम से कम २००

विश्वविद्यालयों की आवश्यकता है। ५६ विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का अभिप्राय यह है कि हम उस कमी को चतुर्थी में पूरा कर पायेंगे। पर इससे साथ ही साथ शिक्षा मन्त्रालय और शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी इस दुर्बलता को छिपाने के लिए एक दूसरा सहारा ढूँढ़ा है। उन्होंने यह कहना आरम्भ किया है कि जो विद्यार्थी तृतीय श्रेणी में पास होंगे, उनके लिये उच्च शिक्षा के द्वार बन्द कर दिय जायेंगे। मगर मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस विद्यार्थी ने किसी माधन-होना के कारण अथवा किन्हीं अन्य कारणों से तृतीय श्रेणी प्राप्त की है, उसके लिये विश्व विद्यालय का द्वार बन्द करना प्रजातन्त्राय प्रणाली के लिये एक बड़े व्याघात की बात होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि अगर कोई विद्यार्थी तृतीय श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण होता है, तो पहले इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए कि किस कारण से उसको तृतीय श्रेणी में पास होने का दुर्भाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। फिर उसके पश्चात् यह आवश्यक नहीं कि ऐसे विद्यार्थी को विज्ञान की ओर या इंजीनियरिंग की ओर ले जाया जाये। हमारे यहां और बहुत से माधन हैं। ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को टेक्निकल शिक्षा दी जा सकती है, कोई और दूसरा शिक्षा दी जा सकती है। किन्तु यदि सरकारी बचिज में इस प्रकार की आवाज आती है कि थर्ड डिवीजन में पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिये उच्च-शिक्षा का द्वार बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, तो इसका स्पष्ट अर्थ यह है कि सरकार अपनी दुर्बलता को छिपाने के लिए ही इस कारण को उपस्थित करती है।

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। इस बात को देखते हुए यहां पर एक दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय की आवश्यकता बहुत समय से अनुभव हो रही है। सरकार की ओर से बताया गया है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में भी विचार कर रहे हैं कि दिल्ली में एक दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय भी स्थापित किया जाये। मेरा निवेदन

## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

यह है कि शोधना को परिभाषा भी यदि कर दी जाये कि कब तक वह शोधना भ्रमाप्त हो सकेगी, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

जहां दिनों की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए सरकार यहां पर एक दूसरा विश्व-विद्यालय खोलने का निश्चय कर रहा है, वहां मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूना में जो महिलाओं का एक विश्वविद्यालय है, उसका अनुभव हमारे देश के लिये बहुत ही अनुकूल रहा है। उसका परिणाम यह है कि दक्षिण में जो महिलायें उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहती हैं, पर जो महशिक्षा वाले विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं जाना चाहती हैं, उनके लिये पूना विश्वविद्यालय बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि चूंकि उत्तर भारत में भी इस प्रकार के लाखों परिवार हैं, जो कि अपनी कन्याओं को उच्च-शिक्षा प्राप्त कराना तो चाहते हैं, मगर मह-शिक्षा वाले विश्वविद्यालयों या महाविद्यालयों में उनको भेज कर उच्च-शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कराना चाहते हैं, और चूंकि पूना विश्वविद्यालय का बहुत अच्छा अनुभव रहा है, इसलिए उत्तर भारत में भी महिलाओं के लिये एक पृथक् विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये। इसका लाभ यह होगा कि जो बहुत सी कन्यायें उच्च-शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित रह जाती हैं, वे भी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अच्छा हो कि दिल्ली में उस विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना हो। संभव है कि माननीय मंत्री यह कहें कि एक नगर में तीन विश्वविद्यालय किस तरह से स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बनारस नगर में भी दो विश्वविद्यालय हैं और सीसर काशी विद्यापीठ को सरकार राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने जा रही है। इस प्रकार वहां पर तीन विश्वविद्यालय हो जायेंगे। इस अवस्था में यदि भारत को

राजधानी में अपने ढंग के तीन विश्वविद्यालय हों, तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

हमारा यह मौभाग्य है कि हमारे देश के वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थाओं के जन्मदाताओं में श्रीरमंचाकों में रहे हैं। उनका अनुभव है कि राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं की बराबर समर्थन होना है और उनका कितना महत्व होता है। उन्होंने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित कर दिया है और उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि हम गुरुकुल कांगड़ी जमिना भित्तिश और दक्षिण की क्षिती एक संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने जा रहे हैं। जहां तक गुरुकुल कांगड़ी का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि बहुत पहले ही वह राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित हो जानी चाहिये थी। गुरुकुल कांगड़ी को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करके सरकार और माननीय मंत्री ने केवल गुरुकुल कांगड़ी के साथ ही नहीं, बल्कि देश को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा-प्रणाली के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा सराहनीय कार्य करने का निश्चय किया है। मगर मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री इसमें भी दो पग आगे और बढ़ें। जिस तरह में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की चार यूनि-वर्सिटीज हैं, उसी तरह से गुरुकुल कांगड़ी अथवा गुरुकुल यूनिवर्सिटी भी हो, जिसमें और भी गुरुकुलों का समावेश हो सके। वह एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय होगा, जिसमें पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों का चौबीस घंटे का जीवन आश्रम-व्यवस्था के अनुसार व्यतीत होगा। वह हमारे देश में एक नया परीक्षण भी हो सकेगा और यदि वह परीक्षण सफल हो गया, तो इस प्रकार के दूसरे विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात विशेष रूप से और भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यूनिवर्सिटी की कोई चर्चा आती है तो उसके



साथ ही हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को जरूर जोड़ दिया जाता है। इस तरह जब गुरुकुल कांगड़ी की चर्चा आती है, तो जामिया मिलिया को जरूर जोड़ दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृपा कर इस मनोवृत्ति से अब हमारे देश को विराम देने दीजिये। जामिया मिलिया और गुरुकुल कांगड़ी का स्तर एक नहीं होना चाहिये। जामिया मिलिया को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करना अथवा विश्व-विद्यालय का स्तर देना शिक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ हो जायेगा। कोई बड़ा आदमी, अथवा राजनीति में कोई महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखने वाला व्यक्ति, किसी शिक्षा संस्था का जन्मदाता है, इसलिये उस संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित कर दिया जाये, यह कोई उचित बात प्रतीत नहीं होती है। सरकार इस देश में शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना चाहती है। अगर कोई शिक्षा-संस्था सचमुच विश्व-विद्यालय के स्तर की अधिकारिणी है, तो उसको मान्यता दी जाये, लेकिन किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के कारण किसी संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करना उपयुक्त प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

अब मैं विश्वभारती, (शान्ति निकेतन) के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है,—अगर मैं भूल पर हूँ, तो मैं चाहूँगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी मेरी भूल का सुधार करें—वहाँ पर जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं, एक विद्यार्थी पर तीन चार सौ रुपये के मध्य में मासिक खर्च होता है। अगर हमारे विश्व-विद्यालय इतनी महंगी शिक्षा देने लगेंगे कि तीन सौ से चार सौ रुपये तक एक विद्यार्थी पर प्रति मास व्यय होगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस निर्धन देश के साथ, जिस ने समाजवादी समाज-रचना का नारा लगाया है, एक बड़ा खिलवाड़ हो जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि विश्वभारती में शिक्षा क्यों उतनी महंगी है और कैसे उस शिक्षा को दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों

के समान-स्तर पर लाया जा सकता है, और वह प्रयत्नशील हों।

जहाँ तक अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय जांच-समिति की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि हम उस रिपोर्ट को ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकार करने हैं। पहले तो वे उसमें भी आना-कानी करने रहे, मगर केन्द्र के रुख को देख कर उन्होंने ज्यों त्यों उस को स्वीकार तो कर लिया, किन्तु मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वीकार करने के बाद भी अभी तक उस का कोई फल नहीं हुआ।

मैं ने पहले भी इस बारे में शिकायत की थी और आज फिर मैं माननीय मंत्री की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जुलाई में अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के साथ जो मेडिकल कालेज खुलने जा रहा है, कल-परसों समाचारपत्रों में उस के सम्बन्ध में वह समाचार पढ़ें। उस में कहा गया है कि उस मेडिकल कालेज में केवल उन्हीं विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश मिल सकेगा, जिन्होंने अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय से इन्टर साइंस लेकर पास किया होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब दूसरे मेडिकल कालेजों में सब के लिए द्वार खुले हुए हैं, तो अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के द्वार छंदे और सीमित कर देना कहां की न्यायप्रियता और बुद्धिमत्ता है, जिस के साथ अलीगढ़ के भी सब कालेज एफिलिएटिड नहीं हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी को अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से ही ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दक्षिण भारत के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने पहले भी कहा है और आज फिर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर चर्चा के समय मैं अपने उस कथन को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा विचार है कि दक्षिण में हिन्दी पर्याप्त प्रगति कर रही है। हो सकता है कि चन्द चतुर राजनीतिज्ञ इस प्रकार के हों, जो हिन्दी या भाषा

## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

का नाम ले कर अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों को भाषा की आड़ में ऊपर लाना चाहते हों, या और कोई किसी प्रकार का नाग लगाना चाहते हों, मगर जहां तक दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा के आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, जहां तक राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्षों, के आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, और उन अन्य संस्थाओं के आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि दक्षिण में हिन्दी का प्रचार कर रही हैं, उन के आधार पर मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि दक्षिण में आज हिन्दी जितनी प्रगति कर रही है और जितनी व्यवस्थित रूप में प्रगति कर रही है, उतनी उत्तर भारत में नहीं कर रही है। बल्कि सच्चाई यह है कि उत्तर भारत में अगर प्रगति है, तो हिन्दुस्तानी की प्रगति है, जिस को संविधान में हम ने कोई भाषा ही नहीं माना है। यहां पर हिन्दी की प्रगति कम है। हिन्दी वहीं है, जिस का उल्लेख अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री हनुमन्तैया, ने किया है। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि दक्षिण भारत का जिनना भाषाये है, वे संस्कृत के निकट हैं। संविधान की भाषा सम्बन्धी पवित्र धाराओं में हम ने यह निर्धारित किया था कि हिन्दी में अगर शब्दों की अभाव होगा, तो संस्कृत से हम उन को पूरित करेंगे। पता नहीं, आज सरकार के मस्तिष्क में वह पवित्रता धीरे धीरे क्यों हिलती जा रही है कि देश के बड़े से बड़े नेता यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा के स्वरूप को बदलने के लिए यदि संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तो संविधान में भी परिवर्तन किया जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। एक व्यक्ति के मस्तिष्क में अगर कोई मान्यता है, तो उसके आधार पर संविधान की व्यवस्था को चुनौती दे देना उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ग्लानता को पूरा करने के लिए दक्षिण भारत में अगर हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देने के लिए एक विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना कर दी जाए तो उसके बहुत अच्छे परिणाम निकलेंगे और दक्षिण में जो हिन्दी का प्रचार आप करना चाहते हैं, वह

भी बहुत आसानी से हो जाएगा और उससे बहुत बड़ा लाभ आपको प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

**Mr Chairman:** As the time is very short, the hon. Member will please take only five minutes.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Mr. Chairman, the problem is very big, but the time you have given me is very little. But I will certainly bow to your decision and finish within five minutes.

I would like to draw the pertinent attention of this House to this that in this report we find that certain colleges and certain universities have received certain lumpsum grants. From page 47 of this report you will be surprised to find that out of a sum of Rs. 28,20,000 that has been contributed for the 31 colleges in the whole of India, a sum of Rs. 13,50,000 has been contributed only to the Christian colleges. How this has come about, I cannot understand.

Then I will draw the pertinent attention of the hon. Minister to page 41 of this report where we find that certain universities have been chosen for the smallest amount of grant that we could ever think of giving. The statement detailing the grants paid to universities in 1960-61 shows that Bhagalpur University has been contributed only Rs. 5,000 Jabalpur University in Madhya Pradesh has been contributed only Rs. 60,000, and Vikram University has been contributed only Rs. 51,000, while other universities, for instance, Gauhati University has been contributed Rs. 24 lakhs, Karnatak University has been contributed Rs. 19 lakhs, the Punjab University has been contributed Rs. 31 lakhs, and the Delhi University has been contributed about Rs. 35 lakhs. Why there is such a big difference between the contributions to the various universities passes one's comprehension. And there is nobody to laise his voice from those areas where this Jabalpur University and Vikram University are situated. Unfortunately up to date we have not had one Minister here from that

State, and after my last speech commencing about this one Minister has been appointed who is a member in the Rajya Sabha. The net result is that the universities of Madhya Pradesh have been neglected, and the monetary help given to them has been the most negligible that we have ever seen.

Why this kind of thing happens is very patent. This means that even though we have taken an oath to do everything very fairly and justly in this House and even though we have sworn by the Constitution that we will be very fair and carry on our administration very fairly, yet this discrimination between one State and another is very patent as we go on reading this report.

The other thing to which I would like to draw attention is to page 36 of the report where a particular recommendation has been made, and a paragraph appears about the medium of instruction. The whole of this paragraph is very vague and put us in a very anomalous position. It does not say one way or the other as to what will be the medium of instruction which will be there. If we are to have the medium of instruction in Hindi, well, let us have it in Hindi. We would welcome it. The whole difficulty about the poor boys who have taken the Hindi medium of instruction is that they find that they have no place whatsoever in the competitive examinations held for the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. The net result is that the boys from the Hindi-Speaking area are left out and those who receive their education from convents and who can talk good English are given chances and are being appointed, and all the posts are going to them, and the poor boys from the Hindi-speaking area are left out of the picture. This must be stopped. The competitive examination should be held, if necessary, entirely in Hindi. Then only we can make progress and make Hindi achieve its place. (*Inter-ruption*). Please do not interrupt me. So we must be able to achieve this.

At present the universities are manufacturing babus, clerks and skilled labourers. If we want real education to be imparted the age bar for those who want to study after a certain age must be put a stop to. There is no university anywhere in the world which imposes an age bar. The age bar is only patent in our country. Anybody, whether he is forty, forty-five or fifty, if he wants to gain knowledge, ought to be allowed to enter the university and receive university education. Why should it be denied? You may not give him a job. Nobody cares about that. But imparting of education must not be checked by an age limit.

Sir, I have done.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** First of all, I must thank the hon. Members, who have participated in this debate and who have made very valuable suggestion.

The University Grants Commission has been playing a very important role in the educational reconstruction of our country. I am glad that several Members have paid compliments to the work that has been done by the University Grants Commission. I am sure the compliments which the Commission receive in this House will encourage them to work with greater devotion and zeal in this very difficult task which they have undertaken.

Sir, several Members referred to the functions of the University Grants Commission. One Member, Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra, suggested that the University Grants Commission must take over full charge of higher education. We have to understand the full implications of this statement. If we are to do this, we have to change the Constitution. Our Constitution has given very limited power to the Central Government as far as education is concerned. It is only in respect of the maintenance and determination of standards that the University Grants Commission can function. According to the Constitution the uni-

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

versities are set up by the State Governments. They have their own legislatures which decide in what way the universities should function, and it is in this frame-work that the University Grants Commission had to act. So, as I pointed out in my preliminary remarks, Members should kindly remember that aspect; otherwise we just go on traversing the whole field of education without focussing our attention on that particular problem. If we remember that limitation under which the University Grants Commission has been functioning—and it cannot function otherwise unless we change the Constitution itself. You would agree with me that the Commission has done a very laudable work.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee was very much dissatisfied with the speed with which they are implementing the scheme of reorganisation of the three-year degree course. In this matter also let us decide how the universities are to be treated. As hon. Members are aware, in the United Kingdom the University Grants Commission gives no directives to the universities. It examines the needs and requirements of the universities. They have great faith in the work of the universities. They have great trust in the persons manning the universities, and therefore they just place the funds at their disposal. No questions are asked in the Parliament. Universities are treated with great reverence. No debates are held in Parliament. Here we function in a different way. But we must remember that we are dealing with universities which are autonomous, and we want to preserve their autonomy so that they might serve the society and assist the Government.

If we understand the true role of the universities and their relationship with the University Grants Commission, we would realise the delicate nature of the relationship which exist between the University Grants Commission and the universities on the one

hand and the relationship between the University Grants Commission and the Government of India on the other. It is a very delicate relationship. During all these years there has not been a single instance when the Government of India had to give any directive to the University Grants Commission. There have only been one or two instances in the whole history of the University Grants Commission when they had to tell the State Government that they may have to stop grants to the Universities if they did not carry out their directive in certain matters which, they thought in their opinion, were of very great importance. Naturally, the procedure that they adopt is one of consultation, of conference. It is in that way that we are trying to preserve the autonomy of the Universities and at the same time gear them to meet the national needs and national requirements. If, in our impatience, we adopt or accept some of the suggestions which hon. Members have made, we may destroy the universities themselves.

A suggestion was made, I think by Shri Hanumanthaiya, if I have understood him rightly, that when he was in charge of the Mysore Government as Chief Minister (he was also in charge of the portfolio of Education) he took away all the powers of the Syndicate and the Senate for appointment. If the Government takes away the powers of the Universities for making appointments, what are the universities to do?

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** On a point of personal explanation, I did not take it over to the Government. In the University Act itself, I made a provision for the appointment of a Board consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, a technical person concerned with the selection from outside and etc. That Board was given all the power. The Government did not come into the picture. (*Interruption*).

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** In any case, the Universities were not free to make

appointment of the professors. It was some kind of a Board of appointment which would make appointments. If the Universities do not have the power to make appointments of Professors, I think we better close down the universities. I am very clear in my mind that if we do not even trust the universities to appoint professors, they cannot function effectively.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** My hon. friend has not understood. It is not a question of taking away autonomy from the Universities. Instead of that authority being vested with some people who are influenced by other considerations, selection was sought to be made by the university itself under a separate provision.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The point is not clear to me even now.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimati:** Every university has a Selection committee. It has an Executive council. It has a senate. It has its own Government. It is a government by itself. If there is any external agency which tries to control the university, you better close down the universities. Universities cannot function. I am very clear so far as that matter is concerned.

Then, the question of standards has been raised, which has been naturally agitating the minds of hon. Members. The Government are naturally exercised about this question. I am not quite clear whether all the criticisms that have been levelled are perfectly justified. There has been probably some lowering of standards. Again, that is a question which has to be examined. The University Grants Commission is making a very thorough investigation about this whole question. This question raises a number of questions. Since when did we start lowering our standards? I believe the reference is to the post-Independence period. If we are continuously going down, I think we must have gone

down at the bottom by this time. Has not the Government, have not the universities done anything to arrest the lowering of standards? What are the factors which can improve the standard of the universities? For example, the quality of teachers. The improvement of the quality of the educational system depends entirely on the quality of teachers. I would like to ask the House: Has not Government done anything during the last few years to improve the quality of teachers? I concede that there has been such a rapid expansion that the requisite personnel is not available in the country. This is a situation which arises in every country which is developing very fast, and where economic development is taking place rapidly. So, it is something which is inevitable, and you cannot help it. But every possible effort has been made by Government to revise the salary scales of teachers at all level, in the primary stage, at the secondary stage and at the university stage. I would like to ask the House: Is it not going to help in improving our standards?

