

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session  
(Second Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi**

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[Second Series, Volume XLIV, August 1 to 12, 1960/Sravana 10 to 21, 1882 (Saka)]

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*N.B.*—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, August 12, 1960/Sravana 21,  
1882 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**House allotted to Shri da Fonesca in New Delhi**

+

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
\*350. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 290 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the house allotted to Shri J. E. da Fonesca in New Delhi; and

(b) if ~~g~~ the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). It has been decided that the property in question be purchased by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

As regards continuance of the lease, Government have decided to allow Shri Fonesca to continue upto the 31st January 1961. The rent payable by him is Rs. 1,080.62 nP. per month from the 1st January 1955 to the 31st January, 1959 and Rs. 3,700.00 per month from the 1st February, 1959 to the 31st January, 1961. Maintenance

will be the responsibility of Shri Fonesca for the entire period from the 1st January, 1955 to the 31st January, 1961. House tax would, however, be payable by him from the 1st January, 1955 to the 31st January, 1959 only and by Government for the remaining period viz. from the 1st February, 1959 to the 31st January, 1961. The lease deed in respect of the house has been concluded.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister said that the legal aspect of this question is being considered. May I know what are the difficulties in getting this house vacated as the rent is very cheap?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** For quite a considerable period we could not operate Public Premises Eviction Act. It was not at our disposal so to speak because of its being held *ultra vires* of the Constitution by several High Courts. We had been in negotiation with this party all this time.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Is it a fact that this house which the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry has decided to buy was allotted to the Minister of Rehabilitation, who was then Adviser in 1949 and I believe that allotment has not been cancelled upto date although he got another allotment later? May I know whether this legal aspect has also been considered and whether that allotment has been cancelled now?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** From the old papers I have not found that this was allotted to the then Minister of Rehabilitation. The property passed into the hands of the Ministry of Rehabilitation as evacuee property on 27th September, 1955.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** May I know if it is a fact that Government has allotted this house to the said gentleman at a cheap rent and on the other hand, Government has taken a house from the same gentleman at a heavy rent?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The gentleman has been in occupation of the house from the previous owner, Nawab of Hoti, from 1939. The rent originally was Rs. 300 only. From time to time, the amount has been increased. For the last five years, he has been paying roughly speaking at the rate of Rs. 1080 per month.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** The hon. Minister has not replied whether any property has been taken from the same gentleman on a heavy rent.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** No, Sir. I am not aware of that.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** May I know whether this house is part of the evacuee pool? What is the reason why this property has not been auctioned as has been done in the case of almost all other New Delhi properties?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** It already passed into the hands of the Government when it came into the evacuee pool. We purchase it by negotiation with the Rehabilitation Ministry, the amount assessed by the Engineers of the C.P.W.D. is Rs. 5,76,515. It has to be purchased at the end of the lease period on 31st January, 1961. Administrative and expenditure sanctions have already been issued.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** My question was about auction.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why was it not auctioned?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** By negotiation with the Rehabilitation Ministry, we came to this figure for purchase.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो फानेस्का महोदय है इनके कब्जे में यह मकान चला कैसे गया?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** He has been in occupation of this house from 1939. He has been running it as a boarding house.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The hon. Minister has stated that for some period, that is 1st January 1955 to 1959, the rent was Rs. 1000. Subsequently the rent has been Rs. 3000 per month. Why this wide difference?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The rent should have been more even from an earlier period. But, we found it very difficult to get the party to come to terms; it was also difficult for us to have the party evicted.

### प्लास्टिक के ब्लाक

\*३५१. श्री म० ला० हिंदेवी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता दरेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रेस सूचना विभाग द्वारा प्लास्टिक के जो ब्लाक प्रकाशन के लिये समाचारपत्रों को दिये जाते हैं, वे टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रेस में बनाये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विन दरां पर यह काम टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रेस को दिया जाता है और इस सम्बन्ध में टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रेस को ३० जून, १९६० तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी जा चुकी है;

(ग) प्लास्टिक के ब्लाक बनाने की वास्तविक लागत क्या है;

(घ) क्या इन सम्बन्ध में टेंडर मांगे गये थे; और

(ङ) सरकार अपने प्रेस में यह काम क्यों नहीं करवाती?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव  
(श्री आ० चं० जोशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा की  
मेज पर रखा जाता है जिसमें भुगतान की  
दरें और जून, १९६० तक दी जा चुकी  
वास्तविक धनराशि दिखाई गई है।

(घ) जी, नहीं। टाइम्स आफ इंडिया  
ही देश में एक ऐसा प्रेस है जिसके पास

प्लास्टिक के एवोनाइड ब्लोकों के बनाने के  
लिये विदेश सामग्री है।

(झ) भारत सरकार के मुद्राणालयों में  
एसा कार्य करने के लिये सामान मौजूद नहीं  
था। अब फरीदाबाद के सरकारी प्रेस में  
एवोनाइड ब्लोक बनाने के लिये पक्के मशीन  
लगाई गई है। उसकी ब्लोक ठीक से बनाने  
की योग्यता जांची जा रही है।

### विवरण

(१) इस समय टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रेस को जो दर दिये जाते हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	वस्तु	दर
१	मास्टर जिंक प्लेट (Master Zinc Plate)	६४ नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग इंच, परन्तु कम से कम १३ रुपये १२ नये पैसे १४ वर्ग इंच या कम के लिये।
२	एवोनाइड ब्लॉक (Ebonoid Blocks)	१५ नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग इंच।
३	कैपशन (Captions)	६ रुपये ५० नये पैसे प्रति कैपशन प्रति शत आपों पर (कागज और प्रूफों की कीमत अलग)

(२) अब तक जो कार्य किया गया है और जो धनराशि दी जा चुकी है वह इस प्रकार है :—

साल	परिवर्तन के बनाये गये लिये भेजे गये ब्लाकों की फोटो की संख्या संख्या	धनराशि
१९५४-५५	१६२	१६,२००      ४६,५००      १४ ०
१९५५-५६	१६०	२७,०२५      ७८,७१८      ०५ ६*
१९५६-५७	२३६	४५,३०५      ६६,६२४      ०८ ०*

१६५७-५८	१०१	३३,७००	१,००,६१२.१७ नये रैमेस*
१६५८-५९	१३८	३१,६५०	८६,५७४.५१ नये रैमेस*
१६५९-६०	१०८	२७,२२५	१,०३,४३३.४६ नये रैमेस*
अरंत-जून, १६६०			१,०००.०० नये रैमेस (नगभग)

\* इस धनराशि में पिछले साल में बनाये गये एबोनाइडों के उत्तर कुछ बिलों का भुगतान भी शामिल है जो उस साल में निवाटाये नहीं जा सके।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : एबोनाइट ब्लाक बनाने की एक मशीन भारत सरकार ने उस समय मंगायी थी जब ईंजिन और इंगलैंड के बीच में लड़ाई चल रही थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस मशीन का उपयोग क्यों नहीं हो पाया, और जब मशीन मंगायी गयी थी तो इसके लिए पहले से आदमी क्यों नहीं प्रतिक्रिया किये गये?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** We have decided and ordered machines some years back. There has been delay. I will not be able to explain it because the work of installing and running the machine is with the Works Ministry.

**श्री द्विवेदी** : यह मशीन भारत सरकार ने उस समय मंगायी थी जब कि ईंजिन और इंगलैंड के बीच लड़ाई चल रही थी। उस समय से अब तक इतने बरस हो गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मशीन को लगाने में क्यों कठिनाई हो रही है जब कि १० डब्ल्यू० डो० इनलाम को बहुत जल्दी कर सकती थी?

**Dr. Keskar:** I will not be able to give the exact date when the decision was taken.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** When did the machines arrive?

**Dr. Keskar:** If the hon. Member wants it, I can certainly find out the

exact date. The decision to have the ebenoid blocks prepared was taken some time back. All the other exact dates are not with me at the moment.

**श्री द्विवेदी** : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एबोनाइट ब्लाक बनाने की मशीन के मूल्य में जो कि सरकार ने बाहर से मंगायी थी और उस हथये में जो कि अभी तक टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रेस को दिया जा चुका है क्या अन्तर है?

**Dr. Keskar:** As I said, all printing machinery of the Government of India is under the Ministry of Works. I will certainly send on this enquiry to the Works Ministry to find out. I cannot say myself what is the difference. There must be a lot of difference because the equipment naturally costs more than what was paid.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** It is less.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is evidently under the impression that if we had purchased it earlier, we would have saved all this amount, and we have paid much more than the cost of the printing press. That is his suggestion.

**Dr. Keskar:** I entirely agree that we should purchase as early as possible when we decide to purchase. There must have been difficulty, because, as you know, all purchases by Government from outside are made through the Director-General, Supplies, and he tries to do his best. He

must have had difficulty of which I am not aware at the moment.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या यह सच है कि जब यह मशीन बाहर से जहाज द्वारा आ रही थी, तो बीच में उस का एक पुर्जा गायब हो गया, जिस से वह मशीन ठीक चालू नहीं हो सकती थी, यदि हाँ, तो उस पुर्जे का क्या मूल्य था और किस की गलती से वह पुर्जा खोया और उस आदमी के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**Dr. Keskar:** The best thing to me appears to be to address the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry on this question. If you so desire, I can pass it on to the Ministry, so that full details regarding how the press was ordered, what happened to it etc., may be available. I am concerned here with ebonite block making, in which my Ministry is interested. How the press was ordered, how it came, whether certain parts of the machinery were lost, why the WHS Ministry could not work the press earlier—these are questions which I cannot answer.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply is here. There is joint responsibility, and he can answer.

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** I have not got the detailed information. I believe there were certain difficulties about foreign exchange etc. I am taking note of the supplementary questions asked by the hon. Members, and later on I may make a statement before the House giving detailed information.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does not the Ministry which orders a thing keep in touch with the WHS Ministry and persist in asking it to supply as early as possible?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** May I know when this machine was imported and how much foreign exchange was involved in this?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** May I point out that, as has been said by my colleague, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, this is a matter relating to another Ministry. Although the other Minister is here, his mind has not been directed to these questions. He has not got the facts. Let the questions be put to that Ministry and the full facts will be given.

**Shri Ranga:** But they were given ten days notice. Was it not possible for this Ministry to ask for information from the other Ministry and give it to us?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** These are supplementary questions. About the other, they can. For supplementaries, they cannot ask in the air.

**Dr. Keskar:** The question is regarding what this Ministry has paid for the ebonite blocks that were supplied to it by the *Times of India* and why Government is not making them. If the question related to the equipment for making the blocks, certainly it would have been passed on to the WHS Ministry for getting further particulars.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** May I know then why the Minister accepted the question?

**Dr. Keskar:** It was rightly accepted. As I said the question is what this Ministry has paid to the *Times of India* for making ebonite blocks and why Government is not making such blocks. That is all. That is why it was rightly accepted.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया प्रेस को छोड़ कर किसी प्रेस में, या अन्य किसी स्थान पर इस तरह के ब्लाक नहीं बन सकते थे । वहा सरकार यह पक्के तौर पर जानती है कि टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया के पास जो मॉन्टन है और सरकार ने जो मशीन मंगाई थी, उन के सिवा किसी दूसरी जगह उतनी कीमत में ब्लाक नहीं बन सकते थे, जितनी कीमत में टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया ने बनाये ।

**डा० केसकर :** मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह आनंदेश्वर में वर ने ध्यान से नहीं सुना। एईनाइट ब्लॉक बनाने की मशीन इत्त सनय केन्द्र टाइन्ज आफ इंडिया प्रेस में ही है और हम अब लगा रहे हैं। और किसी प्रेस के पास नहीं है। कंट्रोलर आफ प्रिंटिंग के पास यह सब सूचना है कि सब प्रेसिव की कैरेसिटी क्या है और वे क्या क्या बना सकते हैं।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या उत्तर प्रदेश ने भी इस तरह की मशीन भागाने के लिए प्रारंभना की थी और उस का क्या हुआ?

**अव्यक्त भावदय :** यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पूछना चाहिए।

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I point out that no reply has been given to part (c) of the question, regarding the actual cost of these blocks?

**Dr. Keskar:** There is a statement in which the details are given.

**Shri Vajpayee:** I have got the statement. It is not there.

**Dr. Keskar:** How can I calculate it? After the Government press begins to work and they execute orders, we will be able to say how much actually it costs to make the blocks. We do not make the blocks now. Suppose I ask a press to make something for me, they quote the price at which they will make it. That is all. How can I know how much it costs them?

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा

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श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्रीमती मकोदा अहमद :

श्री सुबिमन धोय :

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

श्री सूपकार :

\*३५२.

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब-पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान

के सभी सीमा विवादों का निपटारा हो गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सीमा पर सीमा र पूरा किया जा चुका है;

(ग) क्या राजस्वान-पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान सीमा के सीमांकन के प्रश्न के भी इधी प्रकार हल होने की सम्भवना है; और

(घ) सीमाओं को अंकित करने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने एकड़ भूमि पाकिस्तान को मिली और कितने एकड़ भारत को?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There are no known disputes in this sector. Demarcation operations commenced in the field season last year and are likely to take two more seasons.

(d) Exact figures emerging from the demarcation concluded this season have yet to be worked out, but according to estimates, 10.9 square miles are to go to Pakistan and 8.24 square miles are to come to India.

**श्री प्रलाश बीर शास्त्री :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के सीमा सम्बंधी कितने विव द अभी शेष हैं और उन को हल करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The demarcation on the ground of the Punjab West Pakistan boundary has now been completed.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** May I know if there is any dispute in the Sind-Kutch border, and if so, what steps are taken to settle it?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** This question deals only with the West Pakistan-Punjab border and the Rajasthan—Pakistan border.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** No. The question relates to Indo-Pakistan border.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal**

**Nehru:** So far as we are concerned, there is no dispute, but there was some talk some two or three years ago. The point was raised by Pakistan, but we consider there is no valid dispute there.

**Shri Supakar:** Regarding the demarcation of the boundary from the south of Rajasthan up to the north of Punjab, may I know what percentage of the work has been done, and what time it will take to complete the demarcation of the whole of the boundary?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The length of this border is 644 miles, and final survey has been completed in some 46 miles. The earlier stages of demarcation have been completed for some 310 miles, and 438 pillars erected. It will take about two years to complete it.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** Has the boundary been decided by the award of the Boundary Commission, or was there other dispute which has been settled by mutual negotiation?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The major part of the boundary is decided by the Boundary Commission, revenue maps and the rest of it, but where there is disputed territory, it required decisions by the Governments concerned. There were a number of such small areas on the Punjab side, and they were referred to the two Governments, and in January this year they were settled.

**Shri Supakar:** We learnt from newspapers in May or June that there were talks between the officials of Pakistan and India regarding the settlement of the boundary dispute between West Pakistan and India. Did it relate to any specific portion of this area regarding demarcation?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Owing to certain lack of effort on the part of

Pakistan authorities, the work could not be completed according to schedule, and therefore it was extended to the end of June. That is what the hon. Member refers to, I suppose.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether, as a result of demarcation and adjustment of borders, some families are to be resettled in India; if so, the number of families and the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Even if some persons are affected by slight transfer, it does not necessarily follow that the persons are evicted from their lands or fields. In fact, they are supposed to remain there. I do not think many persons are involved in this, but a few persons might be involved here and there, and we hope that they will continue to live where they are.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** From the reply I understand that a particular area goes to Pakistan as a result of the demarcation. Should I take it that those people, irrespective of whether they choose to remain in India or in Pakistan, have to remain there under compulsion, or they can come back to India, and if they want to come back to India, what steps will be taken by Government?

**Shri Ranga:** Option is given to them.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Those people can remain there as Indian citizens; or, secondly, if they choose to adopt Pakistani nationality, presumably they can do so; or, thirdly, they can come over here, and I understand that the Punjab Government will try to make arrangements for them.

## Bonus Commission

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\*353. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Nek Ram Negi:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Goray:  
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 13 on the 21st April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in appointing a Bonus Commission?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** The proposal is being finalised in consultation with interests concerned.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that this view was also expressed by the Supreme Court. In view of this, may I know the reasons why this proposal has been held up?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Yes, we are very much aware of the decision given in this respect by the Supreme Court, and action is being taken accordingly.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know if the terms of reference have been finalised? Since a decision has already been taken by the Standing Labour Committee, may I know what further interests are to be consulted? Those interests were already represented in the Standing Labour Committee.

**Shri Abid Ali:** The various departments of the Central Government were to be consulted and the employers and workers will also have to be asked to nominate their representatives.

**Shri Tangamani:** Is it a fact that after the decision has been taken in the Standing Labour Committee, the employers' interests are opposing the very appointment of the Bonus Commission?

**Shri Abid Ali:** They have their own point of view in this matter.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know if the strength of the commission has been decided upon?

**Shri Abid Ali:** It should be four or five; there will be one chairman, and a representative each of the workers and the employers, and one economist and perhaps there may be one independent member.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know who is going to head this commission?

**Shri Abid Ali:** It is not yet decided.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether Government had any discussions with the employers' representatives who had earlier raised objection to the appointment of this commission, and if so, the result of the discussion?

**Shri Abid Ali:** As I said, this matter is under consideration, and the commission will be appointed irrespective of the opinion which the employers may be having in this particular matter.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Will it deal with matters industry-wise or firm-wise and company-wise?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Generally.

✓ **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether the object of Government in appointing this Bonus Commission is mainly to bring about a change in the bonus formula of the Labour Appellate Tribunal which has been in force for some time?

**Shri Abid Ali:** As regards the Full Bench decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, as further clarified by the Supreme Court, several doubts have already arisen about it regarding interpretation etc. All these will be taken into consideration by the commission, and they will fix norms.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether the terms of reference of this commission have been settled so far or not?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Yes, tentatively.

**Development of Small Scale Industries in Rural Areas in Delhi**

\*354. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to develop small scale industries in rural areas in Delhi by way of marketing their issued products; and

(b) whether any adequate facilities are provided to them for procurement of raw material in order to run their industries to full capacity?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The industries get assistance under various schemes of the Government for development of small scale industries including assistance for marketing.

(b) Yes Sir, subject to such limitations as are experienced by all industrial units in respect of certain imported and controlled raw materials.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** May I know whether the Ministry has received any loan applications from the rural areas for the development of industries, and if so, the number of such applications received, the number sanctioned, and the amount involved?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I do not have the break-up rural-area-wise. But as I said last week in reply to a question, about 359 applications have been approved by the Delhi Administration last year.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** What was the number of applications received, and what was the number sanctioned?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I gave the figures last time. About 359 applications were received, and about 200 applications were granted and others were under consideration. As to how many of them were from rural areas and how many were from the

city of Delhi, if the hon. Member is interested, certainly, I shall supply him the information.

**Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand:** May I know whether any impetus is being given for the manufacture of sports goods in the rural areas of Delhi, and if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as the rural areas of Delhi are concerned, mostly, it is agricultural implements and tools, and in some cases, diesel engine parts, and various other mechanical engineering goods. As far as sports goods are concerned, there are very few units for their manufacture in the rural areas, but Meerut, Jullundur and Ludhiana and many other areas in India are specialising in sports goods.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो लूँ उद्योग, छोटे उद्योग लगाये गये हैं या लगाये जा रहे हैं और जो देहांतों में लगाने का विचार है उन दोनों में जो प्लान एलोकेशन द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में था और जो तीसीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में है, उन दोनों में क्या क्या अन्तर है ? यदि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसका अभी जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं तो क्या वह सदन के पटल पर एक बयान बाद में रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** यह सब जाहिर है। खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन जोकि बड़ा हृद तक प्रामोश्यों को देखता है उसको दूसरे प्लान में ५६ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपया दिया गया था। जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड है, जो दोनों जगह इंडस्ट्रीज लगाता है, स्माल स्केल इन रूरल और स्माल स्केल इन शहरी एरियाज, उसको ६१ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था। हैंडलूम बोर्ड जो है वह ज्यादातर शहरी और रूरल एरियाज में फंक्शन करता है, उसको ५३ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था। और कूवायर, सिल्क और हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स, सब को मिलाकर २० करोड़ दिया गया था।

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is it not a fact that we are expanding the industrial estate at Okhla and that will run counter to our policy of dispersal?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Delhi's problem is peculiar. This is not really as a part of the overall policy of industrial development in the small-scale sector. Delhi has lots of slums, and the city is growing in a very rapid way; therefore, there is not only the industrial estate at Okhla, but as the hon. Member must have observed from the Master Plan of Delhi there are many other areas ear-marked for industrial development.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** May I know the main countries to which India is exporting at present the engineering goods, and the prospect of increasing our exports to those countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** From a question relating to small industries in rural areas of Delhi, it will be very wide of the mark to raise the whole question of export.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** The main question relates to export.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No, the main question relates only to marketing assistance. I hope that the scope of the question will not be enlarged. I am prepared to answer, but that would be too wide of the mark.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैंने अभी बताया है कि दिल्ली स्टेट को जो असिस्टेंस दी गई है उसमें से अलग अलग गांवों का हमारे पास ब्रेक अप नहीं होता है । दिल्ली को कितनी असिस्टेंस दी गई है, यह मैं आपको बतला सकता हूँ । पिछले साल हमने १५ लाख रुपया दिया था ।

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether there is any co-ordination between the Labour Ministry which is undertaking the programme of industrial training institutes, and the small-scale industries, as far as the training programme is concerned?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, there is complete co-operation. There is a committee between the two Ministries which looks after this training programme.

**Shri B. K. Gaekwad:** What are the small-scale industries which Government have developed in the rural areas in Delhi, and what is the daily income of a worker engaged therein?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have already given the answer.

**Shri B. K. Gaekwad:** But he has not replied what the daily income of the worker is.

**Mr. Speaker:** Daily income does not come into the picture here.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि भिन्न भिन्न बोर्डों को कितना रुपया दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रुपये का किस प्रकार से उपयोग हुआ है और अभी किस प्रकार से हो रहा है इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट माननीय मंत्री जी के पास भिन्न भिन्न बोर्डों से आर्ती है और उनकी जांच होती है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हिन्दुस्तान में ये जो छोड़े बोर्डेस हैं उनकी रिपोर्टें न सिर्फ हमारे पास आती हैं बल्कि हर साल उनको हाउस की टेबल पर भी रखा जाता है जैसे मने पिछले संसद में किया था, हर एक बोर्ड की एनश्रुत रिपोर्ट भी रखी थी, उसकी इवेंट्युएशन रिपोर्ट जो जांच पड़ताल के बाद सामने आती है वह भी रखी थी और पीरियाडिकल रिव्यूज को भी हाउस के सामने रखा था ।

**श्री अ० म० तारिक :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हुक्मत को इस बात का इल्म है कि रूरल एरियाज के जिन लोगों ने दस्तावेज़

भेजी थीं उन्होंने इस बात की शिकायत की है कि उन की दस्तावेजों पर गौर करने में फिर उन को मैक्यान करने में काफी मुद्दा आया कि किसी वक्त लगता है, यद्यपि उन्होंने दुकूमत में दस्तावेज की है कि प्रोमोजर को इस तरह नहीं किया जाय कि बहुत वक्त न लगा करे दस्तावेजों के मंजर करने में?

[کیا میں جان سکتا ہوں کہ حکومت کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ دو دل اپریاڑ کے جن لوگوں نے درخواستیں بھیجی تھیں انہوں نے اس بات کی شکایت کی ہے کہ ان کی درخواستوں پر غور کرنے میں پھر ان کو سیلکشن کرنے میں کافی مدت اور کافی وقت لگتا ہے ۔ اور انہوں نے حکومت سے درخواست کی ہے کہ پوسیچر کو اس طرح نہ کیا جائے کہ بہت وقت نہ لگا کرے درخواستوں کو ملظوظ کرنے پڑے ۔]

श्री मनभाई शाह : जहां तक इस चीज़ का ताल्लुक है, चूंकि हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज़ की कुछ कमी है इसलिये जाहिर बात है कि जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं वह सही है कि जितने लोग मांग करते हैं उतना हम दे नहीं पाते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक प्रोसीजरल डिले का ताल्लुक है, अगर माननीय सदस्य यहां की इंडस्ट्रियल ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देवेंगे तो उन्हें विश्वास हो जायगा कि बहुत कम देर में अमाउंट मैक्सिन होते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं एक बहुत ज़रूरी प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने इस में खादी बोर्ड का और हैंडलूम का जिक्र किया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन जो है उस में जो लूपया दिया जाता है, खादी बोर्ड उस के मिलसिले में आता है ? अगर नहीं आता तो मंत्री महोदय ते खादी बोर्ड का जिक्र स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ कैसे किया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यहां पर लघु उद्योगों का सवाल हिन्दी में पूछा गया । पहले तो मैं ने कहा कि यह सवाल उत्तम ही नहीं होता, लेकिन चूंकि मेम्बर भाद्रान इतने सवाल पूछते हैं कि अलग अलग जगहों पर क्या खर्च किया गया, इपनिये मैं ने जाहिर किया कि इतना इतना खर्च किया गया । अगर माननीय सदस्य को सारी इन्कार्मेशन नहीं चाहिये तो वे उसे न लें ।

**Shri Harish Chandra Mahur:** This question was particularly relating to the rural areas of Delhi. Why cannot the Minister say whether they are putting up a rural industrial estate or what they have done about it? He should have been able to come prepared with some information as to what has been done particularly for the rural areas. Is it not a fact that almost the entire provision sanctioned by the Ministry is devoured by the City of Delhi and hardly 1 per cent. goes to the rural areas of Delhi?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is not a fact. If I may say so, the answer was given to the question as it was asked. It was not a general question of reviewing the whole rural industrial development of the area. But as the hon. Member knows, there are already two rural industrial estates being considered in the Delhi rural areas.

## **Chinese Incursions in Indian Territory**

\*356. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:  
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh and further incursion has been made by the Chinese into Indian territory since 1st May, 1960; and

(b) if so, when and where?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) and (b). There has been one case of temporary Chinese intrusion into Indian territory since May this year. On the 3rd June, 1960, a Chinese patrol consisting of about 25 soldiers crossed into Indian territory in the Kameng Frontier Division and came upto Taksang monastery which is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles within our border. The patrol party withdrew soon afterwards when the attention of the local people was drawn to their presence.

A strong protest has been lodged with the Chinese Government against this further instance of the violation of the Indian border.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** In terms of our provisional understanding with the Chinese, we are not sending out any patrol parties to patrol our borders. How is it that the Chinese have sent out a patrol party and they made an incursion into our territory? Also, what means exist with us to find out whether any incursions have taken place in the absence of any patrol party being sent out?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** From the facts as known to us thus far, it is clear that the Chinese authorities, local or other, committed a breach of that understanding by these 25 men coming over for a while into Indian territory and then going back. That is why we have addressed them on the subject.

As for the question as to how we are to know that they came over, in a very long border, even if we had patrols all the time—of course, it is not for me to give the information about how we find out; it is not proper for me to do that—sometimes, a person can walk across the border somewhere. This is an odd corner and there is a small monastery there. It appears that they came to the monastery and then went back.

**Shri Bhupeshwar Ray:** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो प्रोटेस्ट नोट उन्हें भेजा गया है, उसमें अंतिरिक्त क्या कार्रवाई की गई है जिस में ऐसी घटनायें न हों?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** अगर आनंदेवल मेम्बर कुछ मुझे बता दें कि क्या क्या श्रीर करना है तो मैं उस पर गौर करूँगा।

**Shri Bhupeshwar Ray:** तब बतायेंगे, जब वहां बैठेंगे।

**Shri Bhupeshwar Ray:** यह आप को बतलाना है, मुझे तो बतलाना नहीं।

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** जाहिर सी बात है कि ऐसे मौले पर और कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है और न हो सकती है उस जगह पर। वह आये थे और चले गय, अब क्या हम तिव्रत में जा कर तलाश करें कि कौन लोग आये थे?

**Shri P. G. Deb:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Chinese had occupied two villages of Himachal Pradesh in May last?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

**Shri P. G. Deb:** I refer to two villages in the Spiti Valley.

**Shri Vajpayee:** It is not clear from the answer of the Prime Minister how they came into our territory.

**Shri Ranga:** The hon. Prime Minister has said that they came in some odd corner. It is these odd things that have brought us into all this trouble.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Prime Minister asked Shri Khushwaqt Rai, 'What do you ask me to do? To chase them into Tibetan territory?

**Shri Vajpayee:** We are not here to reply to the questions of the Ministers. It is for the Ministers to give replies.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is plain that some people came secretly like thieves in the night and went away after ten minutes or so. Now, what are we supposed to do except to take some local steps, of course? We cannot get hold of them. In fact, we got to know of this long after they had come and gone. They were there for a few minutes. The report came to us from Gompa or the little monastery that they were there for a few minutes and then ran away. Except to protest against this small intrusion, we cannot chase them into Tibet. We do not know where to chase and whom to chase?

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** Why not claim damages?

**Shri Vajpayee:** It is not clear from the answer of the Prime Minister whether we had our patrol posts there. If we had, how did they come into our territory?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The patrol, by its very nature, is not everywhere. It moves about. It has not got a fixed point. Patrols do move about, but they are not everywhere there—just like the Chinese patrols move about too. It is equally easy for people to cross the border here and there in a small group. It is a highly reprehensible thing to have been done and that is why we have written to them. In a matter of this kind, we cannot capture them or chase them because, as I said, they come secretly like thieves in the night avoiding places where they might be found out.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know the approximate time that might have been taken up by the Chinese arymen to reach the Taksang monastery over a distance of about 4½ miles? May I also know whether our patrol personnel did go to the northernmost point from where they had entered into our territory, and what is the position at present?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is difficult for me to answer from what point they came....

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** They ran away when they heard that Indian patrols were there.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As soon as our people came, they ran away. According to the report from the monastery, they were there for a few minutes and then they ran away before our people came.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In view of the assurance given by the Prime Minister that any incursion into Nepal will be considered as an invasion of India, may I know what steps were taken when the Chinese incursion into Mustang took place?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is for Nepal to deal with. They have dealt with it. We do not impose ourselves on Nepal. It is for them to determine and to mention it to us if they so want.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that on the Ladakh border as also on the MacMohan Line there has, of late, been an increase in the Chinese armed strength? Is it also a fact, as disclosed by General Thimmayya, that the weapons used by China against India are Russian-made? If so, may I know whether our friendship with Russia that it supposed to grow like a banyan tree is hollow of branches?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not quite sure whether it is a question or a dissertation. I do not know what weapon they use, but I do know that they manufacture a great deal of their own weapons. They may have had some Russian weapons—I have no idea of that—just as we manufacture most of ours and we also have weapons provided by other countries—we have bought them. So, I do not know what information the hon. Member wants.

**Mr. Speaker:** In any case, it does not arise out of this question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I had asked about the armed strength on the Ladakh frontier.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We have no information on the subject. The question was whether the Chinese armed strength on the Ladakh border has increased considerably. We have no information about that. As the hon. Member, perhaps, knows, recently, about a month or more ago, I went to one or two parts of this border—right up to the border—to see our own troops there. And, I did not hear anything particular about this matter there.

**Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** May I know whether a prominent member of the Communist Party from Hyderabad made a statement to the effect that the Chinese have not committed any aggression or entered into India up to this time and that they also do not acknowledge the Mac-Mohan Line?

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

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know if there has been any major or minor clash with the Chinese patrol parties within this period, 1st May, 1960 to this date?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There has been no clash or contact in that sense.

#### Export of Engineering Goods

+  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:  
 \*257. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export potentialities of engineering goods manufactured in our country are now brighter than before;

(b) whether it is also a fact that exports of these goods at present amount to only about 3 per cent of their production;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to step up the exports?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):**  
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although the exact percentage has not been determined, it is a fact that only a small proportion of total production is exported.

(c) Relatively high internal demand and stiff international competition.

(d) Supply of raw materials at concessional rates, rebate on excise duty, drawback of customs duty and railway freight concessions are some of the important steps taken to step up exports which are gradually increasing.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I have been reading in the papers that the Government of India have arrived at some agreements with some foreign countries for the export of goods in which light engineering goods have been included. May I know what are those countries with which we are going to exchange light engineering goods for their goods?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** We try to sell them as and when possible. Some of our goods, such as sewing machines, are finding a market now in European countries as well as in the United States of America. We have tried that these may be lifted by those countries with whom we have rupee payment agreements. There are small electric motors, small pumps, sewing machines etc. There are possibilities of export of these to some countries and we have included those items in schedules to the agreements.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the Small Scale Industries Corporation and similar other bodies are doing anything to help the manufacture of engineering goods; and, if so, in what manner?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** There is the Export Promotion Council for engineering goods; and many schemes have been formulated to give raw material at concessional rates. For instance, in the case of steel the equalisation charge is not paid by exporters. There is drawback of customs and excise duty; railway freight rates have been reduced in the case of many items. Every attempt is being made to help the exporter.

**श्री विभूति मिश्न :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्यतः कौन कौन से देशों में कौन कौन सा सामान हम भेजते हैं, और उनमें कितने परमेंट्र वा कन्सेशन देते हैं?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** डिटेल मांगते हैं।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र :** फेइरिस्ट तो बहुत लम्बी है। मोटे तौर पर सबसे ज्यादा इंजिनियरिंग गुड्स साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के: मूल्कों में जाते हैं, फिर बैस्ट एशिया में भी जाते हैं, अफ्रीका में जाते हैं। एक करोड़ का सामान हमने अमेरिका भी सन् १९५६ में भेजा है। इस दरह में ५ करोड़ ६५ लाख का सामान हमने सन् १९५६ में बाहर भेजा है। इसकी फेइरिस्ट बहुत लम्बी है।

**Shri Kodiyan:** The hon. Minister has stated that Government have taken certain steps to step up export. May I know whether, as a result of these steps there has been any increase in export recently? If so, what is the percentage of increase?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** In 1958 the export of engineering goods was about only Rs. 4 crores. In 1959, it was Rs. 5.65 crores. In the first 6 months of this year it has reached about Rs. 4 crores. So, it is obvious that our exports are increasing. I think by the end of this year we will close with more than Rs. 8 crores.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know if the hon. Minister has selected any particular items for which there is a great potentiality. If so,

what are those items and what are the expectations and targets?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** It is difficult to give the items. But I should like to give the broad details as to how the exports have taken place. Out of the Rs. 5,65,00,000 in 1959, we exported about 64 lakhs worth of aluminim, brass were etc. The export of light engineering goods which included several items agricultural implements, batteries, cells, electric fans, lamps, electric equipment steel furniture cutlery etc. was about Rs. 282 lakhs. Automobile parts, diesel engines, textile machinery etc. worth Rs. 68 lakhs were exported.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The question was whether there was any organisation to promote the export of these items.

**Shri Satish Chandra:** We are trying to promote the export of every item—whatever can be exported.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know what part of this export has been managed by the State Trading Corporation? Or, have they done nothing about it?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** Most of these are done by private manufacturers. The State Trading Corporation deals only with large items. May be in relation to the European countries important exports are handled through the State Trading Corporation. The genuine export is by somebody here.

**श्री विभूति मिश्न :** जिन देशों को यह ५ करोड़ ६५ लाख का सामान भेजा है उन देशों में उन माल की क्वालिटी के बारे में क्या ख्याल है?

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र :** एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ते जाते हैं। इससे ख्याल यही है कि माल अच्छा है। सन् १९५८ में हमने कुछ सौ माइलें भेजी थीं और सन् १९५६ में उनकी मात्रा ७,००० हो गयी है। इससे मालूम होता है कि माल अच्छा ही है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question, Shri D. C. Sharma:

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what was the total output of engineering goods during 1959-60 and whether there was any increase over the figures of last year.

**Mr. Speaker:** I asked the hon. Member to call the next question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** This question also may be answered now, Sir.

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The estimated production in the organised sector of the industry was about Rs. 325 crores in 1959. The exact estimate of the small scale industries is not available. But it would be another Rs. 100 crores. On that basis, we say that about 3 per cent is now being imported.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### **Antibiotics Plant at Chandigarh**

\*358. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 505 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of an antibiotics plant at Chandigarh by the American firm M/s. Pfizer Corporation; and

(b) when it is likely to start functioning?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **STATEMENT**

The progress so far made in setting up a plant for producing tetracycline and oxytetracycline at Chandigarh in Punjab State by Messrs. Dumex Private Limited, Bombay, is given below:—

#### **Construction of factory:**

The foundation stone of the factory was laid on the 2nd May 1960. About 30 per cent of the building work has

been completed. The construction work is in progress.

#### **Ordering of equipment:**

About 77 per cent of the capital equipment required have been ordered, out of which 10 per cent has been received and the balance is expected to be received in the near future. Temporary power and water connections have been secured. Necessary applications for regular supplies have been made to the local authorities.

#### **Recruitment of technical personnel:**

One foreign technician has already been employed. One Indian technician has since been trained in U.S.A. and five more Indian technicians have been sent to U.K. for training. A skeleton staff of 12 including 8 managerial and supervisory personnel is at present employed in the project.

#### **General:**

According to present indications the construction of the factory building and the installation of plant and equipment will be completed by early 1961. The production will commence in the first quarter of the same year.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** From the statement I find that this factory will start functioning in 1961. May I know what will be the approximate production of this factory during the first year and whether it will go on increasing as time goes on?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The estimated production is 2,000 kgms. of tetracycline and 3,000 gms of oxytetracycline.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether all the facilities will be afforded to Chandigarh for the marketing of these products?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is to cater for the needs of the whole country. In proportion to Chandigarh's wants the sale of these drugs will take place there.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** My question was this. What facilities will be afforded at Chandigarh for the distribution of the product?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is a very popular drug which every doctor and pharmacist uses and this will be had from them. There is no special facility required for this drug.

**Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** What is the present demand for these two drugs and how much are we importing?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Presently we are consuming about 5-7 tons of aurio-mycin, biomycin and various other mycins. We have estimated that as the Central Health Scheme popularises itself in the rural areas, there will be more demand under the Third Plan. We have planned for a production of more than 100 tons. The House knows that by the Soviet project we have almost covered 90 per cent of the demand.

#### Production of Raw Rubber

\*359. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to increase the production of raw rubber by undertaking or encouraging new planting of rubber;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has submitted any scheme or proposal; and

(c) what are its features?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The Rubber Board's Scheme envisages the grant of interest-free loan to growers at the rate of Rs. 750 per acre in six graded annual instalments, the loan being repayable in six equal annual instalments of Rs. 125 each commencing from the tenth year of payment of the first instalment of the loan. This loan assistance is proposed to be limited to 3000 acres

every year commencing from 1960-61. The Scheme has been included in the Third Five Year Plan proposals which are under consideration by Government.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know the present requirement of rubber in India and also the internal production?

**Shri Kanungo:** I suppose we have still to import about 20,000 tons and a large quantity of synthetic rubber also. Our production is about 25,000 tons.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** What is the approximate income per acre from rubber plantation and how much area is under rubber plantation and how much could be brought under rubber plantation?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have not got the exact figures. I think the average yield is nearabout 300 lbs. per acre but it varies according to the nature of the planted material, etc. The potentiality for plantations—I mean the area that can be utilised for rubber plantations—would be about two lakh acres.

**Shri Jinachandran:** Has the Kerala Government submitted any proposals and if so what are the details?

**Shri Kanungo:** They have not submitted any proposal yet.

**Shri Tangamani:** How many acres have been planted under this new planting scheme for which about Rs. 720 per acre is given and how many acres are proposed to be included in the Third Plan.

**Shri Kanungo:** The Rs. 750 scheme is not sanctioned yet. The present plantation is going on the basis of a subsidy of Rs. 250-400. The subsidy so far granted is Rs. 19,48,300 or a little more and the acreage replanted under the scheme is 8492.

**Shri Punnoose:** I understand that a working group of the Planning Commission has considered this question and has made certain recommendations.

tions. What are their recommendations?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, Sir. They have an ambitious programme but it is yet to be cleared from the Planning Commission.

**Shri Punnoose:** Is the Minister not aware of the recommendations?

**Shri Kanungo:** The working group's report is under consideration of the Planning Commission and until it is clear there is no point in discussing it further.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** May I know whether this scheme of giving a sum of Rs. 750 per acre is for new plantations or for replantations? If it is for replantation, is there any scheme before the Government for encouraging new plantations?

**Shri Kanungo:** There are schemes for new plantations also but that will be under the Third Plan. Replantation is going on at present and the idea is that the subsidy should be stepped up as it is not enough.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** I wanted to know whether the Rubber Board has submitted any scheme for encouraging new plantations.

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, Sir. It is still under consideration.

**Shri Punnoose:** Is it a fact that it is estimated that it will cost about Rs. 1000-1200 for planting an acre of rubber and the working group has recommended about Rs. 1000 per acre?

**Shri Kanungo:** It has not recommended. That is the figure that is being considered.

**Shri Jinachandran:** May I know whether we will reach self-sufficiency in rubber at the end of the Third Plan?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am afraid not.

**Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Government take any steps?

**Shri Kanungo:** We will do our best according to the available resources.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit that Question No. 370 be taken up?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will go in the order, one after the other. I cannot give any preference.

#### Coke Oven Plant

\*360. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Coke Oven Plant for production of industrial coke in the South;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred thereon?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The Government of Madras have a proposal for setting up a Coke Oven Plant although they have so far not worked out the details of the scheme.

**Shri Rami Reddy:** May I know whether any assessment of the requirements of the industry during the Third Plan has been made?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** An assessment has been made for the whole country and we have contemplated three big coke oven batteries but unfortunately so far we have not been able to find provision for this in the Third Plan.

**Shri Rami Reddy:** In view of the large availability of coal which is the primary raw material necessary for the manufacture of this coke is the Government contemplating the setting up of any plant at Singareni collieries in Andhra Pradesh?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as Andhra Pradesh or any particular area is concerned, the area will be decided only after the broad pattern

of production is determined. But it is certain that when the engineering industries expand so fast, industrial coke will have to be produced in ample measure.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the Government of Madras had given the details about the site, capacity of the plant, etc.?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have already indicated that they have only indicated their desire. Neither the details nor the project report had been sent to us.

**Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** What is the present shortage of coke in this country? In view of the shortage, do Government propose to set up coke oven plants in India?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is what I have indicated. Looking to the development of industries, there is acute shortage of coke being felt. It is difficult to say the actual shortage in terms of tonnage because the demands are rapidly expanding. Last year when we made an assessment the shortage was anything between 300,000 and 400,000 tons. In the Third Plan period, production will have to rise up to 1 to 1.5 million tons. All this will have to be worked out.

#### U.S.A. Missile Fired in Indian Ocean

\*361. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
{ **Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States Air Force fired a missile into the Indian Ocean on the 20th May, 1960; and

(b) if so, whether that missile caused any damage to living beings in the Indian Ocean?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri**

**Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) We have read reports regarding the firing of a missile into the Indian Ocean only in the newspapers.

(b) No report of any damage to life in the Indian Ocean has so far been received.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या इंडियन ओशन ही अमरीका के लिए मिसाइल छोड़ने की जगह है? क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लिखा है?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** इंडियन ओशन एक सभी चौड़ी चीज़ है। उस पर पूरा हमारा अस्तित्वार नहीं है। जहां यह मिसाइल गिरा समझा जाता है, वह जगह गालिबन हिन्दुस्तान से कोई उँचाई नहीं है और साउथ पॉल के ज्यादा कीब है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Sir M. R. Krishna.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know what is the....

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sir, I gave notice of question No 386. I suggest that it may be taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** I can't take it up.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know what is the protection against any aeroplane carrying these dangerous and deadly missiles near about the sea which is under the jurisdiction of the Government of India?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** What?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not been able to follow the question.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Any aeroplane carrying this kind of missiles near...

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Aeroplanes do not carry them at all. They are not sent in aeroplanes.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS**

**Central Staff College**

**Shri Harish Chandra**

\*362. { **Mathur:**

{ **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

**Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:**

(a) whether it is proposed to have a Central Staff College for Industrial Extension Service;

(b) what is the nature of the scheme; and

(c) when is the college likely to start functioning?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme are being finalised.

**Final Settlement of Claims**

\*363. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 738 on the 9th March, 1960 and state whether the final settlement of claims in respect of refugees from West Pakistan has been accomplished?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** No. Sir. As a result of physical verification made in April, 1960, it was found that actually 42,000 cases were pending in March and not 34,000. Out of these 12,000 cases have since been settled and 30,000 cases still remain to be settled. In addition there are about 4600 Rehabilitation grant applications pending settlement.

