



Thursday
19th March, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

1207

1208

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 19th March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CUBAN DELEGATION

*871. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-member Cuban delegation had recently come to this country; and

(b) if so, what was the mission of that delegation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. A three-member delegation led by H. E. Sr. Santiago Clarety Marti, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, visited India December last year.

(b) It was an Official Good-will Mission from Cuba, and the purpose of the visit was to establish official contacts with the Government of India.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the delegation also discussed the question of diplomatic mission here and if so, with what result?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This matter is receiving our attention.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether India is having any diplomatic mission in Cuba? If not, how is our work being carried on there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have not got any diplomatic mission in Cuba, but we are considering the question of appointing a mission there.

3 PSD.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the authority through which our work is being done there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We generally deal through our Ambassador in the United States.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the Government had invited this delegation? If so, what is the expenditure incurred by this Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously we extended an invitation; otherwise, they could not have come here. But, Sir, I would like to know whether it is proper for us to advertise to the world the amount of money we spent on the delegation.

Shri K. K. Basu: Why not, it is peoples' money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In many matters we leave it to the Government to decide whether a particular thing has to be kept confidential in the public interest. That is the convention.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May we know the amount spent?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is known, it is known to the world.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is nothing secret about it. Rs. 2,865 have been spent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister could have said it before.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They said: "It is peoples' money".

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

*873. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which Government have taken to enthruse people to give voluntary support to the Community,

Development programme by contributing personal labour or in cash or kind; and

(b) whether Government have been able to get necessary public co-operation in the execution of various projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The steps include—

(i) setting up of Project Advisory Committees with Local Members of Parliament, State Legislature, representatives of Village Panchayats, leading Social Workers etc.,

(ii) setting up of non-official organisations such as the Bharat Sewak Samaj, and

(iii) individual, group, Community and mass approach by the officers of the Community Projects Administration, the State Governments, as well as the project personnel, in which it is explained that the community development programme is a people's programme in which Government participates only to provide necessary technical assistance and a modicum of finance.

The giving of suitable prizes and awards to villagers as incentives, is also contemplated.

(b) Yes.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : कौन कौन सी ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जिन ने कि काम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट में काम करने का वादा किया है और काम कर रही हैं ?

Shri Hathi: I cannot give the names of the different institutions.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि सरकारी ढंग पर या गैरसरकारी ढंग पर कुछ ऐसे कार्यकर्त्ताओं को सरकार की तरफ से आमंत्रित किया गया है कि उन को इस प्रोजेक्ट पर काम करने की शिक्षा दी जायेगी ?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether the Government have fixed the proportion of expenditure to be met by voluntary contribution and whether the Project Advisory Committees that will be formed have the power to alter this proportion, if in their opinion such an alteration is necessary?

Shri Hathi: No definite proportion has been fixed, but the Project Ad-

visory Committees can collect voluntary contributions and can adjust accordingly.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Is there any liaison between the Planning Ministry and the university authorities to harness the youths of the country in the community development programme?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : कौन कौन सी ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जिन्होंने स्वयंसेवक की रीति से काम करने का वादा किया है और उन को सरकार ने क्या सुविधा दी है ?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I repeat my question which the hon. Minister did not understand, Sir. Is there any connection between the Planning Ministry and the University authorities in order that the enthusiasm of youngsters may be harnessed in the service of the community projects?

Shri Hathi: There is no direct communication between the Planning Commission and the universities. Youth camps and organizations can have their own schemes and the Planning Commission will take steps to give guidance to these youths.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether Government recruit volunteers for these community development projects, and if so, do they pay any allowances and honorarium?

Shri Hathi: Government as such does not do it.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know if awards are given and if so, by whom and to whom?

Shri Hathi: As I mentioned already, that is being contemplated.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know whether Government propose to reconvene the National Committee for public co-operation which once sat some time in August last year?

Shri Hathi: After some time. I am not sure of that.

Shri Nandhari: Is it a fact that the Communist leaders in Amritsar District tried to stop the public from serving voluntarily in community projects when they were arrested?

Shri Hathi: I have no information.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Is the hon. Minister aware that complaints have been received by Government regarding delays in the sanction on Government's part of schemes, even where the villagers concerned have come forward with offers of free labour?

Shri Hathi: In the beginning, Sir, it was a fact that complaints were received because of delay in the sanction. But these have been looked into and are being expedited.