A casual reading of the report of the University Grants Commission will reveal that the University Grants Commission have given grants for libraries and for improvement of libraries. I would request the hon. Members to go round and visit some of the campuses which have come up after Independence. I would like them to go and visit Chandigarh, for instance, where a beautiful university has come up, with a beautiful campus, libraries etc. Even visitors who come from outside have admired the good work that has been done. If you go to poona university, you will find that a new university is being set up; fine libraries have been set up. All these efforts are going to make an impact on the educational system. They are going to improve our universities. Look at the new library which has come into existence at the Aligarh University. It is one of the best libraries. And we feel proud of this fact that this

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

library has come into existence, and our research scholars will go there and read the books there and be more serviceable to the country. These are the measures which should receive the attention of the House.

If we look at the whole thing in the proper perspective, we would find that in spite of this great limiting factor, namely lack of financial resources, the University Grants Commission has done an admirable job.

As I said earlier, another effort that is being made is with regard to the improvement of research and teaching, and with that end in view, now, the University Grants Commission is engaged in this task of setting up centres of advanced studies at the university which I mentioned in my preliminary remarks.

The question of medium of instruction naturally comes up for discussion every time when we discuss university education. As far as the policy of Government is concerned, I have stated it more than once, and I wish to reiterate that in the universities the medium of instruction should be the regional languages. As early as 1950, the Radhakrishnan Commission made that very clear, and the Government of India have accepted that recommendation, and the Government of India consider purely on academic grounds that regional languages must be the media of instruction.

I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar when he says that English should continue to be the medium of instruction at all times to come.

**Shri Khadilkar:** My hon. friend may excuse me if I interrupt him. I said that till the other languages and Hindi came up to that standard, English should continue.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** We must speed up in this matter. I think on educational grounds and on psychological grounds, that suggestion is unsound.

I would like to read out the latest statement of the policy of the Government of India in this matter, which is the statement issued by the National Integration Council, which reads thus:

"The Council observes that the policy in this respect is being implemented in varying measures by different Universities, but it is of the view that its implementation should be more purposeful. In the Council's view, the change is justified not so much by cultural or political sentiments as on the very important academic consideration of facilitating grasp and understanding of the subject-matter. Further, India's university men will be unable to make their maximum possible contribution to the advancement of learning generally, and science and technology in particular, unless there was a continuous means of communication in the shape of the regional languages between its masses, its artisans and technicians, and its university men. The development of the talent in the country will also, in the view of the Council, be retarded unless regional languages are employed as media of instruction as the university stage."

This is the latest statement, which has been approved by the National Intergration Council on 2nd and 3rd June, 1962. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission is also a member of this Council. Already there are some eminent persons on the Council like Dr. Sampurnand, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Dr. Kothari, Shri Munshi, Shri Frank Anthony, Bhai Jodh Singh and Dr. Jivraj Mehta. As far as this matter is concerned, we

are quite clear about the policy. I think by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, we should be able to switch over to regional language at least in the under-graduate stage, and we are making necessary preparations for it. Just when Parliament is discussing this Report, a seminar is being held in Simla where professors have been meeting now for nearly a month. They are going through the two dictionaries published by the Ministry of Education on scientific and technological terms. They have already finalised terms in two or three subjects. I think by the end of September/October the whole dictionary work is going to be complete. The translation work has already started. Several universities in India have been given grants for translation work. Co-ordination committees have been set up and I hope within a year we would have made adequate preparations for switching over to regional languages at least at the under-graduate stage.

There is one point which Dr. K. L. Rao and other Members emphasised—Shri H. N. Mukerjee also made a mention of it. That is as regards bringing about greater co-ordination between the work of the different Ministries. It has been felt that we should devise some measures which would effect greater co-ordination between the different Ministries in the field of higher education. Due to various historical and other reasons, professional colleges are left out of the purview of the University Grants Commission. Professional colleges like agricultural colleges, medical colleges, technical colleges and engineering colleges are being dealt with by separate Ministries. This has been so even before independence. It is true that in U.K. the practice is different. Even a school of dentistry is dealt with there by the University Grants Commission. We are examining this matter, and I hope we may be able to evolve some kind of machinery which would enable us to bring about greater co-ordination.

Shri A. P. Jain suggested that we should set up four Chairs on emotional integration. When we are talking of emotional integration, we must also have Chairs on emotional integration—I am afraid I cannot appreciate the arguments which he advanced for setting up these Chairs. The whole atmosphere of a university should lead to emotional integration. The relationship between professors, teachers and students, the community life and the whole academic atmosphere, should lead to emotional integration; it is not by setting up a Chair here or a Chair there that we can bring this about.

**Shri Hem Barua:** See that they do not bring about emotional disintegration.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** First disintegrate, then integrate!

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Some Members suggested that we must curtail the growth of universities. Shri Hem Barua, on the other hand, was of the opinion that we must expand rapidly and we must have 200 universities.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I believe in that.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Yes. The other day when we were discussing the Demands of the Ministry, I think he said that we must stop this overcrowding in Universities, we must stop this congestion....

**Shri Hem Barua:** I said expansion; educational expansion must go hand in hand with improvement in standards. I did not say that; I would be the last man to say that.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is true that a country like ours needs 200 universities. But we have to take an overall picture of the conditions which prevail here. Education cannot be considered in isolation from the rest of economic life; education has to depend to a large extent on economic development just as economic development has to depend on education. Both are inter-related. If we ignore one aspect

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

and look at the other, we only get a distorted picture. Therefore, at every stage of our development we have to find out whether we have adequate resources to meet these needs. Moreover, it is not merely a question of opening more universities. The real point is: do we have the requisite staff? Even as it is, our universities do not have men of the requisite calibre. The real malady is that today our universities are depleted of talented people. We do not have professors who can either do efficient teaching or guide research, and it is no use opening third rate universities. A good university can exercise greater influence on the academic and intellectual life, about which Shri Hem Barua spoke, than 200 universities. If we run the 40 or 50 universities which we have in the country on a good standard, they are going to make an impact on the intellectual and cultural life of the country.

There are one or two more points. Shri Trivedi made a point with regard to the small amount of grants which Madhya Pradesh universities get. It is the first time that I have heard any Member on the floor of the House accusing the University Grants Commission of partiality. I hope Shri Trivedi will go a little deeply into the working of the University Grants Commission, and also try to find out from his own universities why they do not get grants from the University Grants Commission. There is a certain procedure which the Commission follows:

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** There can be another para or chapter in the Report as to why some universities have been paid more and some universities have been paid less, so that it would be self-explanatory.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I was trying to explain it. It will not be possible to explain it in the report. There are 50 universities, and there must be 50

paragraphs, and the whole report will become very bulky.

The point is there is a certain procedure the University Grants Commission follows, and in having Members we try to give as much regional representation as possible. If you look at the composition of the Commission, you will certainly agree that it is not dominated by any particular region or even any political party.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** There you will have to swallow your words.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Just look at the names. Dewan Anand Kumar, Justice S. R. Das, Dr. A. C. Joshi, P. N. Kirpal, Prof. A. R. Wadia.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** That is not the argument of the House. You are arguing on something which is not our case. We asked you to explain the varying figures for the various universities.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I was not at this time dealing with him. I had dealt with him at an earlier stage.

The point I was trying to answer was this. Shri Trivedi accused the University Grants Commission of partiality. We must have some bodies like the University Grants Commission or the Public Service Commission, and we must have full faith in their impartiality and integrity. Otherwise they cannot function effectively.

The difficulty about Madhya Pradesh is this. I will give one concrete example. We were trying to set up rural institutes in each State. Since he referred to a particular State, I will try to answer it. In the Second and Third Plans we were trying to find out whether they could fix up anything. We are prepared to give them grants, but up till now they cannot make up their mind. With regard to the University Grants Commission, the same thing is hap-



pening. They cannot decide where they should locate universities, which university should be developed. There are continuous frictions and conflicts, with the result that they cannot make any decision and come to the University Grants Commission. It would be a good thing for Shri Trivedi to make a proper study of this question, whether the fault lies with the universities on that side or the University Grants Commission here before making a statement like this. The University Grants Commission sends a visiting committee and generally grants are given on their recommendation. The visiting committee makes a thorough investigation into the needs and requirements. There are certain specific projects for which grants are given, for example for improvement of the salaries. If a certain university says they are not going to increase the salaries, they are not prepared to find even 20 per cent, the University Grants Commission will not obviously give them 80 per cent because they cannot find 20 per cent of matching funds. Similarly, the University Grants Commission gives a grant of 75 per cent for the putting up of women's hostels.

If the State Governments or universities cannot find 25 per cent how will they get a grant? All the grants are given on a certain basis after full enquiry by the visiting committees which are led by leading educationists. If larger grants go to Calcutta University, it sends up some definite projects; larger grants go to Bombay and Madras because they send up proper projects and co-operate with the UGC. Just now when the pay scales were revised we told the Calcutta University that after the Third Plan it will be their responsibility. The West Bengal Government immediately came to us and said: we will take the entire responsibility after the Third Plan. Why cannot M.P. say the same thing to us; if they say they can receive grants. Therefore, I hope that Shri Trivedi will examine this matter

in more detail; he will find that the fault is nearer home than elsewhere.

17 hrs.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** May I ask the hon. Member to take out the particular case cited and say why it was given so small an amount. You must have the records before you; cannot you give that explanation?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I would certainly give the explanation to Shri Trivedi for the small grants which they have received and I hope he will then see that the fault lies not with the UGC but with somebody else.

It is true that the *per capita* expenditure in Visva Bharati is much more than in other universities. But we have to look at this institution in the historical background. It never had a large number of students. Obviously the type of work which it does is such that it cannot have at any time a very large number of students. They are specialising in fine arts and cultural subjects, Tibetan studies, etc. Under these circumstances when we took over this university we were fully aware of the position. It is true that there have been some shortcomings in Visva Bharati but lately after the new Vice Chancellor had taken over things are looking up and I hope very soon Visva Bharati will regain its previous glory.