**एमरी चक्की का पत्थर**

\*364. { **श्री प० स० बारूपाल :**  
{ **श्री मेहर चंद खान :**  
{ **श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :**

**क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या एमरी पत्थर की चक्कियों के निर्माण में प्रयोग किया जाने वाला पत्थर वस्तुतः एमरी पत्थर है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन चक्कियों के लिये पत्थर किसी मिश्र रसायन की सहायता से पत्थर के टुकड़ों को जोड़ कर बनाया जाता है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष एमरी पत्थर निर्माता कम्पनी को अब तक कितनी राशि दी जा चुकी है और यह राशि किस रूप में दी गई थी?

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह):**  
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी वाला एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है।

**विवरण**

संस्थाओं के हाथ एमरी पत्थर की चक्कियां बेचने के लिए एमरी पत्थर निर्माता कम्पनी को सरकारी सहायता के रूप में निम्न राशियां दी गयी हैं:—

वर्ष	राशि
१९५५-५६	६०,१०
१९५६-५७	६३,०१०
१९५७-५८	३६,०६०
१९५८-५९	१६,५७०
१९५९-६०	१०,२७०

२२-११-५८ से सहायता देना बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है। और अब इस के लिये कुछ भी धन-राशि मंजूर नहीं की जा रही है।

## सरकारी मकानों का दिया जाना

\*३६५. श्री भक्त ददांन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रहने के क्वार्टर देने के लिये इस समय लागू नियमों के वैज्ञानिक तथा उन्हें सरल बनाने के प्रश्न की जांच के लिये समिति नियुक्त की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति ने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुमार चन्दा) : (क) जा हां।

(ख) समिति ने अपने काम में पर्याप्त प्रगति की है। आशा है कि उसकी सिफारिशों सितम्बर, १९६० के अन्त तक प्राप्त हो सकेंगी।

## Pamba-Kakki Project

\*३६६. Shri Narayananakutty Menon: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has made any request for securing the sanction for commencement of work of the Pamba-Kakki Project in Kerala during this year; and

(b) what action has been taken by Planning Commission on this request?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project has been examined and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power projects and is now being processed further by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

## Economy in Printing

\*३६७. { Shri R. C. Majhi:  
Shri Subodh Hansda.  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee, set up by the Government to improve the quality of printing in all the Government presses and to effect economy has submitted its report; and

(b) whether the report has been considered by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The report is under consideration of the Government.

## Machines for Drying and Rolling Tea

\*३६८. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1436 on the 22nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Services Institute has since completed its survey of the requirements of small machines for drying and rolling tea by the small tea growers; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Tea Board later on came to the conclusion that better results could be achieved by asking their Director of Tea Development to visit the small tea producing units in Kangra and Mandi and assess their machinery requirements. From the impressions gathered by that Officer during personal contacts made during this tour, it was evident that mechanisation by small tea growing factories would not be an economic proposition.

(b) Does not arise.

### Public Undertakings

\*369. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to appoint an expert committee to go into the question of determining the appropriate form of organisation for the various types of public undertakings; and

(b) if so, when will the committee be set up?

**The Minister of Industry** (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Pakistani Raid in Uri

\*370. { Shri P. G. Deb:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a band of Pakistanis raided the village of Sahura in Uri Sector of Kashmir on the 7th June, 1960 and kidnapped two villagers;

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

(c) whether the U.N. Observers have got the Indians released from the custody of the Pakistani raiders?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs** (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Two civilians of village Sahura (4½ miles North East of Uri and ½ mile on our side of the cease-fire line) are reported to have been kidnaped by a party of Pakistanis on the night of June 6/7, 1960. They also took away some property. The civil police are investigating the case.

(c) The U.N. Field Observer Team at Uri has been approached to secure their release.

### Shortage of Raw Jute

\*371. { Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:  
Shri P. G. Deb:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association have decided to seal looms progressively because they complain of shortage of raw jute; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to increase the raw material supply from Pakistan and if so, with what effect?

**The Minister of Commerce** (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Indian Jute Mills Association have permitted their member mills to curtail production of jute goods so as to adjust their consumption of raw jute to available supplies until the new crop jute becomes available.

(b) Government have allowed imports of jute to meet the mills' requirements. These measures have contributed to a downward movement of the prices of raw jute which had risen to very high levels. Some mills are reported to have unsealed the looms sealed by them earlier due to shortage of raw jute.

सरकारी पदाधिकारियों द्वारा प्लाटों का  
खरीदा जाना

३७२. { डॉ शम सुभग सिंह:  
श्री शमेश्वर टाटिया :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्बन्ध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किलोकड़ी, दिल्ली में मकान बनाने के लिये सस्ती दरों पर प्लाट खरीदने के बारे में कुछ कर्मचारियों के विशद जांच की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन प्लाटों की बिक्री सम्बन्धी फाइलें गुम हो गई हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय यह जांच किस अवस्था में है?

**निर्माण, आवास तथा संभवण उपभोक्त्री (श्री अग्निल कुमार चन्दा):** (क) से (ग) १९५१-५२ में दिल्ली के चीफ कमिशनर द्वारा किलोकड़ी में परिस्थित नहरी भूमि के कुद्द प्लाटों की विक्री के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जांच की थी। यह जांच पूरी हो गई है और यह पता चला कि विक्री उस समय चल रही बाजार-कीमतों से कम पर नहीं हुई थी। इस जांच के दौरान में यह बात प्रकट हुई कि इन प्लाटों की विक्री से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली दिल्ली प्रशासन (सचिवालय) की फाइलें गायब हैं। चीफ कमिशनर से कहा गया है कि वह यह तय करे कि इन काइलों के गुम होने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है।

#### Allegations against an I.F.A.S. Officer

\*373. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:  
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri P. C. Borooh:  
Shri Assar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious allegations of complicity with Naga hostiles have been made against a senior I.F.A.S. officer now posted in Shillong, as reported in Assam Tribune of Gauhati dated the 18th June, 1960;

(b) if so, whether enquiry has been ordered into those allegations; and

(c) whether that officer still continues to be at his Shillong assignment?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**  
(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. As a result of some enquiries, the officer in question was cleared of some charges made against him. One of the charges is still under investigation. This relates to Foreign Exchange Regulations.

(c) The officer has proceeded on leave from the 1st August, 1960.

#### Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.

\*374. { Shri Sanganna:  
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1373 on the 8th April, 1960, and state the further progress made regarding the investigations into the affairs of the Orissa Textile Mills Limited?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** There was no investigation in progress into the affairs of the Orissa Textile Mills Limited when the previous question referred to by the Hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, was answered by me in April last. I had, however, told the Hon. Member that I would look again into the action taken on the Report, which related to the investigation made into the affairs of this Company for the period upto 1955.

As far as matters affecting civil liability are concerned, there was no justification in this case for Government's entering into prolonged civil litigation. As for the contraventions of the Companies Act, there had been subsequent acts of rectification and it was felt that would not be proper to take such matters to Court on purely technical grounds. The situation has been explained at length to the Orissa Government, who have stated that they do not wish to dispute this position. They have, however, asked for an investigation into the Company's working from 1955 to 1959.

Two Hon. Members, including Shri P. K. Deo, have also had an opportunity of discussing these matters with the Officers of the Company Law Administration Department who have explained the position further to them.

#### Complaints Against A.I.R., Calcutta

\*375. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri Bimal Bhushan, an artist of 22

years repute, has submitted a 51-page memorandum containing serious charges against the working of A.I.R., Calcutta Station, to the Director General of A.I.R.; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has taken place and with what results?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) I understand that a gentleman of that name who claims that he has been an artist for 22 years, has submitted a long memorandum. The artist is not an employee of the All India Radio. His name was on the roll of casual artists who can be booked if and when wanted by the Station. His quality, according to categorisation, was considered to be ordinary.

Mainly his complaint appears to be that he has not been invited to broadcast and he feels that this is due to some grudge by one of the officials of the Station.

In this connection it might be mentioned here that a very large number of artists are on the roll, more especially for light music or Ravindra Sangeet, to which category the applicant belongs. It is not practical to call all of them, or every one of them for broadcasting.

(b) In a case like this, there is no question of result as the artists who are on the roll for casual booking will only be booked by Stations when necessary. I might, however, indicate that every such appeal is carefully looked into and if the applicant merits, his grievances if genuine are rectified to the extent possible.

#### Manufacture of Salt

\*376. *Shri Agadi:*  
*Shri Sugandhi:*

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have directed the Andhra Pradesh Government not to issue any more licences for the manufacture of salt;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any other States have been directed not to issue salt manufacturing licences; and

(d) if so, the names of such States?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government were requested in November, 1958 not to issue fresh leases of their lands for salt manufacture, and to consider exceptional cases in consultation with the technical adviser, namely, the Salt Commissioner.

(b) Over-production of salt.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madras.

#### Construction Works in Ladakh by Chinese

\*377. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have undertaken various construction works in the part of Ladakh occupied by them;

(b) if so, whether Government have any information about the nature of these works; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**

(a) to (c). Government have no definite information on the subject.

#### Mining Boards

\*378. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the failure of the Mining Boards constituted under the Mines Act, 1952 to meet even once during the years 1956 to 1958;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to take suitable measures to make them function properly; and

(c) whether it is a fact that decisions of these Boards are arrived at by circulation of papers and obtaining views by post?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Matters referred to the Board were dealt with by them by circulation of papers for which provision exists in the Rules. Government have, however, recently suggested to the Chairman of Mining Boards that the Boards should meet from time to time.

#### Fruit Preservation by Radiation

\*379. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission is conducting experiments on "how to preserve fruits by the use of Radiation";

(b) if so, when were these experiments undertaken;

(c) on which fruits these research investigations were carried on and what are the results; and

(d) whether it will be possible to preserve perishable fruits by use of radiation on a large commercial scale?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) In the middle of 1959.

(c) Fruits investigated so far are: Mango, apple, banana, guava and sapota. The data obtained to date indicate that treatment with low doses (10,000—15,000 rads) of gamma radiation appreciably extends the storage life of these fruits both at room temperatures ( $23^{\circ}$ — $39^{\circ}$  C) and in cold storage; in the latter case the temperature can be higher than that are usually required for untreated controls. This has an obvious bearing on the possible economies that can be effected in the costs of refrigeration.

No deterioration in taste or flavour has been detected in mangoes treated with 12,000 rads of gamma rays.

(d) While this is well within the realm of possibility, more fundamental investigations are necessary before embarking on large scale applications of radiation for fruit preservation.

#### राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद्

\*380. **Shri M. L. Dube:** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की तूहां करेंगे कि :

(र) क्या अभी हाल में मिल मालिकों, मजदूरों और उत्पादकता परिषद् के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्मेलन की कार्य सूची क्या थी ; और

(ग) उक्त सम्मेलन में क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये ?

**उद्योग मंत्री (Shri M. N. Bhauji Shah):**

(क) राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् की वायिक बैठक के अवसर पर नई दिल्ली में २५ और २६ अप्रैल, १९६० को उत्पादकता सम्मेलन हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग). सम्मेलन के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मालिकों, कर्मचारियों और सरकार के उच्च प्रतिनिधियों में श्री दंगिंगिक उत्पादकता के महत्वपूर्ण विवरों पर विचार दियशं दुआ था और कुछ नेतृत्व पड़े गये थे। इस सम्मेलन में कोई स्व. स निश्चय नहीं किये गये।

#### Payment of Compensation by Indonesian Government

\*381. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Sardar Iqbal Singh:**  
**Shri Nek Ram Negi:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 2372 on the 20th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of payment of compensation by the Indonesian Government to members of the Indian Embassy for the loss incurred by them due to the raid by the Indonesians on their houses on the 15th March, 1957 has since been settled; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) No.

(b) The matter is still under negotiation with the Indonesian Government through diplomatic channels. Although the Government of Indonesia have promised to pay compensation, in principle, the quantum of compensation to be paid has not yet been settled.

#### Film on Untouchability

\*382. { Shri A. M. Tariq:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state the progress made in the production of a film on the removal of untouchability?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** There is no further progress to report at this time. It will be some more time before the producer is able to advance in the production of the film and make a report.

#### Land Routes to Goa

\*383. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Assar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 619 on the 4th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in opening additional land routes to Goa; and

(b) Brief details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**

(a) and (b). Government have decided to open two additional land routes between India and Goa at Anmode and Lakharkot. Necessary practical steps towards that end are being taken and it is expected that the routes will be open to traffic about October, this year.

#### Local Development Works

\*384. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Local Development Works scheme would be in force during the current year also;

(b) whether it is proposed to continue the scheme in the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) what are the types and nature of works that could be executed under this scheme;

(d) what are the grants-in-aid that would be given for the various types of works;

(e) what are the respective shares of the expenditure that would be borne by the Centre, the State and the Local Agency; and

(f) what is the financial assistance given by the Centre to Andhra Pradesh under this scheme?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The types and nature of works to be taken up are:

(i) Drinking water supply schemes in individual villages;

- (ii) Village roads linking them to the nearest main road or railway station; and
- (iii) Village school buildings which may also serve as a Community Centre and Village Library.

(d) and (e). The Central grant is limited to 50 per cent. of the total cost of each work subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per work for one village. The balance of 50 per cent. is met by contributions from the people in cash or in kind or through voluntary labour, together with any contribution which the State Govts. and/or Local Bodies may make. The assistance is the same for all types of work.

(f) A sum of Rs. 28.56 lakhs has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh as Central assistance for the current year.

#### Tibetans in Sikkim

\*385. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:  
Shri P. G. Deb:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Arjun Singh  
Bhaduria:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Achar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the Statesman (Delhi) of 20th June, 1960 wherein it has been reported that 500 Tibetans have occupied Khemchok, a small grazing field, in North-West Sikkim near Lachen;

(b) if so, what is the truth about the matter; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). About 500 Tibetans, including men, women and children,

arrived with large herds of sheep and yak in North-West Sikkim in June, 1960. On enquiry, it was found that they had come to Sikkim as refugees and did not intend to return to Tibet. They have been treated as refugees. Temporary employment is being found for them and Government have despatched a forage and a wool expert to advise about their resettlement with their herds in Sikkim.

#### Office Accommodation for Link Magazine

\*386. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Link, an Indian news magazine, has been given office accommodation in a Government building in Connaught Place, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir. One room has been so allotted.

(b) Subject to availability, non-official organisations engaged in useful work in social, educational, cultural and other spheres are also considered, for allotment of accommodation in the Theatre Communication Building for temporary periods on payment of rent under F.R. 45-B. A list of such organisations to whom allotment has been made is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 1]. The United India Periodicals Ltd. who are the publishers of the 'Link' magazine is one of them.

#### Bigger Crops through Radiation

\*387. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission undertook any experiments to find out the possibility of increasing the yield of main important crops especially of rice by the use of radiation;

(b) if so, what were the results and to what extent it will be possible to increase the yield of rice; and

(c) whether it will also be possible to increase the yield of crops by the use of radiation on a large scale and ultimately on a field scale?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) Since 1957, the Biology Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay has been carrying out radiation studies on a variety of rice known as Ptb-10 which is grown extensively in the South. This variety has proved to be a very useful one, in as much as several mutations affecting the grain characters like shape, size, colour of the kernel, development of awns and chlorophyll and yield have been produced which were recognizable in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd generation progenies raised from seeds which had originally been irradiated with thermal neutrons at the APSARA reactor. With a view to making a comparative evaluation of the higher yield potentials under different environmental and climatic conditions, seed samples of 8 newly developed lines have been sent to the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, and Rice Research Station, Karjat for further field trials.

(c) Yes—Although there are a number of practical difficulties it is theoretically possible to induce high yielding mutations in any crop plant depending on its genetic constitution. As radiation induced mutations are not different from those appearing spontaneously in nature, they can be ultimately grown on a field scale. This has in fact been accomplished on a large scale in Sweden and U.S.A. Radiation itself is not, and does not need to be used "on a field scale". Once a new and true propagating variety has been developed by the use of radiation,

seeds from it can be used on a field scale.

### विशेष रक्षित निधि

\*३८८. श्री म० ला० हिंदेवी : क्या अम और रोजगार निधि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे । कै :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि स्थायी श्रम समिति की जो बैठक अप्रैल, १९६० में हुई थी उसमें भविष्य निधि के भूगतन के लिये एक विशेष रक्षित निधि स्थापित करने के प्रस्तुत पर भी विवार किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

**अम उपमंत्री (श्री आविद अली) :**

(क) जा हां ।

(ख) स्थायी श्रम समिति ने एक खास रिजर्व फंड स्थापित की हिफरिश की है।

### Indians in South Africa

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri A. M. Tariq:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Harish Chandra  
Mathur:  
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Supakar:  
Shri Kalika Singh:  
Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shri Hem Barua:

\*389.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 904 on the 17th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any offer for negotiations from

South Africa on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa;

(b) if so, whether negotiations have been started; and

(c) the result thereof?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Naga Rebels

\*390 { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 625 on the 4th March, 1960 and state:

(a) how many times the Naga rebels have raided since the 1st March, 1960;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by Government and the people;

(c) the nature and kind of property looted;

(d) how many people have been kidnapped, killed or are untraceable; and

(e) how many Naga rebels were killed or captured during this period?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) There have been nineteen raids up to the end of July, 1960. These were mostly minor incidents of sniping and ambushing.

(b) One Army vehicle was slightly damaged.

(c) A radio set belonging to an Overseer, Rs. 102 in cash belonging to a wireless operator, 40 pairs of socks and jungle boots belonging to the village guards and two wireless sets

belonging to the Wireless Organisation were looted.

(d) Two persons were killed and nineteen kidnapped.

(e) Twenty hostiles were killed and 397 captured.

#### Provident Fund Scheme for Workers in Andaman Islands

**\*391 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any provident fund scheme for those Government undertakings to which the Provident Fund Act does not compulsorily apply;

(b) whether any provident fund scheme is proposed to be extended to (i) the motor transport and electricity undertakings and to (ii) other Government departments/undertakings in the Andaman Islands which employ a large number of workers;

(c) whether any proposals were made in the Islands' Labour Advisory Committee and Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council for the introduction of provident fund schemes in Government departments/undertakings which together employ above 90 per cent. labour in the Islands; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government on those proposals and what is the reason for not introducing any provident fund scheme in those departments/undertakings so far?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) No information is available.

(b) (i) The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme already applies to these undertakings.

(c) Yes.

(b) (ii) and (d). A sub-Committee has been set up to examine the possibility of instituting a provident fund scheme in the marine department.

**Displaced Persons at Hastinapur**

\*355. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a complaint from displaced persons in Hastinapur that they had been neither given agricultural land nor employment opportunities promised when they were brought to Hastinapur;

(b) if so, what is the present position there; and

(c) what steps are being taken to find employment for displaced persons there?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). Government have all along been making efforts to set up industries at Hastinapur and about half a dozen small industries have already been set up there. The State Government have under consideration a number of other schemes and it is expected that some more industries will be set up at Hastinapur. It is not possible to allot agricultural lands to the residents of Hastinapur, because no such lands are available there.

**Unemployed in Maharashtra**

638. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the registered unemployed during the 2nd quarter of 1960 in Maharashtra; and

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates registered during the same period?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):**

(a)

Month	No. of applicants registered during the month
1960	
April	20,852
May	22,430
June	27,261
TOTAL . .	70,543

(b) :

Category	No. of applicants registered during the quarter* April June, 1960
Matriculates .	17,355
Intermediates .	1,084
Graduates .	1,658
TOTAL . .	20,097

\*Monthly figures are not available.

**Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Maharashtra**

639. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been released to Maharashtra Government in 1960-61 so far for implementing the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(b) the progress achieved so far under the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) No; the Maharashtra Government have not so far asked for any loan assistance for the implementation of this Scheme. They, however, propose to set apart a sum of Rs. 66 lakhs from their own resources for construction of rental housing for persons in the middle-income group.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Purchases from Small Industries sector

**640. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the value of stores purchased in 1959-60 from the small industries sector with and without the assistance of the National Small Industries Corporation?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** Rs. 4.33 crores:

Rs. 2.65 crores with the assistance of the National Small Industries Corporation and Rs. 1.68 crores (including Rs. 1.01 crores of Khadi items) without its assistance.

#### *Office of Political Officer, Sikkim*

**641. Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2030 on the 12th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations in regard to the allegations of malpractice against the office of Political Officer, Sikkim have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in this matter?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (c). The investigations have not yet been completed.

#### Dry Battery Electric Cells

**642. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether wood flours are used in the country for the manufacture of dry battery electric cells;

(b) whether this process was developed by the Forest Research Institute; and

(c) whether all the manufacturers use wood flours in the manufacture of these cells?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) None of the dry battery manufacturers are using wood flours for the manufacture of dry battery electric cells.

(b) Some time ago the Forest Institute suggested the use of a mixture of the wood flours in dry electric cells.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Briquettes

**643. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) which firms in India produce charcoal briquettes by using cheap binders as developed in the Forest Research Institute;

(b) what is the use of these charcoal briquettes in this country; and

(c) what is the total requirement of the country?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Information is not available.

(b) Practically the same as that of charcoal.

(c) Information is not available.

#### Manufacture of Sports Goods

**644. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the manufacture of sports goods;

(b) which of the sports goods are manufactured in the country and which are imported from other countries;

(c) the amount spent in foreign exchange in the import of sports goods; and

(d) what steps are being taken to manufacture them in this country?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) India is self-sufficient in the manufacture of sports goods, except a few items like golf clubs, golf balls, tennis balls, tennis rackets, pingpong balls, which are being imported.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 2.]

(c) Rs. 3,99,000 during 1959.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 3.]

#### Hockey Sticks

**645. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian cane has been discovered being as suitable as Malayan cane for the manufacture of hockey sticks, as a result of research done in the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun;

(b) whether hockey sticks are manufactured out of Indian cane;

(c) if so, which are those firms that manufacture hockey sticks out of Indian cane;

(d) whether we export hockey sticks to other countries; and

(e) if so, to which of the countries and what foreign exchange we earn?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 4.]

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) U.K., W. Germany, Aden, Kuwait, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Egypt, U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Japan, Fiji Island and British Somaliland, mostly. The foreign exchange earnings during 1959 were of the order of Rs. 1,30,301.

#### Prices of Machine Tools

**646. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have directed the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. to keep their prices at par with the landed cost of comparable machine tools imported in the country?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** No, Sir.

#### Migration of Hindus from West Pakistan

**647. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have migrated to India from West Pakistan since March, 1960?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** 402 Hindus migrated to India from West Pakistan during the period from March, 1960 to 30th June, 1960.

*N.B. This does not include Hindus Migrants who entered India through Ahmedabad airport.*

#### Copper Re-rolling Mills

**648. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued for copper re-rolling mills in Maharashtra State in 1958 and 1959;

(b) if so, the names of the parties; and

(c) the criteria for making such selection?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). No licen-

ces were issued for the establishment of new copper re-rolling mills in the Maharashtra region of the then Bombay State during 1958 and 1959. Licences for carrying on the business of the undertaking were, however, issued to the following six units which were already in existence and which attracted the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as a result of their expansion:—

1. M/s. J. B. Metal Industries Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. Patent Tiffin Carrier Sanghvi Co., Poona.
3. M/s. N. M. Metal Industries, Bombay.
4. M/s. Oriental Metal Industries, Bombay.
5. M/s. Lallubhai Amin Chand (P) Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Bombay Metal Industries, Bombay.

#### Passports

**649. Dr. K. B. Menon:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases have been reported about the delay in the issue of passports to students and businessmen going abroad for study and business;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this delay;

(c) what is the normal time required for issue of passport; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that on account of these long delays the persons concerned are compelled to get passports through the travel agency?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). Only a few complaints are received from students and businessmen regarding delays in the issue of passports to them. Many

hundreds of students and businessmen receive passports each year and go abroad without making any complaint. In respect of students the delay arises if a student

- (i) has not obtained admission in a foreign educational institution;
- (ii) has not completed the application form correctly and has not supplied promptly additional information asked for;
- (iii) has not provided a satisfactory financial guarantee with his/her application for a passport; and
- (iv) has not adequate academic qualification.

As regards the businessman, whenever the businessman is well known in the area the Regional Passport Officer is fully competent to grant a passport and he does so in most cases. Delay arises only in cases of those businessmen, who are not able to establish evidence of foreign contacts as the applicants can be asked to furnish such evidence which usually takes time or in case of businessman whose business contacts with foreign countries appear to be dubious, in the first instance.

(c) A passport is granted normally within one month of the date of receipt of an application by a District Magistrate/Commissioner of Police/Regional Passport Officer, etc. It may be mentioned that in about 90 per cent of cases this schedule is adhered to.

(d) Some persons do utilise the services of reputable travel agents. This is obviously for their own convenience as the applicants may not be able to complete applications, file them, take delivery of passports etc. There are many mushroom travel agencies of dubious character with which the Regional Passport Officers are not allowed to deal on behalf of applicants.

**Industrial Co-operative Societies**

**650. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 326 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state the further progress since made by Government to develop selected industrial co-operative societies?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):**

More societies have been selected by State Governments and the development programme now covers 115 societies.

State Governments and Co-operative Banks have advanced additional loans to some of the selected Co-operative Societies.

Four more States (Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) have formed committees for co-ordinating the efforts of all the Agencies. Such Committees are now functioning in 12 States.

During the period upto May, 1960 the membership has been increased by 40 in 10 of the selected societies. The share capital has been increased by Rs. 2,029 in 13 societies. 13 societies were able to achieve improvement in quality of production and four societies achieved reduction in costs during the same period.

Technical Offices of the Small Industries Service Institutes have paid 125 visits to about 75 Societies since March, 1960 for the purpose of giving technical guidance.

**Unsold Stock of Handloom Goods in Delhi**

**651. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the co-operative sector in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods in the State?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) As on 31st July, 1960: Value of Rs. 1,47,630.06.

(b) It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that four Sales Dépots have been set up for the sales of handloom goods. No other special steps are called for at this stage.

**Smallscale Industries in Nagpur (Maharashtra)**

**652. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many small-scale industries in Nagpur (Maharashtra) are getting assistance from the Small-scale Industries Service Institute; and

(b) the nature of assistance given and the names of the factories?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Sixty-two.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 5].

**Employees' Provident Fund in West Bengal**

**653. Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1476 on the 25th March, 1960 and state the progress since made for the recovery of dues amounting to Rs. 66.47 lakhs on account of contribution under the Employees' Provident Funds Act in West Bengal?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** Out of Rs. 66.47 lakhs out-standing on the 31st December, 1959, a sum of Rs. 6.51 lakhs has been recovered upto the end of July, 1960.

**Non-I.F.S. Officials in Indian Missions Abroad**

**654. Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of Class I posts in the Ministry of External Affairs and Missions abroad, except those of

Heads of Missions, held by officials not belonging to I.F.S.; and

(b) the number of officials of I.F.S. (A) on deputation to other ministries, except Ministry of Commerce and Industry?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):**

(a) Number of Class I posts held by non-I.F.S. officials in the Ministry of External Affairs and Missions abroad.	165
(b) Number of officials of I.F.S.(A) on deputation to other Ministries	2

**Death of Naga Official**

655. { Shri P. G. Deb:  
Shri S. A. Mehdī:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a loyal Naga Official was shot dead by the Army sentry on the 7th May, 1960 on the outskirts of Kohima; and

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

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes, but the incident took place on the 30th April, 1960 and not on the 7th May, 1960.

(b) The local authorities had received a number of reports about the movement of hostiles in a particular locality near Kohima. It was, decided to lay an ambush to intercept them. On the 30th April, 1960 at about 5.30 P.M. when it was getting dark the ambush party noticed two armed persons dressed in khaki and dark green shirts at some distance and challenged them. One of the two persons who was later identified as Shri Timothy, Sub-Inspector of Schools, was believed to have fired a round. The ambush party fired in return. Shri Timothy was wounded

and the other person escaped. On hearing of the incident, a Surgeon was rushed to the spot and the injured person was evacuated to the Main Dressing Section and the Army Field Ambulance Unit, where he succumbed to the injuries despite all possible medical aid. The rifle used by Shri Timothy had one fired round in the chamber and two live rounds in the magazine.

2. From inquiries it was learnt that Shri Timothy and a friend of his had gone out for shooting. Persons going out for shooting in that area are required to obtain permission from the civil authorities who in turn inform the Security Forces operating in the area. But such permission was not taken by Shri Timothy.

3. Shri Timothy belonged to a most loyal family. His elder brother was killed by the hostiles a couple of years ago in the presence of his wife and the children. There was naturally some excitement amongst his clansmen over the incident but the family took it bravely.

**Industrial Estates in Orissa**

656. **Shri Chintamoni Pangrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the up-to-date progress made in the different industrial estates in Orissa?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** A statement is laid before the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 6.]

**Production of Silk**

657. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total production of silk in the country during 1958-59?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** Statistics of the production of raw silk are being maintained on the basis of calendar

year. The total production of raw silk in 1958 and 1959 was:

Year	Quantity (lakh lbs.)
1958	33.95
1959	33.67

### रुई की गांठों की खरीद

(५) श्री श० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(६) भारत ने पाकिस्तान से इस वर्ष अब तक रुई की किरणी गांठें खरीदी हैं; और

(७) ये गांठें किस दर पर खरीदी गई हैं ?

### वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क)

२-३-१९६० तक चालू रुई वर्ष (सितम्बर, १९६१ अस्त, १९६०) में पाकिस्तान से रुई की २३,२५४ गांठों का आयात किया गया ।

(८) ये ५०० रु० से लेकर ५७५ रु० तक प्रि० ग्राह की दर से खरीदी गई ।

### कल्याणमल मिल, इन्दौर

(९) श्री श० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(१०) क्या नरकार ने इन्दौर की कल्याणमन मिल के हातात सी जांच करने के लिये एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की है;

(११) यदि हां, तो इन समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(१२) क्या सरकार को इन समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है; और

(१३) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस पर व यथाही की है ?

### वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क)

और (ल) कल्याणमल मिल के हातात की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी जिसके श्री चन्दनसिंह भारकटया (अध्यक्ष) और सर्वधी आर० जी० चन्दोरकर तथा एस० एम० यूसुफ मदस्य नियुक्त किये गये थे ।

(म) और (ब). समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है । उसकी निकारिश के अनुसार राज्य सरकार ने मिल के व्यवस्थापकों और उसके मुख्य पाकनादारों से अनौपचारिक रूप से बातचीत की है और मिल को अतिरिक्त राशि देने का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है जिससे वह चलती रहे । इस प्रबन्ध को आगाम में रखते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार की ओर से और कोई कार्यवाही होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

### लाजपतराय मार्केट, बिल्ली

६६०. { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री १४ मार्च, १९६० के अत्तराकित प्रश्न मंस्त्र्या १०६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध ने यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'लाजपतराय मार्केट' के निर्माण में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ल) क्या यह सच है कि इस मार्केट की दुकानें पुराने दुकानदारों की बजाय नये दुकानदारों को दी जा रही हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) 'लाजपतराय मार्केट' के पुनर्वास का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री महेश चन्द लन्ना) : (क) मार्केट का

पहला खण्ड पहले ही तैयार हो चुका है। दूसरा खण्ड बनाने के लिये जो स्थान है वह अभी तक वहां के वर्तमान दुकानदारों ने खाली नहीं किया है जिसके बारे बनाने का काम आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सकता।

(म.) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्र० नहीं उठता।

(न) फ० नी० उक्त्य० डी० का अंदाजा है कि उक्त स्थान दिये जाने की तारीख के बाद लगभग एक सप्ताह में बनाते का काम पूरा हो जाएगा।

#### Construction of Circuit House in Delhi

661. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1461 on the 25th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken for releasing some land in Delhi formerly owned by the Nabha State for the construction of a Circuit House in Delhi for the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

#### Survey of Contract Labour

662. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2158 on the 18th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the reports of the surveys

conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, in regard to the condition of contract labour in five selected industries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Survey reports in respect of Iron Ore Mines, Petroleum (Refineries and Oil fields) Ports and Railways are still under examination in consultation with the Ministries concerned. The Survey report in respect of Building and Construction Industry is still awaited from the Director, Labour Bureau.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Survey of Carpet Industry

663. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1463 on the 25th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the survey of the carpet industry in the country has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

#### Consumption of Indian Mica in U.S.A.

664. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 893 on the 9th March, 1960 and state whether Government have since examined the financial implications of the proposal of the Export Promotion Council regarding participation in the

programme for popularising the consumption of mica in the United States?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** The item has been included in the 'Programme of Work' of the Mica Export Promotion Council and necessary provision has been made in its Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61.

#### Import of Printing Machines

665. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 720 on the 9th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the applications for permission to import printing machines; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Printing machines of 4 to 6 colours are manufactured indigenously and hence permission is not being given for their import. Machines for printing more than 6 colours have to be imported at present, but with a view to conserve foreign exchange as well as to give protection to the indigenous industry, applications for import of such machines are being considered subject to certain conditions with regard to past exports as well as future exports.

#### Factory Building Layout

666. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1210 on the 17th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the team sent to study the technique of factory building layout and construction under the Technical Co-operation Mission;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The report is expected shortly.

#### Employment Exchanges

667. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private employers have been requested to give the employment exchanges advance information regarding the individual preferences of industrial units in the matter of training and education; and

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

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Central Training Institute for Women Instructors

668. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of re-organisation and expansion of Central Training Institute for Women Instructors has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**State Trading Corporation**

669. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri A. M. Tariq:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on the 25th February, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for amending the Articles of Association of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** The matter is still under consideration.

**Hostel for Female Government Employees in Delhi**

670. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1523 on the 16th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in construction of a hostel for single female Government employees in Delhi?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** The revised plans and estimate for the work are yet to be finalised.

**Nuclear Tests**

671. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scrutiny and examination have been made by any United Nations authority or other with regard to the implementation of the Indian resolution on the question of suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and the Irish resolution for prevention of wider dissemination

of nuclear weapons as passed by the 14th Session of the United Nations General Assembly; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). The resolution as adopted did not call for any scrutiny or examination by any U.N. authority and, moreover, the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly are of a **recommendatory** nature.

The Three-Power Geneva Conference on Suspension of Nuclear and Thermo-nuclear Tests is still in session and no report has so far been forwarded by it to the General Assembly or to the Disarmament Commission.

The question of preventing the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons was referred by the General Assembly at its 14th session to the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee for its consideration. The Committee was invited to report on this subject to the Disarmament Commission. As is known, the Committee dispersed on 27th June, 1960 without reaching any agreement.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में फिल्में**

672. श्री पद्म लेप : नया सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के सुन्दर दृश्यों और जन साधारण के जीवन के बारे में अब तक कोई फिल्में बनाई हैं?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा०. केल कर) :** चित्रपट विभाग ने हिमाचल प्रदेश पर प्रब तक निम्नलिखित फिल्में तैयार की हैं—

1. "हिमाचल प्रदेश" (१६५१.)

2. "हिमाचल" (१६५६.)

पहली फिल्म हिमाचल प्रदेश के चम्बा, महामु, सिरमर और मण्डी की जनता और रिवाजों के बारे में है।

दूसरी फिल्म जो कि रंगीन है, हिमाचल प्रदेश की प्राकृतिक सुन्दरता, क्षेत्र की जनता के जीवन और जनता के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिये आरम्भ किये गये विकास परियोजनाओं को विशदता से प्रकट करती है।

#### National Productivity Council

**673. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Productivity Council is sponsoring a scheme to send its nominees to France for industrial training and is also requesting industries to do so;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and its details; and

(c) whether regions having concentration of small scale industries have due representation in having proper training?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Under the Indo-French Agreement for Economic and Technical Co-operation, the National Productivity Council will sponsor 15 candidates for training in 'Production Management' in France in 1961 for which applications have been invited by the Council through advertisement in the press.

(b) Under this scheme the expenditure on training in France and one-way international travel will be borne by French Government. Period of training will be six months and training will start in January 1961. Applications will be considered by the Council only where sponsored by the employers.

(c) In making the selection for similar programmes the following principles are kept in view by the Council and these will be observed in selecting trainees for this programme also:—

(a) that the Trainees must be fully qualified and most suitable for training in the sub-

jects for which they are selected;

(b) that the needs and interests of all States are fully taken into account and that the widest possible representation should be given to all the States;

(c) that no State should have too excessive representation, due account being given to the location and circumstances of the industries concerned; and

(d) that special consideration be given to the need for training of labour representatives.

#### Export of Cement

**674. { Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the export of Indian cement to foreign countries in the recent months; and

(b) whether any further steps are being taken to improve export of cement to foreign countries?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to step up exports of cement to selected neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Ceylon and Persian Gulf Ports.

#### Speeches and Articles of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

**675. { Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 613 on the 4th March, 1960 and state the further progress made in regard to the collection and publication of speeches and articles of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** The scrutiny and editing of the material already collected is now practically complete. It will be completed after incorporating material expected to be received shortly following the appeal issued through the press requesting people in India and the East Asian countries to make available all material relevant to the publication.

**Hindu and Sikh Trust Properties in Pakistan**

676. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 627 on the 4th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether there has been any further correspondence or negotiation about the Trust properties left in Pakistan by Hindu and Sikh Institutions; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**East Pakistan Displaced Persons in U.P.**

677. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many families of East Pakistan displaced persons have been sent to Uttar Pradesh for rehabilitation so far;

(b) what is the amount of land allotted per family of these refugees;

(c) whether it is a fact that maintenance grants have been discontinued before making any alternative provision for their subsistence; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 3,493.

(b) Land varying from 4 to 8 acres per family has been or will be allotted to the settlers.

(c) Maintenance grant was not discontinued in any case before the settler had reaped a normal harvest.

(d) Does not arise.

**Film on Tagore**

678. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shrimati Minimata:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 614 on the 4th March, 1960 and state the further progress made in the production of a film on the life of Shri Rabindranath Tagore?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** The script has been prepared and the producer is taking further steps regarding the production of the film.

**Bamboo Prototype Production -cum- Training Centre, Panihati**

679. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audited accounts of the Bamboo Prototype Training-cum-Production Centre and Panihati, West Bengal have been published;

(b) if so, what is the profit or loss on the production side;

(c) how many trainees have completed their courses;

(d) how many are working on the production side;

(e) whether it is a fact that some trainees have been discharged; and

(f) whether several local employees have also been dismissed from the Centre?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise as there is no production side as such. Production is only incidental to training.

(c) and (d). 58 trainees have completed the preliminary training. Of these, 5 have left the Centre and the remaining 53 are engaged in advanced training and are called production trainees.

(e) No. Six trainees were, however, discharged as they did not take interest in the work and absented themselves frequently without prior permission.

(f) No. Six employees have, however, left the centre, three resigned of their own accord and three were discharged for administrative reasons.

#### Trade with West European Countries

**680. Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to reduce the imbalance in our trade with West European countries during the year 1959 and first half of 1960;

(b) whether as a result of these steps there has been any improvement in the situation; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) A Statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 7].

(b) and (c). Exports to Western Europe including the U.K. increased from Rs. 220 crores in 1958 to Rs. 238 crores in 1959 and from Rs. 79 crores in January-May 1959 to Rs. 90 crores in January-May 1960. There has, however, also been an increase in imports, mostly of capital goods financed through long-term credits.

#### Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal Mines

**681. Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 95 on 12th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the reason for delay in convening the next meeting of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal Mines;

(b) the nature of action taken for implementation of the decisions taken at the last meeting of the Industrial Committee; and

(c) whether all the decisions have been implemented and if not, which are still outstanding?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) No request or suggestion has been so far received for convening the meeting.

(b) The Draft Metalliferous Mines Regulations have been revised in the light of recommendations of the Committee, and the same are being finalised. The enactment of legislation for constituting the Manganese Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been deferred for sometime, in view of the prevailing conditions in the industry. As regards the extension of the Minimum Wages Act to mines other than coal, a phased programme has been worked out and it is intended to cover iron ore, manganese, gypsum, barytes and bauxite mines in the first phase.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### National Productivity Council

**682. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Productivity Council has sent a study team abroad to study plant maintenance and productivity;

(b) if so which countries this team has visited;

(c) whether they have submitted their report; and

(d) if so, what are the main recommendations?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The National Productivity Council recently sponsored a productivity team on Industrial Maintenance.

(b) West Germany, U.K. and U.S.A.:

(c) and (d). Not yet. The Team has returned only recently. The report is expected in the next three months.

#### "Coromant" Hard Steel

**683. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has granted a licence to the Swedish Steel Company for the construction of a factory to make "Coromant" hard steel at Poona; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been granted to M/s Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag of Sweden for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Poona under the name of Sandvik Asia Ltd. for the manufacture of "Coromant" mark Tungsten Carbide products. The capacity of the undertaking is 24 tons per annum of Tungsten Oxide, Mixed Tungsten Carbide powder and Tungsten Carbide Blanks, Tungsten Carbide tipped Integral Rock Drill Steels, Detachable Bits and Extension Drill steel Equipment.

#### Indians in Burma

**684. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 920 on 17th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any more applications of Indian Nationals for Burma Citizenship have since been decided; and

(b) if so, the number of applications still pending?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) 300 applications for Burma Citizenship have been decided.

(b) Approximately 1000 new applications have been filed bringing the total number of applications pending disposal to approximately 24,700. The exact figures are not available.

#### दिल्ली नगर निगम के लिये नियत राशि

**६८५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली नगर निगम के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) यह राशि किन-किन मद्दों के अन्तर्गत दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या भव लक्ष्य पूरे हो गये हैं?

**योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्याम नंद मिश्र):**

(क) १७६ लाख ३२ हजार रुपये।

(ख) सड़कें, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा तथा जन स्वास्थ्य जिसमें मलेरिया निरोधक योजना भी शामिल है।

(ग) अभी कार्य चल रहा है इसलिये लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिये मैं दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर ही कुछ कहा जा सकता है।

#### दिल्ली का उद्योग सलाहकार बोर्ड

**६८६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या वाचिक्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-६० में दिल्ली के उद्योग सलाहकार बोर्ड ने कितनी सिफारिशें कीं? और

(ख.) उनमें से कितनी भिरारिशें दिलती प्रशासन द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं?

उद्घोग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) चारह।

(ख.) चार।

#### Industrial Estates in Maharashtra

637. { Shri Pangarkar:  
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the different Industrial Estates in Maharashtra and the stages of their development; and

(b) how far they have contributed to the increase in production of consumer goods in small scale industries sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 8.]

#### Relief for Chilean Quake Victims

638. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rendered any help to the victims of earth-quakes and tidal waves in Chile; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have sent 30,000 jute bags and large quantities of ready made garments and blankets to the Government of Chile as part of relief supplies from India for distribution among the victims of the recent terrible earth-quake.

The Government of India had earlier placed substantial quantities of Indian tea at the disposal of the Chilean Government for distribution in the afflicted areas.

#### Bogus Registration of Plots

639. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 333 on the 22nd February, 1960 regarding bogus registration of some plots in Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the official concerned instead of being prosecuted, has been re-employed after retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that he registered as Registrar 28 bogus plots?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The official held responsible is being prosecuted in a court of Law and his services have been terminated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. The plots were registered by two other officers.

पालना कोपले की खाल

{ श्री पश्चात्याल बालपाल :  
६६०. { श्री रामेश चन्द्र व्याल :  
श्री दीनबन्दु परमार :

क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बीकानेर की पालना कोपले की खाल के अभिकों को रविवार के दिन सबेतन छटटी भिलती थीं?

(ख.) यह भी क्या सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने कोपला खाल के स्थार्प अदेतों में रूपमेद करने के लिये प्रबल्कों से प्राप्त अम्यानेतन रवीबाज़ कर लिया है और रविवार की सबेतन छट्टी बन्द कर दी गई है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह परिवर्तन किस आधार पर किया गया है?