Shri Dabhi: May I have some idea of the extent and the nature of co-operation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A book has been published.

Shri Hathi: I may even say that we are publishing a quarterly report and that will be placed here.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether this Government are advising State Governments to resort to legislation such as by stopping eviction, reduction of rent etc., so that the public may be enthused to co-operate in the Community Projects?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a suggestion for action?

Shri Punnoose: No, Sir.

Shri Hathi: That is a suggestion for action, Sir.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : ऐसी कौन सी संस्थाएं हैं जिन्होंने इस में वालंटरी तरीके से काम करने की इच्छा जाहिर की है ?

Shri Hathi: The Bharat Sewak Samaj branches and other youth organizations have volunteered.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जिन लोगों ने स्वयंसेवक की हैसियत से काम करने के लिये वचन दिया है, संस्थाओं या व्यक्तियों ने, उन को सरकार क्या सुविधा देती है ?

Shri Hathi: They are not paid anything in cash.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTIONS

*874. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement containing the details of constructions completed by December, 1952 and those to be completed by the end of the current financial year, category-wise with cost of construction unit-wise whether sponsored by or constructed under the control of the Ministry since the year 1947-48?

(b) Does the target of constructions reached utilise the budgetary sanctions of each year?

(c) If not, what are the differences of lower or over expenditure with the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) The statement asked for involves tabulation of as many as 1000 items of work executed by the Central Public Works Department and is under preparation. I shall lay it on the Table of the House in the course of the next few days and shall try to give as many of the particulars asked for as are readily available.

(b) and (c). I am placing on the Table of the House a statement showing the final grants sanctioned for the financial years 1947-48 to 1951-52, the actual expenditure incurred during those years and the savings. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 12.]

Generally, the amounts provided for are not fully expended. The reasons for such shortfall of expenditure vary from year to year and work to work, but generally are—

(i) delay in the issue of administrative approval by the Administrative authority concerned,

(ii) delay in the land acquisition procedure,

(iii) delay in changes of designs or adoption of cheaper specifications than those originally contemplated,

(iv) recall of tenders where there is inadequate competition, and

(v) difficulty in obtaining controlled materials, like steel and cement.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने इस मद में कितनी रकम मंजूर की है ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is, Sir, a very difficult question and no correct and firm figure can be stated now straightaway, comprising, as it does, the various Ministries.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जो काम प्राइवेट तरीके से किये जाते हैं, वह सरकार द्वारा करायें हुए काम की निस्वत में बहुत अच्छे और सस्ते होते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not accept, Sir, the suggestion contained in the first part, and the second part does not arise.

BALANCE OF TRADE

*875. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the balance of trade of India during 1952-53;

(b) the invisible receipts during this period and from what countries and on what account; and

(c) the position of balance of payments during this period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 13.]

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know what was the main commodity which has led to this adverse balance of trade?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, the point is that our total exports have been less than our total imports leading to a deficit balance. It is not a particular commodity that leads to a deficit balance.

Shri K. K. Basu: What I want to know is this: is there any special reason that we have got to import particular things largely than what is normally done?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, it all depends from year to year. For instance last year the cotton imports were heavy. It all depends upon the vicissitudes of every year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the American wheat which was diverted to Pakistan last year is included in this?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. If it is diverted it is export.

Shri K. K. Basu: Arising out of answer to (b), can we get the category-wise break up of the figure?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: How does the position stand with regard to our terms of trade?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

MEMORIALS TO MAHATMA GANDHI

***877. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries where memorials to commemorate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi have been erected or are proposed to be erected; and

(b) the nature or form of these memorials in these countries?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 14.]

In brief, the position is that Gandhi memorials already exist in Brazil, Burma, Belgian Congo, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Mauritius, Malaya, and the United Kingdom; and that proposals are being considered for having memorials in the U.S.A., New Zealand, British East Africa, British West Indies and Indo-China.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether all these memorials are results of non-official efforts or have the Governments of those countries associated themselves in any way with these memorials?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as we have information, it is by other than official agencies.

Shri S. N. Das: In how many such cases the Government of India was consulted with regard to the nature or form of the memorials?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We were not directly consulted in most of the cases but naturally our Missions abroad took interest in the matter.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Minister will be in a position to give the position of the memorial to be erected in Delhi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid, Sir, I have no information on the point.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Has any contribution been made by India either privately or from public coffers for raising the memorials in these countries?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Government of India have themselves not contributed any money to any of these memorials but they have incurred small items of expenditure.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether any attempt was ever made to have a memorial in South Africa?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have ourselves made no effort, anywhere, Sir. It is the local people who have taken the initiative in the matter and from the information that we have at our disposal, it seems nothing has been done in South Africa.