Sir, the time is up and I do not like to detain the House any longer. I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April 1960—March 1961, laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd April, 1962."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.04 hrs.

**\*REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN WEST BENGAL**

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Bar-rackpore): Mr. Chairman, I want to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on the 27th April, 1962 to Starred Question No. 262 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons on West Bengal.

This discussion has arisen at a very appropriate time because, you know, the situation in Pakistan and the sufferings of the minority community has reached a breaking point. I would like to divide this question into two parts: the question of succour to the new migrants and the second will be the problem of the old migrants.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)**: Sir, on a point of order. I have no objection to the hon. Member referring to the new migrants but if I may draw your attention to the question which was tabled and the answer given as also the notes supplied by the hon. Member herself, there is no mention about the new migrants at all. I will request her that she should confine herself only to the residuary problem as it is in the State of West Bengal today.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: My question was a general question regarding the rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal. The question is also whether funds have been allocated for refugee rehabilitation. That itself is a very general question,—whether funds are made available for refugee rehabilitation, of those refugees who are coming in as a result of the squeezing out policy of Pakistan. That point has to be taken up in a general way.

My second question was whether it is a fact that the State Government does not agree to the suggestion to wind up the Union Rehabilitation Ministry. Naturally, the consequences of this have to be seen. The last question was, whether the assessment of the residual problem has been completed. Therefore, I plead that I have got a right to raise this question of succour to new migrants. In every debate on refugees and refugee rehabilitation, this question of new migrants and the policy regarding them have been raised and answers have been given by the hon. Minister himself. Therefore, the question of fresh migrants and the policy regarding further migrants—both these things—have to be taken up.

**Mr. Chairman**: The question has to be precise and definite.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: It is very definite.

**Mr. Chairman**: If it is not precise, of course, the half-an-hour discussion cannot be carried on.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: It is very precise, for the precise reason that

**Mr. Chairman**: I regret I do not agree. She may confine her points to that part which is relevant and brief.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: I do not know what you are ruling out. The point is that the question of refugees of West Bengal.

**Mr. Chairman**: I am sorry, she cannot refer to all those things.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Then, I will ask you humbly, what you are ruling out. The refugees who are coming in today number about three to four thousand, they have been squeezed out of East Pakistan as a result of the Rajshahi riots. Shall we discuss it or shall we not discuss it?

**Mr. Chairman:** That is the refugee problem but the hon. Member's point must be precise.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Then what can we say here? (*Interruption*)

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee** (Nabadwip): This is evading responsibility.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): It is the business of the Rehabilitation Minister, when a matter like this is discussed on a special motion, to come prepared to answer any points which are raised. It is not his business to evade the subject of this discussion.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** May I submit that I am not evading anything at all? This question was raised in Parliament and I replied to it fully. My only regret is that the hon. Member who has raised this question today—I am not referring to Shri H. N. Mukerjee—was not even present in the House that day. I may submit for your information the points that have been raised. Firstly, "vague, dilatory statement regarding the refugee problem," etc. The reply was given a year ago, when the question was being discussed. This question of new migrants has arisen only very recently. Then the question is about the completion of assessment in the eastern zone. There was a clear assessment of the residual problem, and that was made one year ago, and there was the question of the closure of the Branch Secretariat in Calcutta.

I repeat that I have no objection to it. I am not evading the issue. But, if it is your ruling that we should also discuss the question of new migrants, I have no objection. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. I have made a clear statement before the House. I would submit that today the discussion is to be confined only to the question arising out of my replies that were given by me on that particular day.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** On a point of order, Sir, I submit that refugees

are refugees. There is no mention that we should discuss the question of refugees who have come in only up to a particular time and so on. Those who are still coming are also refugees, and their question must also be taken up. There is nothing for which the hon. Minister should take objection. Where is the reason for him to say that they are not refugees? They are also refugees. So, rehabilitation of refugees means the rehabilitation also of the refugees who have now come.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I beg of you to remember the responsibility of this Parliament. The country at large knows that the people who are now being squeezed out of Pakistan are refugees, whether you call them refugees or not. So, if the Government takes this kind of legalistic attitude in order to blur out discussion and action to follow the discussion, we ought to know where we stand.

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): On a point of clarification. I want to know whether the words "rehabilitation" and "refugees" have been deleted from the pages of the dictionary. If they are there—they are there—and if they have got a meaning, they have got a permanent meaning all the time. The refugees are part of the nation, and when they become refugees, they can be rehabilitated all the time, according to the circumstances which are created. If the circumstances change in East Pakistan, causing a fresh refugee-flow into India, as per the agreement and as per the commitment, which is a national commitment, the refugees must be given some protection. In the case of the refugees, the hon. Minister must not feel that because the Ministry has been wound up the entire question is wound up! This problem is present in the country. Because it was a big problem—a bigger quantum—a separate Minister was there, and the problem has been looked after by him. He should not deny it. My point, by way of explanation, is that the problem of refugees can arise at

[Shri Priya Gupta]

any time—even today, tomorrow or the day after. It will not come by notice. Any time, according to the circumstances outside India, it will come. The circumstances will cause the refugees to come in. It is a correct thing that the refugees must be given fresh relaxation of certificates and the students must be given relaxation for admission to the universities. That cannot be denied by the Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** Every question has to be precise and definite. If a question requires some further explanation and some further addition, that question is not precise and definite.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** This is not a question; this is a discussion.

**Mr. Chairman:** This can arise only in respect of questions which are precise and definite, to which a precise answer has not been given. If a precise answer has been already given, there can be no discussion which can arise on that point.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** This is a very precise question. Today the West Bengal Chief Minister himself has written on this point, viz., one of the points which has arisen out of the rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal is the question of new migrants.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I want a clarification of the word 'precise'. Does it refer to the number of words? The idea remaining the same, it can be expressed in 100 words or 10 words.

**Mr. Chairman:** 'Precise' means precise in language, which can convey only one idea.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** According to my knowledge of the language the idea is the same.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Before you give your ruling, may I point out that the residuary problem grows and you cannot debar a discussion on

a growing problem? What is the residuary problem? This is a growing problem. If more refugees come, you cannot say that the residuary problem was finished in 1949 or 1959 or 1961. This is growing.

**Mr. Chairman:** It can be discussed in other ways at other times. It cannot be discussed in a half-hour discussion. (Interruptions).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** This is a very specific question. By raising this point, the Minister has shown his unsympathetic attitude to this whole question of the squeezing out of refugees.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** He says he is himself a refugee. He is a *kala-pahar*, I say. Having become a Minister, he is disowning the refugees.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** As my friend, the hon. Minister has always been wanting us to understand, in the eastern region, there is always an indefinite population of refugees and a constant influx coming into West Bengal. Actually, they have been coming at times in trickles or sometimes in big floods. This is one of the special problems in the East. We have had the Berubari refugees. We did not know what to do with them. Now we have these refugees of Rajshahi who have come. So, this is definitely a part of the question of the residuary problem of rehabilitation of refugees.

I want to raise the question of the Darjeeling meeting in 1957, which laid down a policy regarding this question of deadline for refugee rehabilitation. Therefore, it is a specific question. There are two types of refugees—those who are recognised by Government and those who are not recognised by Government. I want to raise both points. Are you ruling that refugees are only those that are recognised by Government or are you recognising the question of refugees who are refugees, but

who are not recognised by the Government?

**Mr. Chairman:** I am only going by the wording of the question and nothing more.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** There is no bar in the question.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is not my business to include other things.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Please tell me on which point it is to be barred. For 15 minutes we have been discussing whether this can be discussed. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Are we to go to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom? To whom are we to go?

**Mr. Chairman:** That is for you to find out.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** The objection raised by the Minister is not tenable. The half-hour discussion was admitted because of certain vague replies given by the Minister. Once having admitted this problem to be discussed, it is open to the hon. Member to refer to the whole refugee problem. The wording here is: "rehabilitation of refugees". Only the word "refugees" is there. The hon. Minister could have raised an objection earlier and not admitted this discussion at all. Once you have admitted it, I think Members should be allowed to say whether proper rehabilitation is going on or not and he has to reply to the points raised.

**Mr. Chairman:** The problem of refugees has been there from 1948. I do not think the problem of all the refugees can be covered under this discussion.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री जरा धीरे से जवाब दें।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं बहुत धीरे से बोलता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य नये हैं। मैं बूढ़ा हूँ।

May I submit, Sir, that we had an eight-hour discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry in this very House and during that period we covered the entire ground about the refugees who are there, the new ones that are coming and the policies of the Government as adumbrated and which I stated on the floor of this House with regard to the new migrants. What I was trying to submit before the House was—I am not shirking or evading the issue; I made a statement before and I am prepared to make a statement again—that if we are to take the question into consideration which I answered, the replies that I gave and the points that arise from those replies, though no supplementaries were asked on that day because the question was never reached, we have to deal with the refugees who are in the State of West Bengal and who have been there. About them the residueary problem was discussed more than a year ago, which the hon. Member says has been vague and I have not been very specific. But if it is the intention of the House that they should also refer to the new migrants I have no objection.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Does not he feel himself?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I still hold and maintain that this question is specific, the reply was specific and the points arising out of the reply have nothing to do with the new migrants who are coming.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Why does he bring in new migrants?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** If it is the wish of the House that the question of new migrants should also be raised, I have no objection.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** That is all right.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, it is now 5.20 and I hope you will take this into account.

**An Hon. Member:** No.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, those hon. Members who are not willing to stay can always leave. Sir, the whole country is looking at this House. When today we are discussing the residuary problem of the refugees in West Bengal, we have to include those refugees who have come in during the last few days because of the terror in Rajshahi. We have got to take them into consideration. They are refugees. There are refugees who are refugees alright but Government refers to recognise them and there are refugees who are recognised as such by the Government. There are these two categories.