अम उपर्युक्ती (श्री आविद अली) :  
(क) जी हाँ, १२ अक्टूबर, १९५५ से २६ जूलाई, १९५६ तक।

(ब) और (ग) जबलपुर के समझौता अकातर (केन्द्रीय), जो कि ग्रोवोगिक मस्तिश्चान (स्वायी आदेश) कानून, १९५६, के अधीन प्रभागत अकातर थे, ने स्वान प्रबन्धकों की दरखास्त पर नवनिधि स्थायी आदेश में भंगोत्रन किया। मुख्य अम कमिशनर (केन्द्रीय) जो उपरोक्त कानून के अधीन अपीली अकातर थे, ने प्रबन्धकों और मजदूरों के विचार मुन कर प्रभागत अकातर के फैसले को कायम रखा।

#### Indian Traders in Tibet

691. { Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian traders who left for Tibet during the months of May, June and July, 1960 by different routes of Sikkim, U.P. Himachal Pradesh Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the facilities afforded by the Indian Government for their personal security and for the exchange of currency and bringing of merchandise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) According to information so far available 358 traders had left for Tibet from different routes of Sikkim, U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Punjab & Jammu & Kashmir during the months of May, June & July, 1960.

(b) As would be evident from White Papers on relations with China the Government of India have repeatedly impressed on the Chinese authorities the need to respect the

provisions of 1954 Agreement which envisages that customary traders will be afforded due protection and be given necessary facilities to pursue their trade and repatriate their earnings.

#### Industrial Extension Centres

692. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Extension Centres and Common Service Facilities Centres proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any priority will be given to industrially backward districts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Out of the 72 Extension Centres approved for the 2nd plan period, 51 have started functioning. The remaining 21 are expected to start functioning during the rest of the plan period. The Extension Centres also provide common facility services wherever possible. They are located in areas where there is concentration of a particular industry. Industrial backwardness alone of a district is not a ground for priority in the matter of location of industrial estates.

#### Economic and Industrial Survey in Punjab

693. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number with the names of the districts in Punjab in which economic and industrial surveys relating to the heavy, medium, small scale and cottage industries have been completed;

(b) the names of the districts in respect of which reports of such surveys have been printed; and

(c) what, if any, small scale and cottage industries are proposed to be

set up in each district according to the recommendations of these reports?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). The industrial survey of the following 18 districts of the Punjab State has been completed by the State Government:—

1. Kangra
2. Gurdaspur
3. Ferozepur
4. Amritsar
5. Jullundur
6. Hoshiarpur
7. Ludhiana
8. Ambala
9. Karnal
10. Rohtak
11. Gurgaon
12. Hissar
13. Simla
14. Patiala
15. Kapurthala
16. Bhatinda
17. Sangrur
18. Mohindergarh.

Survey Reports in respect of the first 13 districts have been printed.

The Small Scale Industries organisation of the Government of India have also completed industrial survey of Kangra and Mohindergarh districts of the Punjab State. These survey reports have been cyclostyled.

(c) The survey reports in respect of various districts indicate broadly the economic scope for various small scale and cottage industries which can be developed in different regions of the State. These industries are suitable for development and the initiative for setting them up has to come from private entrepreneurs. Government, however, provide necessary assistance to the entrepreneurs in developing these industries.

### Industrial Production

**694. Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the British Census of Production 1958 published in the British Board of Trade Journal of 15th January, 1960 with comparative figures for 1954;

(b) whether the Government of India have any similar method of taking census of production regarding industries; if so, the method adopted in India and how it differs from the British system; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement showing similar figures of industrial production category-wise, giving gross output, net output, total employment and capital expenditure of the industries for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 and also the comparative figures of 1951 or any other year between 1951 and 1954?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The annual census conducted up to the year 1958 was confined to 28 important industries and covered all factories registered under the Factories Act employing 20 or more workers with power. The census for 1959 and onwards will however, cover all industries. Units employing 50 or more workers with power, or 100 or more workers without power will be enumerated on a complete count basis while smaller units employing not less than 10 workers with power or 20 workers without power will be enumerated on a sample count basis.

The British census extends to all manufacturing industries and covers all units employing 25 or more persons.

(c) The required information in respect of the years 1946 to 1957 is available in the following published reports, copies of which have been

supplied to the Library of the House:—

- (i) Ten Years of Indian Manufactures, 1946-1955.
- (ii) Eleventh Census of Indian Manufactures 1956 (Summary Report).
- (iii) Twelfth Census of Indian Manufactures 1957 (Summary Report).
- (iv) National Sample Survey Reports of the sample surveys of manufacturing industries.

The statistics of the Census for 1958 are under compilation at present.

#### Review of Urdu Books by AIR

695. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Urdu books were reviewed by A.I.R. in 1959; and
- (b) how many of these books were by Indian authors and how many by Pakistani authors?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 61.

(b) 59 by Indian authors and 2 by Pakistani authors.

#### Graphite in Andhra Pradesh

696. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey for the deposits of Graphite has been undertaken or is proposed to be undertaken in Bhadrachalam area in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the results of the Survey; and

(c) whether prospecting operations have been commenced?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No survey specifically for graphite has been made by the Department of Atomic Energy in the Bhadrachalam area in Andhra Pradesh. Ground and jeep-borne scintillometer surveys for uranium deposits were carried out in the above area during the field seasons

1957-58 and 1958-59, but no deposits of graphite have been reported as a result of these surveys. Veins of graphite are, however, reported from near Kalthanaur and Palikonda and Rochlurk, Chokkanapalle and Peddakonda by the Andhra Pradesh Government who has carried out geological survey for graphite in the area. Detailed survey is also proposed to be undertaken by them.

(c) No. prospecting licence/mining lease for graphite has so far been granted in this area.

#### India-China Border Issue

697. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for the distribution of brochures recently published by his Ministry in Tibetan and Nepali languages to explain the India-China Border issue?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Translations of our brochures on the India-China Border issue were brought out by our posts in Kathmandu, Gangtok and Kalimpong, and distributed widely in Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Darjeeling-Kalimpong area, especially among officials, non-official organisations, newspapers, leaders of public opinion, libraries, educational institutions and village mandals.

#### खादी ग्रामोद्योग एम्पोरियम

698. श्री रामरत्न भाई वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग एम्पोरियम, नई दिल्ली का जो सिलाई विभाग सिलेसिलाये कपड़े बना कर दिया करता था वह किस तारीख से बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) इस विभाग को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) १९५६ की प्रथम छपाही में इस विभाग में औनतन कितने कर्मचारी काम करते थे; और

(घ) अब उनका कार्य कौन करता है?

उत्तोग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) पहली अक्टूबर, १९५६।

(ब) आयोग ने इस काम को विकेन्द्रित करना वांछीय समझते हुए और सिनेनियाये कपड़ों का जो स्टाक जमा हो गया है उसे ज्यान में रखते हुए अपने भवनों से सम्बद्ध मिलाई विभागों को बन्द कर देने का निश्चय किया है।

(ग) १९६

(घ) अब यह काम समाज कल्याण केन्द्र, कुछ महिलाएं और ठेकेदार कर रहे हैं।

#### Coir Enquiry Committee

699. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Nek Ram Negi:  
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken on the recommendations of the Coir Enquiry Committee by the State Governments, the Coir Board, National Small Industries Corporation and the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken by each of the above concerns; and

(c) whether any progress has been made in the implementation of the recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 9].

#### Steel Tapes for Telephone Cable

700. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Nek Ram Negi:  
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel tapes required for the manufacture of telephone cable in our country are imported;

(b) if so, the total quantity imported in 1959-60 and its value; and

(c) the total demand of this type of steel tapes at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) 400 tons valued at Rs. 3,52,955.

(c) The estimated demand for this steel tape during 1960-61 is 1,300 tons.

#### Ceylon Graphite Lump and Plates

701. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that manufacturers are facing hardship on account of shortage of Ceylon Graphite Lump and Plates;

(b) whether Government have received any petitions from the South Indian Graphite Crucible Works, Salem; and

(c) if so, the action taken to make the raw material available?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A request was received by the Development Wing for sponsoring their import application to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in January, 1960. They were advised that since they were not borne on the register of the Development Wing they may take up the question of imports through State Government with Import Control Authorities.

(c) Graphite of good quality is available indigenously and hence only the shortfall in local supplies are being allowed to be imported. Such units as have been on Development Wing's lists as early as 1957 are being assisted by Development Wing while new comers are being advised to approach respective State Governments or regional Small Scale Industries Organisations for necessary sponsorship of their applications.

**International Commission for Viet-Nam**

**702. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam reported that the U.S.A. have agreed to equip the South Viet-Nam forces with atomic weapons; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India as Chairman of the Commission have taken any steps in this regard?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam has made a mention in its Tenth Interim Report regarding a complaint from the Liaison Mission of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam alleging that the Government of the Republic of Vietnam has entered into an agreement with the United States of America for equipping South Vietnamese Armed Forces with atomic weapons.

(b) The complaint is under the consideration of the Commission.

**Indo-Tibetan Trade**

**703.** { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position regarding Indo-Tibetan Trade from

Darjeeling and Kalimpong to Tibetan centres like Yatung, Gyantse, Pnaridzong etc., via Nathula Pass; and

(b) whether the restrictions imposed on the movement of Indian traders in these Tibetan trade centres have been lifted and they are enabled by Chinese authorities to get the required supply of silver dollars to carry on their trade?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The statistics for export and import trade passing through Nathula Pass shows a sharp decline in recent months.

(b) No Sir. The restrictions on movement of our traders have not diminished in any way. Chinese Yuan notes have replaced the silver dollar as official currency but the Chinese are not providing exchange facilities to our traders for holdings of silver dollar or yuan notes.

**Press Badges for 'Link' Magazine Reporters**

**704. Shri Rameshwari Tantia:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one person representing Link Magazine were given special Press Badge to cover the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister in April, 1960; and

(b) if so, what was the reason for the P.I.B. to extend the unusual facility to Link Magazine?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) Press Badges were issued to all Press correspondents accredited at the headquarters of the Government of India, included the correspondent accredited on behalf of Link. A Press badge was also issued to the present Editor Link who has been accredited since 1957 as a journalist of long and distinguished service on the recommendations of the Press Accreditation Committee. This accreditation was

accorded to him when he was not connected with the *Link*.

(b) Does not arise.

### Expenditure of Embassies

705. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on all the embassies, legations and consulates during 1959-60: and

(b) whether there is any difference in the ways of living of our representatives and the representatives of other countries?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Th: final actual figures for 1959-60 are not yet known, as the accounts have not been finally closed. As portions of our missions are financed and controlled by various Ministries, no consolidated figures can be arrived at. In so far as Ministry of External Affairs is concerned, however, the final estimates for the year 1959-60 were kept as under:

(i)	Embassies . . . .	2,51,23,700
(ii)	Indian Delegation to UNO, New York . . .	17,11,300
(iii)	Other Legations and Consulates . . . .	65,02,700
(iv)	High Commissions & Agents in Com- monwealth countries	99,65,700
(v)	Charges in England, High Commission, London . . . .	79,96,000
		5,12,99,400

Against this, 'he total expenditure so far booked comes to Rs. 5,06,77,791. More adjustments are likely to be made in accounts before they are closed.

(b) The policy of the Government of India is to provide for their officers posted abroad approximately such allowances as will permit them to maintain the same standard of living as they maintain in India. As

the standard of living in India itself widely varies from that in the other countries, the standard of living of our officers posted abroad will also vary as compared to that of representatives of other Governments posted in the same city.

### Accident in Sreepur Colliery

700. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three miners were buried alive at No. 9 Kaitesari pit of the Sreepur Colliery on the night of 30th June, 1960; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour**  
**(Shri Abid Ali):** (a) and (b). While a gang of loaders was loading coal in a depillaring area, a mass of stone measuring about 21 feet x 20 feet and 6 inches fell from the roof at a height of 8½ feet upon three loaders. One died soon after he was extricated and the other two died on their way to the surface.

## Unemployment in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras

707. { Shri Agadi:  
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered unemployed during the last twelve months ending 30th June, 1960 in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore State and Madras State; and

(b) the number of un-employed Graduates and Matriculates on the Live Register during the same period?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour**  
**(Shri Abid Ali):** (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

(a) Number of applicants on the Live Registers at the end of each month from July, 1958—June, 1960.

	Andhra Pradesh	Mysore	Madras
1959			
July.	91,347	46,968	1,34,779
August	90,100	48,319	1,35,699
September	90,375	51,586	1,32,631
October	49,530	51,037	1,29,956
November	1,02,171	50,627	1,28,892
December	1,07,144	51,950	1,26,306
1960			
January	1,03,698	51,431	1,24,512
February	99,222	50,486	1,23,718
March	98,224	49,492	1,26,792
April	99,137	50,445	1,28,412
May	99,381	51,891	1,30,120
June	1,00,890	55,383	1,33,334

(b) Number of educated persons on the Live Register, which is collected only at the encl of each quarter is given below:

	Andhra Pradesh			
Quarter ended	Matri- culates	Inter- medi- ates	Gradu- ates	Total
September, 1959	25,060	3,746	3,514	32,320
December, 1959	25,558	3,471	3,400	32,429
March, 1960	24,092	3,200	3,064	30,356
June, 1960	25,784	4,746	3,304	33,834

	Mysore State			
Quarter ended	Matri- culates	Inter- medi- ates	Gradu- ates	Total
September, 1959	16,705	1,543	2,110	20,358

December . 17,385 1,581 1,724 20,693  
1959

March 1960 . 16,069 1,446 1,657 19,172

June 1960 . 18,280 1,956 2,022 22,258

	Madras State			
Quarter ended	Matri- culates	Inter- medi- ates	Gradu- ates	Total
September, 1959	33,075	1,887	2,671	37,633
December, 1959	30,503	1,755	2,541	34,799
March 1960	32,518	1,239	2,599	36,356
June, 1960	31,142	1,525	2,730	35,397

#### Plastic Industry

708. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 890 on the 9th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the productivity team sent abroad to study the Plastic Industry has since submitted its report to the National Productivity Council; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Ambar Charkha

709. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far in Punjab State;

(b) the number of trainees that took part; and

(c) the cost of charkhas distributed to the trainees?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) During 1959-60 and 1960-61 (upto June 30, 1960) 8,479 and 154 persons were trained in various courses, respectively.

(c) Ambar Charkhas worth Rs. 2.32 lakhs and Rs. 0.12 lakhs were distributed during 1959-60 and 1960-61 (upto 30th June 1960), respectively.

### **A.I.R. Station at Raipur**

710. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from the people of Raipur in Madhya Pradesh for opening an All India Radio Station at Raipur;

(b) if so, what action is the Ministry proposing to take to provide a Radio Station in that aboriginal area of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether an All India Radio Station is proposed to be built at Raipur in the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) to (c). Requests for the establishment of a Station at Raipur have been received and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are considering the setting up of medium wave transmitters at various places in the country in order to provide a better coverage of broadcasting. The suitability of Raipur for the location of a transmitter is being examined while considering the scheme of coverage for the Third Five Year Plan.

### **Indo-China**

711. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Foreign Minister of North Viet-Nam

regarding the situation in Indo-China; and

(b) if so, whether as Chairman of the International Commission on Indo-China, India has taken any action in the matter?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). The Prime Minister received several letters from Mr. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of North Vietnam, during the course of this year. In reply it was explained to the D.R.V.N. Prime Minister that these complaints have been considered and dealt with by the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-nam, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreement.

## Foundry Forge and Heavy Machine Building Plants

**712. Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up the Foundry Forge and Heavy Machine Building Plants at Hatia and the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur;

(b) the total amount of capital required for these projects; and

(c) the time required for the completion of these projects?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10].

## Rauvolfia Serpentina

713. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of exports of *Rauwolfia Serpentina* (Sarpagandhi) during each of the years 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959; and

(b) how much of it is exported from Kerala?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) Export statistics of Rauwolfia Serpentina were not recorded separately prior to 1957. Exports during 1957, 1958 and 1959 were as follows

Year	Qty.	Qty. in Cwts.	Val.	Val. in Rupees
	Val.			
1957	663	109,317		
1958	2,598	443,641	Rs.	
1959	2,471	735,731		

Note.—Figures relate to Serpentina roots State is (Serpentina and others species of rauwolfia).

(b) Information about exports from each State is not available.

**Recovery of Arrears of Rent from M.P.s.**

714. { **Shri B. Das Gupta:**  
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2825 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the realisation of dues from the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, what is the amount still unrealised from the M.P.s.;

(c) whether any amount has been realised from any M.P. at the penalty rate for occupation of two M.P. flats at a time in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959; and

(d) if so, what is the amount realised so far and from how many M.P.s?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) Yes.

(b) Out of the amount of Rs. 33,731 outstanding on the 29th February, 1960 against the former and present Members of Parliament Rs. 21,353.10 n.P. remained unrealised upto the 30th June, 1960.

(c) and (d). During the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 two Members of Parliament, who were in occupation of two flats each at a time, were charged rent under F.R. 45-B; the total recovery from them amounted to Rs. 823.96 n.P. This year similar rent amounting to Rs. 79.84 n.P. has been charged in identical circumstances from one Member of Parliament.

**Government Quarters in Pinjrapole Area, Delhi**

715. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether water supply connections and electricity have been provided in the Government quarters built in Pinjrapole area, Delhi;

(b) the number of quarters completed;

(c) the number of quarters allotted;

(d) the number of quarters occupied;

(e) the category of Government employees to whom they have been allotted;

(f) whether any of the quarters have been allotted to persons other than Government employees; and

(g) whether there is any provision for a school building there?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) to (g). 1,032 quarters have been built for Government employees in the General Pool in Andrews Gunj (Pinjrapole) and 40 tenements under the Slum Clearance Scheme. Water connections have

been provided, but electricity is expected to be made available by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking by the end of this month. As the sewers in the colony cannot function without electricity, the quarters cannot be occupied. These have not, therefore, been allotted yet. Sites have been ear-marked for the construction of school buildings.

**Fertilizer Factory in Madras**

**716. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1909 on the 8th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the present stage of the construction of fertilizer factory at Ennore near Madras;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(c) the nature of help rendered by the British firm Simon-Carves Ltd.?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) According to the information so far available, land has been acquired and levelling of the factory site is in progress.

(b) Rs. 180 lakhs.

(c) Simon Carves Ltd. are helping M/s. East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd., Madras in designing and fabricating the equipment and will undertake to erect and commission the plant. A loan to meet a part of foreign exchange expenditure has also been promised.

—  
12 hrs.

**RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

**PALAI CENTRAL BANK**

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** Sir, I want to seek your protection in regard to one thing. With respect to my adjournment motion on the closure of the Palai Central Bank you have been pleased to write to

me that a Short Notice Question may be tabled. I have no objection in tabling a Short Notice Question. But, Sir, thousands of depositors are very anxious to know what is the exact position. The statement made here by the Finance Minister has been, to our knowledge, contradicted by a Managing Director of the Bank and it has been published in the papers. That statement says that liquid assets to the extent of Rs. 4.5 crores are available with the bank. The Finance Minister made another statement here. We want to know what is the truth in these two contradictory statements and how the interests of the depositors are being safeguarded because many middle-class and lower-class people have been affected.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I cannot allow the hon. Member to go on like this. He tabled an adjournment motion. It was only day before yesterday or two days ago that a big statement was made by the hon. Finance Minister. Some Managing Director or some Director of the Bank has chosen to contradict it. I do not know; I have not even got the material here on which I can go. I have suggested to the hon. Member that he may table a Short Notice Question and elicit the answer from the hon. Minister. I will send it on to the hon. Minister. In his statement the hon. Minister categorically stated that the amount available was only a little over Rs. 1 crore whereas the outstandings are about Rs. 8 crores. On the other hand, if the Managing Director says that liquid assets worth Rs. 4 crores are now available, the hon. Member may table a Short Notice Question and elicit the truth. Nobody is going to take away whatever is there, whether liquid or fluid. Therefore, there is no meaning in interrupting the proceedings. I definitely informed the hon. Member in my letter that I will allow him to table a Short Notice Question. I said that it is a serious matter and I will give an opportunity to the House to know

what is happening but that I must give notice to the hon. Minister.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** Sir, my hon. colleagues Sarvashri Punnoose and Vasudevan Nair have given notice of a motion for discussion on this subject. That may be taken up as early as possible so that we can know the correct position. I find that the directors are going about freely without being arrested when such a big crash has occurred. All these things could be discussed if that motion is taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not seen it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur):** Sir, we should have a discussion on this subject. Over five thousand families have been affected.

**Mr. Speaker:** Oral appeals are not granted. If there is a written motion I will look into it.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** There are more than a thousand families who have got their deposits in this bank. They are all now.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not yet seen that notice for a discussion. I disposed of all the papers that I received yesterday.

**Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha):** Have you not received our notice?

**Mr. Speaker:** No. I disposed of all the papers last night.

**Shri Punnoose:** Shri George Thomas Kottukapally, a Member of this House, Sir, is one of the Directors of the Bank. He has given the information that there are very serious inaccuracies in the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister. May I know whether the hon. Finance Minister is aware of it, and what is the exact position?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is not the manner in which these things could be brought up. He says that

there are very serious inaccuracies and so on. The hon. Member may point them out to the hon. Minister and he will come prepared to answer all of them. No useful purpose will be served by asking questions like this.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** May I make a small submission? This is a very serious matter and it should be discussed in this House. Immediate action should be taken so that the bank may be restored to its normal work. I think, Sir, there may be some possibility yet to put the bank on some proper footing. There may be some proposal for amalgamation or reconstruction.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am really surprised that even an ex-Minister makes this observation here in this House.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Yes, I know that I was in charge of banks as Minister of States in the Ministry of Finance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Will he resume his seat or not. Hon. Member ought not to have the indulgence of standing while I am on my legs. The hon. Minister has said that an adjudicator has been appointed and the bank is in liquidation. That is the step that has been taken. He categorically referred to the various opportunities that have been given to this bank by the Reserve Bank to set it right and the irregularities were pointed out. But inspite of all this, he said, nothing has been done. He also said that if new money is given it will be like throwing it into the waste-paper basket.

Nobody denies it is a serious matter. As a matter of fact, the hon. Finance Minister was prepared to answer questions there and then, he was not prepared to put it off to the next day. Therefore, nobody wants to shirk the issue or avoid a discussion. But this is not the way; every hon. Member getting up and asking for a discussion. If hon. Members

[Mr. Speaker]

want to have a discussion, let them give notice of a proper motion and I will consider it.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** It has been given.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has not yet come to my notice. I will look into it today.

**Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukundapuram):** A liquidator has not yet been appointed; there is only an interim liquidator.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is a liquidator all the same.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Sir, the Finance Minister has made a statement, and I think he mentioned that day that he would if necessary make another statement. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is coming here today, I believe. This is a matter of importance, importance in the human sense apart from the financial sense, because large numbers of people are involved. Therefore, we beg hon. Members, everybody present here, not to say anything which will make matters more difficult from that human point of view. It is all very well for us to express our sympathy, but those who express their sympathy one way or the other may actually injure the cause they may have at heart, because these are delicate things when banks are concerned. But all the facts are here. There is no question of our having to go a long distance to have them. The Finance Minister, no doubt, will take you, Sir, and the House into confidence as to what the position is and then, later, certainly, it may be discussed in this House fully.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** What about the directors? (Interruption).

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do submit, Sir that even these questions are barred questions, leading questions

which affect the situation, and it is difficult to answer them because if one answers them it may be bad for the bank, it may be bad for the directors. How can one deal with them in this casual way?

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** There is a lot of anxiety and alarm in the mind of the people and those who have been affected by this incident. May I expect a statement from the Government to the effect that they are doing their very best to safeguard the interests of those who have deposited money and some action is going to be taken soon so that those people may be satisfied?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am not going to allow this to go on in this day. I am really surprised at the manner in which this discussion is going on a very serious subject. An adjournment motion was tabled. The hon. Minister did not want to put it off. To give him some time I wanted to treat it as a Calling Attention Notice. But the hon. Minister was ready with his information to give it then and there. If other facts have come to the notice of any hon. Member or hon. Members have some more questions to put, they can table a Short Notice Question, table a Calling Attention Notice or give notice of a motion for a discussion. These are all the various ways in which the matter can be brought up, not immediately after the Question Hour every hon. Member getting up and making a submission which it is impossible for any hon. Minister to reply to.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** May I say, Sir, that it is a matter of very grave importance, certainly when a bank has been taken into liquidation and many people are affected. Many poor people have been affected and are in difficulties. All that Government realises and understands. It is therefore that I am making enquiries into the matter and trying to see what best can be

done under the circumstances for the depositors. And, may I say, everything possible will be done to safeguard as much for the depositors as it is humanly possible to do. That is being done.

As regards the telegram which was received by some hon. Members, a copy of which was sent to me, where it is said that the figures given by me are contradictory to, the figures given by him it is not possible for me to give a reply straight off saying that these figures are right or the other figures are right. The figures that I have given were given from the Reserve Bank's report and they related to a time before 29th July. They are not upto-date figures. It is possible some figures that are now received may have some other relevance. But I am trying to tally all those figures. But all those figures do not make any difference to the fact that there is a large amount of loans and advances which is irrecoverable, that which is sticky also comes to a large amount. That is the main thing. Therefore, it becomes a difficult problem, and that is why the bank had to go into liquidation. Otherwise the bank would not have gone into liquidation. But all this is being enquired into and I am trying to see what can be done.

About the directors or other people, who ever is responsible for mismanagement or for doing wrong things, we will certainly try to bring them to book according to law. I hope nobody is interested in seeing that somebody's head should be cut off immediately today because somebody is angry about it. That is not possible to do. We have got to take the process according to law and we will certainly try to put the law into motion completely.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The only thing is, delay should be avoided.

12-12 hrs.

#### RE: MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

**Shri Vajpayee** (Balrampur): Sir, may I know what has been the fate of my privilege motion? I gave notice of that motion on the 8th August. Five days nearly have passed and I fail to understand why the Defence Minister should be.....  
(*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member is impetuous. I disposed of that privilege motion. I refused to grant permission. There is no question of privilege there. I ascertained from the hon. Minister. What was given was a very small statement without being verified and with this material some privilege motion is brought and immediately the demand is made that the hon. Minister must answer it. It is rather curious. How can we get along with the work in this House? I passed orders yesterday refusing to grant permission, and I asked my office to show the papers to him.

**Shri Vajpayee:** I was not shown the papers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is not the time for such things! He can see all the papers at 1 O'clock. If he had come at 10 O'clock this morning he could have made enquiries and got the information.

**Shri Vajpayee:** I was here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he might have asked the Secretary instead of asking me now here. Once again, I repeat for the information of hon. Members that there is a Notice Office and there is an Enquiry Office. There is a separate Superintendent in charge of it. Any hon. Member who wants any information regarding the Secretary's work here may please go there and get the information. It is in the threshold there. They can make enquiries. If any hon. Member is not satisfied with the information, I am

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prepared to give him further information, but he must ask the Notice Office before raising it here.

**Shri Vajpayee:** On a point of personal clarification. I did go to the Notice Office. But I was informed that the question of privilege was with the Speaker. You are to decide about the question of privilege. They had no information. That is why I raised the question here.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might have told me earlier.

—  
12-14 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION ON  
GATT SESSION**

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 16th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in Geneva in May-June, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2274[60].

**NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER CENTRAL  
EXCISES AND SALT ACT**

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** On behalf of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R. 693 dated the 14th June, 1960.
- (ii) G.S.R. 857 dated the 30th July, 1960.
- (iii) G.S.R. 898 dated the 8th August 1960, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2275[60].

12-15 hrs.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1960."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1960."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1960."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1960."

(v) "In accordance with the provision 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 Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1960, 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."

12.16½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACCIDENT IN HINDUSTAN COAL MINE,  
TALCHER

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The accident in the Hindustan Coal Mine, Talcher, resulting in the death of one labourer and injuries to many others."

**The Deputy Minister of Labour** (Shri Abid Ali): An officer of the inspectorate of mines has proceeded to the mine to make enquiries and his report is awaited.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: Notice was given on the 3rd. It is now more than ten days. I do not know why there is so much delay in getting the information.

**Mr. Speaker**: Was not the Minister able to get the information?

**Shri Abid Ali**: As soon as the report is received, it will be placed here.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: Sir, I want to know why there is this delay. It was a Calling Attention Notice. For ordinary questions, ten days' notice is required, but even for this notice, there was a notice of ten days. I want to know the reason for the delay in getting information.

**Shri Panigrahi** (Puri): I would like to know whether this coal mine belongs to the National Coal Development Corporation or to any other body.

**Shri Abid Ali**: I do not think it belongs to the NCDC.

12.16½ hrs.

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA  
LAID ON THE TABLE

**Secretary**: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:

- (i) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960.
- (ii) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960.
- (iii) The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (iv) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

12.16½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

**Shri Radha Raman** (Chandni Chowk): I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1956-57 and 1957-58 and Audit Reports (Defence Services), 1958-59.

**Mr. Speaker:** He does not believe it belongs to the National Coal Development Corporation. Now, how long will the Minister take to get the information?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Early next week.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Is there not a rule or a convention that whenever there is any accident in coal mines, actually the Labour Minister is informed? Are we to take it that every time we have to move a Calling Attention Notice and even then we do not get any information?

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members want to know about it. Has not the Minister received any information?

**Shri Abid Ali:** As I have submitted earlier, the inspector of the Mines Department has gone there to make enquiries. It is not that hon. Members want me to say that one man has died. They want to know the details; what was the nature of the accident and all that. About that, I will give the information as soon as the report is received.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members look into the newspapers and from the newspapers' report, put a question. If it is a question of the news contained in the newspaper only, the same information has to be given once again to the House, and hon. Members may have it. But if an enquiry has to be made, if details have to be given, by their waiting there is nothing lost. They may wait. Today is Friday. The hon. Minister promises to give the information in two or three days or early next week. The House only wants correct information regarding this incident with proper details.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** What we are surprised at is this. This happened in a particular mine, and

the information may be given by the regional coal mines inspector. But was not this fact reported to the Labour Ministry? This is a serious thing. The Deputy Minister says there is no information now. He is sending a person only now! An inspector is going to get the information! (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know what to say in regard to this matter. Sometime ago, the hon. Railway Minister and the Defence Minister had all agreed to this procedure: wherever there is an accident, of their own accord, they will report to the House. As soon as an accident takes place, the House is anxious to know about the details; apart from what appears in the newspapers, the House would like to know what exactly the position is. To the best of knowledge and information, the Minister will place the details before the House. The House of course will not be insisting that all the details must be given to the House immediately, if further enquiries are to be made, and if the Government are not in possession of full information. In that case, the House will certainly say that an enquiry may be made and then the Minister will place the details before the House. On this matter in question, a notice was given. Even a question has been admitted. The question will have to be answered. The Minister says, "I have sent a man and in due course the report will come". The inspector goes there and makes enquiries with respect to the accident, whether a railway accident or other accident. That is another matter. But a Minister never comes forward and says, "I have sent my inspector and he will make a leisurely investigation." Immediately, whatever information is in the possession of the Minister, it must be given to the House. Why should there be any delay in this matter?

**Shri Abid Ali:** I may submit that there are more than 800 mines working here, and we have not got separate

staff, particularly for this purpose as other departments have got. (*Laughter*). For this particular purpose we have not got any separate staff. The Inspectorate of Mines has to attend to other matters also. The authorities concerned have ordered the Inspector in Charge to go there and, as I have said earlier, as soon as the details are received, they will be placed here. Hon. Members do not obviously want the information that one person has died in the accident.

**Acharya Kripalani** (Sitamarhi): I may suggest that the Ministers may inform their departments that whenever there is an accident result in death, the information must be sent to the Ministers immediately.

**Mr. Speaker:** Here, I would request the hon. Minister of Labour also to follow the same procedure which the other hon. Ministers have been following and have undertaken to follow.

**Shri Abid Ali:** That is what I have done.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then why did he not immediately report on this? He must get information automatically from any mine-owner. I suppose he will issue instructions hereafter that whenever an accident occurs, immediately the accident must be reported to him and he must report it here. The Minister may, thereafter sent the authorities concerned to examine it and get fuller details.

Let us proceed to the next item.

12.20 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs** (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government business for the week commencing 16th August, 1960, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government business carried over from today's Order Paper;

(2) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Excess Grant (General) for 1957-58;

(3) Consideration and passing of—

The International Development Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill, 1960.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Legal Practitioner Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(4) Discussion on the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Auditor Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, on a motion to be moved by Shri S. Ahmed Medi and others on 17th August at 3 p.m.

(5) Discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59, on a motion to be moved by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs on 18th August after disposal of questions.

(6) Discussion on the oil policy of the Government of India with special reference to the import of crude oil from abroad on a motion to be moved by Shri Badakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra on 20th August, at 3 p.m.

**Shri Vajpayee** (Balrampur): I find that no time has been allotted to my motion in regard to the creation of the Nagaland.

**Mr. Speaker:** I believe I have admitted as a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** There are so many No-Day-Yet-Named Motions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will find out. A No-Day-Yet-Named Motion would be given two hours. If it is admitted—I believe I have admitted it—I will fix up some time, apart from what the hon. Minister might say.

**Shri Vajpayee:** I was given to understand that the motion will be taken up on the 18th August.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know who gave the information.

**Shri Vajpayee:** It will not be proper to say. I got the information from the Leader of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall find out if I have already admitted it as a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion. I remember to have done so. I will see. It was suggested that because a Bill is going to come here, it may not be necessary to have a discussion. But I thought a discussion may be useful before a Bill is brought. Therefore, I believe I have admitted it.

As soon as I reject or admit a motion of this kind, I shall consider the desirability of announcing it in the Notice Board, so that hon. Members may know. If I admit it as a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion, immediately that very day I will have it put up on the Notice Board, so that hon. Members may know definitely.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammum): It is mentioned in the bulletin.

**Mr. Speaker:** The next day in the bulletin, it is mentioned. If it is a

No-Day-Yet-Named Motion, the date has to be filed later on.

So far as Shri Vajpayee's motion is concerned, I understand that has been referred to the Minister and we have not yet received any reply. As soon as I get a reply, I will pass on the information. A number of motions come to me. I first of all ask the Minister what he has to say. Then we take it up before the Business Advisory Committee.

12.23½ hrs.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEES COFFEE BOARD

**The Minister of Commerce** (Shri Kanungo): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for a term of three years subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Coffee Rules, 1955."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for a term of three years subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Coffee Rules, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### RUBBER BOARD

**Shri Kanungo:** I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section

4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board for a term of three years subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rubber Rules, 1955."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board for a term of three years subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rubber Rules, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.25 hrs.

**MOTION Re: REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION—  
contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, namely:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1958—March, 1959, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1960."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur may kindly continue his speech.

The time already taken by him is 9 minutes.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore):** We were told that the time will be extended by 1 hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** 3 hours have been given for this and time taken is 55 minutes. Is one more hour necessary?

**Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk):** Yes, Sir;

**Mr. Speaker:** What does the hon. Minister say?

**An Hon. Member:** He has agreed.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have still two hours. We will have half an hour more. Let us see. But no hon. Member need take more than 15 minutes. They will try to conclude in 10 minutes. (Interruptions). I will allow one hour more for this discussion and in all we will have four hours. But let the House be agreeable to sit one more hour. Let us finish this business. Now it is 12.30. We have extended the time by 1 hour; so we have 3 hours more today. At 3.30 this discussion will conclude. Private Members' business will start at 3.30 and go on till 6.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):** Sir, I was submitting that the University Grants Commission should be reconstituted and a sense of efficiency and urgency should be introduced in its work. I said yesterday and would like to repeat that I am not against age; I do repeat age, but I do maintain that it should not be the privilege and reserve of only those above 60. There are brilliant people, with ideas of imagination and vigour in the age group 45—50. I do hope the Minister will take into consideration this aspect. My feeling is it is this attitude against the younger generation which is responsible for many of our difficulties and ills.

I will immediately pass on to the administrative lapses and difficulties which have crept into the universities. It is the general feeling and general complaint that without any proper planning and without any preparation, we have switched on to these new reforms and the results have

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been absolutely disastrous. You know that we have got pre-university classes. In the pre-university classes in Rajasthan, the House would be amazed to know, the result was about 11 per cent passes. By certain manipulation the university authorities have raised it to about 17 per cent. Still the unfortunate fact remains that 83 per cent of the boys have failed, their entire career has been ruined, they do not know where to go and all doors have been shut and slammed against them. It would be of interest for the House to know that in one college out of 70 students only one student passed in the examination. For these state of affairs, may I know if you are to blame the students? Or are you to blame their parents are you to blame the politicians? Or are the lapses or failures in the administrative machinery, their ill-thought out plans and much worn out reforms that are responsible for the complete ruination of the life of these teenagers and young people? This is a state of affairs which, I am afraid, cannot at all be excused.

I venture to submit that I am terribly afraid of the various reforms which are being introduced in such a half backed manner. Now we hear of the national service scheme which is coming up, another fad. I can say that it will spell nothing but ruination if it is introduced in the form in which it is proposed. It will create such chaos and clash in the minds of the students that the discipline which you want to inculcate will be completely wiped out. You do not realise that you are playing with the youth of the country. I wish the hon. Minister to take note of the fact that there is a simmering discontent in the youth of the country and we are sitting on the top of a volcano. You do not know what is happening to the boys who are passing out of the schools. One day you do one thing, another day you do another thing and at the time of

switch over there is no complete preparation. The University Grants Commission was set up to bring about a certain coordination and to raise the standard of education. But the obvious fact is that the standards are deteriorating and the discipline is getting worse. Who can deny this fact that the standards have gone down? Who can deny the fact that there is deterioration in standards of discipline? It is also obvious from the report itself that there is no proper adjustment and understanding between the University Grants Commission and the State administration on the one hand, and there is no proper adjustment and understanding between the University Grants Commission and the various universities on the other. I wish that the University Grants Commission should inspire that respect and confidence in the minds of the university organisations that they will seek their advice and they will accept their advice. But the present position is that they have the power simply because of the money that we are placing in their hands for disbursement; nothing beyond that.

I will now pass on to a very delicate and difficult point in which, most unfortunately, I find myself possibly in a hopeless minority even in this House. But with the conviction of my conscience I feel that we are going ahead to have a big crash in this matter of the medium of instruction in the universities. There are very capable persons, leading educationists for whom I have nothing but respect, but it is really unfortunate that I have not been able to reconcile myself with their view that university education should be through these regional languages. I do not think it is correct and I do not think it is in our national interest to have regional languages as the medium of instruction in the universities. I would be willing to have English continued for such time as we come to some agreement and till we are fully prepared to have some national language as the medium of instruction in the universities. I think

that is the only way or our national unity. I think that is the only way to take this sting out of the formation of linguistic States. I hope that we will give calm and dispassionate consideration to this matter, because I think we are just going head long for a big crash, as happened in the case of the strike leaders recently, without realising that we must have certain patience in introducing our regional languages. What I suggest is that whatever be the national language, that should be the medium of instruction for every student and one compulsory subject should be the regional language. Every student must have a free choice in selecting the regional language; it should be an individual's choice. If you make it an individual's choice all this trouble about regional languages will go. It should be the individual's choice but it should be made compulsory that he will have to learn one language which he likes. I hope proper attention will be given to this very important matter as this is the only way of forging our national unity and taking away the sting out of the formation of linguistic States. I do not expect that the hon. Minister would accept my proposition straightaway but I only appeal to him to think over this matter calmly and dispassionately.

Another point to which I would refer is student indiscipline. Here again, I am not at all in agreement with what the university Grants Commission says. I am not in agreement with the view that most of the blame should be placed on the shoulders of the students and politicians, who are possibly the least to blame in this matter. I have stated only just now the state of affairs prevailing in our administration in the sphere of education. As I said, in one college out of 70 boys only one passed. Who is to blame? Is the politician to be blamed or is the student to be blamed? Or is it mainly the failure of the administration at all levels? The Centre, from where the reforms are institut-

ed, the University Grants Commission which is implementing those reforms, the State Governments and the management of those institutions are the main persons who are primarily responsible for all these troubles in the student world and for bringing about complete frustration in their lives and ruining their careers.

I have asked the Research and Reference Section of Parliament for information as to what the various educationists have been saying, right from the President of India to any number of eminent educationists who have expressed themselves dispassionately, who are not, mind you, directly concerned with the administration of universities, who are prepared to take a dispassionate view—I have called them together and this is what I find—and I find that they are definitely of the opinion that the primary causes are maladministration, appointment of unqualified teachers on grounds other than merit, wrong decisions by Government at all levels, (Central, State and management level), partial treatment of claims, favouritism in granting concessions and so on. These are the common factors to which an accusing finger has been raised by most of the people who have given dispassionate thought to this matter.

How have the politicians decided, I wish to ask you, the over-loaded, unbalanced curriculum and syllabus which you have drawn up. Where does he come into the picture? The students are taught 5 subjects to 8 subjects and some of these subjects are absolutely such which are beyond the conception of the student who has come right from the high school. There is absolutely no coordination between the school education and the university education and the poor boy is thrown into trouble. He has not got the ability to express himself because up to the tenth class he is learning something in Hindi and then straightaway he has got to do everything in English. It is primarily the adminis-

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tration that is responsible, people who are making the rules that are responsible, people who have not made any preparations and taken into consideration all these aspects. How is the politician responsible for lack of plans and programmes? How is the politician responsible for the colossal failure of the students? Teachers without character and standing, teachers who command no respect and a weak administration which interferes and yields are mainly responsible for this peculiar state of affairs.

Universities, unfortunately, are leading centres of group rivalries. Where does the politician come in? They want to wrest power. There are group rivalries among the teachers themselves. There are certain appointments made with certain ulterior motives. I understand the universities are autonomous. We must give the fullest freedom to the universities so far as their academical pursuit is concerned. But this freedom is not for corruption, malpractices and intrigues. If anything, I had fully supported on the floor of this House and I reiterate the very strong action that has been taken by the hon. Minister of Education in respect of the Banaras Hindu University. In spite of the fact that there was a cry to the contrary from many a quarter I supported him. It is really very distressing when I find that there is a sense of trade unionism among the teachers who are also wanting to speak against the action taken against the defaulting teachers of the Banaras Hindu University. I strongly appreciate the action which is being taken to put down this sort of rowdyism all over as also the intrigue and to see that for these defalcations of money and misappropriations which have been taking place in most of the universities strong action is taken. I wish to assure the hon. Minister that there would be many hon. Members in this House who will give him the fullest support

in any strong action that he might take in the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I shall finish in about two minutes time.

I have just reiterated the entire position. I think that this cheap accusation against the politicians is utter nonsense. It is just intended to cover the failures and the lapses of the administration and of the university authorities and nothing else. There is nothing more dangerous than to malign the politicians. As a matter of fact, you are digging the grave of democracy if you go on just maligning the political unnecessarily and try to throw your own faults in his face.

I think the students must take a healthy part in the nation's activities. They do so all over the world, in UK in particular where they have very healthy traditions. I can understand that the students must themselves evolve a code of conduct for themselves. There are certain limitations under which they have to function.

I shall make the last point and finish. I sharply disagree with the University Grants Commission and the administration in their slamming the doors of universities against the students for whom no other purposeful and gainful avenues are open. I hope the hon. Minister will take full note of the fact as to what reaction was created in this House when he made a statement about admission of students in the colleges here. I hope it will not need many speeches in this House to convince him that this whole House feels strongly against this attitude taken by the University Grants Commission as was also pointed out yesterday by the first speaker. I do repeat that. As a matter of fact, you must give the choice to a youngman in this country. Give him an opportunity to prove himself. It is only by opening various avenues fitting with the economy and the developmental plants of the country that you will

attract the students to diversified trades. It is not the correct thing to say, "Nothing doing here. We slam the door against you. No entry in the university because you have not secured this percentage of marks." I know of hundreds of cases to show how defective your systems are and how boys, who fared badly in these examinations and had a very low position in the lists, have proved themselves absolutely different when they have joined the universities and have out shone many a people. I therefore think that now when a student finds no other avenue you should try to diversify. I am quite prepared to accept that you have polytechnics, technical colleges, trade, industry and many other things. We can try to do that. But unfortunately what is being done is just the other way round. You are just slamming the door against them and are breeding more indiscipline.

I shall give just one small instance which will clarify that. In Jodhpur we have got a Jaswant College. There discipline was as good or as bad as it is all over the country. But last year we got as Principal one gentleman who entirely changed the atmosphere of the college. He is a very deserving person. He entirely changed the atmosphere. The students became absolutely disciplined and all the teachers began giving him the best of co-operation. I do not know why politicians could go and do any damn thing there. Because there was a right type of man at the head of the institution everything went right. Now what have you done with this Principal?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Member want politicians to interfere with the students? The whole burden of his song seems to be that politicians should enter into the university affairs.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I do not say that. They are unnecessarily being questioned. It is not the politicians who are responsible for it. Unfortunately, we are not knowing the actual state of affairs. I may just

give one example. In this particular college all sorts of indiscipline was there. But when we had the right type of man as Principal everything was perfectly okay.

My second point in this connection is this. What has happened to this Principal? He was transferred just after one year. Now the State Government has recommended him to be taken in the IAS.

**Mr. Speaker:** IAS?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Yes, in the IAS. There are certain people from various branches of the administration who are recommended by the State Government, not by any selection, to be taken in the IAS because it is a prized job. Now this man has been recommended. He will be in the IAS and will be a Collector or someone. Now how can you expect your education to be in proper health if this is the state of affairs? If there is such an attraction in the IAS, why can you not, at least for such people whom you think must be sent to the IAS, provide something in the Education Department itself?

What are the grades which have been provided about which so many people talk and about which the hon. Minister was taking pride saying, "We have done something wonderful about the teachers"? Rs. 1,200 is the maximum which is less than what an Under Secretary gets in this Government and which is something which most of the Section Superintendents get. Anybody who is in the IAS in the fifth year of his career gets into the grade of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,800, while here in education a man after putting in a brilliant career of 20 years in a university may not find himself in that grade. There is no grade going up to Rs. 1,800. He will be in the grade with a maximum of Rs. 1,200 after 20 years. I hope the hon. Minister will do a little bit of rethinking and instead of only accusing here and there will try to have a little introspection and take note of the valuable point which I have made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Krishnaswamy. I shall be calling Shri Ranga next.

**Dr. Krishnaswamy** (Chingleput): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the University Grants Commission in its report has not only summarised its achievements during the past year, but has also stimulated us to think by bringing before us many problems of interest pertaining to higher learning. At the outset I should like to point out that all of us irrespective of the political opinions that we profess should agree with what the University Grants Commission has said on this subject of grants. I think they have taken a valuable quotation from the report of the Universities Commission over which our Vice-President presided and I think it is worth while that this House should bear in mind these words:

"In a democratic country, the decision of how much public money can be spent on universities can be made, and ought to be made, only by the Government; it is a political decision and a part of their yearly budgetary proposals. But once that decision is made, the detailed allocation of the money must be left to an expert body, not merely non-political, but as rigidly protected from political or personal lobbying and pressure as the constitution of the country can make them."

I hope that the Ministry of Education will give up the dispensing of grants on its own and that all grants would be channelised through the University Grants Commission. That would be a very great safety.

But then I should like to join issue with the University Grants Commission.

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** But the Ministry of Education have already placed all those funds at the disposal of the University Grants Commission.

**Shri Ranga** (Tenali): But they complained of certain grants being made.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** There is no complaint against the Ministry of Education.

**Dr. Krishnaswami:** I am not talking of the ....

**Shri A. C. Guha** (Barasat): A sister Ministry is distributing money themselves.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** No.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** But that sister Ministry is also equally interested with the University Grants Commission.

**Dr. Krishnaswami:** I should like to say that I join issue with the University Grants Commission on the subject of collegiate education.

It is true that the University Grants Commission has rightly emphasised the role of the teacher in our life, and not only the salary of the teacher should be raised but his status also should be improved—a point which has been left out of account by many of us who have given thought to education and a point which we ought to bear in mind.

Education, let us realise, is not only for building a higher standard of living and providing opportunities to people but also for having higher standards in life; moral and material progress has to be taken into account by any educational reformer. But what does the University Grants Commission say about collegiate education? Collegiate education in India has been largely sustained by private enterprise, and private managements have in the past borne a large part of the burden of raising funds for higher education in this country. But it has also to be borne in mind that collegiate education by private initiative and management was throughout on a system of low paid teachers. What is the implication? It seems to suggest that the teachers in the past were not up to

the mark. But let us realise that in the absence of adequate educational facilities with high paid teachers, it was a good thing to have had these poor men to teach our people. Not that our academic standards were worse off than what they are today; in fact they were better in the past, according to some.

I agree that teachers' salaries must be raised. I am one with the University Grants Commission when it suggests that local initiative must be encouraged, that there is a great deal of scope for freedom in the realm of education and that regimentation should be avoided at all costs. But let us proceed to consider the other constructive proposals which the University Grants Commission has made.

My hon. friend raised a storm the other day by suggesting that universities will have to restrict admission to students. What is the truth of the matter? Universities will certainly have to respond to the growing demands for higher education. But it is rather depressing to be told that a university is not a waiting room for people to find jobs or entry into avenues of life. The principle that university education cannot be made available to every one, that it would involve a wastage of resources and that rigorous methods should be adopted to admit students, while it is laudable in certain respects, is not an absolute principle. And I should like to suggest to the Minister for Education and to the learned Members of the University Grants Commission that there are other factors that they have to take into account.

We have to realise that the principle of admission on merit has to be tempered by considerations for the under privileged sections of our people. We cannot have a political democracy which is stable, in which the fortunate few alone continue to have a decided advantage because of historic circumstances. The problem,

in my opinion, is much more deep-seated than what the University Grants Commission has made it out to be.

Let us realise that it is only one per cent of our adult population that obtain universities. Even if there be an expansion of university facilities, we would not have more than 2 or 3 per cent of our people obtaining educational facilities. Those who do not obtain the benefits of university education—and my hon. friend who preceded me pointed it out very feelingly—must not get the impression that they have no more opportunities for higher education. We have to realise that some persons mature late. Some persons do not fare as well as they would have done, in examinations, due to certain accidents. There is an element of chance or luck about examinations. And while I am not one of those who would ever support the shirkers of academic discipline, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there have been many of my contemporaries in life who would have done better than many of us if they had had opportunities of university education.

What is really so heart-rending about the present situation is that even if we do not allow them to enter universities, we can at least provide facilities for their having higher education by opening up correspondence courses, by giving them chances to appear at examinations and to qualify for degrees, so that in the battle for life they might not have a feeling that they are left behind and that they cannot contribute their quota to society. Society itself will become more democratic, more vigorous if there is an infiltration of such personnel even at a later stage.

I am only putting this before the Minister of Education and I know that he is fully aware of what I am speaking, especially as he must have contributed his quota of wisdom to the decision that was taken at the Colombo Conference on the Australian

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Correspondence Course which is so popular among students in Malaya and Singapore. But I do want the University Grants Commission to go into these matters more thoroughly. This is a matter on which we cannot come to a definite decision as to how we are going to order its course without the University Grants Commission and other expert bodies considering curricula and standards of proficiency.

Well, Sir, we have been talking of improving the lot of the teachers. The University Grants Commission has pointed out that the ratio of teachers to pupils must increase. Undoubtedly, if you wish to increase respect for the teacher, he must be one who is able to inspire confidence in the minds of his pupils, understand their longings and aspirations, find out what is wrong with them and be an influence for moral good even in their extra-academic hours. How is it possible in the schools, whether of fifty, fifty-five, sometimes forty or forty-five, for a teacher to understand what the minds of his pupils are?

Quite apart from the educational reforms, many of which were mistaken, which were carried out by our Ministries in different States, I venture to think that this is a major problem for us. The teacher unfortunately is not able to understand how his pupils' minds function and is therefore not able to guide them. The result is that we are having a sort of modified tutorial school which, instead of having an ethos, a character and an individuality of its own and which makes students proud of belonging to the school, at best specialises in cramming knowledge. It is the same story in colleges. The University Grants Commission is perfectly right in emphasising the need for altering the teacher-pupil ratio.

But I do suggest that there is another aspect of the question which even the University Grants Commis-

sion has not taken into account. In a sense, I must point out that we have been extremely unfair to the universities in our country. We have been denuding them of the best scientists, economists and professors. Governments as well as industry have made very many demands on the best personnel in our universities. To some extent this is unavoidable. In a developing economy there are bound to be competing claims and, naturally, there is a moving away of personnel from universities to Governments and industries. What is to be done?

The University Grants Commission, in my humble opinion—and I am throwing forward this suggestion—, should act as a grand liaison between Government, private industry and the universities for having a sort of temporary transference of people from Government and industry to universities. What is it that I have in view? I am aware of the administrative difficulties of universities. I am aware that it would be very difficult to mix up people who come from other branches for a temporary period. But I should like to point out to my hon. friend the Minister of Education that in the London School of Economics, where we studied, there were visiting lecturers. There was for instance Dr. Paul Einzig, a great authority on the subject and who was certainly not considered to be an academic individual, but who came over to the School of Economics practically four days in the week and gave us lectures on the subject of Forward Exchanges and participated in seminars. As a result of this close co-operation there was cross-fertilisation of ideas and there was certainly a possibility of people exchanging more thoughts and being of influence in their appreciation of different problems. What I do suggest is that, in the present circumstances, the University Grants Commission and the Inter-University Board should consider the advisability of drawing panels whereby those who are willing

to go over to Universities and other affiliated colleges and academic institutions, could go out there for three months or six months and give lectures and hold seminars and thus help incidentally to break down the great barriers that are growing between those who are in the academic world and those who are in the administrative and industrial spheres. What a great gain it would be to the Universities if a man like Shri Kothari, one of our leading scientific Advisers, could go and give a course of lectures, not only in Delhi University—we always have our eyes riveted on the Delhi University since it happens to be located in Delhi—but in other Universities for three or six months on some subject of specialisation, have discourses with students and find out how talent is maturing and also give a fillip to research in colleges! We should have greater mobility, greater movement of talent between administration, the University and industry. I can mention to this House many people who would be able to do quite a lot for the Universities and who would be in a position to make them much more popular.

13 hrs.

We have also to realise that the one great defect which my hon. friend the Minister for Education has complained about students is that, at present, there is a deep-seated apathy to their learning anything. There is absence of intellectual curiosity, he says. Deep-seated apathy to learning is considered by the theologian to be one of the seven deadliest sins that can afflict an individual. But, this intellectual curiosity would be roused if there is a greater amount of cross-fertilisation of ideas, if there are chances for people really to come over to the Universities and speak on these matters. Incidentally, it would

help to give the teacher's profession a better status. Because, when it is felt that administrators and some of those scientists who have made of life a success, still think that it is worth their while to be humble in the portals of a University, the University teacher will have a much bigger status. It is not only bread that matters. It is also things of the spirit that matter. The University teacher, when he finds that society gives him greater recognition, will not only teach better, he will also give education a better status.

There is a crisis in the world of education to which I would like to invite the attention of my hon. friend the Minister for Education. If we do not attend to this problem of teachers and increasing their status in time, in the next five or ten years, we would be faced with a crisis in the sense that the teaching profession will not attract enough number of people of adequate talent to teach our students. Problems of how they are going to deal with in discipline among students will arise. Whatever be the type of grants we give to construct fine laboratories which, I think, are necessary in his world of technology and science, unless we have the proper human material to guide the students, we would be facing a disaster.

My hon. friend spoke of national service. I do not propose to deal with it at length. But, I do wish to point out to my hon. friend the Minister for Education that the national service that he is envisaging already present in certain schools. He should take count of the experience of voluntary organisations. What, for instance, is the Hindustan Scouts movement but an attempt to promote community life, to break down the barriers that divide our students, to make people feel that they are class-

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less and casteless, to make them realise that they belong to one country and that their duty is to be emotionally integrated. I suggest that we should take stock of this experience and utilise it when we think it fit to introduce some scheme of national service for our students. It is better to depend on the experience of voluntary organisations rather than on edicts issued from administrative departments.

The University Grants Commission has, of course, stimulated our interest in other problems such as how we are to have better laboratories and other facilities for making our students better scientists. I hope and trust that the other departments will not look down on education as the Cinderella of our system. Indeed, if our country is to make commendable progress, we will have to devote much more attention to education; and in the implementation of plans, not as it has been drawn up in the plans, I hope education will receive the highest priority.

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that my hon. friend Dr. Krishnaswami has taken part in this debate. On most of the points he had made, I am in complete agreement. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a few of the points that are raised in this report of the University Grants Commission.

My fear is that the U.G.C. tends to go to the extreme of reaction and ask for more and more power for itself in order to introduce more and more of the element of the spirit of bureaucratisation in the development of our Universities and colleges and university and college life. Otherwise, they need not have bewailed the fact that some State Governments have taken the initiative in starting new Universities without consulting them first and also in giving birth to certain Universities with a single purpose, Universities without sufficient funds,

and such other objections. If there is initiative to be given to the State Governments as well as the Union Government in any respect at all so far as education is concerned, it is in the freedom that they should have in taking decisions whether they should have single purpose Universities or multi-purpose Universities or double purpose Universities or anything like that, whether they should have a University or more of them in any one place, for any particular purpose, and so on. Therefore, I think the U.G.C. has been reactionary instead of being progressive. I would like the Governments at the State level as well as at the Union level to continue to exercise their freedom which they have been exercising ever since we have become free. If, on the other hand, we were to follow the line suggested by the U.G.C., I am sure not even half the new Universities that have come into existence ever since we have become free, would have been allowed to take their birth and thus make their contribution.

Secondly, I am all in favour of the general principle that there should not be too many students attached to any one lecturer or teacher. At the same time, in the special circumstances in which we are placed in our country, we will have to give fresh thought to this particular matter, and be agreeable to an increase in the number of students to be attached to a lecturer and also to a teacher.

It is necessary that we should be unorthodox in regard to our ideas of High schools and Colleges having only one session and not to think in terms of shifts. There is some trouble in one of the Universities on this particular matter. I begin to wonder why the University authorities should have been so reactionary or orthodox as to frown upon having these shifts and in that way give so much trouble and annoyance to the students and to give room to these people to go into

various exhibitions of dissatisfaction and discontent. We have not reached the stage when we can have Universities like Oxford and Cambridge where you do not have more than 6000 students at a time in any one year, and the freshers coming in would not be more than 2000 in any one year. We are yet in a stage where, as the U.G.C. itself has said, a college has on its rolls as many as 4000 students and some other college has as many as 6000 students. Under these circumstances, it is best for us not to put too low a limit upon the maximum number of students that any college could have. We must be prepared to encourage colleges and universities to have the shift system. Thirdly, we must also encourage them to develop correspondence courses and help people obtain university guidance. Fourthly, we would have to relax the conditions subject to which people would be allowed to study privately and appear for examinations. At present I think only some of those who have been in Government or teaching service over a period of years are allowed to appear as private students for these examinations. I would like people in industries, agriculture and various other avocations to be permitted to appear for university examinations provided they, first of all, pass a preliminary examination qualifying themselves to continue study at university level in their own homes with the help of correspondence course.

I am in favour of the cross-fertilisation suggested by Dr. Krishnaswami and Shri Mukerjee, but, in addition to that, it is necessary that the University Grants Commission should not lay so much stress on the worldly equipment of colleges, hostels and playgrounds on a grand scale. If people who are anxious to organise colleges with their own private initiative were to satisfy their conditions, it would become really impossible for a large number of colleges to be brought into existence, and for a large

number of existing colleges to continue to function as they have been doing so far.

After all, we are a poor country. In spite of this planning and all the rest of it, so far as education is concerned, most of our educational effort has got to depend upon private charity and initiative, and therefore we should be prepared not to insist upon the stringent conditions of equipment and all the other appurtenances suggested by the University Grants Commission.

Coming to the question of admission, I think it is wrong to deplore the anxiety of more and more of our people to send their children to the universities. I think we should encourage more and more of our young people to go to the universities and colleges and qualify themselves for B.A., B. Sc., etc. I am also anxious that the UGC should relax its conditions and terms of recognition, especially of technical colleges, polytechnics, engineering and medical colleges and so on. At present they make it very difficult indeed for private enterprise to come into it. It was a very good thing indeed that the Government of Mysore and the University there had done in encouraging some private benefactors to start medical and engineering colleges on a contributory basis. They were able to get only very small assistance from the local Government and University, and they themselves were able to contribute only a very small sum, but at the same time they did encourage the parents of young people to contribute Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 by way of benefaction or donation for admitting their children and thus contribute towards the development of these technological colleges. The whole of Andhra and Tamil Nad were able to take advantage of such colleges started in Bangalore, Mysore and Udupi. I would like the Education Minister and the UGC to give encouragement to such people all over India, so that, in addition to whatever colleges the Government

[Shri Ranga]

and Universities are able to establish directly, private benefactors would be able to come forward, in co-operation with parents of students interested in such studies, to start these colleges and run them and help them to grow.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Is the hon. Member aware that in Udupi admission is entirely on the basis of wealth? A person can contribute so much towards donation or fees, and his son is eligible for admission even though he has secured only third class.

**Shri Ranga:** I have mentioned it myself. I want that system.

**Mr. Speaker:** Where is it?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is in Udupi.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Hapur):** That is a bad practice. He supports it.

**Shri Ranga:** It is not a bad practice at all. I cannot go into detail; and justify it, but I have only stated the need of the people and the country also. If I were to go into it, my time would be exhausted.

I would like to congratulate the Minister on having persuaded the Chairman of the UGC to continue to serve the UGC for some more years. He was talking about age and not all the rest of it. If any one is competent to be the Chairman of the UGC, if any one has raised the status of the UGC and has placed it entirely beyond the pale of partisan interests and politics, it is our erstwhile colleague in this House and ex-Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, and I am very glad indeed that he has agreed to continue to be the Chairman of the UGC.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the normal term of any Member?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The Act provides that the Chairman of the UGC

should continue up to the age of 65 unless there is a contract otherwise. In the case of Dr. Deshmukh, we are getting the matter examined. I think there was a contractual situation. In that case, he is being requested to continue for another year.

**Shri Ranga:** Another year only? That would be a very great pity.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** That is according to the Act itself.

**Shri Ranga:** Then I come to the question of student discipline and the part to be played by politics and politicians. I have no objection to the students taking active interest in the study of politics, and in taking sides also as a matter of preference so far as they are concerned—not to participate but to think about the ideologies of the various political parties. But I am certainly not in favour of their participation politics. Now that we have had ten years experience in independent India and we have also had the experience of what is known as the growing phase of student as well as teacher indiscipline and the incompetence of the State and Union Governments to deal with it in a satisfactory manner, I have come to the conclusion that it would be best for political parties not to have anything to do with students and their affairs. My leader—and I am sure most of us would be agreeable to calling him one of our national leaders—Rajaji has placed before not only my party, but also the whole of the country this particular axiom that it is best and in the interests of students, parents, education and the culture of our country, that political parties should take the view that they should not take part in students' affairs so far as their own discipline and their college and high school educational career are concerned. He was bold enough to face the students of Calcutta and tell them, at their

own invitation, that it would be best for them not to invite politicians to deal with their problems in a political manner. We have taken that decision unilaterally and I would like to offer it as an example to be accepted by all political parties and groups within those political parties also. I am glad that the UGC has laid stress on this particular matter. I am also glad that this national leader, Rajaji, has led the way in this particular regard in a manner which would be found satisfactory by all the political parties concerned.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** He could not do otherwise.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): May I ask the hon. Member a question? Would he regard Ministers addressing school boys and asking them to interest themselves in certain activities of a political nature as politicians interfering with students and asking them to take to politics?

**Shri Ranga:** After all, we were all parties to such activities which had taken place in the past, and how they are also likely to take part. There are certain occasions when emotions are so great and so universally shared by all that the students themselves, in a spontaneous manner and of their own accord, begin to join a particular demonstration or movement or a cry for a particular demand. Nobody can take any objection to that kind of thing, but if the Swatantra Party or the Communist or the Congress Party or a minority or majority within the Congress Party makes it its special business to go and incite those people and excite them and make them pursue a particular line in order that it would benefit primarily its own political interests, then it would be a wrong thing to do, and therefore I have made this suggestion.

I have already quoted our leader Rajaji in regard to this particular matter.

Then, there is the question of raising the salaries of these teachers and lecturers. There, I think, we all have to agree with the University Grants

Commission, but there is one small suggestion that I would like to make. In certain cases where the local Governments or the local universities or even the local managements are not in a position to make their local contributions, I do not see any reason why the teachers and the lecturers should be denied the benefit of whatever assistance the Union Government can possibly give. I would like some thought to be given to this particular matter by both the University Grants Commission as well as Government.

In regard to the relations between the Government and the educational institutions I am entirely in agreement with the University Grants Commission when it says that education has got to be completely free from the day-to-day interference of Government at the State level as well as at the Union level. In regard to the distribution of funds etc., the stand taken by the Union Government in establishing this University Grants Commission and in having given them sufficient freedom is a right thing, and, therefore, I agree with the present position. But at the same time, I would like to endorse the suggestion made by the University Grants Commission that the other departments of Government, apart from the Education Department, which would like to distribute some moneys for certain educational institutions should also show the courtesy of consulting the University Grants Commission before they make their own decisions. I am not prepared here and now to say that all other departments should place all their funds at the disposal of the University Grants Commission, but at the same time the University Grants Commission should also be kept in the know of things and their advice also should be sought, and thereafter, if found necessary, the concerned departments of the State may make their own independent decisions and distribute their additional funds. Whatever they may distribute, let it not be a wasteful thing. In other words, where already the University Grants Com-

[Dr. M. S. Aneys]

mission has been assisting a particular institution, let no other department of Government also waste their money by adding something more to the assistance which is already been enjoyed by that particular educational institution.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the example set by the University Grants Commission should also be followed by Government in this Ministry as well as in other Ministries in seeing to it that in as many aspects of administrative contacts with the people as possible, such non-political, non-partisan, impartial and almost quasi-judicial institutions should be brought into existence to aid the Government in the distribution of these favours.

This is a phase of planning, and this is a period of planned expenditure. I would like that this expenditure should come to be distributed between the various social, economic and educational institutions not as political favours from one ruling party or from a ruling group to some particular institution of a particular area or a particular group of people in the social or economic field, but as coming from the State which is common to everybody; and that would be possible only when we extend the example of the University Grants Commission to other aspects also where Government assistance has got to be distributed between various educational institutions.

**श्री राधा रमण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की तीसरी सालाना रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर, ज. कि अभी सदन के सामने रखी गई है और जिस पर विचार विमर्श हो रहा है, कुछ संतोष हुआ और कुछ असन्तोष।

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members will kindly see that they do not in any case exceed 15 minutes; if possible, they may confine their remarks to ten minutes each, because there are a number of hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** Not more than 10 minutes may be given to each Member.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members may just state the points and give their suggestions.

**Shri Radha Raman:** I am just coming to them; I shall try to restrict myself to the fifteen minutes' time which you have allowed.

यह कहना मुनासिब न होगा कि विश्व महाविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो कुछ भी काम पिछले साल किया है, वह सब बेकार या व्यर्थ है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि जब से यह आयोग नियत किया गया है, तब से हमारे देश की यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा में काफी परिवर्तन हुये हैं और उसमें ऐसे सुधार भी हुये हैं, जो कि होने चाहिये थे और जिन से सन्तोष होता है। लेकिन यह भी हकीकत है और मानने योग्य है कि जितनी इस तरफ तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये थी और जितना इस में सुधार होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हो पाया है और बहुत सी कमियां ऐसी नजर आती हैं, जिनको अगर जल्दी दूर न किया गया, तो वे हमारे शिक्षा के काम में रुकावट बनी रहेंगी और उसके बे नतीजे नहीं निकलेंगे, जो कि हम सोच रहे हैं।

इस संबंध में मैं सदन के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन बातों पर अधिक विचार न करूँगा, जो अन्य मित्रों ने यहां सदन के सामने रखे हैं।

13.27 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.]

आयोग ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि अगर एक विश्व महाविद्यालय का क्षेत्र एक इलाके में हो, वह कम्पेक्ट हो और उसमें छात्रों की संख्या पांच हजार तक हो, तो वह बहुत आइडियल और आदर्श समझा जायेगा। मैं इस चीज को बिल्कुल मुनासिब मानता हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि आज के बातावरण में और आज की

हमारी तकलीफों को देखते हुए यह नामुमकिन मालूम होता है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में छात्रों की संख्या हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीयों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या हर साल पचास हजार के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि यह संख्या बहुत जल्दी ही ६ लाख के करीब पहुंचेगी। इसके मुकाबले में हमारे विश्व महाविद्यालयों और कालेजों की संख्या बहुत कम है और इसलिये हमें कोई न कोई ऐसा तरीका अस्तित्यार करना चाहिये कि जो विद्यार्थी इन महाविद्यालयों में जाते हैं, उनको हर किस्म की सहायित मिले और उसमें किसी किस्म की रुकावट न हो। मेरा स्थाल है कि इस समय आयोग का यह विचार कुछ मुनासिब नहीं है कि एक विश्व विद्यालय में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या को पांच हजार तक सीमित रखा जाये और उनको केन्द्रित रखा जाये। हमने देखा है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में इस वक्त तेरह चौदह हजार विद्यार्थी हैं और उनकी संख्या दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। आयोग के इस स्थाल को लेकर एक इलाके में वे तमाम कालेजिज आबाद किये गये। लेकिन आज उसका यह नतीजा देखने को मिल रहा है कि बहुत से विद्यार्थी पांच पांच छः-छः, सात-सात, आठ-आठ, भील की दूरी से आते हैं और उनको वहां पहुंचने में बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है। वे समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं और उनको खर्च बहुत ज्यादा होता है। उनको तरह-तरह की और भी दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ती हैं। मेरी राय यह है कि अगर आयोग इस प्रकार के आदर्श महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना करना चाहता है, तो भले ही वह करे, लेकिन एक ही शहर में, या एक ही इलाके में उन महाविद्यालयों को ऐसे कई केन्द्रों में रखना चाहिये, जहां से विद्यार्थियों की ज्यादा संख्या आती हो, ताकि उनको आने जाने की असुविधा न हो। आयोग का विचार यह है कि इन विश्व विद्यालयों को हम एक जगह केन्द्रित करें और लड़कों

लड़कियों के कालेजों को एक जगह इकट्ठा रखा जाये। मैं लड़कों और लड़कियों के कालेजों को अलग-अलग करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हमारी आज की स्थिति में यह ज्यादा मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि अगर लड़कों के कालेज ज्यादा दूर रखे जायें, तो लड़कियों के कालेजों को भी वहां जाने पर बाध्य किया जाये। हमें इस बात का स्थाल रखना चाहिये कि हम लड़कियों के कालेज ऐसी जगह रखें कि उनको आमदारपत्र में दिक्कत न हो। मैं लड़कों और लड़कियों के कालेजों को किसी दूर जगह पर रखने और उन्हें केन्द्रित करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ।

मैं आयोग के इस विचार का बहुत पक्षपाती नहीं हूँ कि एफिलिएटिड कालेजिज की तरफ ज्यादा व्यान न दिया जाये और वे रेजिडेंशियल कालेज हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत आपत्तियां आयेंगी और उनको आज के बातावरण में हम हल करने में असमर्थ होंगे। अगर हमने एफिलिएटिड कालेजिज की तरफ तबज्जह न दी और उनको प्रोत्साहन न दिया, तो शिक्षा के काम को बहुत क्षति पहुंचेगी। जैसा कि आयोग ने भी माना है, हमारे देश में बहुत काफी प्राइवेट कालेज हैं। जहां तक प्राइवेट कालेजिज की आर्थिक दशा, उनके बलाने, उनकी एफिलेसी और उनकी एज़्केशन के स्टैंडिंग का संबंध है, उससे बहुत ज्यादा संतोष नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे कालेज हैं, जो प्राइवेट हैं और सरकार के द्वारा बलाये जा रहे कालेजों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, बल्कि मुकाबले में वे कुछ अच्छे और बेहतर भी साबित होते हैं। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमें इस तरफ किसी किस्म का कोई पक्षपात नहीं रखना चाहिये, बल्कि इस बात को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये कि जहां तक हो सके, हम कालेजिज को एफिलिएट करें। अगर वे दूर-दूर बसते हैं, जहां छात्रों के आने जाने की सुविधा होती है, तो उनको एफिलिएट करने में

## [श्री राधा रमण]

किसी किस्म की दिक्कत या जिज्ञासा नहीं होनी चाहिये और उनको हर प्रकार से एन-करेंजमेंट मिलना चाहिये।

जहां तक इन विश्व महाविद्यालयों के स्थित होने का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की आवश्यकता है—जिसको हम ने अभी तक नजर अन्वन्दज किया है—कि उनमें आस-पास कुछ ऐसा वातावरण होना चाहिये जिस में छात्र-छात्राओं को अवकाश के बक्त खेल-कूद या सांस्कृतिक प्रोग्राम, या इस प्रकार एक्स्ट्रा-करिकुलर या एक्स्ट्रा-एक्सेमिक शिक्षा मिले और वजाये इसके कि वे ऐसे बक्त को खराब करें और इधर उधर गप-शप लड़ाने में बरबाद करें, उन को इस किस्म की सुविधायें हों कि वे अपने बक्त का अच्छा इत्तेमाल कर सकें। भारतीय विश्व महाविद्यालयों में ऐसा कुछ आयोजन हुआ है, लेकिन वह बहुत ही कम है और इस तरफ हमारी सरकार और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं इस बात को भी मुनासिब समझूँगा कि आज कल की हमारे देश की प्रवृत्तियों को देखते हुए उनको किसी काम की तरफ प्रेरित किया जाये, उनकी प्रवृत्ति ऐसे कामों में डाली जाये, जो कि आम जनता के फायदे के काम हों। जैसा कि डा० कृष्ण-स्वामी ने कहा है, ब्वाय स्काउट और गर्ल गाइड मूर्चमेंट में उनको लगाया जा सकता है। ऐसे और भी काम हैं जिन में इन नौजवानों को लगाया जाना चाहिये। वे एक्स्ट्रा-करिकुलर एक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लें और ऐसे प्रोफेशंज में प्राक्षिण्यी हासिल करें, जैसे कि उनके रोजाना के काम में आ सकते हैं। मासलन हम उनको स्विमिंग की शिक्षा दे सकते हैं या यह भी हो सकता है कि कभी कभी पॉस्ट अफिस के अन्दर भरीन चलाने का जो काम है, वह उनको सिखा सकते हैं या टेनीफोन आपरेटर का काम सिखा सकते हैं या इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी को कायम रखने के जो काम हैं वह सिखा सकते हैं और ये सब काम

उनके लिये और हमारे लिये भी बहुत फायदे-मन्द साबित होंगे। इस तरह से अगर हर एक विद्यार्थी को इस प्रकार का कोई एक्स्ट्रा बक्त करने के लिये बताया जाये तो यह उन नौजवानों को अपनी जिन्दगी में काम देगा और साथ ही जब कभी देश के ऊपर कोई आपत्ति आयेगी तो उस आपत्ति को टालने में भी वे सहायक हों सकेगा।

अभी एक मिशन ने कहा है कि जो यह कमिशन है इसकी स्थायी नियुक्ति होती है और इसमें जो लोग हैं वे ज्यादा तर ऐसे हैं जो बड़ी उम्र के हैं। जब ऐसी बात है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ नौजवानों को भी लिया जाना चाहिये, उन्हें बैन नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं इस मत का हूँ कि इसकी जो सदस्य संख्या है वह भले ही इतनी ही रहे लेकिन इसमें तबदीली होती रही चाहिये। अगर इसमें रोटेशन के जरिये हर दो साल के बाद हम नये व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करें और पुराने आदिमियों को जिन के तजुब्बे से हमने कायदा उठा लिया है हटाते जायें तो यह एक अच्छी प्रथा होगी। चूंकि एक बहुत बड़ी रकम आयोग के लिये पालियामेंट से मंजूर होती है, इस बास्ते यह बहुत मुनासिब होगा अगर पालियामेंट के सदस्य भी इसके अन्दर एक कायदे कानून के साथ रखे जाये . . .

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is not a permanent Commissions. It goes on changing. It is already provided in the Constitution.

**श्री राधा रमण :** I was just referring कि जो इसकी सदस्य संख्या है यह बाई रोटेशन आटोमेटिकली चेंज होनी चाहिये।

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** That is provided in the Constitution.

**Shri Radha Raman:** That is all right. I am glad to learn of it.

मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर एक या दो पालिमेंट के मेम्बर भी होने

चाहिये । वैसे तो अभी भी उनको इसके अन्दर रखा जाता है लेकिन वे बाई नेपिनेशन होते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि उन सदस्यों की पालियमेंट की तरफ से नियुक्त होनी चाहिये जैसे कि यूनिवर्स्टी कोट्स में या और जगहों पर होती है ।

एक बात जिसके बारे में मेरे मित्रों ने काफी कुछ कहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और वह टैक्नीकल एजुकेशन के बारे में है । इसमें शक नहीं कि हमारी सरकार टैक्नीकल एजुकेशन की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यान दे रही है और वहुत से कालेज जो टैक्नीकल शिक्षा के लिये इस वक्त दर्ने हैं या चल रहे हैं, उनको काफी प्रोत्साहन दे रही है । मगर मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो छात्र और छात्रायें दसवीं पास कर चुकने के बाद टैक्नीकल लाइन को अपनायें और यूनिवर्स्टीज के ऊपर बोझ न बनें, उनके लिये कुछ खास इंड्रूसमेंट होनी चाहिये । अभी फिलहाल यह बात नहीं है । कालेजों के अन्दर जो इस किस्म की टैक्नीकल लाइन पसन्द करते हैं, उन लड़के लड़कियों को कोई सरकार की तरफ से खास इंड्रूसमेंट मिला हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है । और मुल्कों में कई जगह ऐसा है कि जो लड़के लड़कियां दसवीं या म्यारहवीं पास कर चुकते हैं, हायर सेकेंडरी पास कर चुकते हैं उनमें से हर एक को दस रुपये या पन्द्रह रुपये का स्टाइरेंड दिया जाता है, यह हर लड़के लड़की को दिया जाता है । बजाय इसके कि छात्र छात्रायें यूनिवर्स्टी में बी० १० और एम० १० में जाने का विचार करें, यह अच्छा होगा अगर वे किसी टैक्नीकल लाइन में चले जायें, चाहे वह पालीटैकीक हो या दूसरी हो । यह शीक है कि आज कल हमारे मुल्क में इतने स्कूल नहीं हैं कि वे टैक्नीकल लाइन में जाने वाले छात्रों को प्रवेश दे सकें । लेकिन फिर भी विद्यार्थियों का लक्ष्यान इस तरह से इस तरफ ज्यादा करने वे लिये इस किस्म का इंड्रूसमेंट दिया जाना चाहिये ।

चूंकि समय नहीं है, इस बास्ते मैं अन्त में यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जो चन्द्र बातें मैंने कही हैं उनकी तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय व्यान देंगे और उनको अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** I have heard the speeches of the previous speakers. They have covered almost all points. But let me state some points in respect of a few items and make some observations thereon.

As regards indiscipline among students, various reasons have been assigned by the previous speakers. I wish to state emphatically that we cannot ascribe it to politicians or anybody working at it. I would say that there is a good deal of mismanagement and bungling in the University administrations also. Otherwise, I am unable to understand how a Professor who is stated to have misbehaved with a girl has afterwards been elevated to the post of Vice-Chancellor—I am referring to Lucknow University. The boys get somewhat agitated over this misbehaviour, and that is one of the reasons for their being indisciplined.

Again, the teachers, as a matter of fact, do not do their duty properly. They are not happy over the salary question. Even if the salaries are increased, they are not satisfied because there is still some invidious distinction made in the various grades of salaries; 20 per cent. of teachers who have got previous experience are also given extra payment. So it is creating classes and classes as a result of which even the teachers are not satisfied. Then again, some of the teachers take up side business; they write bazar notes or some other notes. They do business, *banami*, in the names of their wives or brothers-in-law. In this way, those teachers are having extra activities, as a result of which they cannot concentrate their attention on giving tuition to the boys. As these teachers are in the lecture rooms, they think of their own affairs and do not do full justice.

[Shri N R. Muniswamy]

So the emoluments given to the teachers are not enough; they have to supplement them by extra activities which are in the form of giving tuition to other boys in leisure hours or writing some notes to make it easy for students to mug up and pass in the examinations or doing business in the names of their wives or brothers-in-law or with somebody in a *banami way*. These are things which the Universities should take into account because if these are continued, they jeopardise the progress of education. Therefore, the University has to put a stop to that.

As regards central universities we are having 4 such universities. The two important are the Banaras and the Aligarh Universities into the affairs of which some enquiry has been held, the reason being that there have been certain irregularities, may be financial or something like that. The officer of the University Grants Commission, the Secretary, is also supposed to be a member of the finance committee. They have been going an attending the meetings of the finance committees; but they have been going there and sitting, simply enjoying the hospitality of the universities. They must report about the real work to the University Grants Commission. If they had done so in time and if proper action had been taken in time, I am sure, the enquiries would not have been held. The University Grants Commission is not a formal body; it is a body that must go into the affairs of the Universities. So far as the central universities are concerned, they should set an example to other universities to follow. If in 50 per cent of these central universities you have to hold enquiries, then, how can the other universities work properly? Therefore, I suggest that the officers of the Commission who go as members of the finance committees must report to the authorities of the Commission about the defects which they have found. They should send a report after every meeting they

attend. It is most unhappy that these officers who have such facilities have not done their job properly; but, instead, have enjoyed their hospitality. Therefore, I would request the University Grants Commission and the Ministry in charge to attend to this properly.

In every State we have universities. The States are starting new universities. The University Grants Commission is supposed to be a coordinating body and whenever new universities have to be started the Commission have to be consulted. But are they consulted? What happens is that they are not consulted but they are asked to give their concurrence, because they have no control over it.

What is the position of the State Government *vis-a-vis* the State universities? I am referring to my own State of Madras. When they wanted to switch over from English to the regional language, what happened? They must have at least consulted the Madras University. But they did not do it. Just as the University Grants Commission has to give its concurrence when the State Governments take some decision, these universities have simple to concur in what the State Government does. There is no question of consultation. This has been nicely stated by Dr. Lakshmanswamy Mudaliar in one of his speeches when the matter came up before the State Legislature. Therefore, I have to repeat the same thing, that what consultation is there in the State is the same as it is here in the University Grants Commission. We have no proper control and even if we have proper control it cannot be implemented because it is a State subject. Otherwise, it must be a central subject; and all the universities must come to the University Grants Commission or there is no question of co-ordination. They can evolve a policy and that policy will have to be followed up. These things are happening and Government should give thought to it—as to what to do in this respect.

As regards the central universities I would only request that we should have one central university at Pondicherry. Government can start a central university there. Pondicherry has got its own culture and tradition. We have got the *de facto* administration and the *de jure* jurisdiction is likely to come soon. The Prime Minister has also said that the culture and tradition of that place will be maintained and encouragement would also be given. So, I would request the University Grants Commission to see, that as soon as *de jure* transfer is made, that a central university is started there.

Regarding the activities of certain officers of the University Grants Commission I may be permitted to say a few words. These officers are sent abroad. They go abroad with a view to studying the educational activities in those countries. But I do not know whether they have produced any report or literature. I have yet to see any report submitted by those who have already gone abroad and come back. I do not know how far those materials have been utilised for the welfare of our country. Therefore, I would say that the object of sending these officers abroad is not for them to go and see the *tamasha* but to get valuable material with regard to education and to see that that is implemented.

The Secretary seems to be a very cultured and highly qualified man. But I would respectfully say that he does not stay in office quite often. He takes to a good deal of touring. I think it is quite inevitable. During his absence his duties are discharged by his assistants. But why should he be absent from headquarters quite so often? Vice-Chancellors and big officers from States come for consultation. If the Secretary is absent and on tour, I do not think that any substitute would be as good as the Secretary himself. I would only request that he should minimise his tours and do his job at headquarters.

A booklet has been published at the cost of the University Grants Commission, "*In the Portals of the University*." The Chairman has delivered a number of lectures in convocations and outside convocations also. It is a very fine booklet that has been published. The 'Foreword' happens to be from his own subordinate. Here he says that the views expressed in this do not reflect the official view of the Commission. If they do not reflect the views of the Commission there is no reason why it should be published at the cost of the Commission. Therefore, I say, this is a matter which has to be looked into.

Some suggestions have been made by previous speakers. One was regarding the appointment of a committee for the welfare of the students. My hon. friend has suggested that the composition of the committee should be of some age group.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should conclude soon.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Just a minute, Sir.

As regards the appointment of a committee to look into the affairs of the students, I would respectfully state that there is no need as such. As regards the composition I do not know why we should prescribe certain age limits—between 45 and 55. I would say that even if the members range from 45 to 55, still there will be some grievances. So far as the present composition is concerned, it is quite all right. To have a different age group is not a good advice and the House should not adopt it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member must now conclude.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** I am finishing, Sir.

As regards the admission of students to colleges, if the boys are denied admission, it will be creating disappointment and frustration. In U.K. and USA so many universities are

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started to give accommodation and facilities to students. If they are denied admission then there would be frustration and disappointment and something would happen thereafter. We have a historical background. Our leaders stated at one time that if we wanted to drive the British we should develop contempt of established authorities. So these students would also start developing a contempt for established authority if they are denied admission. I would suggest that instead of denying them admission we should have some more universities, at the instance of private persons or Government. If they do not have the money they should find the money for it; just as we are investing money for the development of industries we must find money also for mental development by establishing more universities. We should find the money borrowing or getting grants from other countries. Therefore, I would suggest that instead of denying admission to the students attempts should be made to give all the students the necessary facilities for higher education.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad** (Nasik): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of my amendment I will just say a few words. The University Grants Commission has said in their report on page 13:

"It is necessary to determine the principles on which admissions are to be made into a university, so that unnecessary wastage of national resources and of the time and energy of students and teachers may be avoided as far as practicable. There is much to be said in favour of the principle that university education should be restricted, by and large to those who, by any acceptable test, have the necessary aptitudes and from amongst whom the nation may draw as many as may be needed to fill the various professions and services in which persons with

higher education are needed, and that secondary education of a diversified nature as well as education of a technical character might be expanded and made easily available for the ordinary students.

"The progress that we make in giving university education of the best type to persons competent to benefit by the instruction imparted to them in the fields of higher scientific knowledge and in the humanities and social sciences will ultimately determine the character of our democracy and the standard of our national development. Every effort should therefore be made to prevent the tremendous wastage that now takes place at various levels of our system of higher education."

We find that the UGC wants to prevent the tremendous wastage that now takes place at various levels of our system of higher education.

While replying to a short notice question, the hon. Minister of Education, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, said that Government could not make any arrangement to give university education to all. In no country in this world, he said, was it being done. In other words, higher education will not be given to all irrespective of the percentage of marks obtained by the students. In this connection it is needless to bring to the notice of the house that in India there is one class which is called the backward class; they are in a big majority. I do not know whether they are—in my opinion they are not—responsible for their backwardness. Due to certain customs and religious teachings, they were kept behind and they are backward. If today the backward class students are compared with the students of the advanced classes, you will find that the former are very inferior and if the university education is kept open only to those who obtain a higher percentage of marks,

the doors of the university education would be closed to them. Then it will be the monopoly of the few so-called advanced class of people and the backward class students will be prevented from receiving this education. So, I request that it should be the bounden duty of the Government to see that the higher university education is also given to the so-called backward class of people in India.

Article 46 of the Constitution clearly states that the Government should take care to give education to the weaker sections of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I request the hon. Education Minister to take necessary precautions to see that this higher education is also thrown open to the backward class of people. I received several complaints this year from the students of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes that they were not admitted in the colleges because they obtained less percentage of marks and if that goes on the backward class people will suffer a great deal. Particularly the criterion about the percentage of marks should not be applied to these backward classes for giving higher education.

My other point is this. Several scholarships have been awarded for higher education by the UGC. Some students from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes applied to get these scholarships. I was told that these were merit scholarships. There was one Scheduled Caste candidate for a Ph.D. degree, Mr. Shahare, and he was not given that scholarship of Rs. 200 because he obtained half per cent less mark than necessary. These scholarships are awarded to the so-called advanced class boys because naturally they obtain a higher percentage of marks. It has become the monopoly of the advance class people. A particular percentage has been reserved in the Government service for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in the same way a certain number out of these scholarships should be reserved for

these classes also. That is my submission.