Now, we cannot put the entire burden on these unfortunate people by denying them help. Are they responsible for what is happening, for the squeezing out policy of Pakistan and are we going to wreak vengeance on those refugees who are coming across or are we going to help them? Our Government has not been able to implement the Liaquat Ali-Nehru Agreement by which there was to be free coming and going between the two countries of East Pakistan and West Bengal. After that, we find today that the borders are being closed and repression is taking place. Thousands, not hundreds as the Prime Minister said, of refugees have come over the border, there to four thousand is the figures, I think, that I read today. They have come over to Malda from Rajshahi and Nachole area. They are the Santhals, agricultural labourers who are the most oppressed and suppressed. The situation in Pakistan is such that people are not able to stay there. It is not only a question when there are riots, but even normally under Ayub-shahi they are being squeezed out. Our Government has said in December 1957, that for future fresh migrants should not be entitled to receive relief or rehabilitation assistance. The first thing that they have to do is to get migration certificates. The Union

Board President in Pakistan or whoever is the appropriate authority of the village should certify that the intending migrant has paid his entire dues. He will never get it from the local Union Board President. Then he will have to go to Dacca and apply for a migration certificate. Then only, if they so will and our Government also agrees, migration certificates are issued. The hon. Minister has quoted the speech which he made here during the budget debate. Regarding the Beru Bari refugees he said:

"We must be very sure that they have proper migration certificates."

That is the main point he has underlined. I say that in the situation in Pakistan, as it is at present, it is not possible for the refugees to bring proper migration certificates. We have to understand that it is the refugees on whose almost ruin and poverty we have built this edifice of free India, and that is why many of our friends on the other side, who call themselves refugees, are Ministers. Are we not going to do something to alleviate the sufferings of those refugees who are crossing into our territory every day? This is one of the points on which I would like to ask the hon. Minister for a categorical answer.

When we discussed the residuary problem I believe a question was asked whether Government is prepared to render the refugees all help. In this connection, I want to state that the statement which the Prime Minister made the other day has created very bad feelings, at least in our part of the country, where it is felt that his answer has been unsympathetic to the refugees who have undergone terrible sufferings in East Pakistan and who are crossing over to the Indian side. I would like the Prime Minister to make it quite clear that the people of India welcome them, and that is why they come to India, crossing over the borders, because of the squeezing

policy of Pakistan. We have to give them every succour and help, because that is the pledge that we made to them in 1947 when we accepted the partition of the country.

When we are giving thousands and thousands, almost lakhs, of rupees to the Tibetan refugees, why not give some help to these poor refugees from East Pakistan? Go and see **where** the Tibetan refugees are living in Manali and other places and how. They are lazy people who do not do any work and yet lakhs of rupees are given to them, whereas we refuse to give succour and help to our own refugees, our own Kith and Kin. I am sure this House would be one with me in saying that those who are today under the iron heel of Ayub Khan and his dictatorial rule will have to give every succour. I ask that this Government may make a statement that migration certificates need not be insisted upon from them to get help and rehabilitation benefits. Now, in migration certificates they have to sign that they will not get a penny of help or rehabilitation benefit and unless they do that certificates are not signed. Why? If we have got our freedom, if we have got our Government, if we have got our Ministers, it is because of their sacrifice. Why should we ask them to sign such a demeaning thing? This is a point which I want to emphasize again and again.

Only the other day I was reading reports of people who have come across with babies in their arms, with no belongings of their own, sometimes almost crawling to cross the border, and when they come here we do not give them any assistance. The West Bengal Government is already cringing to the Central Government to give it permission to extend the benefits of rehabilitation to those refugees. That is why I say this is one of the important points we have to discuss as far as the East Pakistan refugees are concerned. We have not received even a single penny

as compensation in the East as the West Pakistan brothers have received. We have not grudged that because we have always been told that the East Pakistan border is an open border where we can come and go. We know only too well that we cannot come and go. We have seen only recently how our refugees brothers and sisters have been short down dead. If that is the situation, may I ask the Government, why insist that the refugees must bring their migration certificates, they must be signed, failing which they will not get any rehabilitation benefits? This is one of the most important points which I want to raise in this discussion, which could not be covered in the earlier discussion on the Demand for grants relating to this Ministry. Therefore, this is one point.

**An Hon. Member:** Your time is up

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Those hon. Members who feel rather apathetic to hear that thousands of our brothers, sisters and mothers are suffering, they can certainly go out.

I now come to another important matter which, the hon. Minister has stated, as a matter of the old refugees. One year ago—he has not mentioned it in his budget speech this year—he has assured us in this House when he was replying to the debate by saying that they have asked the West Bengal Government to assess the problem and let them have the details. He also said that they are asking the West Bengal Government for a little more information and added:

"I propose to discuss the problem about the partially rehabilitated refugees in West Bengal with the Chief Minister. I want to go to them because I have to prove my *bona fides* to this House."

Then he said:

"I wish to assure this House that in the next month or two I will be

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

in a position to finalise the residuary problem in West Bengal, after consultation at the highest level in West Bengal, that is, the Chief Minister of West Bengal."

Now, after one full year, what is it that he replies to me? He tells us that the final assessment in respect of West Bengal has not been made so far. Why has it not been made? You have closed down the Union Rehabilitation Ministry's office in Calcutta. You have wound up the Ministry here and have put a cell under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Now you tell us that the final assessment in respect of West Bengal has not been made so far? No adequate answer has been given in the Budget debate. I have gone through the Budget debate. An adequate answer has not been given to this.

If we are to take this question about the residuary problem of those who have been here from 1948, 1949, 1950 and onwards, I would like to say that the main question still remains completely unreserved. As far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, I find that they have stated that about 70 per cent of the refugees have remained un-rehabilitated. Our hon. Minister has not accepted this position, but I can say that this is the reality. Only 10 or 20 per cent have really been fully rehabilitated, the rest have not been rehabilitated.

Let me take up one by one the question of the bulk of those who have been in the camps. Regarding the camp refugees, actually the camp refugees have just been eliminated on paper. The camps have been closed down. They have been given a bad name by saying that they do not want to work and that they only want doles; so, they closed down the camps. What happened after the camps were closed down? Two months' notice was given. Doles were stopped. Were they beggars

wanting doles? No, Sir, They did not go to Dandakaranya. They were told, "Either you go to Dandakaranya or you do not get anything at all." I came to the hon. Minister and told him that there were many who were partially rehabilitated and they did not want to be uprooted again and sent to Dandakaranya; so, why did we not help them? He said, "Yes I will have the matter looked into and assessed."

There was the question of those who were agriculturists. There was a question of those who were the non-agriculturists. As far as the agriculturists were concerned, they all had to go to Dandakaranya. What happened to those who did not go? The camps were closed down and we were told that there were no more people in the camps. Even today, right in those very areas, around those camps and inside those barracks people are staying. They are staying because they have been partially rehabilitated. They are half-starved but in spite of it, they are trying to live. The urge for life is there. They could have lived a little better if a little more help would have been forthcoming from the Government.

About the *bainanama* scheme the hon. Minister told this House, "I have not left a single *bainanama* scheme unattended. But have they made any effort for finding out from camp to camp as to how many *bainanamas* have been made, how many have been submitted to the officers and how many have been able to get their loans and lands? No, Sir, no such assessment has been made. Again and again we have sent copies of individual cases but nothing much has been done. If only the *bainanama* scheme could have been kept open, you would have found in spite of the propaganda about the saturation point having been reached in West Bengal, so many of our refugees would have been rehabilitated. There is so much red tape and corruption in this whole gumut of Government machinery



that it has not been possible for us to get these *bainanama* schemes to yield results.

As far as the non-agriculturists are concerned, what is happening? They are not entitled to go to Dandakaranya, but now we find that even their doles have been stopped. Camps have been completely eliminated and closed down. There are no more house-building loans, contributory house-building loans and land purchase loans. All these have been stopped. Yet, when we say that these are the cases of 1947 and 1948, we are told that these will be attended to as the residuary problem. But what is the extent of this residuary problem? When we ask them to lay a copy of it on the Table of the House they say that the residuary problem has not been assessed. Then how and on what basis did you close down the camps in which they lived and refuse them succor?

There is the question of the squatters' colonies. Out of 137 squatters' colonies, 102 have been recognised fully and ten partially. I am told in answer to a question of mine that development work has started in 27. It is unparliamentary to use the word 'lie', therefore I say that this is an absolutely incorrect statement. It is something that I cannot understand as to how such an answer could be given. One of the largest number of squatters' colonies are in my constituency and I know that not in a single one has there been development work. I was looking at one of the charts which have been sent from West Bengal over here. Money has been taken from the Central Government and in the areas, do you know, not an inch of mud has been thrown and not a road has been constructed. Yet, we are told that this is used in development!

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, you have given me only ten minutes.

On the question of squatters' colonies I say it is very necessary for a proper assessment to be made. In the Estimates Committee we asked that the Central Rehabilitation Ministry is not only a money-distributing machinery but they have to see that what they give is actually being expended, and yet such a machinery has not been drawn up. And we are now told, "What can we do? We can only function by getting the reports, and act as a post office, from the West Bengal Government". Regarding squatters' colonies I think it is high time that we know the plotting of the household areas, what is the scheme, how many roads have been built, and how many legal documents have been given to the refugees. We are told that documents have been given. Do you know, Sir, that these are not legal documents at all? This is only a way to cheat the people. The whole question of squatters' colonies should have been assessed.

There are others who have come after the deadline of 1950 in those squatters' colonies; they are all in eligible, although they are *bona fide* refugees; but because they set up their colonies after the deadline of 1950 they cannot be rehabilitated and regularised. They have received no loans. In squatters' colonies you cannot get any loan; you cannot get a house-building loan or any other loan.