**श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :** सभापति महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करते समय यह स्वाभाविक है कि हमारा ध्यान उन समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित हो जो आज विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित हैं। मैंने एक संशोधन वेदः द्वारा आयोग के इस मन्तव्य की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का प्रयत्न किया है जिस के अनुसार कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों का प्रवेश मर्यादित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। अनेक माननीय महस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ आज की स्थिति में उच्च शिक्षा मर्यादित करने का प्रयत्न या कोई भी कदम जबकि विद्यार्थियों के लिये और कोई मार्ग नहीं है शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का या किसी प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग हासिल करने का, देश में सामाजिक और राजनीतिक असन्तोष को ही जन्म देगा। यदि सरकार ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के लिये जो विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकते कुछ और प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था कर दे तब इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि हम प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायें।

जब इस सदन में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश न पा सकने वाले छात्रों के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न किया गया तो शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम चिट्ठी पत्री द्वारा परीक्षा लेने का प्रबन्ध करने की योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। योजना कब बनेगी, यह कहना कठिन है मगर प्रत्येक आज रोक दिया गया है। यह कहा जाता है कि हम देश के सभी व्यक्तियों को शिक्षित करना चाहते हैं और स्वभावतः लोकतंत्र को अगर हमें सफल करना है तो प्रत्येक

## [श्री वाजपेयी]

नागरिक के लिये ऊँची से ऊँची शिक्षा हमें मुलभ करनी पड़ेगी। यदि इसके लिए कालेज खोलने की आवश्यकता है तो सरकार अपने कर्तव्य का, अपने दायित्व का पालन करे और जनता को भी इस सम्बन्ध में आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक विद्यार्थियों के लिये अन्य मार्ग खुले हुए नहीं हैं और शासन अन्य किसी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण या नौकरी देने का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकता, तब तक विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश न देना देश में ऐसा कच्चा माल तैयार करना है कि छोटी सी चिनगारी लगने से ही वह असन्तोष के रूप में प्रकट हो सकता है।

एक और तो यह कहा जाता है कि जो परीक्षायें होती हैं ये कोई ज्ञान की कसीटी नहीं है, उनके द्वारा सच्ची परख नहीं हो सकती और परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न भी शासन के विचारधीन है और दूसरी ओर उन्हीं परीक्षाओं में यदि कोई विद्यार्थी दुभायि से किसी एक वर्ष में एक निश्चित मर्यादा के अंक प्राप्त करने में असफल हो जाता है तो उसे सम्पूर्ण जीवन के लिये उच्च शिक्षा में वंचित रहना पड़ेगा, इन प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह दृष्टिकोण अतोकर्तव्य है। आज की देश की परिस्थितियों में इसके भयावह दुष्प्रिणाम होंगे और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय करने से पहले इसके परिणामों पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर लेना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

समाप्ति महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति अपनाई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर पुनर्विचार करने की

आवश्यकता है। कमिशन का गठन ऐसा है कि उसमें भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से ऊँची से ऊँची शिक्षा दी जाए, इस प्रकार का दृष्टिकोण रखने वाले लोग बहुत कम हैं। जो भी हैं पुराने वातावरण में, पुरानी परस्पराओं में पले हुए हैं। आज राष्ट्र के सामने जो नई समस्यायें हैं, उनका नया हल खोज कर, नई दिशा देने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। और यह प्रश्न केवल यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है, यह तो सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के जीवन से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है। एक यह शिक्षायत की जाती है कि अंग्रेजी का स्तर गिर रहा है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ही यह शिक्षायत करता है। मेरे विचार में अंग्रेजी का स्तर गिरने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता है, अंग्रेजी की आयु समाप्त हो गई, देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा फले फूले, इसके लिये लिये वातावरण नहीं है।

डा० मा० श्रो० अग्रे : भाषण से नहीं होता।

श्री वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम में उच्च में उच्च शिक्षा देने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। और मैं उस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में जो प्राविधिक विषय हैं उनकी पुस्तकों, उनके ग्रन्थों को प्रकाशित करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। एक और प्रादेशिक भाषाये शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बनाई जाती और जब मांग की जाती है कि भारतीय भाषाये शिक्षा का माध्यम होनी चाहिये तो कहा जाता है कि ग्रंथ नहीं हैं। अब अगर बाजार में ग्रंथों की मांग नहीं होती तो कोई भी स्वान्तःसुखाय ग्रंथों की रचना नहीं करेगा। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास रामायण की रचना स्वान्तःसुखाय कर सकते थे, लेकिन ग्रंथ, राज-

नीति और वाणिज्य के सम्बन्ध में जब तक उन पुस्तकों की मांग नहीं होगी, कोई लेखक लिखने के लिये प्रस्तुत नहीं होगा, जब तक प्रकाशक आपने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा और विद्यार्थी पढ़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे, तब तक ऐसे ग्रंथों की रचना नहीं होगी। इसलिये चूंकि ग्रंथ नहीं हैं इस कारण से प्रदेशिक भाषायें माध्यम न बनें, यह मेरा निवेदन है शीर्षासन करना है, जो कि समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को इस सम्बन्ध में भी अपने दायित्व का निर्वाह करना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि देश में विश्वविद्यालय जितनी बड़ी संस्था में स्थापित हो रहे हैं उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक निवेदन है। देश की परिस्थित ऐसी है कि हम सम्बद्ध करने वाले विश्वविद्यालय अधिक स्थापित करें, मगर पास नी पास अपने क्यूनिवर्सिटी खुल जायें और उन में हम ऊंचा स्तर स्थापित न कर सकें, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को जो करना चाहिये या वह नहीं कर सका। खेतरगढ़ में एक इंद्रा विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो गया संगीत का शिक्षण देने के लिये। मगर उस के लिये जो धनराशि चाहिये वह धनराशि नहीं है, जैसा भवन चाहिये वैसा भवन नहीं है, किसी प्रकार का स्तर नहीं है। यद्यपि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कहा था कि यह विश्वविद्यालय नहीं होना चाहिये, मगर वह विश्वविद्यालय खेतरगढ़ में स्थापित हो गया। शायद कोई मध्य प्रदेश की मंत्रिणी महोदया उस में रुचि रखती थीं और इसलिये श्रीमती इंद्रा गांधी के नाम पर उस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कर दी गई। इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय जो ऊंचे स्तर को कायम नहीं रख सकते स्थापित हों, यह ठीक नहीं है, और यह भी आवश्यक है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में होने वाले जो खोज के कार्य हैं उन का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने

का प्रयत्न करे। मेरा निवेदन है कि कोई एक विश्वविद्यालय एक ही विषय पर खोज करते हैं और ऐसा देखा जाता है कि डाक्टरेट्स बांटी जा रही है, पी०एच०डी० और डी०लिट० आप हो सकते हैं। उन के लिये विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के विषयों का कोई वर्गीकरण किया जाय और देश में सचमुच ज्ञान की खोज में कोई ठोस काम किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये। अगर सभी विश्वविद्यालय एक ही दिशा में खोज करेंगे और एक ही विषय में अन्वेषण करेंगे तो हमें इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी प्रगति करनी चाहिये उतनी हम नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री प्रकाश दीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) : सभापति जी, मैं विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। पहला सुझाव मैं केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूं। जैसा शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने परसों अपने भाषण में कहा था, चार विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रकार के हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के संरक्षण में चलते हैं। मेरा अपना विचार इस प्रकार का है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों का स्तर इतना ऊंचा हो सके कि देश में जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय विद्यमान हैं उनका मार्गदर्शन कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा हो। इन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में से जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के संरक्षण में चल रहे हैं, एक अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय भी है। अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में भी कुछ चर्चा चली थी, वहां की वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में, प्रवश के सम्बन्ध में और परीक्षाओं के सम्बन्ध में। मुझे सन्तोष है कि उन की जांच के लिये सरकार ने एक समिति निर्धारित की है। उस समिति ने अपना कार्य भी आरम्भ किया। लेकिन साथ ही साथ असन्तोष इस बात पर है कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में आश्वासन देते हुए कहा था, जब वह मांग इस सदन में की गई थी कि

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

राष्ट्रपति जी की ओर से एक कमेटी निर्वाचित की जाय जो विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में उन बातों की जांच करे....

श्री अ० म० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनावर वाला, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि इस वक्त अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बाकायदा जांच हो रही रही है, रोज एन्कावायरी हो रही है....

श्री अ० - अ० - अ० - अ० - अ० -  
कश्मीर - जलाल दला - मीन ये को  
जाहा होने के चौनके अस वक्त उलिकोह  
मस्लम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बाकायदा  
जांच हो रही है - दूँ अन्कोइनी हो रही  
है....

श्री वाजरेधी : क्या यह कोई प्वाइंट आफ आंडर है ?

श्री अ० म० तारिक : मैं प्वाइंट आफ आंडर रेज नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन गाइडेंस चाहता हूँ। चूंकि इस वक्त अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जिस का आनंदेवत मेम्बर तज़किरा कर रहे हैं आलरेडी एन्कावायरी हो रही है, सुबह शाम होती है, क्या यह जल्दी नहीं है कि जब तक उस की एन्कावायरी खत्म नहीं होती, उसका तज़किरा न किया जाय, क्योंकि इस पर यहां बहस भी हो चुकी है।

श्री अ० - अ० - अ० - अ० -  
योांन अ० अ० - अ० - अ० -  
लिकन कॉलेज जाहा होने - जौनके  
अस वक्त उलिकोह मस्लम यूनिवर्सिटी के  
बारे में - जस का अन्विल मीम्बर  
तज़क्रे कर रहे हैं - अरियनी अन्कोइनी  
हो रही है - समझ शाम होती है - किया

University Grants  
Commission

ये फ्रूड नहीं है कि जब तक अस की अन्कोइनी खत्म नहीं होती अस का तज़क्रे न किया जाए - कियोंकि अस पर यह  
بحث भी हो जाए

Mr. Chairman: What is the point? What is the objection? What did Shri Prakash Vir Shastri say? It is quite right that when the proceedings are going on no hon. Member should speak anything about the proceedings. At the same time, there is no bar to a mere mention that proceedings are going on. I am unable to understand the point of objection. What did Shri Shastri say about those proceedings?

Shri Vajpayee: He has said nothing so far.

श्री अ० म० तारिक : थीक है।

श्री अ० - अ० - अ० - अ० - अ० -

[ - ]

Mr. Chairman: Did he say anything which would prejudice those proceedings. If he says anything like that I will certainly stop him. A mere reference that the proceedings are going on is not objectionable.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं जो कहने जा रहा था अगर मेरे माननीय मित्र उसे पूरा होने देते तो उन को आपत्ति न होती।

श्री वाजरेधी : उन को इतना सर नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं जांच कार्य के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने नहीं जा रहा था। मैं कह रहा था कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन देने हुए कहा था कि अगर राष्ट्रपति जी की ओर से कोई कमेटी निर्वाचित की गई तो भी वह जो चार व्यक्ति हैं वे इतने विश्वस्त हैं, उन पर हमारा इतना भरोसा है, कि उन्हीं चार व्यक्तियों को उस समिति में नियुक्त किया जायेगा। लेकिन

असंवेष की भाषा में जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जब इन चार सदस्यों पर आपको इतना भरोशा था तो क्या ऐसी आवश्यकता आ गई कि इन चार महाराजों के अलावा दो सदस्यों को इस समिति के अन्दर रखा गया । इस का पर्णिमा यह हुआ है कि यह जो दो सदस्य चार सदस्यों वाली समिति में और लिये गये हैं उन में एक तो उक्त विश्वविद्यालय के एजिक्यूटिव कॉर्सिन के सदस्य हैं । दूसरी बात यह कि मानवीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने सदन में आश्वासन देते हुए यह कहा था कि यदि इस प्रकार की कोई चीज़ आरेगी जो कि विश्वविद्यालय के उन कुत्रपति से सम्बन्धित होगी तो वे उनके परामर्श देंगे कि वे उन बैठकों में भाग न लें । लेकिन अब जो कार्य चल रहा है, मुझे सन्देह है कि वह जांच कार्य इस तरह से निष्पक्ष हो सकता, ऐसी दृष्टि से कि . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** May I just remind the hon. Member that we are only considering the Report of the University Grants Commission? To express an apprehension about the proceedings of the Committee on Aligarh University is not right. It will not be proper at this stage. It would be better if only the Report is discussed and no mention is made of the proceedings of the Committee and no aspersion about want of confidence is cast so far as the Members of the Committee are concerned.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I would like to add that the two members who have been added to this Committee have been added with my approval.

**श्री प्रकाश बी. शास्त्री :** मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि ऐसी क्या विशेष स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है जिस के कारण शिक्षा मंत्री जी को यह विशेष अनुमति देनी पड़ी ।

इस के बाद जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि केन्द्रीय

विश्वविद्यालय जो हमारे हैं वे दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये एक प्रकार से आदर्श उत्पन्न हैं । मेरी हार्दिक अभिलापा है कि हमारे देश में जो एक दूसरी शिक्षा प्रणाली भी प्रवलित है, जिसे गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली कहा जाता है वह बड़े । यह हमारे लिये सौभाग्य की बात है कि देश में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग में इन गुरुकुलों की ओर धीरे धीरे ध्यान देना आरम्भ किया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितने गुरुकुल हैं उन का केन्द्रीकरण हो जाय और एक गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाय जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वावधान में ही अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली इस डंग पर चारपाये तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि वह दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये एक बड़ा भारी आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर सकेगा क्योंकि अब तक जो स्थिति है वह इस बात की साक्षी है कि गुरुकुलों के जो स्नातक निकलते हैं उन का पाठ्यकार, इनिक चर्चा छात्रों की दूसरी संस्थाओं के लिये भी आदर्श प्रस्तुत करता है । हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने, भारत के राष्ट्रपति जी ने, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी कुछ समय पहले गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली की भूरि भूरि सरगहना की थी । तो इस तरह की प्राचीन प्रणाली को, जो आज के युग में अत्यन्त उपयोगी हो सकती है, मैं चाहता हूँ उसे और योङा सा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय । और एक गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना इस देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वावधान में होनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात के सम्बन्ध में भी, जिस के सम्बन्ध में अभी हमारे भिन्न श्री वाजेरेंगी ने संकेत रूप में कहा, मैं कुछ कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । वह उन छात्रों के सम्बन्ध में है जो तृतीय श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण होते हैं । सही है कि उन में इस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी भी होते हैं जो शिक्षा के काल में ऐसी बातों का सहारा लेते हैं जिसे

## [श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

वे अच्छी श्रेणी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन आप को शायद यह भी ध्यान होगा कि हमारे देश में विद्यार्थियों का एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग ऐसा भी है जो अच्छे साधनों के अभाव में अच्छी श्रेणी प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता। आज इस देश की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि कितने ही विद्यार्थी इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्हें शिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये विज्ञी के प्रकाश की सुविधा नहीं है, छात्रावासों की सुविधा नहीं है, पुस्तकों की पूरी सुविधा नहीं है। ऐसे बहुत से विद्यार्थी तृतीय श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण हो रहे हैं जिन के पास इन साधनों का अभाव है। ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के लिये विश्वविद्यालयों के द्वारा बन्द कर देना उनके साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव यह है कि यदि आप इस प्रकार की शिक्षा से उनको बंचित करते हैं तो ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के लिये टैक्निकल शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाए और टैक्नीकल विद्यालयों के द्वारा उनके लिए खुले रहें जिससे कि वे अपने लिए और राष्ट्र के लिये उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकें।

तीसरी बात जो कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी प्रांत कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में आयी है वह विद्यार्थियों की अनुशासनहीनता के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, और मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि बहुत कुछ अंश में उनको इसका ज्ञान भी होगा, कि जो विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों को अनुशासनहीनता का दोषी ठहराया जाता है, उसमें बहुत दोष उन विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों का भी है जिन विश्वविद्यालयों में इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ियां होती हैं। यदि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने और प्रान्तों की सरकारों ने इसका सम्मीलन से अध्ययन किया होगा तो वे गेरी इस बात की सत्यता की साक्षी देंगे। इसलिये जहां विद्यार्थियों को इसके लिए

दोषी ठहराया जाता है वहां अध्यापकों पर भी इसके लिये कड़ी निगाह रखी जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जो छात्र संघ विश्वविद्यालयों में और कालिजों में चल रहे हैं उनको बन्द तो न किया जाए, लेकिन उन पर इस प्रकार प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाए कि वे छात्र संघ राजनीतिक दलबन्दी की कठपुतली बन कर न रहें। इसी कारण से विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता का दोष दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

अन्त में मैं अपनी बात विश्वविद्यालयों की भाषा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। और इस दृष्टि से मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। सम्भव है कि आपको याद होगा कि जब बनारस विश्वविद्यालय का रजत जयन्ती अधिवेशन हुआ था तो स्वयं महात्मा गांधी उसमें सम्मिलित हुए थे और उस समय उन्होंने इस विषय में एक संकेत दिया था। जब गांधी जी बनारस स्टेशन पर उतरे तो तांगे वाले और रिक्शों वाले और जोर जोर से चिल्ड रहे थे—हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी। गांधी जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि यह सुन कर मेरे कान खड़े हो गये जब मैंने तांगे वालों और रिक्शों वालों को सीधी सादी भाषा में—विश्वविद्यालय—न कह कर उनको—यूनीवर्सिटी—कहते सुना। लेकिन गांधी जी ने कहा कि जब मैं बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के द्वारा पढ़चाता तो मुझे समझ में आ गया कि इसका क्या कारण है। वहां पर मैंने देखा कि—चैलकम—ऊपर है और—स्वागतम—वीचे लिखा गया है। इसे देख कर गांधी जी को अनुमान हो गया कि किस प्रकार का विष वहां पैदा हो चुका है। फिर गांधी जी ने आगे कहा है कि जब मैं सभा में गया तो मैंने श्री तेज बहादुर संत्रु का भाषण सुना। उसको सुन कर मुझे ऐसा लगा जैसे कि ब्रिटेन की पालियामेंट में कोई बकील बहस कर रहा है। जब

डा० राधाकृष्णन् का भाषण सुना तो ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि जैसे शैक्षणिक दूसरा जन्म लेकर भारत में आ गया हो । गांधी जी ने अपने भाषण में बनारस वालों से कहा कि भाइयों मैं तो हजारों भील की यात्रा करके इसलिये बनारस आया था कि संस्कृत और हिन्दी के भाषण मुन कर अपने कानों को तृप्त कर्ह लेकिन यहां तो ऐसा लगता है कि गंगा के किनारे बैठ कर आपने इन बच्चों को टेम्प का पानी पिला दिया है । मैंने यह घटना आप को इसलिये स्मरण कराई कि इस विषय में उन महापुरुषों के क्या विचार थे जिनके चरण चिह्नों पर चल कर हमने अपने राष्ट्र को स्वतन्त्र कराया और अपनी शिक्षा की पद्धति को पवित्र करना चाहते हैं ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि भाषा की समस्या के कारण ही गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति श्री देसाई ने त्याग पत्र दिया । और यह समस्या केवल गुजरात में ही नहीं है । और जगह भी यह समस्या है । श्री देसाई ने आज के समाचार पत्रों में अपना एक वक्तव्य दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि गुजरात में ७६ प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी क्षेत्रीय भाषा के द्वारा अध्ययन करते हैं और २१ प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी हैं जो अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से अध्ययन कर रहे हैं । आप देखें कि विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति इस प्रकार के विवरण दे रहे हैं । कुछ और प्रान्त हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश कि जहां पर मातृभाषा और राष्ट्रभाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा बड़ी सुगमता से दी जा सकती है । ऐसी स्थिति में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस चीज को कोई विशेष चर्चा का विषय नहीं बनाया है इसका मुझे सोच है । मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में दृढ़ता से काम ले ।

श्री बाबराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : वह तो खुद विवेला हो गया है ।

श्री प्रकाश बी० शास्त्री : इसी विषेल-पन को तो हमें दूर करना है । तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में दृढ़ता से निर्णय लेना चाहिये और राष्ट्र भाषा को और दूसरी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को उद्बोधन देने के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा । और इस चीज के विषय में मुझे थोड़ा सा कष्ट है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा खुब बढ़े । इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूं विश्व विद्यालयों के ऊपर सरकार का एक प्रकार का नियन्त्रण भी होना चाहिये । कोई प्रान्त किस स्थिति में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित कर सकता है इस बारे में कुछ नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये । अभी कल परसों ही मैंने पत्रों में देखा कि पंजाब में एक पंजाबी भाषा का विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होने जा रहा है । जिस पृष्ठभूमि में यह विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होने जा रहा है वह एक बहुत ही दूषित पृष्ठभूमि है और ऐसे समय में जबकि पंजाब में एक साम्राज्यिक आनंदोलन चल रहा है मैं नहीं समझता कि किस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे दी । और अगर इसके लिये अनुमति नहीं ली गयी है और पंजाब सरकार इसको स्थापित करने जा रही है तो मैं चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस प्रकार के कामों पर नियन्त्रण अवश्य रहना चाहिये, जिससे कि राज्य इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालयों की रक्षापन में हाथ रोक कर कर्य करें । इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होने से जहां पंजाब की स्थिति पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा वहां यह दूसरे प्रान्तों के लिये भी विपरीत आदर्श उपस्थित करेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ आप से निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो अपना यह प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है उसको इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न करें ।

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in spite of the anxiety of the University Grants Commission, higher education in this country sprawls in an unplanned way and new universities are being born, it is a fact in a very haphazard way possibly to satisfy the regional egos. The lamentable thing is, while the University Grants Commission's report always makes a reference to this, on the other hand, it has not been able to establish any co-ordinated pattern for the establishment of universities in this country. This haphazard establishment of universities in an unplanned way, without any plan or without an eye to the national needs of the people, will, I am confident, lead to a sort of chaotic condition in the field of higher education. Therefore, I say that the University Grants Commission must have a co-ordinated pattern and, if necessary, must make a survey of the educational and socio-economic needs of the country and plan the establishment of universities in that particular way.

This is also true: that university education must have certain aims and these aims cannot be achieved if we throw open the portals of the universities to students of indifferent aptitude or of indifferent merit. This is a fact. This has been mentioned in the report. What happens in this country? The universities are a sort of caravanserai, over-populated, of course and the students, after completion of their secondary education, gate-crash into the universities only because of the fact that they do not have anything else to do. They do not have any pre-occupation and our education at the post-secondary level is not planned. So, the university is the only waiting place for him. This has led to very dangerous results and lowering of standards. The determination of standards is almost an impossibility. The University Grants Commission has not planned out any determination of standards and it has not adopted any concrete and effective methods for the raising

of standards.

For instance, Dr. Deshmukh, the Chairman of the UGC, recently addressed a Vice-Chancellors conference at Poona. He said the Indian universities are of a lower standard and they are inadequate. Inadequate they are not, but the lower standard is a fact. But I do not want people at the helm of affairs telling the country that university education is poor without adopting any measures to improve educational standards in the country. That is one thing I do not particularly like.

Another thing pains me very much in this respect. Since independence, we have seen that we have appointed so many committees and commissions in order to suggest ways and means for a radical change of the educational pattern in this country and we have also sent delegations abroad in order to study educational systems in foreign countries, so that our educational system might profit and benefit by it. But the unhappy thing is, in spite of these committees and commissions, our education has not advanced the least. It is in the same old ruts that it used to be. This also makes us apprehensive. We talk of improvement of education; we appoint committees and commissions; yet, our education is in the old standard and enjoys the old status. It is a very painful experience.

There is a proposal to have admission tests for the universities. Theoretically it is a very good principle and commendable. But is it possible in the country in the context of conditions obtaining here? What happens after the post-secondary stage? After they complete the secondary stage, the students do not have any other avenues of occupation. Therefore, my suggestion is, avenues of occupation in the post-secondary stage must be made. Attempts must be made to absorb the students in technical, industrial and polytechnic institutes, so that the rush or overcrowding in the universities can be resolved in the interest of the universities.

themselves and in the interests of university education and the maintenance of university standards.

Unless education is linked up with the social needs of the nation, it is bound to be haphazard and slipshod. Education must have a pole star to guide its destiny. But when I read the UGC's report, I do not find a pole star guiding university education. So far as the UGC is concerned, where is that pole star? Where do they want to take the country? What type or standard of education they want to give to this country?

Another point I want to mention is this. The responsibility of providing higher education as such rests on the shoulders of the Government no doubt. But this country has a history of voluntary organisations, people coming forward with financial help; they come forward with finances in organising institutions. But the lot of the teachers belonging to these institutions is a very poor and hard lot. I must congratulate the University Grants Commission for drawing up an increased salary scale for teachers of these institutions and for coming forward to share 50 per cent of the financial responsibility with the State Governments. This is a very commendable thing that the UGC proposes to do. But the pity is, thus far only one State Government has come forward to comply with this proposal of the UGC. This proposal of the UGC was in cold storage for the last four years or so and it is only the West Bengal Government that has come forward to comply with this proposal.

Two other States—Andhra and Mysore—have also come up with their proposals, but what are their proposals? They do not want to share the responsibility of the other 50 per cent of the financial allocation entirely. They want to share it with the colleges. But these are colleges run or organised by the people themselves. These institutions are invariably poor. Their fund position is poor. Now for the State Government to say like this is a very difficult thing.

There is another thing. There are certain State Governments and you will be taken aback to hear that they want to superimpose conditions on the teachers for making the 50 per cent contribution towards the increased salary scale of the teachers. I know of a particular State Government that wants to superimpose conditions like this. The State Government say, "If you want to enjoy the benefit of the UGC pay scale and if we have to make 50 per cent contribution, you must allow yourselves to be governed by the Government servants conduct rules." The teacher is the fly-wheel of the educational machinery and education can flourish only in an atmosphere of freedom. Once conditions are sought to be imposed on the teachers, these people try to sap the vitality of the free atmosphere of education. Education cannot flourish in a dissipated atmosphere like that. I do not want to dilate on this point any longer.

In the report of the UGC on student indiscipline, I find there is an over-simplification of the problem. An attempt is made to lay the blame entirely at the door of the political parties. I do not want political parties to intervene in educational institutions. I do not want political parties to consider that universities and colleges are the recruiting grounds for them for future membership of the party. But at the same time, there is another thing, a dissipating influence, as a result. This has gone so much into the heads of the students that they have rather given up taking interest even in the political currents and cross-currents of the country.

I think a man can love his country and be a real patriot only if he is affiliated to a political party. No man without affiliation to any political party is a real patriot. I have found that the politically conscious students are the most disciplined students also. I admit that treating universities as recruiting grounds for future membership of political parties

लोकालय

[Shri Hem Barua]

the students must lose interest in the political currents and cross-currents of the country; they must live as patriots. That is what I feel.

Another thing I want to mention is the largeness or bigness of the colleges. For instance, in Calcutta, there are colleges with 6,000 students on the rolls. There is one particular college with 15,000 students on its rolls. Because of this rather huge size of these institutions, students do not have loyalty to the institutions and loyalty to the teachers as such. Unless and until the students have loyalty to the institutions and to the teachers, this lack of loyalty cuts at the roots of university education. Therefore, there is an attempt on the part of the UGC to provide physical amenities to the students. But that is not enough. There must be physical amenities, moral amenities and at the same time, social conditions must improve.

In undeveloped countries like India, the youth is bound to be impassioned, because he wants speedy progress in the country and when he finds there is no speedy progress in the country, there is indiscipline. This indiscipline among students is a world-happening in the sense that it is a phenomenon in every undeveloped country as much as it is a phenomenon in India. He wants progress to be rapid and when he sees that it is not so, he loses confidence in the people at the helm of affairs. That is why there is so much of indiscipline among students. Of course this is not the only factor; there are so many factors. All these factors have to be considered, a proper analysis made and planning done, so that standards and discipline may improve among the students of our country.

श्री बज्रराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, यह रिपोर्ट यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन एक्ट के मातहत दी जाती है। इस एक्ट की भारा १२ में उन कर्तव्यों और अधिकारों

की चर्चा की गई है, जो यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को प्राप्त हैं। इस भारा की सारी व्यवस्थायें पढ़ने के बाद मैं इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने जो दो सिफारिशें की हैं, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य के लिये बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उसे उन का कर्तव्य अधिकार नहीं है। एक सिफारिश यह है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश को रोका जाये—प्रवेश उन लोगों का किया जाये, जो किसी एक स्वास रुतर के लोग हैं पढ़ाई-लिखाई में, जिन के एक विशेष स्तर तक मार्क्स आये हैं और बाकी लोगों को विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश न दिया जाये। दूसरी सिफारिश में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने यह कहते हुए कि वह राजनीतिक समस्या नहीं है, उस को एक राजनीतिक समस्या बनाने की कोशिश की है। पेज १६ पर कहा गया है—

"We should like to emphasise that the medium of instruction is an academic and not a political question and that any change that may be considered necessary should be introduced only after full accord on the matter with the universities."

मेरा निवेदन है कि ये दोनों सिफारिशें यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन अपने अधिकरण से बहर जा कर कर रहा है। इस एक्ट के मातहत, जो इस माननीय सदन ने बनाया, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को इन दोनों समस्याओं में से किसी समस्या पर भी कोई इन तरह के निश्चय लेने का या सिफारिश करने का अधिकार नहीं है। दफा १२ में, जिस में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के पांचशन्त्र का जिक्र किया गया है, पहले यह कहा गया है—

"It shall be the general duty of the Commission to take in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned all such steps as it may think fit for the

promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities and for the purpose of performing its functions under this Act. The Commission may.....

उस के बाद ही ग्रांट दी जा सकती है, जांच पड़ताल कर सकते हैं। ये सब बातें उस में आती हैं। और अन्त में आता है:—

“...perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may be deemed by the Commission for advancing the cause of higher education in India or as may be incidental or conducive to the discharge of other functions.”

कहीं पर भी निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी प्रांट्स कमिशन मीडियम आकर कंस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में, शिक्षण के माध्यम के बारे में कोई निश्चय लेगा। न ही कहीं यह बताया गया है कि यह कमिशन यह तथ करेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के किन लोगों को यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा पाने का हक है, किन लोगों को नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कमिशन अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के बाहर जा कर यह सब कुछ कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सब चीज़ के पीछे निहित स्वार्थ है, और उन को कायम रखने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

अभी हाल ही में आप जानते हैं कि गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति ने अपने पद से इस्टीफा दे दिया है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस इस्टीफे के पीछे क्या रहता है, क्यों उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दिया है? कहा यह जाता है और वहां के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने भी इस की पुष्टि की है, इस की व्याख्या की है कि दस साल उस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित हुए हो गये हैं और इस को स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यही था कि वहां पर शिक्षा गुजराती के माध्यम से दी जायगी लेकिन अभी तक भी

ऐसा सम्भव नहीं हो सका है और अब जब वह उपकुलपति गुजराती लाना चाहते थे तो ऐसा न कर सकने के विरोध में उन को इस्टीफा देना पड़ा है। आज भी यह कहा जाता है कि गुजराती भाषा के अन्दर पुस्तकें प्रकाशित नहीं की जा सकी हैं, इस बास्ते वहां पर अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम कायम रखना जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक ऐसी दलील है, यह एक ऐसी परिविष्टि है जिस में पड़ कर हम कभी भी बाहर नहीं निकल सकते हैं। जब तक किसी भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम घोषित नहीं किया जाता है तब तक उस में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित होने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। कोई लेखक, कोई विचारक उस में पुस्तकें लिखना नहीं चाहेगा क्योंकि आखिर उपदेश देने मात्र के लिये ही तो पुस्तकें नहीं लिखी जाती हैं, उस का पेट होता है जिसे उसे भरना होता है, उस को रोटी की जरूरत होती है। मैं पूछता हूं कि दस साल के अन्दर जब से यूनिवर्सिटी प्रांट्स कमिशन नियुक्त हुआ है, उस ने गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय को कोई ग्रांट इस काम के लिये दी है, कि वह गुजराती भाषा में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करवाये।

समाप्ति महोदय, पिछले साल मैं ने आप का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित किया था और शिक्षा मंत्री की सेवा में निवेदन किया था कि गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय और सागर विश्वविद्यालय, ये दो ही ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिन को कि बहुत कम ग्रांट दी गई है और यह इसलिये कि इन दोनों में हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम रखने का विचार व्याप्त है। दस साल तक कोई ग्रांट नहीं दी जाती है इस के लिये कि वह गुजराती भाषा में पुस्तकें नहीं हैं इसलिये हम वहां पर गुजराती भाषा को माध्यम नहीं बना सकते हैं, अंग्रेजी को माध्यम बनाये रखा जा रहा है। जब किसी विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलप

## [श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

इस के लिए व में इस्तीका देना पड़ता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बड़े ही खेद की बात हो जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कर्तव्य इस यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का होना चाहिये था उस को इस ने नहीं निभाया है, उस में यह बहुत बुरी तरह से विफल रहा है।

इस ने एक बात ऐसी की है जिस का सभी को स्वागत करना चाहिये और सभी स्वागत करते हैं। इस का जिक्र भी किया गया है और कहा गया है कि उत्तर भारत में दक्षिण भारत की भाषाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये उस ने व्यवस्था कर दी है। साथ ही यह भी कहा गया है और भी दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में दक्षिण भारत की भाषाओं का अध्ययन करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। यह ऐसी चीज़ है जिस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की एकता कायम रखने का इस के अलावा दूसरा कोई साधन नहीं हो सकता है। यह जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी भाषायें हैं उन के प्रति हर हिन्दुस्तानी को प्रेम हो, चाहे वह तमिल हो, चाहे मलयालम हो, चाहे कन्नड़ हो, चाहे बंगला हो चाहे कोई और भाषा हो, पंजाबी हो, उड़िया हो, असमी हो। हर एक भारतीय भाषा का विकास करना हमारा प्रमुख कर्तव्य है।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सिर्फ़ एक बात को छोड़ कर इस कमिशन ने जो कोई कार्य भी किये हैं, जो कोई कारंवाइयां भी की हैं ऐसी की हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं को पीछे खदेड़ने में ही सहायक होती हैं, आगे ले जाने में सहायक नहीं होती हैं। यह दलील नहीं दी जा सकती है कि हम भारतीय भाषाओं में इसलिए शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते हैं कि उनमें किताबें नहीं हैं। इस दलील को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। यह खराब प्रवृत्ति है। जो अध्यापक हैं, जो प्रोफेसर हैं, वे कौन हैं?

वे यहीं के लोग तो हैं। वे अंग्रेजी भाषा वे: बजाय देशी भाषाओं में आसानी से लड़कों को पढ़ा सकते हैं। प्रश्न आज यह नहीं है कि पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। प्रश्न तो यह है कि कुछ निहित स्वार्थ हैं हिन्दुस्तान में जो हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी भाषा को कायम रखना चाहते हैं जो आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में एक फी सदी से ज्यादा लोग न जानते हैं और न ही पढ़ सकते हैं। यह भी तब जबकि इसको पढ़ाते हुए डेढ़ मी माल हो गये हैं। मुझे अफसोस होता है आज भी यह देख कर कि आज से ३६ साल पहले गांधी जी ने जो बात कही थी, उनके पदचिह्नों पर चलने वाले लोग ही उसको भूल गये हैं। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को तो अंग्रेजी से इतना प्रेम है कि इस सदन में अगर कोई हिन्दी में सवाल पूछा जाता है तब भी उसका जवाब वह अंग्रेजी में ही देते हैं।

डा० वा० ला० श्रीमान्ती : मैंने उसका जवाब हमेशा हिन्दी में दिया है। आप विलकुल गलत बात कहते हैं।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आज की ही बात है आपने जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया है। आज की कारंवाई को ही अगर आप देख लें तो आपको इसका पता चल जायेगा।

श्री बाबूपंथी : आगे हिन्दी में देंगे।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह कोई बड़ी शिकायत नहीं है, यह तो एक बहुत छोटी सी शिकायत है। इस पर फोई एतराज नहीं करता कि आप अंग्रेजी में देते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ड्रिटिक्सिंग बन गया है और वह द्रिटिकोग यह है कि अगर हम अंग्रेजी में हो बोलेंगे तो समझा जायेगा कि हम पढ़े लिखे हैं, हम सम्म हैं हम ज्यादा जानते हैं और अगर भारतीय भाषाओं में बोला जायेगा तो समझा जायेगा कि हम पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, सम्म नहीं हैं, समझदार नहीं हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि सारी रिपोर्ट से यह बूटपकड़ी है कि अंग्रेजी

हमेशा वे लिए कायम रखना चाहते हैं। इस कमिशन को यह कहने की तब हिम्मत होती है जबकि टाप के लोग, चोटी के लोग यह आवाज उठाते हैं कि अप्रेजी तब तक बनी रहेगी जब तक कि एक भी आदमी हिन्दुस्तान का चाहेगा कि अप्रेजी बनी रहनी चाहिये। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी जब तक रहेंगे या जब तक उनके जैसे लोग रहेंगे, वह हमेशा यह चाहते रहेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान से कभी अप्रेजी न जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की भावनाओं का निगदर करता है, उसको डिसाल्व किया जाना चाहिये, उसको भंग किया जाना चाहिये। आज वक्त आ गया है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, हिन्दुस्तान की पृष्ठभूमि को देखते हुए हम इस कमिशन का निर्माण करें। ऐसे कमिशन की हमें जरूरत नहीं है जो कि प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों को ले कर चलता हो। ऐसी बातों में हिन्दुस्तान में विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा को हानि पहुंचती है, उसको अवश्य होती है। इससे उपर्युक्त नहीं होगी।

दूसरी एक और बात है जिसको मैं संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं। यह विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश वे सम्बन्ध में है। शिक्षा मंत्री ने उस दिन यकायक यह एलान कर दिया कि वह इसके बारे में एक निश्चय पर पहुंच रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस निश्चय पर पहुंचने से पहले इस पर दस बार गम्भीरता में विचार कर लिया जाना चाहिये और तब नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिये कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं। आप नहीं चाहते कि सभी को यूनिवर्सिटीज में दाखिले दे दिये जायें। अगर आप दाखिला नहीं देंगे तो उनके लिए आप ने कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था कर ली है? क्या आप उनको टैकनीकल एज्युकेशन देंगे, पेशेवर एज्युकेशन देंगे या जो बेकार लोग हैं उनको आप काम दिलायेंगे? इन की व्यवस्था न करके आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम उनको विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा नहीं देंगे, विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं

देंगे। इस तरह की नीति प्रतिक्रियावादी नीति होगी। इससे एक ही बर्ग दे: विद्यार्थियों को आप पढ़ा सकोगे। मेरे मित्र श्री गायकवाड़ ने कहा है कि इसमें दिल्ली जातियों दे: लोग आगे नहीं आ सकेंगे और मैं उनके साथ बिल्कुल इसमें सहमत हूं। जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जो परम्पराओं से पीछे रहे हैं वे इस तरह की नीति अपनाने से कभी भी उन लोगों के बगबग नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं जो कि परम्पराओं से आगे रहे हैं। ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को कभी भी विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश पाने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान में समता लाना चाहते हैं, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बराबरी कायम हो, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आक सोसाइटी कायम हो तो आपको इस नीति को बदलना होगा। इससे हानि पहुंचेगी, अवनति होगी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की नीति, उसका अमल, उसकी कार्रवाइयां जो रही हैं उनकी अच्छी तरह से जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिये, छानबीन होनी चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन अपनी यह राय प्रकट करे कि इस तरह के कमिशन की जोकि प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों को ले कर चलता है, उसकी उसको जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे मायथुर साहब ने कहा कि इसमें ६० साल के ऊपर के लोग हैं। ऊपर के लोग हैं या नीचे के लोग हैं, अगर वे प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग हैं तो उनसे हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। आज के हिन्दुस्तान की पृष्ठभूमि के विलाफ़ यह कमिशन जाता है और इस तरह के कमिशन को भंग किया जाना चाहिये, तभी हमारी शिक्षा की उन्नति हो सकती है, तभी यूनिवर्सिटी एज्युकेशन का जो सबाल है, वह हल हो सकता है।

**स्वामी लालानन्द तर्जी (ग्रीरंगावाद):** सभापति महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में दो तीन बातें मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारे दोस्त श्री ब्रजराज सिंह ने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं जिनको सुन कर मैं हैरान रह गया। वह कहते

## [स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ]

हैं कि इस कमिशन को डिसाल्व ही कर दिया जाय। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कमिशन कौन सी एसी गलती कर बैठा है कि इसको डिसाल्व ही कर दिया जाय और आगे चल कर उसकी उपयुक्तता कोई नई रहने वाली है। मैं बड़े गम्भीर शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कमिशन ने विद्युते चन्द्र सालों में अपनी मूर्चनाओं से, अपने विचारों से, जो चालना शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में भारत में उन्होंने दी है, उससे मैं समझता हूं कि उसने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और उस सब के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के सदस्य और विशेषकर उसके जो चेयरमैन हैं, वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। इसलिए ऐसी बात कहना कि इसको खत्म कर दिया जाय ठीक नहीं है। आखिर कुछ संचालन करने वाली, चालना देने वाली, प्रेरणा देने वाली कोई न कोई बाड़ी तो होनी चाहिये। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि उसमें एक आदमी ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है तो उसे हटा देने का सवाल उठ सकता है, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को रद्द किया जाय, यह एक अजीब सी बात है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : मैं एक व्याख्या कर दूँ। मैं वर्तमान कमिशन को भंग करने की बात कह रहा हूं, पूरी संस्था को खत्म करने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं।

स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ : दूसरी बात मैं माध्यम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यह सवाल श्री ब्रजराज सिंह ने उठाया कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को यह अधिकार नहीं या कि वह माध्यम के बारे में कुछ कहे। मैं समझता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को ५२२ शक्ति साल कर विद्यविद्यालयों की जो शिक्षा है उस के बारे में सोचने का और सूचना देने का अधिकार है। माध्यम का सवाल भी उस में उठता है। इस बारे में मैं अपना निजी अनुभव भी कहना चाहता हूं।

क्षा मंत्रालय से विनती करना चाहता

हूं कि जहां तक शिक्षा के माध्यम का सवाल है, वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर पूरी यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिये कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करे। मैं यह इसलिये कहता हूं कि आटोनमी के नाम पर हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी अपने अपने लिहाज से, जो वाइस-चॉनसलर जिस बक्त है, उस के दिमाग में जो बात आती है, वह उस पर जोर देता है। इस तरह से मीडियम आफ इन्स्ट्रक्शन का सवाल हल होने वाला नहीं है। अगर इस तरह से यह किया जायेगा तो केंप्रोस के सिवाय कोई और चीज पैदा नहीं होगी। आप को निश्चित पालिसी बना कर इस सम्बन्ध में तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज का मार्गदर्शन करना है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी मनमाने थंग पर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करे। अभी हाल में इस मामले को ले कर गुजरात के अन्दर एक चीज हो गई। मैं किसी खास यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये या किसी खास व्यक्ति के लिये इशारा नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन इस बारे में एक निश्चित बात होनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रैक्टिकल अनुभव की बात है वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। शिक्षा मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि मेरा इन्स्ट-ट्यूशन से है, उन्होंने उस इन्स्ट-ट्यूशन को विजिट भी किया है, कई सालों से मैं उस से करीब का सम्बन्ध रखता हूं हायर एजुकेशन के मामले में। मेरा यह अनुभव है कि जब मातृ भाषा में या प्रादेशिक भाषा में शिक्षा पा कर, सेकेन्डरी स्टेज पूरा कर के विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटी में आता है और इंग्लिश मीडियम से उसे पढ़ाया जाता है तब अप्रेंजी भाषा को समझने के लिये उस को छः महीने से ८ महीने लगते हैं। मैं इस में कोई एजें-रेशन नहीं कर रहा हूं। इस के लिये मैं ने अपने इन्स्ट-ट्यूशन में खास प्रबन्ध किया है, ट्यूर्टस रखते हैं, वह उन से सम्भाषण करते हैं, तब कहीं जा कर वह समझता है कि प्रोफेसर क्या कहा रहा है। फिर उस को अप्रेंजी में उत्तर देना पड़ता है इन्तहान में। उस के लिये उस को दो साल चाहियें। तो जब कि पूरी

शिक्षा प्रादेशिक या मातृ भाषा में हुई तो यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन अंग्रेजी में ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल सकती। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां तक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के चेयरमैन और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के ख्याल का सवाल है, वह यह कहते हैं कि कुछ मुद्रत के लिये अंग्रेजी रहनी चाहिये। एसा उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि अंग्रेजी 'यावच्चंद्र दिवाकरो रहेगी। यह तो हो ही नहीं सकता। प्रैविटिकल तौर पर मैं कहूँगा कि आप को ह्यू मैनिटीज और सायंस को अलग करना पड़ेगा। अलग अलग ढंग से आप को पालिसी अस्त्यार करनी पड़ी और चन्द्र रोज के लिये सायंस के बारे में अंग्रेजी का भीड़ियम रखना पड़ेगा। इस में कोई हुज्जत की बात नहीं है। जो चीज आवश्यक फायदे की है उसे हमें रखना चाहिये। हां, ह्यू मैनिटीज के बारे में हमें नीति दूसरी रखनी पड़ी। मेरी साफ राय यह है कि जब मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन प्रादेशिक भाषा है सेकेन्डरी स्टेज में, तो यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेज में भी जल्दी से जल्दी प्रादेशिक भाषा को होना चाहिये। हिन्दी उस की जगह नहीं ले सकती क्योंकि वह आफिशल लैंग्वज है, यह मैं बड़ी नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ।

यहां पर एडमिशन्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं भी इस ख्याल का हूँ कि एडमिशन्स के ऊपर इस तरह से रोक नहीं लगानी चाहिये। लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के सामने पेंच यह है कि उस को स्टैन्डर्ड्स मेनेट करना है। अगर स्टैन्डर्ड्स मेनेट करना है तो चीप एडमिशन्स नहीं हो सकते, हम को इस को भी मानना चाहिये कि कहीं न कहीं उसे बैलेन्स निश्चित रूप से करना पड़ेगा। इस में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को दोष देने की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर उन्होंने इस पर पाबन्दी लगाने का सुझाव दिया है तो।

तीसरी बात मैं यूनियन्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के बारे में श्री हेम बलाना ने कहा। स्टैन्डर्ड्स यूनियन्स में जब तक एलेक्शन्स की हवा चलती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां डिसिप्लिन रखने की सम्भावना कम रह जाती है। मेरा निजी अनुभव है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज आज कल सब जगह काम कर रही हैं। यह एक अजीब बात है कि जो श्री हेम बलाना ने कहा कि विद्यार्थी तब तक पैट्रियाटिक नहीं हो सकते जब तक वे किसी न किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से सम्बन्धित न हों। यह एक अजीब सा ख्याल है। जब कभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज स्टैन्डर्ड्स में घुसती हैं तो वह पैट्रियाटिक नहीं, केआर्टिक और सबवर्सिव एलिमेंट बन जाते हैं। आज एक ज्वायेंट एथिमेंट होना चाहिये कि कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी की हैसियत से स्टैन्डर्ड्स के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखेगी। पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के आफिसर्ज हमारे होस्टलों में फंक्शन करते हैं तो वहां डिसिप्लिन कैसे रह सकती है? यह बात तो सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को माननी चाहिये कि जहां तक स्टैन्डर्ड वर्ल्ड का सम्बन्ध है, उस से किसी को कोई वास्ता न रहे। आज पोलिटिकल कांशसनेस वह रही है, डिवेट होते हैं, डिस्कशन होते हैं, प्रोफेसर्स रहते हैं। मैं अपने इन्स्टीट्यूशन की बात कहता हूँ, वहां पर मैं ने यह नियम बनाया, कोई भी जा कर वहां देख सकता है, वहां फ़ीडम आफ सींच है, फ़ीडम आफ एक्स्प्रेशन है और जो भी पोलिटिकल आइडियालोजीज हैं वे बहुत साइंटिफिकली वहां बतलाई जाती हैं और स्टैन्डर्ड्स को आजादी रहती है कि जब वे मैन्यूर हो जायें तो अपनी अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार वह अपनी आइडियालोजी को चूज कर सकते हैं।

अभी एफिलिएट कालेज के बारे में एक दोस्त ने कहा कि उन की माली हालत बड़ी असमाधानकारक है, अनसीटिस्फैक्टरी

## [स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ]

है। उन पर ज्यादा बोझ नहीं ढालना चाहिये। वहां पर बेलपेड स्टाफ हो, इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन शिक्षण के लिय जब आप हायर एजुकेशन, सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन को नान-प्राफिशिल या प्राइवेट एफर्ट में दाखिल करना चाहते हैं तो हमेशा सम्पत्ति और धन की बात आने वाली है। मैं एसा समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षत्र में जो काम करते हैं, देश के विकास में उन की मेर्टेन्टिटी एसी होनी चाहिये कि उन के अन्दर कुछ मर्यादा में त्याग की भावना हो। अगर उन को अनलिमिटेड तन्त्वाह देने का स्टैन्डर्ड रखा जाय तो यह एक असम्भव बात है और गवर्नेंट इस में किसी हद तक हाथ बटा सकती, इस में मुझ सन्देह है।

आखिर में मैं संस्कृत के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पाठ्यक्रम में उस को अवश्य स्थान मिलना चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं होता तब तक हम अपनी भारतीयता को कायम नहीं रख सकते। इसलिय आज भी आवश्यक है और कल भी आवश्यक रहेगा कि संस्कृत एक आवश्यक भाषा की तरह भारत में रहे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मुसलिम भाई जो हैं वे भी इस को पढ़ें, लेकिन मैं निजी अनुभव से कहता हूँ कि मैं जब विद्यार्थी था हाई स्कूल में तो मेरे ब्लास में एक मुसलिम विद्यार्थी था जिस की सेकेन्ड लैन्वेज संस्कृत थी और इन्हाँन में वह फर्ट आता था। इसलिय संस्कृत भाषा की शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी जाय तो अच्छा है।

**Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh):**  
Sir, I want five minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Achar.

**Shri Achar (Mangalore):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and also of the University Grants Commission to a particular point relating to my State which

affects higher education in Sanskrit. It has reached a stage where we fear that two of the three Sanskrit Colleges are about to be closed. These colleges were there even before Independence. They were started entirely by private enterprise. They were recognised by Madras University when we were in that State. After integration the jurisdiction of the University of Mysore came in. A portion of our district is in Mysore State and another portion is in Kerala State. There were in all three colleges, as I mentioned. They were started more than 30 or 40 years ago. One college was started at Udupi, the centre of Madhwa culture and Madhwa philosophy. It was established by the eight Mathadhipatis. There is another college. I would say there was because I do not know whether it would continue or not in the present situation. There was another college at Karkal, another Taluk centre, which was started by the munificence of an individual and subsequent donations by liberal Sanskrit-minded individuals. There was another college at Perdal. That happens to be in Kasergod Taluk. Now it is in Kerala State and comes within the jurisdiction of Kerala University. On many occasions we differ; our points of view are different. But so far as higher education in Sanskrit is concerned, I am really thankful to the Communist Government of Kerala because so far as the Perdal Sanskrit College is concerned, the Kerala Government of Shri Namboodiripad.....

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukundapuram):** Shri Achar is making history.

**Shri Achar:** I am only stating a fact. I am not prejudiced against any party. So far as educational matters at least are concerned, we should make such approaches..... (Interruption). Please allow me to speak. I have got only ten minutes and I have to state a few facts. I

am not quite sure whether these facts have come to the notice of the hon. Minister.

So far as the Sanskrit College at Perdal is concerned—a college which was established by the munificence of a particular family and a few individuals—the Kerala University and the Kerala Government come to a conclusion and have affiliated that college to the Kerala University. This was done by Shri Namboodiripad's Government. So, so far as that college is concerned, which is not in Mysore State, there is no problem. But so far as the other two colleges are concerned, one at Udupi and the other at Karkal, a very serious situation has arisen. I do not know whether the facts have come to the notice of the hon. Minister but the situation is this. They have come to the conclusion that this year they will not admit any more students to the higher course of the Shiromani classes in these Sanskrit colleges. Up to the Sixth Form, that is, up to matriculation, specialised teaching in Sanskrit in these institutions shall continue. But so far as classes after the matriculation, that is, Shiromani or higher education in Sanskrit, are concerned, both at Udupi and at Karkal, they have come to the conclusion that they will not admit any more students. It is as good as coming to the conclusion that these institutions are going to be closed so far as higher education is concerned.

The situation has arisen because the Mysore Government and the Mysore, University both of them, have come to the conclusion—I do not know why they have come to that conclusion—that they would not affiliate these colleges. Madras University had affiliated them and Madras Government were giving them aid. But Mysore University and Mysore Government say that—I do not know what exactly their contention is. But

whatever it be, the conclusion and the final result are that these colleges are going to be closed for higher education in Sanskrit.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, of course we know what great importance it attaches to Sanskrit literature and culture. We had a Commission. We had an elaborate—I would say, a long-debate on this Sanskrit Commission's report. Tributes were paid from all sides of the House and every hon. Member who partook in the debate almost every one stated that Sanskrit education must be encouraged. But here it is. I want the Government, the hon. Minister and the University Grants Commission, all of them to consider this aspect of the question. Even the institutions which were flourishing during British days and even after that, even such institutions are to be closed down. Can you not find some remedy for this? Can the University Grants Commission not give some aid to these colleges? Can we not find some way to get them affiliated to some university if Mysore does not do that. Of course, it is my own State, but the situation there is such that I do not know what to say about this. These colleges are in a very bad position. I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see whether we cannot find some way to run these colleges hereafter also as they were being done up till now.

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:** For what reasons are these colleges not being affiliated?

**Shri Achar:** As I have stated, I have not been able to find out what exactly their contention is. They say, "So far as the Madras University is concerned they have made some provision for the set-up, the curricula or whatever it be, but so far as we are concerned under our University regulations we have not got such colleges and we cannot make special arrangements for these colleges."

[Shri Achar]

That seems to be the position though I do not know exactly what the position is. It is for the Central Government and the University Grants Commission to look into this matter and see that they do not close.

15 hrs.

I wanted to refer to some of the broader aspects of the question, especially with regard to this problem of admission to colleges. Prof. Ranga referred to one aspect of the question. He said that by private enterprise, by collecting donations from individuals, colleges like medical colleges and engineering colleges could be opened. And he also referred to the college in my constituency. No doubt we welcome this idea of collecting donations and running colleges both with government aid and with amounts collected from the public. But this has set some of us thinking. We see some of the institutions being managed like this. But the point is this. It is not a question of mere collection of donation only. When we see that to get admission into a college like the medical college the so called donation is reaching the high level of ten or twelve thousand rupees for a seat...

**Shri Narayananikutty Menon:**  
Seventeen thousand rupees in that college.

**Shri Achar:** I mentioned the figure so far as I am aware. It is difficult to say what exactly the figure is. I cannot say that absolutely from my personal knowledge. But whatever it is, there is no doubt that large amounts are being collected. Is it proper? If the institution is entirely run from those donations of the parents of the boys attending a college, it is a different matter. Public money also is used for upgrading the hospital. Unless the hospital is upgraded you cannot have a medical college. Whatever it may be so far as engineering colleges are concerned,

—when amounts are collected to that extent, and when it is said that to a donor who had paid a lakh of rupees or so some ten seats are given, and when that donor says, "you must pay such and such amount, otherwise I cannot part with my seat", can we go to that extent?

When Prof. Ranga says that you must collect donations and you can start institutions and all that, it is very good. But I want him also to remember this aspect of the question, that in regard to the students that are admitted it is not a question of merit or marks obtained. It only happens that their parents are rich and can pay eight, ten or twelve thousand rupees. The student would probably have passed in third-class. But he is given a seat. But I understand that the University Grants Commission or the university had made some rules that a certain percentage of marks must be obtained by the student, otherwise he would not get a seat. All the same it amounts to what I have said. Better students who have passed in first class or with a higher percentage of marks may not get a chance, but students with ordinary capacities and with 40 or 45 per cent marks are given seats on account of this consideration.

So I would only submit for the consideration of the Government whether this system of donation to the extent that it is going on now could be allowed. Government has to consider this aspect. I have drawn attention to this because some of the institutions that are run on this basis happen to be in my constituency.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Sir, I am grateful to the Members who have participated in this debate. During the short time at my disposal it will not be possible for me to cover all the points that have been raised. I should however like to touch a few basic points which have been raised during the course of the debate.

The first is with regard to the regional languages, what should be the media of instruction in the universities? This House and the country as a whole have naturally been concerned with the media of instruction at the university stage. So on various occasions, not only in this House but in other places, we have made our policy very clear. And the policy is that the regional languages should become the media of instruction. Nobody can turn the tide. For a long time in our country the regional languages have remained suppressed on account of various reasons. They are now re-asserting themselves, and it would be a great mistake on the part of anybody to deny the cultural urges of the people and not to restore these languages to their proper place.

The University Grants Commission has not said anywhere, nor have the Government of India said anywhere, that English for ever should continue to be the medium of instruction in the universities. I do not know how my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh got this impression. All that the University Grants Commission has said is:

"The questions of the medium of instruction in universities and a switch over from English to an Indian language have engaged the constant attention of the University Grants Commission. We still adhere to the view that the change-over from English to an Indian language should be carefully prepared for and should be made only gradually, i.e., with regard primarily to the effectiveness of teaching and learning."

The University Grants Commission is concerned with the standards, and therefore they are anxious that language should become an adequate medium of teaching and learning.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** How would it become?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The hon. Member should give me time.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** (Kaithal): What has the University Grants Commission

done with regard to the preparations in this regard?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I am coming to that point.

Therefore, it is not right to say that the University Grants Commission or the Government of India are opposed in any way to the introduction of regional languages as media of instruction. I re-state on the floor of this House that it is the policy of the Government of India to put the regional languages in their proper place, and regional languages will become the media of instruction in course of time. In fact there are several universities which have already taken a decision in this respect. The universities in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, the Delhi University in the Centre and several other universities have already decided to switch over to the regional language. Therefore, there is no question of stemming this tide in any way. The University Grants Commission and the Government of India will help in speeding up this progress.

Now, as to what the Government of India are doing about this matter, I should like to inform the House that the Ministry of Education has recently worked out a scheme for the translation of standard books into Hindi. A beginning has been made with the translation of three hundred books. But we will not limit ourselves to these books only. We will continuously move forwards in this direction. It is proposed to have the translation of standard works into Hindi, and the universities have been entrusted with this work. The Government of India will give cent per cent assistance to the universities for the translation of these books. The first book under this series entitled *शासन पर दो निर्वाचन* has already been brought out, and I hope the other books also will come into production in the near future.

The University Grants Commission has also set up a Working Group. The Working Group has worked out a scheme as to how the University

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Grants Commission could assist in the development of regional languages, so that they might become the media of instruction. The University Grants Commission is opposed to the development of regional languages, but they are worried about the lowering of standards. Without adequate preparation, and suitable textbooks, you would agree that the standard will go down. In the fields of science, technology and other professional subjects, however enthusiastic we may be, I feel that it is not possible to make the regional languages the media of instruction at once. It will take time. We have to make adequate preparation. Here is the scheme I have put forward before the Universities. Let them come forward and do some work. Why did the Gujarat University fail in this matter? As the Chief Minister of the State pointed out, that University has been in existence for nearly 10 years. Even when the University was set up, a decision was taken that Gujarati will become the medium of instruction. How is it to become the medium of instruction without any books, without any literature? After all, it is not fair to the boys. We cannot play with their lives. Therefore, if we are really earnest about this matter, we create a consciousness among the university men that they must make adequate preparation.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I ask a question? What did the Government of India do or the University Grants Commission do about helping the Gujarat University in preparing books in Gujarati?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I have already said what the Government of India has done.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** About the Gujarat University. Did you make any grant to the Gujarat University to prepare books in Gujarati?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** If they would ask, we will consider the scheme. But, the initiative must come from the University which has taken a decision in the matter. As far as

Hindi is concerned, the Government of India has a certain responsibility in the matter.

**Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli):** May I ask whether these facilities for translation will be given to all the other languages?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** At present, translations are being done in Hindi.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** That is not proper.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is proper because the Government of India has a direct responsibility for Hindi. I am surprised at what the hon. Member is saying. On the one hand, he says that we have not helped Hindi. On the other hand, the hon. Member says that it is improper that we should work out a scheme to develop Hindi. This is something which I cannot understand. What is his argument?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I am submitting that every language should be helped. I have not said a word about Hindi. I have said, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Bengali should be helped.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** As I have said, all the languages will be helped. The University Grants Commission is working out a scheme. They have appointed a working group. The working group's report is almost ready. The University Grants Commission is going to consider it. Since they are concerned about standards, they will certainly consider this matter. We have a special responsibility with regard to Hindi. Therefore, we have worked out a scheme for translation in Hindi.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** Hindi is also the language of a region.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat):** The only point that we would like to know is whether this 100 per cent grant which the hon. Minister referred to as being made available by the Centre, will be made available to other Universities, when, say,

the Madras University translates them into Tamil. Will this 100 per cent grant be available?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The Government of India have a special responsibility for Hindi under the Constitution. As far as other regional languages are concerned, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is dealing with the matter. The University Grants Commission is seized of the problem. They have appointed a working group which has submitted the report. They are going to consider it as to what the form and basis of assistance should be. There is no reason why the State Government should not come into the picture in this matter. I think hon. Members here should insist that their States should also participate in this scheme of translation. Why should the State Governments think that for every little scheme, the Government of India should give cent per cent grant.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** I want the hon. Minister to say whether other languages will be treated on a par with Hindi or not.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister has to reply to the entire discussion which has taken place with regard to this report. If on one point, so many hon. Members rise and put questions, he will not be able to touch any other point. I would request hon. Members to let him proceed to make a full reply to the debate. He has only 15 minutes left.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** This is a point of clarification.

**Mr. Chairman:** He has replied to two or three Members. If all the Members stand up like this, there will be no time for him to reply to other matters. I request hon. Members not to go on interrupting.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** All points converge on one point.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The point is very clear. The point is that the Government of India have a certain

obligation as far as Hindi is concerned and they are going to discharge that obligation. As far as the other regional languages are also concerned, the Government of India are equally concerned. But, my feeling is that in that matter, both the State Governments and the Central Government should participate and they should play as equal partners. It would not be fair for the State Governments to throw the whole burden on the Central Government. This is a very simple matter. I think the House should welcome this instead of making any kind of objection.

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:** This is quite unfair.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** About the regional languages, I think the position is very clear. I have stated it several times and I would like to say again that it is the policy of the Government of India to encourage the regional languages. We would like to see the day when regional languages would become the media of instruction and the highest education would be imparted through the regional languages.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the day come in your life?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It will come in my life-time and it will also come in your life-time if we all work towards that end. It will not come merely by talking.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** The University Grants Commission itself has said that the rate of preparation is so slow that it will never be completed.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The University Grants Commission has not said that. They only say:

"We still adhere to the view that the change over from English to an Indian language should be carefully prepared for and should be made only gradually... They are only giving a warning

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"should be made only gradually, i.e., with regard to primarily to the effectiveness of teaching and learning.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** I am reading on page 15, 6th line from the bottom.

**Shri Ranga:** If they want to commit suicide, why don't you allow them?

**Shri M. C. Jain:** They say:

"It would appear that the rate at which reading material at the University level is prepared in India is so slow that, left to its natural course, this preparation will never be completed."

See third line from the bottom.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** He does not go forward. It is said:

"It has been suggested to us that we should now examine this question and assist universities to bring about an orderly change."

This is what they are examining. Let the hon. Member read the whole thing.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** I have read the whole para. They say that this preparation will never be completed.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. This is not question hour. Unless hon. Members allow him to proceed, how can he reply to the whole discussion?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** If after each statement, they put questions, it is very difficult to deal with them.

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:** He is not replying to the questions. He is answering in the air.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** There is a running commentary. Another issue which has naturally agitated the minds of Members is with regard to admissions. The other day, I made a statement and it created an uproar. I can-

not understand what is the uproar about that. We should examine this whole question very fully—objectively and dispassionately. The facts are that at present there is a tragic wastage in our University education. I am placing figures before hon. Members. These are the figures for 1951 to 1955-56. The results in I.A. have been, 47.8, 42.8, 42.3, 45.8, 43.5. It varies between 42 to 47. In I.Sc., it is, 41.1, 43.7, 42.1, 46.7 and 44.5. It does not reach 50. In B.A. it is a little better: 52.2, 50.2, 47.8, 49.6, 47.5. It does not go beyond 52. In B.Sc. it is worse. The results improve a little bit if we go up, in M.A., M.Sc. and other professional subjects. They go up to 77, over 75. These are the figures before us. What does this mean in terms of finance? In terms of finance, it means, we are wasting all this money on these students who do not deserve to be in the Universities. This is a very clear picture before us. Let us examine it dispassionately. Why is the large number of failures at every stage? The main reason is that the Universities are not making a proper selection. As you go to the professional colleges, Scientific and technological colleges, the results are much better. In arts, the results are disastrous, and the main reason is that proper selection is not being made. Unless we say that our students and teachers and everybody in the universities are all incompetent people, somebody must take the responsibility for these results. Either the students are incompetent or the teachers. How else can we explain this tragic failure year after year, of hundreds and thousands of students spending large amounts of money, their parents selling away all that they have sometimes in order to finance the education of their children? This is a situation which we must examine carefully.

In our country, resources are limited. If I have more funds at my disposal,—we asked for Rs. 1,000 crores,

and we are being given only about Rs. 370 crores in the Third Plan—I would say let us open 200 universities more. But we have to take into account the economic situation of the country. Education has continuously to take into account the social and economic situation. In this matter I fully agree with Shri Barua who said that the economic situation of the country must be the pole star which must guide the destiny of education.

What is our economic situation? As our economy expands, as industrial development takes place, we will have more jobs and more opportunities for educated people, but do we have adequate opportunities at the present moment, or in the next five or ten years? Some kind of expansion is bound to take place under the Third Plan and provision has been made for that, but the question is whether there should be planning in education or not. That is the whole crux of the problem. Should we allow a sort of complete chaos in higher education? Should we admit everybody who wants admission to the universities? That, I think, is the question which the House must answer. And those who are aware of the economic situation, who are interested in the welfare of the future generation, can have no other conclusion except that some kind of screening and selection will have to take place in the universities. We cannot allow development in a haphazard manner. We should not exploit the misery of these young men and women. They go to the universities, they cannot pass the examinations, they fail year after year, they become disgruntled and frustrated and bring ruin to their families. Is that a very happy situation, I ask this House? Should we not examine the situation in a dispassionate manner? Let us not create an uproar on this matter. These are not political issues. These are issues which concern the whole country. I beg every Member of the House to

consider this dispassionately and work out a solution which would lead the country forward.

I am in full agreement with the Members when they say that we must find alternative solutions for the large number of boys who are not fit for university education, or who cannot find entrance to the university. That, I think, is the right approach to the whole problem. That has not been tackled because the whole trouble at the present moment is that our economy is not developed. We are expanding our economy and as we move with the third, fourth and fifth Plans, there will be more and more opportunities for educated young people. But we have to look the situation as it exists today, and in the near future. I have stated in my statement that it is not our intention that we should deny opportunities of higher education to people who are anxious to have it, but it is not necessary for them to go to the universities. Let us have correspondence courses.

Even in the highly developed States like Soviet Russia and United States there are large numbers of students taking advantage of correspondence courses and evening colleges. In USSR about one million students get education through correspondence courses. They do not go to regular colleges.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** They are generally workers or apprentices who are already employed in some establishment or factory. But what are our boys to do who have neither jobs nor opportunity for further education, technical or otherwise?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The hon. Member is aware that in Delhi the question arose with regard to the large number of boys who are employed and who want educational facilities. I am suggesting this for those people.

In USA about 1.5 million people are being educated through home

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lessons and correspondence lessons. In the Third Plan, we have made a provision for this purpose, and it is expected that about 1,000 degree-holders and 5,000 diploma-holders will be trained by the system of part-time and correspondence courses. This is one of the solutions.

Then, we should have more of technical institutions and apprenticeship courses for various trades and industries. These are the various ways in which this problem should be tackled. It is no use saying: since you have no alternative, allow all the boys to go to the universities. It will be a sheer wastage of our money. What is the use of sending them to the university? Let us be honest with these people and with ourselves, and give proper guidance to these young men and women so that they become productive members of the society.

I do not want the House to misunderstand me. Our aim is to raise our standards. How are the standards to be raised? At the present moment there is a lot of talent in the country which we are not able to utilise because of lack of adequate opportunities.

Shri Gaikwad, I think, raised a point with regard to the backward classes. I wish he had said a word of appreciation for what the Government have done for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. I feel proud that during the last ten years we have developed a scheme of scholarships under which every boy and girl belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who is eligible for scholarship gets it. We have also asked the universities to reserve seats for them. First class students of the backward classes in most of the States get scholarships. This is an achievement of which we should be proud. Let us not say we have not done anything for the depressed or backward classes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: You should continue it, that is my point.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is continuing.

I think the greatest need is that we should have a system of scholarship for the poor and deserving students, and I am glad to inform the House that in the Third Plan we are making a provision of Rs. 5.10 crores for this, including Rs. 1 crore reserved for encouraging women's education. This amount is being allocated especially for giving scholarships to poor and deserving students. It is the duty of the State to ensure that nobody with talent and merit is denied opportunities of higher education. This is only a beginning and I hope in course of time economic barriers will not stand in the way of anyone with talent and merit getting opportunities of higher education. The State will take the responsibility of educating these people up to the highest stage.

I am afraid I have reached my time-limit, but there are one or two points which I would like to touch. One is with regard to students and politics. This is a cumbersome and difficult question, but we have to face and solve it. If we do not solve it, we will ruin our universities. No sensible person would say that students should not study politics. In fact, it is one of the functions of the universities to create a spirit of enquiry among students. They should study politics, there can be no doubt about it. I would even go to the extent of saying that they should have their own societies inside the university campus in order that they might get themselves acquainted with the political ideologies. There is no harm in it. In fact, a democratic society should welcome it. It is only in totalitarian societies that students are taught a particular political ideology. In our universities, I would like the students to study politics, in a free and an academic atmosphere.

But what is happening in the universities today? It is not politics. It is the degeneration of politics. If the

reports of the inspector-general of police are correct, students below the age of thirteen or fourteen are brought out with flags in their hands; they make demonstrations and throw stones at the police. Is that the kind of education that we want to give to our future generation? What is happening in the universities? They use microphones and use all kinds of abusive language in the universities. In one of the universities, they dragged out a professor from the class-room. Is that the kind of education that we want to give in our universities? And I say that some of our people encourage these people to do that.

**Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav** (Malegaon): Who is responsible?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** We are all responsible.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): The hon. Minister cannot generalise.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Let us share that responsibility and let us come to an agreement about this matter that we shall not encourage these activities in the university campus; otherwise, we shall ruin our universities, and if we ruin our universities, we shall ruin our country, because the future of our country depends upon the future of our universities. Therefore, we should do everything that is possible to encourage and to develop a proper academic atmosphere in our universities.

**Shri Rajendra Singh** (Chapra): Who set the ball rolling?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** We all set the ball rolling; you and I, both of us, have set the ball rolling, together.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is the hon. Minister likely to take more time?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I would not take more than two or three minutes.

Then, I would like to answer one or two points which were raised by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra

Mathur. He objected to the composition of the University Grants Commission. He said that most of the non-official members were over sixty in age. My hon. friend is not present here at the moment, but I do not know what he expects us to do. Does he expect people of the age of 25 or 30 or 40 to become members of the University Grants Commission? The average age of a professor in a university is 50. We have now increased it to 60, and I would like to see the day when it is increased up to 65. A university professor becomes mature only when he attains a certain age. Is it right, therefore, for anybody to suggest that people within the age of 40 or 35 or 25, that is, young men, should become members of the University Grants Commission?

I should also like to take this opportunity to tell the House that those members of the University Grants Commission who are there today are men of great eminence, ability and devotion, and under the leadership of the Chairman Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, they have rendered a great service to the country. Therefore, let us not make any insinuation which would discourage these people in any way.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): How old is Dr. C. D. Deshmukh?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** He will be 65 in January next.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Then, it is all right.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** One Member also said that the University Grants Commission has become bureaucratic. But he has not given me any example. The only example which Shri Ranga gave to me was that the State Governments are being asked to consult the University Grants Commission with regard to the setting up of new universities. I would like to ask the House this question: How is the University Grants Commission to discharge its statutory obligations, and how is it to maintain standards and

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determine standards, if the State Governments do not consult it? Do we expect the University Grants Commission just to foot the bill after the State Governments set up the university? There is the University of Khairagrah; then, there is the University of Kurukshetra which is supposed to be a Sanskrit University, but I do not think there is much of Sanskrit teaching in the Kurukshetra University. Do we expect the University Grants Commission just to foot the bill after the universities have been set up?

In fact, it was made quite clear when we passed this Bill that the University Grants Commission be consulted and its advice should be taken by the State Governments so that proper standards might be laid down. Higher education is expensive, and it is very essential that there should be proper co-ordination. It is not possible for the universities to have all the faculties in all the subjects. For example, take nuclear physics. Is it possible for every university to have a department of nuclear physics? Some kind of co-ordination will have to be brought about there, and unless the State Governments and the universities consult the University Grants Commission, that kind of co-ordination cannot be brought about. It is in the interests of our country that proper consultation should take place.

The State Governments are quite free to take action; they are free to set up as many universities as they like, but it is not right for them to expect the University Grants Commission to foot the bill after the universities have been set up. If they want assistance from the University Grants Commission, it is only proper and right that the University Grants Commission should be consulted. Is that bureaucratisation? I ask my hon. friend Shri Ranga who is sitting here. He said that the University Grants Commission was

becoming bureaucratic because it wanted consultation from the State Governments.

**Shri Ranga:** My hon. friend has very little time, and, therefore, I do not wish to interrupt him now.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The University Grants Commission should be consulted, and if I have any power in my hands, I shall do everything that is possible to strengthen the University Grants Commission, so that it may play the due role which has been assigned to it, namely co-ordination, determination and maintenance of proper standards.

There were some other points, but I do not want to take more of the time of the House.

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:** What about the donation to the colleges, which is made compulsory?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I do not support that practice at all, namely the practice or the system of collecting donations.

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:** What is my hon. friend going to do about it? A new engineering college is going to be started in Kerala, and there, it has been made a compulsory rule that every student who seeks admission should pay Rs. 5,000; And they have advertised it also.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** My hon. friend may write to me, and I would look into that matter.

I would request hon. Members not to press any of the amendments because they have no force in them, after what I have said.

**Shri Achar:** What about the Sanskrit colleges, to which I made a reference?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** There is the Sanskrit Committee.....

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. After the discussion is over, no questions can be there. I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House.

**Shri Vajpayee:** I do not press my amendment.

*The amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn*

**Mr. Chairman:** Then, there is Shri B. K. Gaikwad's amendment. Does he want to press it?

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to continue the facilities to the backward classes?

**Mr. Chairman:** Should I put his amendment to vote?

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Yes.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall now put amendment No. 2 to vote.

*The amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Then, there are two amendments in the name of Shri Braj Raj Singh. Does he want to press them?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Yes.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall now put amendments Nos. 3 and 4 to the vote of the House.

*The amendments Nos. 3 and 4 put and negatived.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1958—March, 1959, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1960."

*The motion was adopted.*

15:37 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT**

**Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir):** I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th August, 1960."

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th August, 1960."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, we shall take up Bills to be introduced. The first three Bills are in the names of Shri Jhulan Sinha, Shri Hem Raj and Shri Shree Narayan Das respectively. All these three hon. Members are absent.

Then there are two Bills in the name of Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and one Bill in the name of Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. Both the hon. Members are absent.

15:40 hrs.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS COMMISSION BILL\***

*by Shri Narasimhan*

**Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Monuments Commission for the conservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 12-8-1960.

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constitution of a National Monuments Commission for the conservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Narasimhan:** I introduce the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** There are two Bills in the name of Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. He is absent.

15:40½ hrs.

**CONVERTS MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL\***

by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि एक धर्म छोड़ कर दूसरा धर्म ग्रहण करने वालों के कुछ परिस्थितियों में विवाह विच्छेद करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for dissolution of marriages under certain circumstances of converts from one religion to another".

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं विल को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

15:40½ hrs.

**RESTRICTIONS ON EDIBLE OILS (FOR MANUFACTURE OF SOAP) BILL\***

by Shri Jhulan Sinha

**Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

to impose certain restrictions on the use of edible oils for the manufacture of soap in India.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to impose certain restrictions on the use of edible oils for the manufacture of soap in India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** I introduce the Bill.

15:41 hrs.

**DEFENCE FORCES PROVISIONS BILL\***

by Shri Jhulan Sinha

**Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the supply of more wholesome articles of food for the Defence Forces.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the supply of more wholesome articles of food for the Defence Forces".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** I introduce the Bill.

15:41½ hrs.

**RESTORATION OF PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL\***

by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : (गुडगांव) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कुछ व्यक्तियों अथवा जातियों के कबजे में विद्यमान धार्मिक पूजा के स्थानों को उनके मूल स्वामियों को लौटने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

\*Published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 12-8-1960.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the restoration of places of religious worship in the possession of certain persons or communities to the original rightful owners thereof".

*The motion was adopted.*

15.42 hrs.

CEILINGS ON SALARY (IN PRIVATE SECTOR) BILL—*contd.*

by *Shri A. M. Tariq.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now resume further discussion on the motion moved by *Shri A. M. Tariq* on the 29th April 1960, namely:—

**श्री प्रदाता वोर श्रास्त्री :** मैं विल को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**Mr. Chairman:** As regards the next item, *Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi* is absent.

—  
15.41½ hrs.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY BILL\*

by *Shri Narasimhan*

**Shri Narasimhan** (Krishnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an Indian Institute of Archaeology for imparting training in scientific methods of archaeology and in the conservation of historic and artistic works, including research in various branches of Archaeology.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an Indian Institute of Archaeology for imparting training in scientific methods of archaeology and in the conservation of historic and artistic works, including research in various branches of Archaeology".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Narasimhan:** I introduce the Bill.

"That the Bill to provide for ceiling on salaries in private employment be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th September 1960".

Out of 2½ hours allotted for discussion of this Bill, 25 minutes were taken up on the 29th April 1960, and 2 hours and 5 minutes are now available.

*Shri Keshava* may now continue his speech.

**Shri Keshava** (Bangalore City): Last time while I was on my legs in connection with this Bill, I was just bringing to the notice of this House the contents of the Estimates Committee's Ninth Report (First Lok Sabha). Of course, they mentioned in the Report that ours is a Welfare State and the people in our country evaluate service in terms of money and if any more attractive offers are made by the private sector, our talented young men in the public sector simply rush into that sector. Naturally, to whatever extent it may be, there is a depletion of competent and experienced men in the public sector. They have also mentioned in the Report that there are no principles on which the private sector gives employment to its employees. It is a matter for examination. There must be a rationalisation of salaries in the private sector and some sort of quali-

\*Published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary dated 12-8-1960. Part II—Section 2.

[Shri Keshava]

fication has got to be prescribed. No doubt, all this is true and my good friend, Shri A. M. Tariq, has got his inspiration for sponsoring this Bill from that Report.

But let us be realistic over this matter. In fact, it is a very very complicated matter. Salaries are different even from State to State and from Centre to State. Even in one service, there are umpteen grades of salaries and we have not been able to bring about a uniform kind of salary for a particular kind of work even in one State. I know it for a fact that in the integrated Mysore State, they have come to know how salaries in different States differ. The salaries of officials in the Bombay State, the salaries of the same type of officials doing the same kind of work in the State of Andhra and the salaries of identical officials doing the same kind of work in Madras are entirely different from one another. In that way, it was such an enormous, onerous and responsible task for the Mysore Government to bring about even a sort of uniformity in the matter of salaries of any particular service.

The principle on which my hon. friend wants to have this Bill is that of equal pay for equal work and things of that kind. It is a very complicated problem; much more so is it in the private sector. In fact, it is an accepted truth, if I can say so, that the private sector is to a very great extent responsible for the great production that we are proud of in our country. We evaluate things in terms of money and that is why the salaries that are offered in the private sector give encouragement and initiative for the young men; it gives a sort of incentive for those talented youngsters to put their whole heart into their efforts. That may be one of the reasons why the private sector has been able to contribute more. In fact, our leader was pleased to say that it has contributed tremen-

dously to the production of this country.

Taking into consideration all these factors, it looks as though it is a matter which cannot be done in a day. Of course, for going into it, a Committee may be appointed. But no doubt, it does in a way contradict even the policy of our Government of mixed economy. The private sector also has its place in our country. We have ourselves given it a place and such being the case, how can we at once say that we should wipe out all the distinctions in respect of salaries of people in the public sector in the private sector and bring about a sort of uniformity: it is a sort of restriction that we are trying to impose by means of this Bill. It is a restriction on our activities and as such, it is not a very wholesome feature just at this stage of development in our country.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):**  
At no stage.

**Shri Keshava:** Let the country develop. In fact, anomalies are there. We are born with anomalies. We cannot, in fact, wipe out all distinctions in life. Even so far as Shri Tariq is concerned, he is short and I am tall; he is thick and I am thin. Anomalies exist everywhere. What we have got to bring about now is a sort of harmony and we have to mitigate the difficulties due to these anomalies. But what does this Bill contemplate? It contemplates bringing about a sort of uniformity. In clause 2, it says:

"The monthly salary paid to an employee in any private concern or firm, or industry shall not be more than the maximum and less than the minimum fixed for the Government employees."

I do not know how at all this matter can be worked out. In fact, there are a number of concerns; there are a variety of industries, the small-scale industries, the large-scale industries,

the medium-scale industries. All kinds of efforts are being put forward by the people of our country in order to pull up the country and industrialise our country and to increase production. At this period of development in our country, this is something very much impossible, even to attempt.

There is the penal clause in which he says:

"Any employer who contravenes provisions of this Act shall be punishable with a fine of rupees 10,000."

**Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur):** Why not imprisonment?

**Shri Keshava:** Somehow he has avoided imprisonment.

**Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir):** They will have special treatment there; so I have avoided that.

**Shri Keshava:** It is a very impracticable proposition that is being put forward. Let us be realistic over this matter. It looks as though there is a phobia for ceilings everywhere. In fact, the Planning Commission wants us to put a ceiling even on the relationship between husband and wife. What is family planning? It is nothing but a ceiling on the relationship between husband and wife.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** No, no; it is a ceiling on production.

**Shri Keshava:** Whatever it is, there must be a ceiling everywhere. But, this is not the time for this. I think my hon. friend can confine himself to the salutary feature in this Bill. The only salutary feature is this. 'The salary shall not be less than the minimum fixed for Government employees'. I would welcome that feature. Let us have a floor and not a ceiling. That should be the way in which we should help the develop-

ment of the country. I think you will be killing all initiative if only you bring about this kind of uniformity everywhere.

No doubt our State is a Welfare State. It is certainly true that the Estimates Committee report says that the employment of persons will be improved. I wonder how the employment will be improved. Talent has got to be given its due, and we are judging our services only by the money standard. Why should we deprive our young of what is legitimately their dues for their brilliant talents in contributing their quota of service to the development of the country. All these circumstances have to be carefully considered. I think my hon. friend would do well to withdraw this Bill. It is not necessary even to send it for eliciting opinion.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the spirit of this Bill. When Shri Tariq brought this Bill I thought he had in his mind the fixation of a minimum wage in the country.

**Shri Keshava:** He wants the maximum also.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is true that some of the private employers are paying such a meagre salary that it is impossible for any one to exist on that salary. My friends who oppose this Bill may oppose it in principle. But I do not see any reason why initiative should be lost. After all this country, if it is really moving towards socialism, has to decide about the minimum and the maximum.

I have read the report of the Pay Commission, which is pertinent on this matter, to see whether they have said anything about the maximum. The previous Pay Commission, that is the Varadachari Commission, mentioned that the maximum should be Rs. 2,000. This second Pay Commission headed by Justice Jagannath Das did not say that. They said that there had been erosion in this particular category of

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employees getting Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, and, as such, they never wanted any ceiling to come. If erosion has taken place in those categories of employees getting more than Rs. 3000—Rs. 4,000 it must be seen. I think there is not erosion. But, on the other hand, there has been a landslide in those categories of employees who are getting less.

Shri Tariq wants that no private employee should pay less than what is being paid by Government. Let us analyse what the Government is paying. The Central Government is the model employer. I may bring to your notice certain figures given to me in this House. I put a question as to how many employees are getting Rs. 250 and more, how many are getting Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 and how many are getting less than Rs. 100. The figures are revealing. The answer was, if I am correct.....

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Is the hon. Member talking of the Government or the private sector. The question is that the private sector should be equated with the public sector.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I think the hon. Minister will read the Bill carefully.

If the private employers are asked to pay as minimum what is being paid in the public sector, it is not asking too much. In the public sector, if supposing, there are 18 lakhs of employees, then more than 14 lakhs—14,76,000 people—are getting less than Rs. 100. The salary which is given to the Central Government employee—at least the minimum wage—should be paid by the private employer.

The Textile Wage Board has submitted its report. Now, a Wage Board is being appointed for the jute industry and the plantation industry. The Sugar Wage Board is submitting its

report next month, I believe. What is needed now? We cannot possibly bring this kind of legislation. But, certainly, this matter has to be seriously thought of—whether the employees or workers working in the private sector are also entitled to get the same higher salaries comparable to the Central Government employees. The difference is too much.

Take the case of the ordinary tannery worker. I come from the city of Kanpur where there are 6,000 to 7,000 tannery workers. In these days, when the Government has failed miserably to hold the price line, they are getting Re. 1 a day. They do not get salary; they are paid on 'no work no pay basis.' That is, they are getting hardly Rs. 26 per month. How can worker exist today on Rs. 26?

The Labour Minister Shri Nanda went to see the appalling conditions of the workers—these tannery workers—there; and he was of the opinion that something should be done to these workers.

In the same way, there are the construction workers, people who are engaged in constructing big buildings. What are they getting today? Even the minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act are not made applicable to them. In the whole country, whatever a worker is entitled to under the Minimum Wages Act, is not paid to him. This Bill, will, certainly, focus the attention of Government to this.

Now let us take the big employers like the Tatas, Birlas and others, private employers whose capacity to pay is not challenged. At least I do not challenge that. What is being paid in those concerns? Take the ordinary sugar factory under Shri Birla. What is the salary that the worker is getting there today? The general feeling in the country is that the Tatas are paying much. But a strike in 1958 clearly revealed that the salaries paid to the permanent

employees are different. The service conditions of temporary employees even in TISCO are far less favourable. Take IISCO—the Indian Iron and Steel Company—and compare the wages paid there. I submit that wage boards have to be appointed for every industry. I am thankful to the Labour Minister and the Government because they appointed wage boards in many industries. They did it in textiles, they are doing it in jute and probably in plantations also. It is time that wage boards are appointed in every industry. That is the only solution to the problem. The minimum wage has to be accepted.

16 hrs.

We have seen what has happened to the unanimous recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference. The other day I was putting a question: what should be our minimum wage? The principle should be accepted whether we are in a position to pay or not—that is a different matter. When the attitude of the Government was made known, Mr. Naval Tata came out with a statement that the Government cannot respect this decision and that it was not binding. The Mill-owners of the textile mills have brought out a pamphlet saying that if Government could not accept that decision, why should it be made to bind them? That is a dangerous thing. Government must see that the minimum wage formula is accepted because all the private employers headed by Tata and others were a party to this decision. If the Central Government has not actually accepted that recommendation, I do not think the time is far off when all the private employers will be flouting that decision.

I disagree with my hon. friend Shri Keshava when he said that the initiative would be lost. After all there should be some limit to the maximum. There should be some difference between the unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled. The wage differential should be there.