Let me come to the question of Muslim migrants. That question was raised during the debate. I want to say that there has been no assessment of this question.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may please remember that this whole discussion is only for half an hour.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What am I to do? I have spoken only for twelve minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have given the hon. Member five minutes more. The Minister has to reply.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I have spoken only for twelve minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Fifteen.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** If this is the attitude of the House it is better that we tell the refugees that we are not interested in them.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Is this Parliament? Is this the largest democracy?

**Mr. Chairman:** There is democracy.

I will give the hon. Member three more minutes.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I will take only three more minutes because I find that Members, specially some from other States, in the opposite side feel that they can bring about emotional integration in this manner!

**Some Hon. Members:** Not at all.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please go on.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** On this question of Muslim houses an answer has been given by the hon. Minister, and I presume it has been sent from the West Bengal Government. I do not know. The total number of Muslim houses still in occupation of displaced persons is 159—that is the answer. I have submitted to Government details of two small areas in my constituency; one, Alambazar where 18 houses are in possession of refugees, and another which I have got now with me, which is in Panihati area where 38 Muslim houses are in possession of refugees. Now, look at the position. The refugee families are living there. They are supposed to get alternative accommodation. They are not getting alternative accommodation near their places of work. Now, as regards the others who are Muslims, their houses are being auctioned because the taxes have not been paid. And we have had to rush about, trying to stop the auctioning of these houses. Now, I tell you, Sir, this 159 is totally

incorrect. If you take Howrah, if you take Kankinarrah if you take Kamarhati, if you take Alambazar, if you take Panihati, even in this small area—leaving aside Murshidabad and Nadia—you will have more than thousands of such occupied Muslim houses. This has never been assessed. This cannot be looked into, we are told. Why then do you say that the problem is over?

There is a question of two types of refugees occupying these houses: those who fall under the Evacuee Property Act, and those who fall under the civil courts. They are both refugees. Are they not eligible for rehabilitation? These matters have not been decided. Yet they are *bona fide* refugees. Up to this day they have not received a penny in the form of loans or any rehabilitation benefits.

I will now come to the question of loans, and I have done. On the question of loans there was a lot of debate over here. I want to say one thing. Nobody raised this point. As far as the West Pakistan displaced persons are concerned, I find that general remission has been sanctioned for non-claimants and small loanees of the west. I congratulate the Minister for having done that. I want him to do it in the case of the East Pakistan refugees. Is it wrong? We find that realisation of loans in the west is 57.55 per cent against 2.56 in the case of the East Pakistan refugees. Why? In the Estimates Committee, we knew why. Because, a very large portion of that 57.55 per cent was book adjustment against claims. We in the East have not got one penny as claims. Even my hon. friend the Minister had a one lakh claim. Here are people who have left everything in East Pakistan. They have not got anything. Historically there may be reasons for that. But least we can demand, we in the east, who have not received a penny in compensation, can demand that at least the question of loans must be looked into more sympathetically. We are told that the West Bengal Government has been asked to look in-

to this question. Up till today, we do not know what is happening. Distress warrants are being issued. This is a point that I want the hon. Minister to look into.

Three points I want the hon. Minister to answer. First, assessment of the problem: whether he has assessed the problem. Now that the West Bengal Government has failed, the Central Government has failed to live up to what they had promised in this House, since a detailed assessment has not been possible, I want them to constitute a committee with the help of all. Do not make it an executive machinery. Make it a public thing. Let everybody come; let them give evidence so that we can assess the problem. I want that we make a full statement regarding the fact that anybody who comes out of East Pakistan squeezed by Ayubshahi will have full help, succour and rehabilitation benefits, that we delete from the migration certificate the clause that he will not ask for any rehabilitation benefits. I specially ask what is the policy of the Government regarding the partially rehabilitated. Will they be rehabilitated? Will they get help? If they want to go to Dandakaranya, will they be permitted to do so? I do not want that this policy matter should be left to this Ministry alone. It should be taken up by the Prime Minister himself. Let him tell the country what is his opinion and what he is going to do about these refugees, who have been forced out of East Pakistan. We in India promised them that, after Independence, even after Partition, if any evil befalls them, we shall stand by them, we shall give them help and succour. Let us not go against that pledge.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I have got a wire just now and I want to tell the House, which will be fully sympathetic—not unsympathetic at all. In the Malda border, over 1,000 refugees have already come. Of them, six are dead. Over 1,000 had come a few days back. Now, it may be more. Relief measures

are needed immediately. I want to ask the hon. Minister not regarding relief measures alone. I want to ask whether Dandakaranya will be open for these new migrants who are coming, whether any decision has been taken. The West Bengal Government has already requested the Central Government to send the new migrants to Dandakaranya. I do hope that some decision will be taken. I agree that the residue problem cannot be given because the residue problem is still there and people are coming. What was wanted was the residue problem up to a certain date. The West Bengal Government, so far as I know, has got that problem. I do not want to reiterate some of the things that the hon. Member said. Some of them are true. In other things, she may have a little bit exaggerated. Substantially, they are correct; in substance, they are true.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** There should be relaxation in respect of education to the students, in admission in colleges and universities.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** May I know whether it is a fact that during the Partition a solemn promise was given to minorities in East Pakistan that if they were insecure or in danger, they would be given shelter in India and if so, what the Government proposes to do now when we find that they are being squeezed out of Pakistan?

**Shri Indarajit Gupta (Calcutta South West):** According to the latest report available, the amount which is being sanctioned as relief for these new migrants is Rs. 2-50 for a period of a fortnight per head. This works out to 18 naya paise or 3 annas a day. I would like to know how long it is proposed to continue this, whether the hon. Minister has given his approval to this sort of inhuman mockery, I would call it, to people who are in this helpless plight.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The question that was asked by the hon.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on the 27th April, 1962 reads as under:

"Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds under different heads have been made available to the West Bengal Government for refugee rehabilitation;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the State Government does not agree to the suggestion implied in the decision to wind up the Union Rehabilitation Ministry that the East Pakistan refugee problem has been solved;
- (c) whether the assessment of the residual problem in rehabilitation of refugees in Eastern region has been completed; and
- (d) if so, whether a copy of the assessment report will be laid on the Table?"

I answered this question fully on that day. Actually, the question had not come up in the House, and no supplementary questions were asked, but this very question came up during the eight-hour debate on the Demands of my Ministry, from one direction and the other, and I answered it fully.

The debate went on for three days. I think it opened on a Thursday, and we adjourned at 3:30 p.m. on Friday, and then we again met on Monday morning, when I replied to the debate. To my ill-luck the hon. questioner, who is so much worried and interested in the unfortunate people who have come from East Pakistan was not present in the House on all those three days:

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** What is this insinuation? (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** May I proceed? The hon. Member was not present on all those three days, and if

she had been, possibly, she would have learnt from the remarks that I made that most of these matters had been fully covered.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I have read every sentence of your speech on this matter.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** But I have no hesitation in going over that ground once again.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The hon. Minister may answer this question why the assessment is not there.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I never interrupted my hon. friend even for a second when she spoke. Now, let her please allow me to go on.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** The hon. Minister is making only personal references. That is the difficulty. Let him just answer the questions raised.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** As regards West Bengal, up till the end of the last financial year, we have spent a sum of Rs. 124 crores on the rehabilitation of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan. Again, for the year 1962-63, for which the Budget has only recently been passed, I stated in reply to a question that a sum of Rs. 461.98 lakhs has been provided for. One thing is obviously clear that this process of rehabilitation is continuing; when we make a provision of nearly Rs. 5 crores in the Budget, it is implied that this work is being continued. That is point No. 1. The second point is that the money that we provide for the Dandakaranya project is not included in this Budget. For that, I believe—I am talking from memory—we have made a provision of about Rs. 7 crores for the year 1962-63.

Thirdly, I had stated in the House that there is sort of impression which has been created, very unfortunately for us, from some interested quarters, I do not know why, that the Rehabilitation Department has been closed.

We have got as much sympathy for them as anybody else. If we did not

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

have sympathy for these unfortunate people, should we have spent Rs. 125 crores? Would we be making another allocation of Rs. 12 crores? Would we be taking lands from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and taking displaced persons from East Pakistan to Dandakaranya? (*Interruptions*).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why don't you come to the point?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Till six months ago, the hon. Member herself opposed violently the Dandakaranya scheme. She did not want a single Bengali to go from West Bengal to Dandakaranya. 'The scheme is bad, the scheme must be truncated, the scheme is no good....

**Shri Priya Gupta:** This is all wrong, *malā fide* propaganda. Do not say wrong things (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I still maintain that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was at one time not well disposed towards the Dandakaranya scheme.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am glad she has changed her view. I am glad that she is wedded to the scheme; she wants the people from East Pakistan to go to Dandakaranya.. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** See his mentality.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What about the Rajshahi refugees? Come to the point.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** You reconstituted the Dandakaranya Authority because you were bungling at that time.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am coming to the Rajshahi refugees. Why are you getting excited.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** It is not your own money. It is the nation's money. We partitioned the country. Do not

forget that. What is this 'money, money'?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Shrimati Renu Chakravartty made another unfortunate remark. That is in reference to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. She may be quite justified in saying that Pakistan has not honoured the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. They have not honoured the word of their own late Prime Minister. But I make bold to say that we have honoured the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. Every word has been honoured.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** No, no. You have also closed the border (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** You have not kept your word. How can you say like that?

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Don't talk like a child. We know you.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Yes, you know.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Being a refugee, you are an enemy of the refugees, I know.

**Shri Deshpande (Nasik):** Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Sir, I crave your protection. I should be allowed to proceed.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** That is what I say, he is acting like that.