But what should it be? It should be considered by us. Can it be Rs. 30 for the unskilled and nearly 300 or 400 for the skilled and Rs. 3000 for the engineer? It cannot be so. We have to consider that the wage differential is properly maintained. The minimum and the maximum should be there. In no country you will find that there is no ceiling to the maximum income of any worker or engineer or technician. There is some maximum as there is also a minimum. It has been said here that the monthly salary paid to an employee of a private concern or firm shall not be more than the maximum or less than the minimum fixed for the Government employee. It may not be like this. Supposing the Government is so rigid that it does not want to pay its employees more? should it stop the private employer from paying his employees more? That should not be. I think Shri Tariq actually means that there should be a ceiling on the maximum. The Pay Commission formula of a minimum wage which has become today the ideal before the others should not be accepted. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether 56 n.P. theory is really correct and realistic. Can we possibly purchase 32 ounces of food out of it—15 ounces of cereals, 3 ounces of pulses, six ounces of green vegetables, 1½ ounces of ghee or butter—they do not mention dalda but pure ghee or butter—1½ ounces of sugar or gur and 4 ounces of milk and one ounce of groundnut. This is the Pay Commission formula. They wanted to give the employees some sort of a fruit! So, they went out of their way to suggest that this was the proper fruit. They searched for a fruit which could contain all the food values from A to Z and they found that groundnut was the only thing that was good!

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Is it a fruit?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know. I am only saying that in 56 n.P. 32 ounces cannot be purchased. That is my honest submission. In

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theory it may be correct. But if this 56 nP. is applicable to all the private employees, it will be difficult for any wage board to take a decision. He says that this Bill should be circulated. Let the opinion of all people be sought and let us see whether something could be done for the private employees also.

I also suggest that a commission should be appointed to see the condition of all these employees where the wage boards have not been appointed. According to the decision of the Labour Conferences, wage boards will be appointed only in some industries but the vast majority of these workers who are not getting even a minimum wage will not be benefited. What will happen to them? A survey should be made to ascertain whether the wages are being paid correctly and what is the wage. Is it not a fact that today in our country even the minimum wage is not being paid? It is a very serious matter to be considered by this Government. I support the spirit of this Bill. It should be circulated to elicit public opinion so that we may get the expert opinion of the veteran trade unionists from this and that side or even from outside. I congratulate Shri Tariq for saying this despite the opposition from his own Party Members.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** Sir, I do not find much of logic in this Bill. There are two questions here. One is that the private employees' salaries should not be higher than those paid to the Government servants; the other is that it should not be less than salaries paid to the Government servants. So far as the former question is concerned, it is the philosophy of the private sector that a few people climb up. They pave the way to others who stand down and the facilities and the luxuries that the few get in course of time are available to those standing down below as soon as those standing down below climb up. The few that were on the ladder climb further and further up. To the extent

that a community is developed, to that extent all members of the community enjoy the comfort and luxury. For instance you have to analyse the development and progress of the USA. A few people get the benefit of industrial development. They got cars and palaces and many comforts which the other people could not even dream of at first. The few were on the top. The people down below climbed up. It is as if the man is on the top of the tree and he sends down the rope and the man standing down below climbs up again and the man who is already on the top climbs further up. This is the philosophy of the private sector. To limit it to the Government organisation level is to deny the rule of progress in the private sector and to do away with the role of the initiative. The psychological incentive goes away. In the State the principle of recruitment is different because State services are manned on the basis of merit and fitness, and fitness includes character and loyalty to the State. In the case of private sector, loyalty to the private sector does not arise. There the moving motive is profit, luxury in life. That profit and luxury are not available by providing salaries on a par with those of government servants, because the basis itself is different. In every Constitution a citizen has a liability and obligation to accept State service in preference to the much more lucrative private job because he being a citizen enjoys certain fundamental rights. As I said, the basis of government service is quite different from the basis of service in a private concern. Therefore, the rule does not apply in the same degree and in the same way in both the sectors.

So far as the question that these fat emoluments and fat salaries are paid to evade payment of income-tax to the State is concerned, well, this is a question of social consciousness and sense of social responsibility. For this we have to wait patiently till that social consciousness and sense of

social responsibility is developed to that stage when all citizens in the country realise their responsibility to the land of their birth. No law can help it, only a development of social consciousness can help it.

So far as lower services are concerned, well, it is a very good thing that none should be paid so low as to make him not work the next morning to the best of his capacity. But there is a stage in the development of a country where under-employment and unemployment is so much that it is perhaps much more in accord with the social good that half a bread is better than no bread at all. We are at a stage where we have not got full employment, and by law we cannot stop people running after even half a bread. You cannot force people not to work when they want to work and get half a loaf of bread. You cannot ask them to go starving and not work and get half a loaf of bread. Because there is not enough of employment, this rule is impracticable, and whatever is impracticable should not be put down in a statute.

With these words, Sir, I submit that it is useless and because it is useless it should not be pushed further.

श्री म०. चं० जैन (कैयल) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस बिल की हिमायत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री तारिक ने इस बिल को लाकर हमारे सारे देश की और देश को नुमायन्दगी करने वाली हमारी इस सरकार की तवज्ज्ञह देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या की तरफ खींची है। और इसलिये मैं तारिक साहब को इस बिल को हाउस में लाने के लिये बधाई देता हूँ।

इस बिल में क्या बात है? अभी अभी मेरे दुर्जुर्ग साथी, पंडित कृष्णा चन्द्र शर्मा इस बिल की मुखालिफत में बोल रहे थे और मैं हैरान था कि किस तरीके से वह इस बिल को

एक युजलैस बिल कह सके। इस दिल का उमूल क्या है। हो सकता है कि इस बिल की भाषा में हुँड़ रद्दोशद को जहरत हो। पर अभी तो श्री तारिक यही कहते हैं कि यह बिल पब्लिक औरीनियन जानने के लिये सरकुलेट किया जाये। इस पर राय आम्मा आंगनी और लोग इस पर अपने अपने सज्जेशन देंगे। तो इसमें अभी देर होगी और इसकी भाषा में आगे सुवार हो सकता है। लेकिन जो इस बिल का सिद्धान्त है उसको शर्मा साहब या और कोई सदस्य कैसे मुखालिफत कर सकते हैं। और अगर कोई मुखालिफत करेगा तो मैं उस मुखालिफत को समझने की कोशिश करूँगा।

जहाँ तक मैं इस बिल को समझता हूँ वह दो बातें चाहता है। एक बात तो यह है कि आज जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में तनखाव हैं वे पब्लिक सेक्टर के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा हैं। यह चीज न हो। इसी तरह से जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर काले छोटी तनखाव वालों को, जिनका काम कि उसी स्तर के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान है, वेतन देते हैं वह उतना ही होता चाहिये जो कि उसी स्तर के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है। इन दोनों बातों के नीचे जो सिद्धान्त है उसको मानने में शर्मा साहब को या किसी अन्य मेम्बर को क्या एकारज हो सकता है। अगर इस उसुल को हम न माने जैसा कि अभी हो रहा है तो इसका क्या नतीजा हो सकता है। वैसे तो एस्टी-मेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में इन नतीजों को दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं उनको फिर हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि इसके क्या क्या नतीजे निकल रहे हैं और क्या क्या नतीजे निकलेंगे एक तरफ हम एक आदमी को पब्लिक सेक्टर में दो हजार रुपया तनखाव देते हैं और उसी लियाकत के आदमी को उसी तरह के काम के लिये प्राइवेट में पांच हजार रुपया दिया जाता है। ऐसी हालत में जो आदमी

## [श्री म० चं० जैन]

पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम कर रहा है उसके मन में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि मुझे कम तनस्वाह मिल रही है। हमने अपने संविधान में यह बात लिखी है कि एक जैसे काम के लिये एक जैसा ही बेतन मिलना चाहिये। आप देखें कि वही काम टाटा के स्टील प्लाट में होता है और वही काम हमारे दुर्गापुर या भिलाई कर्गंरह के कारखानों में भी होता है। लेकिन टाटा के कारखाने के जनरल मैनेजर को दस हजार रुपया मिलता है और दुर्गापुर के कारखाने के जनरल मैनेजर को उसी काम के लिये तीन हजार दिया जाता है। इस विषमता को आप कैसे हक-बजानिव करार दे सकते हैं। इसका लाजिमी नतीजा यह होगा कि जो आदमी पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम कर रहा है, उसको जरा भी गुंजाइश हीगी वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में चला जायेगा। और इस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर की एकीकृती कम होगी। हमारा प्रौद्योगिकी कम होगा और इसके साफ माने यह है कि इस बजह से सारी नेशन सफर करेगी। अगर हमारे देश में इस किस्म का उत्तर चलेगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में कम तनस्वाह हो और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ज्यादा हो तो लाजिमी तौर पर वही नतीजा होगा जो कि मैंने अभी बताया है। इसका लाजिमी नतीजा यह होगा कि जहां गुंजाइश होगी पब्लिक सेक्टर का आदमी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में चला जायेगा, और जहां उसको ऐसा करने की गुंजाइश नहीं होगी वहां उसके मन में असंतोष रहेगा कि मैं भी काम करता हूँ लेकिन मुझ को कम तनस्वाह मिलता है। यही बात गवर्नरेंट के भिन्न भिन्न मुहकमों के एम्प्लाईज में भी देखी जा सकती है जहां कि तनस्वाह में इस प्रकार की विषमता है। मिसाल के तौर पर अभी जब हम यूनीवर्सिटी प्रांत्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे थे तो यह जिक्र आया था कि प्रोफेसरों को कम तनस्वाह मिलती है। नतीजा यह होता

है कि जो लड़के वी. ए. या एम. ए. में फस्ट क्लास पास होते हैं, और जो टाप करते हैं, उनको मौका मिलता है तो वे आइ. ए. एस, और दूसरे कम्पटीशन्स में भाग लेते हैं। और उस्तादों का काम करने के लिये, जिनको हमने गुह कहा है, वह लोग नहीं जाते जिनके पास बेहतरीन इलम है। इसकी बजह यह है कि इनकी कावबियत के आदमियों को दूसरी नौकरियों में ज्यादा तनस्वाह मिलती है।

इसी सिलसिले में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बड़ा कारण विवर्धियों और अध्यापकों में अच्छे ताल्लुकात न होने का यह भी है कि वह प्रोफेसर वहां मूतवातिर रहते ही नहीं। जहां उनको मौका मिलता है वे कालिज को छोड़ कर दूसरी तरफ चले जाते हैं। यही बात और भी ज्यादा प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में लागू होती है। इसलिए जहां तक इस बिल के सिद्धान्त का ताल्लुक है वह सही है और इस बिल को सरकुलेट करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मेरा विश्वास है कि इस हाउस की इस्टी-मेट्रस कमेटी ने भी इसी बात को कहा है। उन्होंने प्लारिंग कमीशन से कहा है कि इस मामले को गम्भीरता से स्टडी कराये और देखे कि किस हद तक हमारे देश में इसको लागू किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर गवर्नरेंट जल्द से जल्द गौर करे।

इसी तरह से लो पेड एम्प्लाईज की बात है। एक तरफ ऊंची जगहों पर जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं उनको ऊंचने के लिए, प्राइवेट सेक्टर ज्यादा ऊंची तनस्वाहों देता है। या जहां उनके बाई भतीजों का सवाल होता है उनको बड़ी बड़ी तनस्वाहों दे दे कर जनरल मैनेजर आदि बना देते हैं। ऐसा बैलेंस शीट में आठा दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है। अगर उनके रिश्तेदारों से ज्यादा कावलियत का भी कोई और आदमी वे रखते हूँ तो उसको

कम "तनल्वाह" देते हैं और उसके मुकाबले में अपने रिक्तेदारों को तीन, चार, पांच गुनी तनल्वाह दे देते हैं। इन चीजों से समाज में असंतोष पैदा होता है और हम चाहते हैं कि इस असंतोष को दूर किया जाये। हमारे समाज में असंतोष का यह भी एक कारण है कि जो आदमी किसी सरमाएदार के कारखाने में नौकरी करता है उसको ज्यादा तनल्वाह मिलती है दूसरे को जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करता है उसी काम की कम तनल्वाह मिलती है। इस पहलू पर सरकार जितनी जल्दी गौर करे उतना ही अच्छा है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं आप से एक बात और अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस बात पर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, प्लार्निंग कमीशन ने भी इस बात पर जोर दिया है। नागपुर में कांप्रेस पार्टी ने भी इस बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किया कि लैंड पर सीर्लिंग हो। मुख्तलिफ़ सूबों में असेम्बलियां इस बारे में कानून भी बना रही हैं। लेकिन जहां तक बड़ी बड़ी इनकम्प का सवाल है उन पर हम कोई सीर्लिंग नहीं लगाना चाहते। बहुत सारे सेक्टर हैं जिनमें लोगों की इनकम बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन सारे सेक्टर्स का तो इसमें जिक्र नहीं है।

**Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra):** Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung.—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may resume his speech.

ओ मू० चं. जैन : मैं यह जिक्र कर रहा था कि इस कंट्री ने, इस पार्लियामेंट ने इस बात को मान लिया है कि लैंड पर सीर्लिंग लगाई जाये और इस के साफ़ मानी ये हैं कि जहां तक देहातियों का ताल्लुक है, देहात में रहते हुए उन की इनकम पर सीर्लिंग लगाने का निश्चय कर लिया गया है। तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि देहात में रहने वालों की इनकम पर सीर्लिंग हो और शहर में रहने वाले जितनी

आमदनी चाहें कमायें। इस में कोई जस्टिफिकेशन "नहीं" है। एक "देहाती होते हुए—आज-कल" में शहर में हूँ, इस में कोई "शक" "नहीं", लेकिन "देहात में जन्म लेने और उस से बड़े गहरे सम्बन्ध होने के कारण मैं कह सकता हूँ कि "देहात में इस की बजह से बड़ी रिजेन्टमेंट है।" वे लोग सीर्लिंग को इतना ज्यादा बुरा नहीं कहते। वे कहते हैं कि हम पर तो सीर्लिंग लगा दी गई है, लेकिन शहर के रहने वाले चाहे जितनी आमदनी कमायें, उन पर कोई सीर्लिंग नहीं है, इस में कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। जहां तक श्री तारिक के बिल का ताल्लुक है, उस में शहर के हर एक सेक्टर पर सीर्लिंग लगाने की बात नहीं है—उस में सिर्फ़ एक इम्पार्टेन्ट सेक्टर की आमदनी पर सीर्लिंग लगाने का इरादा किया गया है। श्री तारिक का भोशन यह है कि इस बिल को राय-आम्मा के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाये। लेकिन उसके अलावा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक इस के प्रिसिपल का ताल्लुक है, वह गवर्नमेंट को कुबूल कर लेना चाहिए। इस बिल का ताल्लुक प्राइवेट सेक्टर की सर्विसेज से है। उन वजूहात की बिना पर, जो कि मैंने अभी इस बिल की हिमायत में बयान की है, गवर्नमेंट को इस बिल के सिद्धान्त को कुबूल कर लेना चाहिए। इस सदन ने इस मुल्क में एक सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी बनाने का सिद्धान्त माना है—एक ऐसा समाज बनाने का सिद्धान्त माना है, जिस का ढांचा समाजवादी हो। मैं यह अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल ऐसा समाज बनाने की तरफ़ एक कदम होगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने पिछले दस बारह वरसों में मुख्तलिफ़ ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं, जिन की बदौलत हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता समाजवादी ढांचे के समाज की तरफ़ जा रहे हैं। जाती तौर पर मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट उन कदमों को तेज़ कर सकती थी और उसको तेज़ करने चाहिए। आज देश के मुख्तलिफ़ हिस्सों में प्रगर असंतोष है, तो उस का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि हम हैब्ज़ पर पाबन्दी लगाने के

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लिए और हैव नाट्स को उन के हुकूक देने के लिए जो कानून बना रहे हैं, वे इतने ढीले हैं कि जिन हैव्ज के लिलाफ वे कानून बनते हैं, वे तो नाराज होते ही हैं, क्योंकि उन के लिलाफ हम कानून बनाते हैं, लेकिन जिन हैव नाट्स को हम फ्रायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, उन को फ्रायदा नहीं पहुंच रहा है, जो कि उन को पहुंचाना चाहिए था। इस का नतीजा यह है कि दोनों तरफे हम से नाराज होते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर टेनांसी लेजिसलेशन को लें। हम ने लैंडलाउंडर को नाराज किया, क्योंकि हम ने उन के हुकूक के लिलाफ कानून बनाये, लेकिन जैसा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के लैंड रिकार्ड रैनल की रिपोर्ट, आल इंडिया कॉर्पोरेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और नंदा साहब की रिपोर्ट से साफ ज़ाहिर होता है, जितने टेनांट्स पिछले कुछ अंतर से में बेदखल हुए हैं, उन्हें पहले कभी नहीं हुए थे। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी कायम करने के लिए जितने इकैनिक्टर तरीके से हम चल सकते हैं, हमें चलना चाहिए, जितने कदम हम आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, तो हमें बढ़ाने चाहिए। यह बिल भी उस तरफ एक इम्पार्टेन्ट कदम है, जिस को उठाने में हमारी गवर्नेंट को हिम्मत से काम लेना चाहिए और इस बिल की हिम्मत जाओ। जहां तक इस मकसद का ताल्लुक है, इस हाउस के किसी भी संवेदन से इस की मुख्यालिकत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मोशन की पुरावेद हिम्मत करता हूँ।

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Mr. Chairman, Shri A. M. Tariq has brought in this Bill and I purposely and deliberately brought all thought and consideration that I was capable of on the Bill especially in view of the fact

that Shri Tariq is a Member who is not here on the popular approval as we are but because of his outstanding merit he has been nominated to this House.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** He says that I am not here on popular approval,—

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** I said he is not here on the approval of the illiterate and poor masses, as we are, but that because of his outstanding merit he has been nominated by the President, to be here.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** That is more creditable. If the hon. Member is elected by the people who are not educated and who are really illiterates, as he said, I have been nominated by a person who has been elected by this House. So, it proves that if the hon. Member is fine. I am superfine. (Laughter) I am nominated by a person who is more educated than the hon. Member.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** That is what I conceded before hand and that is why I give my utmost consideration to your Bill. I must confess that I feel really surprised to find that such an outstanding Member should come with such a funny Bill. Look at the Bill. He has said that in the private industry, the salaries of the employees should be equal to the salaries of the employees of Government. I do not know to which Government he is referring to. Is he referring to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir or the Central Government?

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** For the information of the hon. Member, I have said that it shall be extended to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Probably my hon. friend has not gone through the Bill.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** The point is, to which Government are you referring? There are so many State Governments and they have their own em-

ployees and their own pay scales. You want to bring about parity or equality between the salaries of the employees in private industry and the employees in the Government. To which Government are you referring? Government of Bihar, Government of India, Government of U.P. and so on and so forth—which Government has he in mind? Even among Government employees in the States and in the Centre, there are so many disparities. This is one of the points which is sometimes raised whether there should not be equality of salaries of employees in the States and in the Centre. This indicates how defective and ill-conceived and ill-drafted the Bill is.

In the course of his speech, he has put forward three pleas or arguments in support of his Bill. The first is, since the private industries are allowed to give any amount of salary to their employees and officers, this practically unrestrained power in the hands of the private industry results in bringing about certain corruption among the Ministers and high officers. If the Ministers are so degenerate and degraded that they must get their relations employed on a salary which their relations do not deserve in the private industry, then I would advise Shri Tariq that the reasonable course was to have brought out a motion of no-confidence against the Government and the members of the Government. Instead, he has come with this funny Bill.

He says, the officers of Government, after their retirement or even before their retirement, go over to the private industry, because the private industry use them as their agent in procuring business for them. On the floor of this House and also outside, all the members of Government, from the Prime Minister down to the Parliamentary Secretary, cry hoarse over the integrity and the character of the services. If our services are so fine in integrity and character and in their behaviour and sincerity, how

is it that as soon as a man retires or even before he retires, he lends the weight of his personality, which he has earned in the course of his service, and he allows himself to be used as an agent by some private industry? That indicates that there is something fundamentally wrong with the personnel of our administration.

As he has pointed out and as many Members have pointed out, our officers are used by the private industry as their agents. Therefore, it reflects on the character and the integrity of the administration about which we make so much in this House and outside also. So, the proper course was to have an inquiry into the character and integrity of the personnel of the administration to see why it is that these people should so much degenerate themselves as to go in as agents of a private industry or commercial house.

In this House one day the matter was discussed whether a high officer, on retirement, should be allowed to take any job in the private industry or not. It was said, for one year he cannot and after one year he can. If we can have a rule that when high officers of Government retire, they should leave peacefully unless they are offered some job by the Government, then certainly there should not have been any need for this Bill and that would have been more logical, proper and more adequate. But the Government has not come out with any assurance, much less any rule or Bill in that direction.

There is another point that officers also get their relations like sons and in-laws appointed in the private industries on salaries which are much higher and disproportionate to the merit of the men employed there. I have not gone into it, but I think it is true, because this thing has come out from all sides of the House. Therefore, naturally, this is an indication of the fact that our services are corrupt, because an officer who is enjoying an office has the competence to give

[**Shri Rajendra Singh]**

favour to the industrialists and to big business. That indicates that stringent measures should be taken against such officers who have used their offices for procuring jobs for their relations and family members in private industries. Simply because you put a limit on the salary of the employees in the private sector, you are not going to overcome this difficulty.

So, I submit, let there be an inquiry headed by some high people in whose integrity and character the country has confidence and faith. If any officer has been found who has used the power given to him to get favours for his relations, such officers should be taken to task immediately and deterrent punishment should be given to them.

But there is another element. Wherever private enterprise is allowed, it has a certain inherent element of corrupt practices. It has only one motto in life and that is profit. So long as an individual has the constitutional right to earn profit, naturally he will indulge in all sorts of corrupt competition to boost up his profits. Now, certain business houses employ some retired officers of Government or their relations or the relations of Ministers to procure business for them. But it should be considered that as long as private enterprises have legal sanctity behind them, naturally that element of competition shall continue there and you cannot overcome it by just coming out with this piecemeal legislation. Therefore, the proper course is to limit the activities of the private sector to an extent whereby such competition or such unfair practices could not be indulged in. If you look at the First Plan, Second Plan or Third Plan, what you find is . . .

**An Hon. Member:** Third Five Year Plan.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** I said "Third Plan", which is the same thing as Third Five Year Plan. I did not mean a third class plan. Here also what do you find? One of the objectives of the planners was to bring about equality among the incomes of the people. During the course of the ten years, and even during the Third Plan period we are finding that the disparity has gone almost too far. From personal experience I can say the turnover of one big business house was Rs. 4 crores in 1947. The same business house, in the course of these twelve years, has a turnover of Rs. 100 crores.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Which is that concern?

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Please do not make me embarrass you by mentioning names. So, when the income has gone up on one side, the real wage of the working class is falling down. There has been so much of erosion that you find discontent and resentment all over the country. Merely because the Government servants strike has failed it could not be argued that the employees are behind the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister. It may be that out of fear, out of apprehension people may not go out against the Government, may not go on strike but the hearts of the people are full of resentment and anger against this Government. What is the reason? The reason is that while the wages of the people at the low strata are shrinking, people on the top, whether they are officers or Ministers or big businessmen, are flourishing by leaps and bounds.

Therefore, if you sincerely want to bring about a society of equals, equals economically, socially and politically, then the private sector has to be limited to an extent where corruption and indulgence in all sorts of unfair practices would be made impossible. Now the Third Plan figure is estimated to be Rs. 10,000 crores out of

which Rs. 400 crores, that is nearly two-thirds. (Interruptions)

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may go on.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** I find they are interrupting me. My friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is an irrepressible man.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That is unparliamentary. You can only say "the hon. Member".

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** But that is what the Chair tells me every time. Therefore, my submission is that instead of coming with such scrappy things, which have no meaning, Government itself should come out with a comprehensive Bill which can meet the situation squarely. Instead of sending this Bill for eliciting public opinion I think the better course, the prudent course, the proper course, would be for the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill if it has any feeling for socialism, for creating a society of equals, for eliminating corruption and unfair practices from the national life of this country. Otherwise, this Bill has no meaning other than giving undue popularity and publicity to Shri Tariq.

**श्री अज्जराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :** सभापति जी, यद्यपि श्री तारिक का बिल बहुत सीमित और बहुत संकुचित दृष्टिकोण का है तथा बहुत दूर जाने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी उस के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है और भावना है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि यदि जिस शक्ति में यह बिल है उस में वह पास कर दिया जाय तो उस से नीचे तबके वालों को बहुत हानि होगी। जहां तक ऊपर वालों का सवाल है, उन को कोई विशेष फायदा होने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन यह मानते हुए कि मूल्क में सभी लोगों की आमदनियों के ऊपर कुछ सीमा बन्धनी चाहिये कि इस से अधिक

आमदनी नहीं होगी, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

जहां तक इस में यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नेंट सर्विस में जितनी तत्त्वाहृती है, ऊपर का वेतन हो या नीचे का वेतन हो, खास तौर से ऊपर का जितना वेतन है, उतना वेतन भी अगर हम उन लोगों को देता चाहते हैं जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नौकरी करते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की परिस्थितियों में वह बहुत लाभदायक नहीं होगा। ऐसी हालत में हमें कोई ऐसा तरीका ढंडना चाहिये जिस से कम से कम आमदनी किसी आदमी की १०० हूँ महीने से कम न रहे और अधिक से अधिक आमदनी या वेतन १,००० हूँ महीने से अधिक न रहे। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि श्री तारिक का बिल इस बात को नहीं पा सकेगा क्योंकि जहां तक सरकारी वेतन का सवाल है, वह तो ४,००० हूँ माहवार तक जाता है यदि हम देश के राष्ट्रपति के वेतन को छोड़ दें। लेकिन जो प्राइवेट एप्लायर्स आज हैं वे कितनी ऊंची ऊंची तत्त्वाहृति देते हुए जो सरकारी नौकरी में लोग हैं उन को भी अपना तरफ कैसे प्रभावित कर लेते हैं अगर इस पर आप व्याप दें तो बहुत ही चमत्कारिक बात मालूम होगी। मेरे सामने कुछ आंकड़े हैं जो अधिक पुराने नहीं, सन् १९५५ के हैं। सन् १९५५ में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के बड़े बड़े अफसरों और मिनिस्टरों के रिस्टेदार, खास तौर से लड़के, जिन की उम्र बहुत कम थी, कितनी ऊंची ऊंची तत्त्वाहृति पा रहे थे यह देख कर ताज्जुब होता है। उस वक्त के हमारे पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर होने वाले थे श्री सी० सी० देसाई, जो आज बिड़ला साहब के यहां पहुँच गये हैं रिटायर होने के बाद और उन से १०,००० हूँ तत्त्वाहृति मिलती है फी आफ इनकम टैक्स, साथ ही दूसरी सहूलियतें उन को मिलती हैं। उन के लड़के जिनकी उम्र २३ साल की है, वह भी आई० सी० आई० में १३०० हूँ माहवार पा रहे हैं।

**Mr. Chairman:** May I request the hon. Member not to bring in names of persons? If he wants to support the measure he can advance arguments generally instead of bringing in the names of persons who are not here to explain their position. They may not agree with the facts, as mentioned by the hon. Member or they may have some other explanation to offer. Therefore, I would request him not to bring personal matters. He can argue the case on the merits of the Bill, as this is a simple Bill.

**श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :** मैं तो सिफ़ सिद्धान्त की बात ही कह रहा था और उस में यह उदाहरण स्वरूप कह रहा था। मैं किसी पर कोई लालचन नहीं लगा रहा था न कोई चार्ज लगा रहा था।

**Mr. Chairman:** That may not be fair. The mention of names in this context reflects on the character of that person, or his father, or somebody else. So, where is the necessity for bringing in a matter like this in an ordinary Bill of this nature? If on some important political question he feels it is justifiable to attack any person or any Government he may do so and take the consequences. But here it is absolutely immaterial whether A's son is there or B's son-in-law is there. If the principle is accepted that he wants a maximum and minimum of salary in private service on the basis of public service, on that arguments can be advanced without bringing in names of persons who are not here to defend themselves.

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukandapuram):** It was quite an innocent remark.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** His contention is that every person should get appointments like that.

**Shri Narasimham (Krishnagiri):** What could not be said directly should not be said indirectly.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I do not want to say anything indirectly.

**Mr. Chairman:** I hope he will refrain himself from making any references to persons who are not here to defend themselves.

**श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :** मेरा उद्देश्य इस उदाहरण को देने से सिर्फ़ यह था कि सदन यह देख ले कि किस तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बड़ी बड़ी तन्त्वावाही दे कर सरकार से वे कुछ प्रलोभन पाते हैं और उचित या अनुचित लाभ उन की तरफ़ से दिये जाते हैं। मेरे सामने जो आंकड़े हैं, उन में एक आदमी नहीं, कम से कम ३०, ३५ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के लड़के २०,०००, २२,००० या २५,००० रु० तक पा रहे हैं। वे बाहर से पढ़ कर आये हैं, और यह भी पूरा विश्वास नहीं है कि वे पढ़ कर आये भी हैं या नहीं। एक साहब तो ऐसे हैं जिन को हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भाषा का ज्ञान नहीं है। बिल्कुल बाहर बाहर रहे हैं, उन की २० या २१ साल की उम्र है, लेकिन ३,००० रु० में किसी कम्पनी में नौकर हैं।

सभापति महोदय, अगर आप देखिये तो जितनी आयल कम्पनियां हैं, पेट्रोल बर्गरह की, जिन के बारे में इस सदन में सवाल उठाते हैं और हमारी सरकार जो इतनी शक्तिवान हो चौहा है कि जब चाहे फौरन आर्डिनेन्स पास कर सकती है, चाहे किसी पालियामेन्ट के मेंबर को एक साल के लिये बन्द कर सकती है बिना मुकदमा चलाये, वह किस तरह से नपुंसक हो जाती है इन कम्पनियों के सामने कि इस से हमारे यहां तेल आने को है और यहां की कम्पनियां उस तेल को साफ करने से मना कर देती। आखिर स के दौड़े क्या बजह है? ज्यादातर कम्पनियां जो हैं वे बड़े बड़े अफसरों के बच्चों को तीन तोन हजार रुपया माहवार की तरस्वाह पर भरती कर लेती हैं। अगर स तरह का बिल पास हो जावे

जिस में यह नतीजा हो जाये कि जो सरकारी नौकरी में मिलता है, जितनी सीमा है, उस से आगे कोई प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर नहीं दे सकेगा तो में समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो प्रज्ञोभन दिये जाते हैं जिन से समय में भव्याचार फैलता है, जिन से पक्षपाता की गुंजाइश रहती है, वह दूर हो सकेंगे। इनलिये मैं चाहता था कि मैं यह दिक्षिलाऊं कि बार बार इस तरह की बात उठती है, और अफसोस की बात यह है—प्रभापति जी, मैं प्रोत्यायट्रों के नाम पर जो नियम है उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप की आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए, उन का नाम नहीं लगा—लेकिन अफसोस का बात है कि जब सीरिंग लगाने की बात चलती है इस क्षेत्र में, तो किसी को प्रो-साहन नहीं मिलता। अगर इस की कोई सीमा होती है तो मैं उस का समयक हूँ क्योंकि बिना सीरिंग लगाये हुए हिन्दुस्तान जैसे भुल्क में जहां गरीबी है वह बड़ी है कि कां नहां चल सकता है। यह प्रभारीह बात कह दी जानी है कि जो ऊंचे हैं उन्हें नीचे लाने को ज़बरन नहीं, नीचे वालों को ऊपर ले जाना है। अगर हम यह देखें कि जब हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है, उन के परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों की आमदिनियों को हम बढ़ा सकते हैं, तो इस नतीजे पर पृथक्के कि इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप हम देश की आबादी के, जो ५० या ६० लाख प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है, जीवन स्तर को अभी भी ऊचा नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने को है। इन दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के नतीजे पर हम विचार करें तो हम को मानूप होगा कि इन के फलस्वरूप गरीब गरीब हुआ है और अमीर अमीर हुआ है। दलील यह दी जाती है कि जो ऊंचे वेतन है, उन को हम नीचा नहीं लाना चाहते, जो नीचे हैं उन को ऊपर ले जाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आप नीचों को ऊपर नहीं ले जा सकते जब तक कि आप ऊपर वालों

को नीचा न करें। मैं तो यह पस्त करता कि इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था होती कि ऊंचे और नीचे वेतनों में एक और दस से ज्यादा का फर्क न हो। अगर हम किसी आदमी को कम से कम सी रूपया देना चाहते हैं तो ऊंचे आदमी को हमें एक हजार में ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहिये। इस सम्बंध में उदाहरण पेश करने के लिये हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने १० हजार के वेतन को ८ठा कर ढाई हजार कर दिया है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बिना इन्कम टैक्स के बहुत ऊंचे वेतन दिये जाते हैं जोकि सरकारी नौकरी के वेतन के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं। इनलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिद्धान्त को सरकार को मान सेना चाहिये। इस में सरकार की कोई हानि नहीं है। खास तौर से जबकि सरकार ने देहाती जनता के सम्बन्ध में इस सिद्धान्त को माना है। जहां तक हमारे देश का सवाल है, यहां की ६६ प्रतिशत जनता जमीन पर निर्भर करती है। आप जमीन पर सीमा लगाने जा रहे हैं। सारे मुक्त में ८८ चौज चल रही हैं, लेकिन जो और दूसरे सेक्टर हैं, वाह वह सरका॑ नौकरी के हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एम्प्लायमेंट के, उन में वेतन की सीमा नहीं बांधी जाती। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारे देश की आबादी का जो बढ़मत है उस में असंतोष फैलेगा। वह बहुत आगे चल कर सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध भी कर सकता है। इनलिये यह तो सरकार के हित में है कि वह इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर ले। जहां तक सीरिंग का सवाल है इस का सिद्धान्त बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन इस को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में क्यों नहीं लागू किया जाता। प्राइवेट सेक्टर तो क्या सरकार इस को पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी लागू करने को तैयार नहीं है। इसी कारण सरकार के सामने यह समस्या है कि इस को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कैसे लागू करे। हम जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में और तत्त्वाह पाने वालों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है और बड़ी तन-

## [श्री बजराज सिंह]

स्वाह पाने वाले थोड़े से हैं। उन थोड़े से लोगों को खुश करने के लिये आप इस सिद्धान्त को नहीं मान रहे हैं। इस से देश की उन्नति और विकास पर असर पड़ता है। इस और भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI JAIPAL SINGH in the Chair]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में तीन आयल कम्पनियां हैं। हम चाहते थे और हमारा सन् १९५६ का ईंडिस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन भी यह था कि आयल की पब्लिक सेक्टर में लाना चाहिए। लेकिन यह बात तो दूर रही। लेकिन जो हम रिफाइनरीज कायम कर रहे हैं, जो नया अन्वेषण कर रहे हैं उसे भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के असर से दूर रखने की बात नहीं सोच रहे हैं। आज हालत यह है कि जो तेज हम रूस से मंगाते हैं उसको साफ करने के लिए हम रिफाइनरीज को मजबूर नहीं कर सकते। आज हालत यह है कि जिसका भी इन आइल कम्पनियों से प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध है उनको ऊंची तनस्वाहे दी जा रही है। एक लड़का जो कि २२ साल का है और जो अभी कलिज से निकल है, अगर वह सरकारी नौकरी के लिए प्रतियोगिता में बैठे तो उसको सौ रुपए की नौकरी भी कठिनाई से मिलेगी, पर उसी की कम्पनी में तीन हजार रुपया दे दिया जाता है। उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि भ्रष्टाचार फैलेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भ्रष्टाचार क्या अब नहीं है।

श्री बजराज सिंह बहुत है। लेकिन इस तरह से वह और ज्यादा बढ़ता है। इस चीज को रोकना उसको कम करने का एक तरीका हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि इस बिल के सिद्धान्त को मान लेना चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूं कि हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार है लेकिन उसको खत्म करने का तरीका भी तो निकालना चाहिये। अगर प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर अपने यहां लोगों को बड़ी बड़ी तनस्वाह देंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा। सरकारी नौकरों में इससे असंतोष होता है। अक्सर एसा देखा जाता है कि जिन लोगों को सरकार रिटायर कर देती है उनको इन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में ज्यादा तनस्वाह पर रख लिया जाता है। मुझे मालूम है कि एक साहब की सरकारी नौकरी से रिटायर हुए हैं, उनको बिडला ने तीन हजार रुपया देकर अपने यहां रख लिया है। इस बारे हैं हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। अगर यह सिद्धान्त मान लिया जाए कि इससे ज्यादा तनस्वाह किसी भी आदमी को नहीं दी जा सकेगी, तो अभी जो यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने ज्यादा तनस्वाह देकर अनुचित लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न होता है यह बन्द हो जायगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल का स्वागत किया जाय।

मुझे ताज्जब हुआ कि बहुत से लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया है। कहा जाता है कि इसको मानने से प्राइवेट इनशिएटिव खत्म हो जाएगा। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि ४३ करोड़ लोगों के इनशिएटिव के बारे में पहले सोचना चाहिए जिनके इनशिएटिव के बिना देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमें योड़े से लोगों के बारे में ही नहीं मोचना है। अगर आप इन योड़े से ही आदमियों का स्थाल रखेंगे तो आप जनता के इनशिएटिव को तोड़ देंगे। आज हालत यह है कि इस देश में छोटा आदमी अपना विकास नहीं कर सकता उसकी पनपने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम इस बिल की भावना को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो हमको मौका मिलेगा, उन लोगों को पनपाने का, उनकी उन्नति कराने का। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से इसका कोई विरोध न हो और यह बिल जनता की राय ज नने के लिये सरकुलेट कर दिया जाए। सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे लिस्ट को पढ़ने से

रोक दिया है लेकिन वह ऐसी चीज है कि जिससे हमें ....

सभापति महोदय : उसे पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

17 hrs.

श्री बजाज सिंह : इससे बहुत से एहस्य खुलते और पता चलता कि हमारी सरकार का काम किस तरह चलता है और किस तरह से लोग अनुचित लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं । लेकिन आप नहीं चाहते इसलिये मैं इसको नहीं पढ़ता । मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस बिल के उसूल को स्वीकार करके हम भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने का एक तरीका निकाल सकते हैं । यह तारिक साहब का बिल बहुत सीमित है, इससे कोई बहुत ज्यादा काम बनने वाला नहीं है । लेकिन इसका सिद्धान्त सही है और अगर इसको मान लिया जाए और जनता की राय जानने के लिये भेज दिया जाए तो जनता की राय मालूम पड़ जाएगी और फिर इसको यहां जादा सुधरे हुए रूप में लाया जा सकता है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member from Gurdaspur. After that I will call the hon. Member from Pali.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Mr Chairman, I do not think there will be found anybody in this House or outside this House to oppose this Bill.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Here is one already!

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I think that the opposition to this Bill does not mean anything as this Bill asks for something which is very very harmless. This Bill, if I understand it aright, is more educative than penal. It is more a piece of propaganda than a piece of legislation. It is more a cry for something which should be attained than a cry for something that is just now

attainable. Therefore I think that Shri A. M. Tariq who is a realist has put forward this Bill in such a way that it will not hurt anybody and it will not harm anybody.

But what does he want from us? He wants only this, that we should give our stamp of approval so far as its circulation is concerned. I think there should be no opposition to that. So many books are being circulated; so many newspapers are being circulated; so many magazines are in circulation; so many journals are in circulation. And if this small Bill consisting of about two pages is also circulated, I think nothing catastrophic or revolutionary is going to happen.

**Shri Narayanan Kuttu Menon:** What will be the catastrophe if it is not circulated?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Therefore, I think that those gentlemen who have opposed this Bill have read more into it than is really intended. I do not think that this Bill is going to do all those things about which some of my friends have been apprehensive. What are those things about which they have been apprehensive?

We live in a world of inequality. There is inequality of size; there is inequality of education; there is inequality of income. Our whole world is encompassed by inequality. It is true. But I want to ask one question:—Are we not here to abolish that inequality progressively? I think our Constitution lays it down. The policy of the Government lays it down. The declared objectives of our Five Year Plans lay it down. Therefore, why should anybody feel afraid if this Bill tries to abolish some kind of inequality?

And I say that there is inequality to be found between the private sector and the public sector. I wish that to be put an end to as early as possible. You cannot live in two world in the same country; you cannot have two scales of salary in the same country; you cannot have two standards in the

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

same country. I think we must try to attain a uniformity of standards, a uniformity of practices and a uniformity of, I should say, appointment: and all that kind of thing. That is what we should do and aim at? Have we done that?

I think all our talk about socialist pattern of society does not mean anything. Therefore, this Bill seeks to abolish inequalities, in the first place. It also aims at bridging the gulf between the private sector and the public sector in terms of salaries, in terms of appointments, in terms of promotions, in terms of all those things. I think it is a very desirable thing to do and I do not think anybody should come in the way.

There are some friends of mine who have been talking about fabulous salaries which some persons have been getting in the private sector. It may be true. If some lucky persons get fabulous salaries in the private sector, I do not know what to say. But these friends do not know that the private sector is like a city or like a village which has a few *pucca* buildings but which consists mainly of thatched cottages, tumble-down cottages and huts which are crumbling down. There may be some persons who might afford to buy Rolls Royce cars at a cost of eighty thousand rupees; they are in the private sector. There are persons who could swim in pools in their own homes; they are in the private sector. There are persons who have dozens of servants at their command; they are in the private sector. There are persons who keep an army of dogs and a large number of horses. Who are they? They are in the private sector. They make money. And they spend that money. They spend it ostentatiously.

Now, this Bill aims at the abolition of ostentatious consumption, conspicuous consumption in my country. It is this which strikes at the very roots of our national life.

This is all at one end of the scale, people getting very high salary. But look at the other end of the scale. Shri A. M. Tariq, I think, knows it very well, as every Member of this House does, that of all kinds of services in this world private service is the least desirable. You get very meagre salary. You get irregular promotions. There are no rules for keeping you in service. You may go to the office in the morning and find a letter awaiting you at your desk which says that your services are no longer required. Private service is a kind of a jungle where the laws of the jungle prevail. There are lions there, and small sheep also. (An Hon. Member: Tigers also). What my friend Shri A. M. Tariq wants is this, that the lions should be tamed and the sheep should be made full of life. That is what he wants. I think there is nothing which can be said against this desire. After all, the private sector should not claim to itself those advantages which are not the lot of everybody; nor should it claim to itself those disadvantages which are not the lot of everybody. Therefore, this Bill works both ways. It works for lopping off something from the tall man and it works for adding an inch or two to the stature of the small man. I think the intention of this Bill is very noble and it will help the small man much more than the tall man. This Bill will go against the tall man. I think there cannot be any two opinions about the principle enunciated in this Bill. But, I do not know what kind of procedure will be adopted to put this principle into effect. Shri A. M. Tariq in his own way has tried to simplify the problem. In fact, he has tried to oversimplify the problem. He has said that a Committee should be appointed.

**Mr. Chairman:** Will he please conclude?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** All right, Sir. I was submitting very respectfully that

this Committee will mean a dilatory process. It will mean something not conducive to the achievement of the result in the shortest space of time. But, I think public opinion, the people to whom this Bill may be circulated, will be able to suggest some other way. I think, with all its shortcomings, this Bill is welcome and I hope that even if this Bill is not passed, the private sector will take a warning from it that minimum wages and maximum wages have to be regularised and they cannot be treated in a way which is not scientific and proper.

I, therefore, welcome this Bill. I want that it should be circulated so that the people should know that there are some persons on the floor of the House who know that this private sector needs a little tightening up, needs a little guidance in the matter of appointments, salaries and other things.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, I shall call the hon. Member from Pali and then I shall call the hon. Minister.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know what time I can take?

**Mr. Chairman:** Ten minutes.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Mr. Chairman, when I first looked at this Bill, I thought it was the thoughtless exuberance of the hon. Mover which was reflected in it.

**An Hon. Member:** Thoughtless?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That was my first reaction to it. But, as I listened to certain speeches, particularly that of Shri M. C. Jain, I felt that really an important problem has been posed before us. I knew that, in the background, there was the opinion expressed by the Estimates Committee though it was as far back as 1953-54 when they had posed the problem which was likely to affect the public services. I do not think for a

moment that the Estimates Committee would countenance the remedy which has been suggested by my hon. friend. It is not so simple as that. As a matter of fact, I just scratched my head because I believe this important question was also very thoroughly examined by the last Pay Commission. As early as page 24 of its very valuable report you will find a copious reference to this particular problem.

This question has been raised in many other countries also, and in the U. K. the Priestley Commission which went into the entire affair has thoroughly examined this question. In the few minutes you have allowed, it will not be possible for me to go into the entire gamut of it, to give you the principles which have been considered and the considered opinion to which the highly eminent persons represented on this commission have come to. They have not been able to find an easy solution to it. The Estimates Committee has also only posed a question, they want the Planning Commission to look at it and do something about it. The Pay Commission has also gone into it and said they cannot go into it more than they have done.

So far as the Bill is concerned, I think it will have to be rejected out of hand. At the same time, this problem does require thorough consideration. Some very eminent persons who appeared before the Pay Commission had suggested the appointment of a bigger commission to go into the entire question at the national level, since the Pay Commission was restricted in its terms of reference and could not examine the whole question. I endorse that suggestion, and I think Shri Tariq would do well to withdraw this Bill requesting Government to appoint such a commission to make further enquiries into the matter and come to conclusions.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** Provided the Government accepts your suggestion.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I am giving my views.

This Bill is no solution at all. It raises so many difficult problems, creates more difficulties than it solves. It was said that sons of Government servants are in the private sector and are paid high salaries. That problem will not be solved even if the Bill is accepted. It is suggested that a youngster who is recruited there and given a certain start will continue to get the same sum all the time. That will not solve the problem. It is a very wrong approach to the whole question. I do not at all agree with it.

It has also been suggested that while the Pay Commission took into consideration various factors, it did not take into consideration the maximum salary in the public sector, and my hon. friend suggested that it should be cut down to Rs. 1,000. I think it is absolutely fantastic. The Pay Commission has definitely and very pointedly dealt with this question at great length and in a very lucid manner.

I would like these friends who talk of socialism and socialisation to look at the country which is the origin of socialism. Let us look at the salaries that obtain in the USSR. There are people who get 350 to 400 roubles at the lowest level, and there are people whose remuneration is as much as 25,000 to 30,000 roubles, who have bank balances. Nobody denies that. The Soviet Union had started at an earlier stage with the view that they should give nobody more than 500 roubles, everybody should travel by the ordinary bus etc. With the gradual passing of time they have realised that it is an absurd proposition even in that hard-boiled Communist country, and today the position is as I have described it. But, still, we should not draw conclusions from this, because the economy is different in the two countries. Anybody who is

getting even 30,000 roubles there cannot use this money to exploit the community and get something out of this money. That money cannot be utilised for that purpose. We also understand that the man who is getting 400 roubles gets so many other amenities. As the hon. Prime Minister very rightly pointed out the other day, let us have all these necessary amenities which have got to be provided for the Government servants. But I think that this talk about ceiling is not at all practicable. In which country under the sun, whether it be a communist country or a socialist country or a capitalistic country, has such a ceiling been fixed?

There are various methods of cutting down the income, such as by taxation measures, by super-taxes and by many other things. Still, I do not rule it out. The only important question at the present moment is whether the public sector will be able to find necessary recruits, and whether the public sector does offer such attractions that the right type of people will be able to come in. I think at present the position is not such that the right type of people are not attracted towards the public sector, barring, of course, a dozen jobs or may be about 25 jobs in the private sector. At present, the tendency for everyone is to get into the public sector.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the House to one thing. Let us examine the number of applications which were received when we formed the management pool. We wanted about two hundred people. But how many people from the private sector, who were drawing far larger emoluments, tried to go into the public sector and tried to get into Government service? In the Pay Commission's report itself, various other factors have been pointed out. I know of a personal relation of mine who was here in Delhi in the private sector, getting about Rs. 1500 p.m. He went to Bhilai on a salary of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 p.m.

So, at present, the magnetic force is not on that side, that is, on the side of the private sector. Even now, Government service continues to be a prized job in this country. So, at present, this problem of diversion of right type of men to the private sector does not arise at all. I do not know whether it will arise at any future stage, but that is really an important question, and I wish that this question is examined in this light.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have been listening to the debate very carefully, and I find that as it is quite obvious, a Bill of this nature has only got a mixed reception in this House. The scope of the Bill is to regulate the salaries in the private sector, or, as the hon. Mover calls it, to have a ceiling on salaries in the private sector. And the main purpose is to provide for the maximum as well as the minimum salary scales in the private sector.

The hon. Mover, although he elaborately discussed about the undesirability of very high salaries in the private sector, did not touch on the question of minimum scales in the private sector. This point was taken up by one hon. Member opposite, and he twisted it to urge his points about the Pay Commission's report on the salaries of Government servants and Government employees.

The question of the minimum wage in the private sector is an important one. I attach more importance to it than to the question of bringing down the maximum of the salary scales in the private sector. But I would not agree with the hon. Member who said that we have ignored the point or that we are not taking care of the minimum wage in the private sector.

If we read the report of development in the past, we would come to the conclusion that although in what I would call the sweated industries, like the tanning industry in Kanpur—Kanpur is well-known for its sweated industry—the wage scale is low,—and I would urge on the conscience of the House and on trade unions or public

opinion to see that the trade unions and public opinion are so strong as to see that the wage level goes up in these sweated industries—we cannot determine the general wage level or the general pattern by taking the example of the sweated industries like tanning or other industries. In these matters, the question of fixing a minimum is very important, but it is a difficult one also. I say this because although, for example, in some of the States under the Minimum Wages Act—which is a concurrent subject—the minimum wage for certain industries like the biri industry which used to be—say, 4 annas per day has been increased to say, a rupee per day or more, a four-fold increase, it is still very low; we have to see the capacity of the industry to bear it. That is the limiting factor. Fixation of any minimum wage has to be guided by the fact that we cannot burden the industry so much that the industry goes completely off the track resulting in a situation where the labourers are worse off.

So the limiting factor is the condition or the economics of the industry i.e., how much the industry can pay. If we take the example of the sweated industry of tanning in Kanpur, we cannot determine the general wage nor come to any conclusion about the general level of minimum wage in other industries. There are progressive industries. If we go into the Wage Boards in various industries that are being appointed or that might be appointed, we will get another picture. Take, for example, the cotton textile industry. The minimum wage in a place like Bombay is now about Rs. 120 per month. It is slightly less in Ahmedabad. That is a case of a progressive industry where the minimum wage has gone up progressively in the last few years as a result of the progressive policy followed by Government.

Similarly, we have the report of the Wage Board for the cement industry. It will be implemented in due course.

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

The Wage Board's Report concerning the sugar industry is about to come. We are going to have a Wage Board for the jute industry which will submit its report. So there is a conscious effort to go into the question carefully and examine all the pros and cons, how much the industry will bear, what is the productivity of labour and what is the general economic situation. We are trying to determine the minimum wage taking these into account.

Similarly, a number of States have implemented the Minimum Wages Act. There is the Shop and Commercial Establishments Act. Conditions of employment vary from State to State. A general regulation or a general law for the whole country will be meaningless.

So in regard to the minimum wage or the minimum of the salaries to be paid, emphasis should be placed, and is being placed, both under the Minimum Wages Act and in the Wage Board Reports on that aspect both for the organised industries, the progressively organised industries, and the sweated industries of which much more care should be taken because the wage level there is low. But always the limiting factors are the economics of the industry, the general condition of productivity and other factors.

**Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:** Is the hon. Minister saying that the fixation of a minimum wage is governed by all these considerations including productivity?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am not joining issue with my hon. friend, because it is only a side issue which can be taken up for discussion at the time we debate the general labour policy or discuss the Minimum Wages Act. I am only pointing out that this Bill emphasises both the maximum scale as well as the minimum scale of salaries. The hon. Mover did not speak about it. I am glad the hon. Member

pointed out that aspect. I am only saying that both in the organised industries as well as in other industries, there is actually a tendency for the minimum wages to go up.

Now, coming to the main burden of this Bill, listening to the debate I summarised it into 4 points. The first point made by those who supported the Bill is that the difference in the pay-scale in the private sector and in the public sector nullifies the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Incidentally, I have before me an extract of the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee. It mentions two things. The Bill is based on that. The first recommendation is about ceilings on salaries in the private sector. The second is about the employment of retired government servants in business.

Taking the second recommendation first, we have carefully examined it and the Government have formulated rules in 1956 about the employment of government servants and their relations, sons and daughters and their dependents, and the rules are very strict. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued instructions in January 1956 that whenever the sons, daughters or other dependants of Class I officers of the Government of India wish to accept appointment with private firms with which the officers had official dealings or other important firms having official dealings with the Government of India, the fact should be reported to Government by the officers concerned and Government permission obtained for such employment. These rules barring employment or barring opportunities for the sons, daughters and other relations of government servants are very strict.

Orders have similarly been issued that retired government servants belonging to the All-India services or Class I services of the Central Government if they want to obtain employment in the private sector within 2

years of retirement should secure the permission of government.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Why should there be such restrictions? If it is bad, it is absolutely bad.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We consider that it is not *prima facie* bad unless certain other conditions are there just as, the government servant while in office had organised the company or the firm with which he goes into employment later. A government servant, when he retires, may have other obligations. He may be in a fit condition to work. There should be no *mala fide* intention. We give permission after looking into all these cases. We cannot debar a person who is in vigorous health, and who has got a lot of experience from seeking employment and force him not to do work.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** That way the remedy is....

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Let the hon. Minister proceed.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Certainly, his income is very much reduced and he may have his obligations. We cannot force him not to work. We go into all these questions and give him permission. After two years of retirement the permission is not necessary because after that period the employment is not deemed to have been as a result of any benefits given by him when in office.

The first recommendation—having equal pay for equal work—is a very large issue and it has very indeterminate factors. The conditions of work may be different; the work may look apparently to be equal; but the conditions of work may be different—the tenure of service, the retirement benefits and the social status in that employment and all that. It is a well-known fact that persons with higher salaries in the private sector accept employment in the Government on a lower salary because the resultant

benefits are there: higher social status, security and other considerations. In the private sector, the motive is profit. In the public sector the motive is service. You cannot apply the same rule for the two services. Apart from the practicability, reasonableness or desirability of these proposals, what is the position today? Let us consider it. In spite of the fact that we do not want to have a blanket regulation or legislation to control the scale of pay in the private sector, we have adopted a number of measures to bring down the higher salaries in the private sector. All foreign companies have to submit to the Government every year a report on the salary scales they give to the Indian personnel and what proportion of higher salaries are given to the Indians. That is what we call the Indianisation of the branches of foreign firms in India. At the beginning of 1959 there were only 55 Indians employed by foreign-owned or controlled companies earning a salary of more than Rs. 5,000. The number of foreigners earning the salaries above that level was about 662. Should we ask these firms to reduce the salaries of Indians employed there? There is also another consideration. On the one hand we have been pleading that there should be equality. The House has been asking that more and more Indians should be appointed in the branches of the foreign firms here. In the case of the non-Indians, their salary is determined by levels obtaining in their own country and standards of living, technical qualifications possessed by them and so on. If we reduce the salaries of Indians occupying high positions in foreign firms and not of the non-Indians, the disparity increases.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** May I ask a question?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I do not want to be interrupted. If any question is to be asked, it should be at the end and I am prepared to answer it.

The second point that emerged from the discussion is that the pay scales

offered by the petroleum companies and some other big companies are far better than the higher salaries earned under the Government. That was the point made by the hon. Mover.

17:39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Government servants are consequently tempted strongly to secure employment in business houses for their relatives and for themselves after their own retirement. The third point is that very attractive terms offered in the private industry for the recruits would affect recruitment to the public service. The last point has been dealt with in the Pay Commission's report in paragraphs 14 to 23 of Chapter VIII. The Commission expressed the opinion that as long as there were three candidates with first class degrees for every vacancy, and the examination results themselves did not show a fall in the level of performance of the candidates, there should be no cause for anxiety. It is true that there were four first class candidates for every vacancy in the higher public services. Now it is three. To that extent there has been a fall in the number of first class candidates. As long as the number is three for one post there should not be any case for anxiety. The general conclusion of the Pay Commission was that "while the quality of recruits to the public services needed to be watched carefully, there was no reason to think that the higher services were not getting recruits of the required standard".

Sir, the hon. Member said that the salaries given by the oil companies are demoralising to the government servants, they offer the temptation of giving employment to their sons and relatives and so on. One hon. Member made a charge that we as a Government are crumbling before the oil companies. It is not a fact. The record of our Government shows that we have only been very firm in dealing with the oil companies. If you see the records of the oil companies, the power that they wield, you will find that it is not only this Government that has got to be very careful but even the

progressive States or the advanced countries like America or Europe have also felt the power of the oil companies. Therefore, it is not as if this problem is there only in this country. Because they are gigantic combines they are naturally conscious of their power, they are conscious of the strategic importance that they hold in the economic life and, therefore, it is but natural that they tend to exercise that power. But it is equally true that this Government has stood up to it. This Government has been very firm and it has not allowed them to go against the national interest. So to make this charge against Government is to belie the facts, to ignore the facts, and it is highly regrettable.

A suggestion was made that the Bill may be withdrawn but the Government should appoint a commission. Sir, I have stated the facts. I do not know what purpose the commission will serve. A few years ago the House passed the Companies Act. We have a series of sections in the Companies Act which regulates the remuneration of the managerial cadre. For example the remuneration of the Managing Director, the technical directors or the directors is referred to the Advisory Commission under the Companies Act. They take into account the general position of the company, the financial and other resources of the company before fixing the salaries. Therefore, whenever they fix the salaries of the managerial staff they see to it that the salaries are in proportion to the financial and other resources of the company and, to that extent, there has been a tendency to bring down the salaries.

Similarly, there is another provision that no company can pay to their managers including the technical managers and directors more than 11 per cent. of the profits. Therefore, if a company is a big one having enormous profits it may pay higher salaries. But we have another check that no company even if it makes a very large profit, should ordinarily pay to its Managing Director or whole-time

directors more than Rs. 10,000 per month. All these checks we have tried to enforce.

It has been said, or rather a misconception has come in that if we bring down the high salaries in the private sector we will be going a step forward towards socialism. The concept of socialism is not as crude as that. We in this country, the Government, have been following a policy of socialism as adumbrated in the three Plans. Socialism as an organisation is more a science than mere expressions of opinions that if we do a particular thing we will bring in socialism. It is an organisation for increased production and rapid economic development of the country.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** And not of distribution?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Distribution is another means by which we act. But by mere distribution, we cannot achieve results. I am saying that our efforts have been to bring down the salaries and the salaries have been brought down, but by itself it will not bring in socialism. Socialism can be brought in by rapid economic development of the country which we want to achieve.

Again, it has been said that while we have introduced ceiling on land, we have not introduced ceiling on salaries. I say that the two are entirely different. The question of land or its importance in the economic organisation of the country or the production of the country is entirely different. There are scarce land resources, whereas the urban income or ceiling on salaries is a separate question. The two should not be mixed and it should not be said that because we have introduced a ceiling on land we are in favour of the existing salaries, and that we do not want to introduce a ceiling on salaries. The two are entirely different. The facts are different. We are trying to bring down salaries which are un-

deserved and which are undue. But the fact remains, as I said at the beginning, that the motive in the two sectors is different. In the public sector or in the Government, the motive is service while under the private sector the entire motive is based on profit. These two aspects should be borne in mind. I do not say that if you increase the salaries, that will entail an automatic increase in efficiency and in production or a greater incentive. That may or may not be so. But the fact remains that we are in the mixed economy. When we are having a private sector, we accept that so far as the private sector is concerned, the prime motive for development or incentive will be profit, and as long as that motive is there, all those who are employed there will see to it that the company makes larger and larger profits. Naturally, the incentive is that they would like to have a better share. Otherwise, what would be the result? The result will be worse and a very retrograde one. That is, on the one hand, those who finance the company, the financiers, will get more dividends and better returns, while the managerial cadre, the persons to manage, the scientists, the technicians and the business administrator, the intelligent, progressive group in the private sector, will be depressed, because they will not get their due.

So, what we tried to do in bringing in the Companies Act was to introduce progressive company management, by abolishing the managing agency system and introducing the system of secretaries and treasurers and thus divorcing management from ownership. Ownership will be bettered if we do this and it will result in a better incentive. We want to build up a managerial sector; we want to build up a good cadre of management, with technicians and scientists and others. But that will have a bad incentive in the scheme of things in the private sector, because, if there is the profit motive, they must have a better share of the profit, and that can only be by a reasonable scale of salary.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Secondly, the taxation angle is there. If they reduce the salaries of those people, directors or the managers—the technical directors or the technical managers and other employees—what would happen is, they would get more in terms of perquisites. The salaries may be low but the demand is there. Everyone knows that; everybody even in the public sector projects knows how difficult it is to find suitable hands for technical management. There will be for another ten years at least—along with our educational and other development taking place—always a shortage of technical and scientific personnel, a good, efficient, managerial cadre. If there is a shortage for it, there will be a greater and greater demand. So, if we reduce or depress their salaries, what will happen? It has been the experience not only in this country but in other countries also, socialist or capitalist, where the scientists or the engineers are so much in demand,—including the Soviet Union and the United States of America—where they want development and want to go ahead, they have all to pay a price for it and to pay higher salaries for these specialists. So, to equate socialism with lower salaries is to ignore the basic fact of modern life, of modern scientific life, today. That is why, as some hon. Members have said, in the Soviet Union, the scientist or the technical manager is paid as high a salary as 30,000 roubles. Similarly, engineers and technical personnel in the advanced countries are paid higher salaries. If we want to do the same thing, if we want to progress rapidly towards industrialisation, we have to pay the price. The first step towards socialism would be rapid industrialisation, rapid production and rapid economic development, but all the same having an eye to the fact that as far as possible and as much as we can, there should be equalisation of income. To that extent, our attempt is there.

I was speaking about the taxation angle. If their salaries are reduced,

they will get benefits in kinds—perquisites—and they will escape taxation. So, what we gain in one, we will lose in another. So, from all these points of view, I think, whatever may be the object, the purpose would not be served by a legislation of this kind.

Moreover, I know there are anomalies in the salary structure of the private sector. But Government's view is that these anomalies cannot be corrected by trying to lay down a structure of salaries in the private sector through a legislation of this kind envisaged by the hon. Member who has moved this Bill. His proposal will involve a stupendous administrative and organisational task, fixing the salaries of thousands of private employees and ensuring that these scales of pay are in practice enforced. An hon. Member has just complained that the minimum wage is not being enforced. So, if we have this legislation, as the hon. Member says, for every industry and every firm, there will have to be a committee which will go into the salary scale. How are we going to enforce it? It will mean a stupendous administrative and organisational task. Also, attempting to prescribe salary scales for private employees will introduce excessive rigidity and in practice, any such legislation will be wholly unpracticable and completely unworkable.

From all these points of view, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this Bill.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** According to the recommendation of the Pay Commission, the age of superannuation has gone up by three years, from 55 to 58. I hope that since Government has accepted it as an award, it will surely accept this recommendation also. According to this recommendation, the pensionary benefits also have gone up. So, with this increase by three years in the superannuation age and with these increased pensionary benefits,

will it too much if Government stops the Central Government employees from taking jobs in the private sector after retirement?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is a specific point of view and I am not willing to commit myself to it. That is entirely a separate question.

**श्री अ० म० ता० क:** जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं जिस बक्त इस बिल को हाउस में लाया था तो मेरे समने यही सवाल था कि हमारे मुल्क में तमाम लोगों के साथ किसी काम को पाने में मसाबी तौर पर इंसाफ नहीं होता है।

**Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan):** Sir, the time for this bill is up.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** I shall take only two minutes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**श्री अ० म० तारिः:** आज की बहस में चन्द मंस्वर सहिवान ने मेरे इस बिल की मुख्यालिकत की और चन्द ने हिमायत की लेकिन इस बात को सभी ने कड़ूल किया है कि जहां तक मक्कतद का तालुक है, वह सही है और हमें उसकी हिमायत करनी चाहिये। आनंदेबल मिस्टर साहब ने जवाब में कहा है कि कम्पनियों में जो गैर-मुल्की लोग यानी अंग्रेज या फोरनसं काम करते थे, उनकी तनख्वाहें बहुत ज्यादा थीं और हमारे लिये यह मुश्किल नहीं है कि चूंकि अब वहां हिन्दुस्तानी हैं तो हम तनख्वाहों को नीचे लायें। मैं समझता हूं कि इस जवाब में जवाजियत नहीं है। इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में जब वाइसराय होता था या गवर्नर जनरल होता था या कमाण्डर इन-चीफ होता है तो उन सब की तनख्वाहें भौजदा तनख्वाहों से कहीं ज्यादा थीं और उनको कहीं ज्यादा रियायतें मिली रहीं थीं। सवाल मुल्की या गैर-मुल्की का नहीं है। मक्कसद सिर्फ यह था कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में जिस तरह लोगों को लिया जाता है, तनख्वाहें चाहे पांच हजार या

दस हजार दी जायें, उसके लिये हुक्मत को कोई बोहं बनाना चाहिये जैसे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है वर्ना हुक्मत पर यह घब्बा लगता है कि चूंकि उनका वहां इनभलुएंस है। इसलिये वे अपने आदमी वहां लगवा लेते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बतलना चाहता हूं कि खुद उनकी बजारत के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि एक लेडी जो कि आ० एस० डी० हैं उनको बम्बई से तबदील किया गया और कई दफा होम मिनिस्टरी ने एतराज किया इस पर लेकिन उसकी बात नहीं मानी गई और सिर्फ इस बास्ते नहीं मानी गई कि उनकी शादी एक ऐसे साहब की हुई है जो आयल कम्पनी में बहुत बड़े डायरेक्टर है या बहुत बड़े अफसर हैं। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं। इनसे बदनामी होती है। इस तरह के केसिस की एक लिस्ट अल्बारों में भी छपी थी। उसमें कहा गया था कि बड़ी बड़ी आयल कम्पनीज के अफसरों के रिट्रेडारों को तीन तीन और चार चार हजार तनख्वाह पर लगाया गया है। आपने रूल बनाया है कि दो साल रिटायरमेंट के बाद तक कोई नौकरी नहीं कर सकता है। भगव मिस्टर देसाई जो हमारे पाकिस्तान में हाई कमिशनर थे रिटायर होने के बाद ही एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी में इतनी बड़ी तनख्वाह पर लग गए जितनी कि प्रेजीडेंट साहब को भी नहीं मिलती है और यह तनख्वाह भी इनकम-टैक्स फी। साथ ही कार मुफ्त, मकान मुफ्त और दूसरी कई रियायतें उनको मिलतीं।

अभी हमारे एक जनरल रिटायर हुए और वह एक और कम्पनी में लग गए। सवाल यह है कि जो कोरप्शन है उसको हमें रोकना है। पहले यह बात सिर्फ आ० एस० एस० अफसरों तक ही थी लेकिन अब जनरलों तक भी पहुंच गई है। प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में रिटायर होने के बाद वे लग जाते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि वे लोग इस काबिल अब नहीं रहे हैं कि नौकरी करें और उनके आराम का एक बक्त रखा तो ऐसा क्यों होता है यह हमें देखना है। लेकिन जो असली सवाल है वह यह

[श्री अ० म० तारिक]

है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी तनस्वाहें दी जाती हैं बगैर किसी बोर्ड के होने के या बगैर किसी मुकाबले के, वे हमारे दिल में शक पैदा कर देती हैं । हमारे यहां पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन हैं और बाबूजूद ऐतराजात के कोई भी उसकी नीयत पर शक नहीं करता है । लेकिन आपके यहां यह नहीं है । अगर आपको इनफ्लूएंस है तो आप किसी भी बड़ी कम्पनी में नौकरी हासिल कर सकते हैं । इसके हमारे पास सबत हैं ।

श्री दी० च० शर्मा : कौन ?

श्री श्र० म० तारिकः जो चाहे कर सकता है। अगर आपका भी इनफ्लुएंस है तो आप भी कर सकते हैं।

शर्मा जी ने कहा कि इन कम्पनियों में जंगल का राज है। यकीनन वहां जंगल का राज है और इसने हमें मजबूर किया है कि हम तहकीकात करें और सोचें कि इस कारप्शन की बदनामी को जो हमारी हकूमत पर आती है और कभी कभी रियासतों के वज़ीरों पर भी आती है कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। कहा जाता है कि स्टॅण्डर्ड वैकुम आयल कम्पनी में फलां साहब के लड़के नीकर हैं, मैनेजर हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर न। तो जो इस तरह की वातें हैं इनको हम बिल्कुल खुला नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। वज़ार साहब ने कहा कि इससे कुछ नहीं होता है। मैं मानता हूँ मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बहुत बड़ी बदनामी मुल्क पर आती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक बीस बाईस साल का नौजवान लड़का जो कभी हिन्दुस्तान में रहा भी नहीं वह यहां पर तीन हज़ार रुपये की नौकरी पा सकता है और वह भी बिना किसी कमीटीशन के? अगर कमीटीशन हो तो गरीब आदमी की गोलाद है वह भी उसमें बैठ सकती है और मुकाबले में आ सकती है। तो यह जो करप्शन है मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह दूर हो और यह जो मायूसी लोगों में छा जाती है, यह न छाये। मेरी यह जो मोशन थी इस बिल को मशहिर करने की इसको तो कम से कम कबूल कर लिया

जाना चाहिये था लेकिन चूंकि वह भी नहीं किया गया है इस वास्ते मैं इस बिल को वापिस लेता हूँ।

अष्टम महीवत्र : क्या आप बिल को वापिस ले रहे हैं ?

श्री अ० म० तारिक : जी हां । दरिया में रहना और भगरमछ से बैर, यह कैसे हो सकता है ।

[شري اے - ايم - طارق - جلاب]

سپیکر صاحب - میں جس وقت اس  
بل کو ہاؤس کے سامنے لایا تھا تو  
میرے سامنے یہی سوال تھا کہ ہمارے  
ملک میں تمام لوگوں کے ساتھ کسی  
کام کو پانے میں مساوی طور پر انصاف

[ نہیں ہوتا ہے ]

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Sir, the time for this bill is up.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** I shall take only two minutes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

میری اے - ایم - طارق - آج کی بحث میں چند مسیروں میں اس بدل کی مخالفت کی اور چند نے حکایت کی لیکن اس بات کو سبھی نے قبول کیا ہے کہ جہاں تک مقصد کا تعلق ہے وہ صحیح ہے اور ہمیں اس کی حکایت کرنی چاہئے ۔ آنڈھیلی ملستر صاحب نے اپنے جواب میں کہا ہے کہ کمپلیوں میں جو نیب ملکی لوگ یعنی انکریز یا فاریلرڈ کام کرتے تھے ۔ ان کی تملکوں میں بہت زیادہ تھیں، اور ہمارے لئے یہ ممکن نہیں ہے

کہ چونکہ اپ وہاں ہندوستانی ہیں تو تو ہم تلخواہوں کو نیچھے لاتھیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس جواب میں جواباتیت نہیں ہے - اُس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں جب وائسرائٹ ہوتا تھا - یا گورنر چنرل ہوتا تھا یا کانسٹر ان چیف ہوتا ہے تو ان سب کی تلخواہوں موجودہ تلخواہوں سے کہیں زیادہ تھیں اور ان کو کہیں زیادہ رعایتیں ملی دھتی تھیں - سوال ملکی یا عیور ملکی کا نہیں ہے - مقصد صرف یہ تھا کہ پرائیویٹ کمپنیوں میں جس طرح لوگوں کو لیا جاتا ہے - تلخواہیں چاہیے اُس کے لئے حکومت کو کوئی بورڈ بلانا چاہئے جیسے پہلک سروس کمیشن ہے وہ حکومت پر یہ دھبایا گتا ہے - ہمارے سیکریٹریز پر یہ دھبایا گتا ہے کہ چونکہ ان کا وہاں انفلوائینس ہے اس لئے وہ اپہ آدمی وہاں لکوا لیتے ہیں - میں ملستر صاحب کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں نہ خود ان کی وزارت کے بارے میں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ایک لیقی جب کہ او - ایس - قی - میں ان کو بیکنی سے تبدیل کیا گیا اور کسی دفعہ ہوم منسٹر نے اعتراض کیا اس پر لیکن اُس کی بات نہیں مانی گئی اور صرف اس واسطے نہیں مانی گئی کہ ان کی شادی ایک ایسے صاحب سے ہوئی ہے جو اُنل کمپنی میں بھٹکوئیں تھے اس کی وجہ سے اس کو ایک ایسے صاحب سے ہوئی ہے جو بہت بے افسر ہیں - اس طرح کی جو باتیں ہیں

ان سے بدناسی ہوتی ہے - اس طرح کے کھوسوں کی ایک لست اخباروں میں بھی چھپی تھی - اُس میں کہا گیا تھا کہ بُری بُری اُنل کمپنیز میں افسروں کے رشکہ داروں کو تیس تین اور چار چار ہزار تلخواہ پر لکایا گیا ہے - آپ نے دل بلدیا ہے کہ دو سال دیتابیرمنٹ کے بعد تک کوئی نوکری نہیں کر سکتا ہے - مگر مستردیسائی جو ہمارے پاکستان میں ہائی کمشنر تھے دیتابیر ہونے کے بعد ہی ایک پرائیویٹ کمپنی میں اُنلی بُری تلخواہ پر لگ کئے جاتلی کہ پریزیدنٹ صاحب کو بھی نہیں ملتی ہے اور وہ تلخواہ بھی انکم تیکس فری - سانہ ہی کا مفت مکبرہ مفت اور دوسری کئی رعایتیں ان کو ملیں -

ابھی ہمارے ایک چلول دیتابیر ہونے اور وہ ایک اور کمپنی میں لگ کئے - سوال یہ ہے کہ جو کوپیشن ہے اسکو ہمیں دوکنا ہے - پہلے یہ بات صرف اُنی - می - ایس افسروں تک ہی تھی لیکن اب جو چنیلوں تک بھی پہنچ گئی ہے - پرائیویٹ کمپنیوں میں بعد دیتابیر ہونے کے وہ لگ جاتے ہیں - ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ لوگ اب اس قابل نہیں رہے ہیں کہ نوکری کیں اور ان کے آدم کا ہم نے ایک وقت دکھا تو لیسا کیوں ہوتا ہے یہ ہمیں دیکھنا ہے - لیکن اصلی سوال ہے وہ یہ

[ہر اے - ایم - طارق]

ہے کہ بتو بتو بتو تلخواہیں نہیں  
جاتی ہیں بغیر کسی بودہ کے ہولے  
کے یا بغیر کسی مقابلے کے - وہ  
ہمارے دل میں شک پیدا کرتی  
ہیں - ہمارے بہار پبلک سروس  
کمیشن ہے اور باوجود اعترافات کے  
کوئی بھی اس کی نیت پر شک  
نہیں کرتا ہے - لیکن آپ کے بہار  
یہ نہیں ہے - اگر آپ کا انفلواینس  
ہے تو آپ کسی بھی بتو کمیشن  
میں نوکری حاصل کر سکتے ہیں -  
اس کے ہمارے پاس نبوت ہیں -

اوی دوو چو ڈرامہ : کوئی ?

شروع اے - ایم - طارق - جو چاہے  
کر سکتا ہے - اگر آپکا بھی انفلواینس  
ہے تو آپ بھی کر سکتے ہیں -  
شوما جی نے کہا کہ ان کمیشنوں  
میں جلٹکل کا داج ہے - پیغیا وہاں  
جلٹکل کا داج ہے - اور اس نے ہمیں  
مجبوو کیا ہے کہ ہم تحقیقات کریں  
اور سوچیں کہ اس کوپیشن کی  
بدنامی کو جو ہماری حکومت پر  
آتی ہے اور کبھی کبھی دیاستوں کے  
وزیروں پر بھی آتی ہے کیسے دو  
کیا جا سکتا ہے - کہا جاتا ہے کہ  
ستیلڈوڈ ویکم ایل کمیشن میں والی  
صاحب کے لئے نوکر ہیں - ملیکو  
ہیں - قسٹرکٹ ملیکو ہیں - تو  
اس طرح کی باتیں ہیں ان کو ہم

بالکل کھلا نہیں چھوڑ سکتے ہیں - وزیر  
صاحب نے کہا کہ اس سے کچھ نہیں  
ہوتا ہے - میں مرتا ہوں مگر میں  
ستھجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے بہت بتو  
بدنامی ملک پر آتی ہے - میں پوچھتا  
چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک ۲۰ - ۲۲ سال کا  
نو چوں لوکا ہو کمیشن ہلدوستان میں  
دھا بھی نہیں وہ بہار پر تین ہزار  
دیکھ کی نوکری ہا سکتا ہے اور وہ بھی  
بلا کسی کمیشن کے - اگر کمیشن  
ہو تو جو غریب آدمی کی اولاد ہے وہ  
بھی اس میں بیٹھ سکتی ہے اور مقابلے  
میں اسکتی ہے - تو وہ جو کوپیشن ہے  
میں چاہتا ہوں یہ دو دو ہو اور یہ جو  
ایوشی لوگوں میں چو چو جاتی ہے یہ  
نہ چھائے - مہدی یہ جو موشن تھو اس  
بل کو مشتہر کرنے کی اس کو تو کم سے  
کم قبول کر لانا چاہیے تھا لیکن ہونکہ  
وہ بھی نہیں کھا کیا ہے اس واسطے  
میں اس بل کو واپس لیتا ہوں [-]

امدادگار مہدوہ : کیا اپنے اپنے ویلن  
واپس لے لیتا ہے ?

شروع اے - ایم - طارق - جی ہاں -  
درپیا میں دھلا اور مکرمچھ سے بیڑا  
پہ کیسے ہو سکتا ہے [-]

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member  
the leave of the House to withdraw  
the Bill?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.58 hrs.

**SOCIAL CUSTOMS (CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURE) BILL  
BY SHRI JHULAN SINHA**

**Shri Jhulan Sinha** (Siwan): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for curtailment of expenditure on social customs and for matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1960."

The main purpose of this Bill, as will appear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is, firstly, to give an impetus to the people in small savings investment. Secondly, this Bill is aimed at removal of social evils prevailing in the country in respect of every unjustified and beyond means expenditure on social customs, mainly birth, marriage and death.

We all know that this country has been having a very hard time in meeting the expenditure on its development plans. We have been having very heavy taxation from the people, we have been having small savings and borrowing schemes; we have been having loans also from people and last but not the least we have been borrowing from other foreign countries also to meet the expenditure that the country has to incur on the plans that it has adopted for its development. There is a very heavy sector long untapped in this country for so many years and the matter has attracted the attention of all those interested in public affairs.

18 hrs.

My impression is that this country spends a very heavy amount unnecessarily on the observance of rituals

specially connected with birth, marriage and death. I have absolutely no grudge when the people observe the religious part of it by *mantras* and other things concerning directly according to the spirit in the Vedas and other religious books, but the heavy expenditure on these items does not seem to be justifiable in any way, specially in the present set of things obtaining in this country. When the country has had to go with a begging bowl to Russia, to America and to so many other countries, it will not be a justifiable position for this country to take up to allow its people to spend not according to their choice but according to their forced circumstances and beyond their means. We all know how the problem of very heavy indebtedness is obtaining in this country particularly in the rural sections. We have also had the opportunity of listening to debates in this House and we find that even Government servants are reported to be indebted.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long will the hon. Member take? Is he concluding?

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** I am not. I have just now started.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he may continue on the next day.

18.01 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**FIFTY-THIRD REPORT**

**Shri Rane** (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 16 1960 | Sravana 25, 1882 (Saka).

[Friday, August 12, 1960 / Sravana 21, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q.	Subject		S.Q.	Subject	
No.		No.		COLUMNS	
350.	House allotted to Shri da Fonesca in New Delhi	2267—70	380.	National Productivity Council	2316
351.	Plastic blocks	2270—77	381.	Payment of compensation by Indonesian Government	2316—17
352.	Indo-Pakistan border	2277—80	382.	Film on Untouchability	2317
353.	Bonus Commission	2281—83	383.	Land routes to Goa	2317—18
354.	Development of Small Scale Industries in Rural Areas in Delhi	2283—88	384.	Local development works	2318—19
356.	Chinese incursions in Indian territory	2288—93	385.	Tibetans in Sikkim	2319—20
357.	Export of engineering goods	2293—97	386.	Office accommodation for Link Magazine	2320
358.	Antibiotics plant at Chandigarh	2297—99	387.	Bigger crops through Radiation	2320—32
359.	Production of raw rubber	2299—2302	388.	Special Reserve Fund	2323
360.	Coke Oven Plant	2302—03	389.	Indians in South Africa	2322—23
361.	U.S.A. Missile fired in Indian Ocean	2303—04	390.	Naga rebels	2323—24
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2305—73	391.	Provident Fund Scheme for workers in Andaman Islands	2324
S.Q.			U.S.Q.		
No.			No.		
355.	Displaced persons at Hastinapur	2305	638.	Unemployed in Maharashtra	2325—26
362.	Central Staff College	2305	639.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Maharashtra	2326—27
363.	Final settlement of claims	2305	640.	Purchases from Small Industries Sector	2327
364.	Emery Grind Stone	2305—06	641.	Office of Political Officer, Sikkim	2327
365.	Allotment of government accommodation	2307	642.	Dry battery electric cells	2328
366.	Pamba-Kakki Project	2307	643.	Briquettes	2328
367.	Economy in printing	2308	644.	Manufacture of sports goods	2328—29
368.	Machines for drying and rolling tea	2308	645.	Hockey sticks	2329—30
369.	Public undertakings	2309	646.	Prices of Machine tools	2330
370.	Pakistani raid in Uri	2309	647.	Migration of Hindus from West Pakistan	2330
371.	Shortage of raw jute	2310	648.	Copper Re-rolling Mills	2330—31
372.	Purchase of plots by Government officials	2310—11	649.	Passports	2331—32
373.	Allegations against an I.F.A.S. Officer	2311	650.	Industrial Co-operative Societies	2333
374.	Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.	2312	651.	Unsold Stock of Handloom goods in Delhi	2333—34
375.	Complaints against A.I.R., Calcutta	2312—13	652.	Small Scale Industries in Nagpur (Maharashtra)	2334
376.	Manufacture of salt	2313—14	653.	Employees' Provident Fund in West Bengal	2334
377.	Construction works in Ladakh by Chinese	2314	654.	Non-I.F.S. Officials in Indian Missions abroad	2334—35
378.	Mining boards	2314—15			
379.	Fruit preservation by Radiation	2315—16			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
No.		
655.	Death of Naga official	2335-36
656.	Industrial Estates in Orissa	2336
657.	Production of silk	2336-37
658.	Purchase of cotton bales	2337
659.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	2337-38
660.	Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi	2338-39
661.	Construction of Circuit House in Delhi	2339
662.	Survey of contract labour	2339-40
663.	Survey of carpet industry	2340
664.	Consumption of Indian Mica in U.S.A.	2340-41
665.	Import of Printing Machines	2341
666.	Factory building layout	2341-42
667.	Employment Exchanges	2342
668.	Central Training Institute for women Instructors	2342
669.	State Trading Corporation	2343
670.	Hostel for female Government employees in Delhi	2343
671.	Nuclear tests	2343-44
672.	Films on Himachal Pradesh	2344-45
673.	National Productivity Council	2345-46
674.	Export of cement	2346
675.	Speeches and articles of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	2346-47
676.	Hindu and Sikh Trust Properties in Pakistan	2347
677.	East Pakistan displaced persons in U.P.	2347-48
678.	Film on Tagore	2348
679.	Bambo Prototype Pro- duction-cum-Training Centre, Panjhati	2348-49
680.	Trade with West Euro- pean countries	2349
681.	Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal mines	2349-50
682.	National Productivity Council	2350-51
683.	"Coromant" Hard Steel	2351
684.	Indians in Burma	2351-52
685.	Allocation to Delhi Munici- pal Corporation	2352
686.	Industrial Advisory Board of Delhi	2352-53
687.	Industrial Estates in Maha- rashtra	2353

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
No.		
688.	Relief for Chilean Quake victims	2353-54
689.	Bogus registration of plots	2354
690.	Palana colliery	2354-55
691.	Indian traders in Tibet	2355-56
692.	Industrial Extension Cen- tres	2356
693.	Economic and Industrial Survey in Punjab	2356-57
694.	Industrial production	2358-59
695.	Review of Urdu books by A.I.R.	2359
696.	Graphite in Andhra Pradesh	2359-60
697.	India-China Border issue	2360
698.	Khadi Gramodyog Empor- ium	2360-61
699.	Coir Enquiry Committee	2361
700.	Steel tapes for telephone cable	2362
701.	Ceylon Graphite lump and plates	2362-63
702.	International Commission for Vietnam	2363
703.	Indo Tibetan trade	2363-64
704.	Press badges for Link Ma- gazine Reporters	2364-65
705.	Expenditure on Embassies	2365-66
706.	Accident in Sreepur Col- liery	2366
707.	Unemployment in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras	2366-68
708.	Plastic industry	2368
709.	Ambar Charkha	2368-69
710.	A.I.R. Station at Raipur	2369
711.	Indo-China	2369-70
712.	Foundry Forge and Heavy Machine Building Plants	2370
713.	Rauwolfa Serpentina	2370-71
714.	Recovery of arrears of rent from M.Ps.	2371-72
715.	Government Quarters in Pinjrapole area, Delhi	2372-73
716.	Fertilizer Factory in Madras	2373
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		2381
(1) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 16th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agree- ment on Tariffs and Trade held in Geneva in May-June, 1960.		

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.**

**COLUMNS**

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excises Rules, 1944:

- (i) G.S.R. 693 dated the 14th June, 1960.
- (ii) G.S.R. 857 dated the 30th July, 1960.
- (iii) G.S.R. 898 dated the 6th August, 1960.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

2382-83

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:

- (i) That at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1960, Rajya Sabha had passed the following Bills:
  - (1) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960.
  - (2) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960.
  - (3) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (ii) That at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1960, Rajya Sabha had passed the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (iii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 5th August, 1960.

**BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE**

2383

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:

- (i) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960.
- (ii) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960.

**BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.**

**COLUMNS**

(iii) The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(iv) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

**REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED**

2383

Twenty-ninth Report was presented.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

2384—87

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the accident in the Hindustan Coal Mine, Talcher resulting in the death of one labourer and injuries to many others.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement in regard thereto.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEES** 2390-91

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved the motions for election of two members each for (i) Coffee Board; and (ii) Rubber Board from among the Members of Lok Sabha. The motions were adopted.

**MOTION RE. REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION** 2391—2483

Further discussion on the Motion re. Report of University Grants Commission and amendments thereto moved on 11-8-60 was resumed. The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) replied to the debate. The amendment of Shri Vajpayee was not pressed and the rest were negatived. The motion was adopted.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED**

2484

Sixty-sixth Report was adopted.

## COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—  
INTRODUCED . . . . . 2484—87

- (i) The National Monuments Commission Bill, 1960, by *Shri C.R. Narasimhan*.
- (ii) The Converts Marriage Dissolution Bill, 1960, by *Shri Prakash Vir Shastri*.
- (iii) The Restrictions on Edible Oils (for Manufacture of Soap) Bill, 1960 by *Shri Jhulan Sinha*.
- (iv) The Defence Forces Provisions Bill, 1960, by *Shri Jhulan Sinha*.
- (v) The Restoration of Places of Religious Worship Bill, 1960, by *Shri Prakash Vir Shastri*.
- (vi) The Indian Institute of Archaeology Bill, 1960 by *Shri C.R. Narasimhan*.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL  
WITHDRAWN . . . . . 2488—2546

Further discussion on the motion to circulate the Ceiling on Salary (in Private Sector), Bill, 1960 by *Shri A.M. Tariq* for purpose of eliciting opinion thereon moved on 29-4-60 was resumed. *Shri A.M. Tariq* replied to the debate. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

## COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—  
MOTION FOR CIRCULA-  
TION UNDER CONSIDER-  
ATION . . . . . 2547-48

*Shri Jhulan Sinha* moved that the Social Customs (Curtailment of Expenditure) Bill, 1958 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1960. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS AD-  
VISORY COMMITTEE PRE-  
SENTED . . . . . 2548

Fifty-third Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,  
AUGUST 16, 1960/SRA-  
VANA 25, 1882 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the following Bills:

- (i) International Development Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill; and
- (ii) Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill.