**Mr. Chairman:** Such feelings have to be suppressed. They are not to be expressed. He must remember that.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am speaking about the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. There were two aspects of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. One was we should invite those Muslims who had gone from West Bengal, Assam and Tripura to Pakistan. We invited them back, and I assert that, barring a

couple of lakhs, nearly 15 lakhs who went to Pakistan, all of them, came back. We restored them their holdings by and large, we gave them large grants, and we saw that they were rehabilitated. The story on the other side may be very unfortunate, and I said the other day, and I repeat, that while 25 lakh Hindus had come from East Pakistan at the time the Nehru-Liaquat Pact was arrived at, another 17 lakhs came till about 1957, making a total of 42 lakhs, but I should not be blamed for that.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What about the migration certificates you are forcing upon the Hindu refugees wanting to come away?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Again I feel that the hon. lady Member blows hot and cold in the same breath. She accuses Pakistan where the Hindus who are coming from East Pakistan are concerned, but when we start talking about the Tibetan refugees, her attitude is entirely different. My Government treats a refugee as a refugee. Whether they come from Tibet or East Pakistan, if they are refugees, they shall receive the same humane treatment.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What about the Rajshahi refugees?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am glad that she has spoken a little bluntly about Pakistan today. Up till now my friends opposite have never talked in these clear terms. She used the words that these unfortunate people were being squeezed out of Pakistan. I used those words myself in this very House the other day. I feel it is very unfortunate.

**Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi):** Be proud of that.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** You need not be proud, of it, but I can tell you one thing. It is most unfortunate that even after 15 years of the partition, even after 15 years of the setting up of India and Pakistan, the minorities in Pakistan feel insecure today,

and they have to come out, while on the other hand the picture is that we are blamed that Muslims are coming from Pakistan and we are giving them shelter in Tripura and Assam.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What about the migration certificates for the Hindus?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am coming to that.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** You are beating about the bush. This is that way of avoiding things.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am not avoiding anything. I am replying to the points one by one.

**Mr. Chairman:** He has another five minutes now.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Very well. I will take another five minutes.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** And save yourself.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** As far as the refugee problem is concerned, I leave it at that. I only wish to tell the House, as I have said before, that money is being provided for rehabilitation of the partially rehabilitated, but as I said in the House the other day, a partially rehabilitated can either be rehabilitated in West Bengal or in Dandakaranya. We pay the money hundred per cent. It is entirely for the Government of West Bengal to decide whether they would like these people to be rehabilitated in West Bengal, then, can provide the funds, but if they want these people to be taken to Dandakaranya—and I do hope I will have the co-operation of my friends sitting opposite—we will make arrangements for them in Dandakaranya.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Where is the assessment report?

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** What about the new refugees?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Five minutes more, poor man.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Let me talk about these unfortunate people who are now coming out of East Pakistan. I feel very sorry for them,....

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Sorry?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:**...because I know that 15 years ago when we had to come, we came under very difficult and tragic circumstances. It is past history today, but having lived in Pakistan, if a man has to leave his home after 15 years, it must be very hard and cruel on him. So, I feel that they deserve every possible sympathy and consideration.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What about the migration certificates?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am not going to leave any point out.

Don't do your hands like this. You only do it here I know. Better do it there. I know what you do there.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Yes. I have been 30 years in the Congress, more than 30 years. Rs. 60 crores were wasted on maintaining these camps in West Bengal.....(*Interruptions.*)

**An Hon. Member:** It was because of your bad management.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am talking about these unfortunate refugees and I made a very long statement in the House the other day.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** You waste all the money and put the blame on us!

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I beg to submit that in the statement, I made it clear in the House the position in regard to those people who are now coming from East Pakistan. Now you have to consider one or two facts or factors. One is whether we shall accept only those who come out on migration certificates or whether we should even accept those who come out without any migration certificates.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** When will you decide? They are already here.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Let us see how good you are (*Interruptions.*)..

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sir, such a senior Member is interrupting like this and is putting a bad example before young men in this House.

**Shri Deshpande:** I want to know whether this sort of exhibition of hot temper and the attempt to use the poor refugee problem for political purpose is proper and in order?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the political purpose? We want that something should be given to the refugees.

**Shri Deshpande:** Sir, on a point of order. They want to raise points but they do not want to listen to reason and argument ..... (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. He may be allowed to proceed.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** If I am allowed to speak three minutes more, I shall state my point of view. I was saying that there is an open border between India and Pakistan—I believe about 700-800 miles. If anybody comes across it would be a question for the Government to consider in consultation with the Government of West Bengal whether each and every person who crosses from East Pakistan into India through an open border is to be accepted as a migrant or as a displaced person....

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That is our question to you.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:**.....and is to be provided rehabilitation benefit. The other is the case of those who come on migration certificates; hard cases and eligible cases among them should be helped. There are certain conditions attached to the migrations certificates which are being issued today. If there is some difficulty in the procedure, it can be looked into.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** When?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The difficulties can be removed and possibly a more liberal attitude can be taken.



In regard to the issue of migration certificates, I again place before the House. It has to be considered whether it would be desirable or whether we may agree to this aspect of the matter that anyone who comes from East Pakistan or says he has come from East Pakistan without any migration certificate should apply for rehabilitation assistance. Secondly, impliedly Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has accepted one thing that there is not much room in West Bengal for these unfortunate people.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I never said it.... (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** The Santhals who have come over here—none of them have got any migration certificate.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** If you do not want to listen to me, I will sit down; it is already one hour.

Previously the position was, that was the view of the West Bengal Government that there were no lands in West Bengal.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We have never accepted that position.

18 hrs.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):** You can provide in West Bengal for those refugees who could be rehabilitated there.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** It has been suggested that they should be taken to Dandakaranya.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** They will never go.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** With a view to take them to Dandakaranya the main thing that has to be taken into consideration is we have to consult the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. When we started taking the refugees from the camps in West Bengal to Dandakaranya, a decision was taken at the level of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and of the

Central Government, because the lands are to be provided by the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The second point is this. There is not enough time, and you have already been indulgent to me. We want to look into the human aspect of this problem. We have every sympathy for these unfortunate people.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Why are you paying only Rs. 2.15? Please answer my question about relief? (*Interruptions.*)

**Sari Mehr Chand Khanna:** This thing will not suit you—what I am going to say before the House! What I am saying is this. Dr. B. C. Roy has written to me in this connection. I have also talked to him at about 3.30, an hour or two before the debate started. I am also meeting the Prime Minister, and I have got an appointment with him. We are going to have a decision with regard to the refugees within a day or two. Dr. B. C. Roy has told me that about 3,000 persons have come in from Rajshahi to Malda. They are living in very difficult conditions in Malda. The monsoon has set in. Whatever action has to be taken in regard to their relief or rehabilitation, this action has to be expedited. I wish to tell the House that I am looking into this matter. I have discussed it also with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and I am going to see the Prime Minister of India tomorrow. If need be, I shall also go to Calcutta and look into this problem on the spot.

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The reply is very unsatisfactory. (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Chairman:** The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 21, 1962/Jyaistha 31, 1884 (Saka).*

[Wednesday, June 20, 1962/Jyaistha 30, 1884 (Saka)]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COLUMNS

11791—11829

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1653	Additional funds demanded by Railways	11791—94
1564	Departmental Examination for S.Cs. and S. Ts. on Eastern Railway	11794—97
1565	Gandak Project	11797—99
1566	Uniform standard in medicine production	11799—11802
1567	Blood Bank	11802—05
1568	Distribution of land gifted to Acharya Vinoba Bhave	11805—09
1569	Specialists under C.H.S. Scheme	11809—10
1570	Air freighting of goods between India and Afghanistan	11810—15
1571	Electric goods factory at Agra	11815
1572	Foreign exchange requirements for Railways during Third Plan	11815—18
1573	Mangalore-Trivandrum canal	11818
1574	Shuttle trains between Ghaziabad and Delhi	11818—20
1575	Panchayati Raj Institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat	11820—26

## S.N.Q. No.

20	Accident on Poona-Sholapur Section	11826—28
21	Import of wireless sets	11828—29

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11829

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1576	Cooperative movement in road transport	11829-30
1577	Import of wheat	11830
1578	Ceiling prices of food-grains	11830—31
1579	Late running of trains	11831—32
1580	Agricultural labour	11832—33
1581	Shortage of drugs in Kerala	11833
1582	Detention of tankers at Bombay Port	11833—34
1583	Accident to I.A.C. Fokker Friendship plane	11834
1584	Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee	11834—35

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

COLUMNS

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1585	Credit for Second Shipbuilding Yard	11835
1586	Delhi Milk Supply Scheme	11835—36
1587	Kosi Project	11836
1588	Postal training centre at Baroda	11836-37
1589	Bran from roller flour mills	11837—38
1590	All India Accreditation Body	11838
U.S.Q. No.		
3502	Damage to crops by rats	11839
3503	Salt and drought-resistant rice	11839
3504	Packing and transportation of banana fruit	11839-40
3505	Flood-resistant variety of rice	11840—41
3506	Disease affecting cardamom	11841—42
3507	Grant for Road Development Schemes in U. P.	11842
3508	Over-bridge on Amethi Rly Station	11843
3509	Halt Station at Ramganj	11843-44
3510	Reclamation of land in Tripura	11844
3511	Derailment of goods train near Quilon	11844-45
3512	Nedumangadu-Shorlkode connecting road	11845
3513	Loan for coconut growers in Kerala	11846
3514	Baranagore Municipality, West Bengal	11846-47
3516	All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay	11847-48
3517	Annual Elections of Co-operatives	11848-49
3518	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	11849-50
3519	Medical education and training in Orissa	11850
3520	Passenger amenities at Rayagada Station	11851
3521	Supply of sugar and wheat to Orissa	11851-52
3522	Development of horticulture in Orissa	11852
3523	Development of oil-seeds in Orissa	11852-53
3524	Soil conservation in Orissa	11853-54

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3525	Tobacco cultivation in Orissa . . . . .	11854-55
3526	Purchase of wheat by traders of Jaisalmer . . . . .	11855-56
3527	Halt of Bilaspur-Indore Express at Bankhedi (Central Railway) . . . . .	11857
3528	Reconstruction of Guramkhedi Railway Station (Central Railway) . . . . .	11858
3529	Railway platform at Karakbel Station (Central Railway) . . . . .	11858
3530	Branch Post Office Bikrampur, Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	11858-59
3531	New Railway yard near Itarsi . . . . .	11859
3532	Over-bridge and goods-shed at Sohagpur Station C. Railway . . . . .	11860
3533	Over-bridges at level-crossings outside Itarsi Station . . . . .	11860
3534	Railway quarters at Hoshangabad . . . . .	11861
3535	Appointments in Lilooah Railway Workshop, Eastern Railway . . . . .	11861-62
3536	Drinking water arrangements on stations on Bikaner Division . . . . .	11862
3537	Transfer of Bikaner Railway Station . . . . .	11863-64
3538	Acquisition of Railway lands for yards on S.E. Railway . . . . .	11864
3539	Survey of area on the North Eastern Railway Branch line . . . . .	11864-65
3540	C.H.S. Scheme . . . . .	11865
3541	Fruit Canning Centre in Tripura . . . . .	11865-66
3542	Colonies for Leprosy patients in Delhi . . . . .	11866-67
3543	Regulation of Private Nursing Homes and clinics . . . . .	11867
3544	Bhopal-Chhatisgarh National Highway . . . . .	11868
3545	Non-payment of Sugarcane price . . . . .	11868
3546	Motor Vehicles Act . . . . .	11869
3547	Rural Electrification Schemes in Madras State . . . . .	11869
3548	New Railway lines for Rajasthan . . . . .	11870
3549	Mechanised farm in Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	11870-71

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3550	Special professorial chairs for cooperation in Universities . . . . .	11872
3551	Cashew trees in Kerala . . . . .	11872
3552	Conference on Improved Agricultural Implements . . . . .	11872
3553	Brahmaputra bridge at Shillong . . . . .	11873
3554	Sisal plantation . . . . .	11873
3555	Village Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	11874
3556	Cotton production . . . . .	11874
3557	National Highways in U. P. in Third Five Year Plan . . . . .	11874-75
3558	Construction of tube wells in U.P. . . . .	11875-76
3559	Public call offices in Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi . . . . .	11876
3560	P & T offices in hilly districts of U.P. . . . .	11877
3561	Over-bridge at Calicut . . . . .	11877-78
3562	Dental colleges . . . . .	11878-80
3563	Railway line from Indore to Dohad . . . . .	11879-80
3564	Head Post Office Building, Berhampur . . . . .	11881
3565	Allocations for community Projects . . . . .	11881-82
3566	Demand for additional wagons at Kotah . . . . .	11882-83
3567	Rents for huts on Punchkuin Road, New Delhi . . . . .	11883
3568	Damodar Valley Corporation . . . . .	11884-85
3569	Caution signal on bridge between Pali Kalan and Dudwa junction . . . . .	11885-86
3570	Gola Gokaran Nath Railway Station in U.P. . . . .	11886
3572	Public health in States . . . . .	11887
3573	Bridges over Gomati river in Tripura . . . . .	11887-88
3574	Hartals in Tripura . . . . .	11888
3575	Khas land in Tripura . . . . .	11888-89
3576	Bridge over Howrah river in Agartala . . . . .	11889
3577	Provision of sheds on stations on Kanpur-Jhansi Branch line . . . . .	11889-90
3578	Extension of service beyond Superannuation age . . . . .	11890

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3579.	Venereal disease and Lep- rosy in Himachal Pra- des . . . . .	11890-91
3580.	Himachal Pradesh Advi- sory Committee for transport . . . . .	11891
3272.	Administrative set up of Transport in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	11891-92
3581.	Scheme for permanent im- provement of scarcity areas . . . . .	11892-93
3582.	Aid to Panchayats . . . .	11893-94
3583.	Panchayat Union Coun- cils . . . . .	11894
3584.	Delhi-Nagpur Night plane service . . . . .	11894-95
3585.	Manufacture of grape- wine . . . . .	11895-96
3586.	Trunk calls . . . . .	11896
3587.	Theft at Adra junction on S. E. Railway . . . . .	11896-97
3588.	Damage to P & T Offices and installations by sea erosion in Kerala . . . .	11897-98
3589.	Telangana Hydro Ther- mal Scheme . . . . .	11898
3590.	Flood Control Schemes of Gujarat State . . . . .	11898-99
3591.	Road mileage according to Nagpur plan . . . . .	11899
3592.	Air service to Distt. Ca- char . . . . .	11899-11900
3593.	Co-operative Sector in shipping industry . . . .	11900-01
3594.	Bhakra dam . . . . .	11901
3595.	Noting and drafting in Hindi . . . . .	11901-02
3596.	Hinli Officers . . . . .	11902
3597.	Delhi Development Autho- rity . . . . .	11902-03
3598.	Construction of over- bridge at Mithapur Railway level crossing (Patna) . . . . .	11903
3599.	Stoppage of shuttle train in Assam . . . . .	11903-04
3600.	Passenger trains running to Assam . . . . .	11904-05
3601.	Erosion in Dibrugarh . . .	11905
3602.	Unauthorised construction in New Delhi . . . . .	11905-06
3603.	Indo Swedish Project for Leprosy cure . . . . .	11906
3604.	Non-payment of salaries to certain temporary railway employees . . . .	11906-07
3605.	Accidents in Tatanagar Railway yard . . . . .	11907

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3606.	Tunnel under the bed of Hooghly . . . . .	11908
3607.	Electricity from Mata Tila Dam . . . . .	11908
3608.	Post Offices running at loss . . . . .	11909
3609.	Indian Agricultural Re- search Institute . . . . .	11909-10
3610.	Liberalisation of Study Leave Rules . . . . .	11910
3611.	Import of steel for wharf crane, Calcutta Port . . .	11910-11
3612.	Poppy . . . . .	11911
3613.	Andhra Pradesh Agricul- tural University Bill . . .	11911-13
3614.	Mechanisation of fishing crafts in Orissa . . . . .	11913-14
3615.	Drains in Malviyanagar and Kalkaji in Delhi . . .	11914
3616.	Field Assistants . . . . .	11915-16
3617.	Small Hydel Schemes . . .	11916-17
3618.	National Highway No. 12 . . . . .	11917-18
3619.	Parwati Dam . . . . .	11918
3620.	Agriculture Commission . .	11918
3621.	Provision of fans at Durgam Chattri Station on S. E. Railway . . . . .	11919
3622.	Agricultural lands in Himachal Pradesh . . . .	11919
3623.	Public call offices in Punjab . . . . .	11919-21
3624.	Lucknow-Bhopal Nation- al Highway . . . . .	11922
3625.	Damage claims against Railways . . . . .	11922-23
3626.	Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi . . . . .	11923-24
3627.	Factory in Ranjeet Nagar —South Patel Nagar, New Delhi . . . . .	11924
3628.	Establishment of new divi- sion of E. Railway at Dhanbad . . . . .	11924-25
3629.	Running of train between Delhi and Nangal dam . .	11925-26
3630.	C. H. S. dispensaries in Delhi . . . . .	11926-27
3631.	Railway line linking Ras- mara with Mandla . . . .	11927
3632.	Supply of myxiz to Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	11927-28
3633.	Travel agencies . . . . .	11928
3635.	Collision of goods train and truck near Rohtak . .	1192

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3636.	Survey of agricultural lands and produce in Kerala . . . . .	11929-30
3636-A.	Seismological Observatory at Bhakra . . . . .	11930
3636-B.	Powdered milk supply in Tripura . . . . .	11930-31
3636-C.	Amount for construction of roads and bridges in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	11931
3636-D.	Vacant Government lands in Delhi . . . . .	11931-32
3636-E.	Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act . . . . .	11932
3636-F.	Petty landholders in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	11932-33
3636-G.	Juvenile taxi drivers . . . . .	
CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 1748, DATED 22-5-62 . . . . .		11933-34

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . .

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Hem Barua regarding reported Chinese incursion into Indian territory.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE] . . . . .

(1) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each.—

(i) Statement No. I	First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
(ii) Supplement No. I.	Sixteenth Session, 1962, (Second Lok Sabha).
(iii) Supplement No. III	Fifteenth Session, 1961, (Second Lok Sabha).
(iv) Supplement No. XIII.	Thirteenth Session, 1961, (Second Lok Sabha).

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (v) Supplement No. XXII.
- Tenth Session, 1960, (Second Lok Sabha).
- (2) A copy of Notification No. F. IV(2)-MV.61 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 26th May, 1962 making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 773 dated the 9th June, 1962 issued under section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 . . . . .

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . . .

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 12th June, 1962 . . . . .

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . . . .

Third Report was presented . . . . .

## BILL INTRODUCED . . . . .

The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1962

## BILLS PASSED— . . . . .

- (i) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Bali Ram Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1962. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed . . . . .
- (ii) The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1962. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed . . . . .

## COLUMNS

MOTION RE: REPORT OF  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS  
COMMISSION . . . 11940-12064

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. R. Krishna) moved the motion re: Report of University Grants Commission laid on the Table on 23-4-62.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) replied to the debate; and the motion was adopted . . .

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUS-  
SION . . . . . 12065-96

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUS-  
SION—*contd.*

27th April, 1962 to Starred Question No. 262 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal .

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) replied to the discussion. . . .

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,  
JUNE 21, 1962/JYAISTHA  
31, 1884 (SAKA)

Discussion on motion re: the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954; and consideration and passing of the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . .

## COLUMNS