IRON SCRAP (EXPORT)

***878. Shri Jasani:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how much iron scrap was exported from India in 1952 and to what countries?

(b) What was the amount of exchange gained by the export of this commodity?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 15.]

Shri Jasani: From the statement it is known that about 330 lakh tons scrap were exported to foreign countries annually. May I know why this was not utilised in our country when the re-rolling industry is suffering for want of scrap?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to make a correction. It is not annually, it is for the year 1952.

Shri Jasani: Why is it not utilised in our country when the re-rolling industry is suffering for want of scrap?

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid, Sir, my hon. friend's information is wrong. We are taking all steps to secure ample supplies for internal consumption. The difficulty is there are no electric furnaces to absorb the total scrap iron available in the country. We wish to see that our consumers do not suffer. At the present moment our Iron and Steel Controller is not issuing licences normally for export. We are reviewing the position.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are taking any steps to utilise the entire scrap iron, in India, for making up the deficiency of iron and steel in the country?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, Government are considering the installation of electric furnaces near Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud where cheap electricity can be available after the hydro-electric projects are completed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know, out of the total figure for 1952 which has been given, which country has made the biggest bulk purchase?

Shri Karmarkar: The figures are there in the statement Japan 155,661 tons, next Italy 101,224 tons and then comes U.K. 51,785 tons.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact, Sir, that as a result of the exports, the scraps are selling in India at higher prices than in the countries to which they have been exported?

Shri Karmarkar: We are not aware of that, Sir.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether large quantities of scrap were

exported simply because there is no furnace here?

Shri Karmarkar: The scrap iron available in the country was far more than what was needed for internal consumption with the result that we have exported and by the export we get valuable foreign exchange.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Do we import raw material for steel production in this country?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I think, 'No'.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या सरकार फ़र्नेस बनाने के लिये जो दूसरे लोग और फ़र्मेंस ज्यादा उत्साहित हैं उनको यह काम देने की कृपा करेगी?

श्री कर्मरकर : अगर इस काम को अंडरटेक करने के लिये हमें बाकई रिलाए-बुल और उत्साहित लोग मिलेंगे, तो हम जरूर उन को यह काम देंगे।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is Government aware, Sir, that a huge amount of scrap iron and steel is lying idle in the Andamans? Have Government in contemplation any plan to collect that for proper utilisation?

Shri Karmarkar: If there is a lot of scrap in the Andamans and if it is useful for any purpose, the Government will be happy to utilise it.

SLUMP IN MICA INDUSTRY

***879. Shri Jajwre:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the reasons for the slump in the Mica Industry and what specific steps the Government of India are taking to stabilise it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There is no evidence of any real slump in the mica industry. Leaving out 1951-52, the period of stock-piling, when there was an unusual rush to obtain supplies, the overall level of exports has been fairly well-maintained.

With the disappearance of a sellers' market, there is no doubt a demand from buyers that supplies should be made according to higher standards of quality.

For stabilising the industry, Government have been advised that the quality for export should be improved by adopting a universal standard for grading mica. Action is being taken

in this direction. Other suggestions include:—

(i) creation of a central organisation for taking over export operations,

(ii) imposition of a ban on export of scrap mica; and

(iii) promotion of research work to encourage use of mica in the country.

These suggestions are at present being examined.

Shri Jajware: May I know, Sir, what percentage of the produce has been exported to the foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Very nearly all, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are taking any steps for the utilisation of mica in India, especially in electrical industries, and thus preventing the dependence of the industry on the whims and caprices of exporters?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the question of the utilisation of mica would arise if electrical industries are started on large scale. Such of the industries as require mica are using it but they are not comparable with on export figures. Our internal consumption is very small indeed.

Shri Kelappan: May I know, Sir, how the export of scrap mica affects adversely the export of mica splittings and mica blocks?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member asked a similar question on a previous occasion which I answered. It is contended by some people that export of scrap mica would ultimately adversely affect export of mica, because it is understood that in certain countries the scrap mica is powdered and mica sheets are synthetically manufactured. I did mention to the hon. Member at that time that considering the very small quantity of export of scrap mica from our country and also because of the fact that scrap mica is available elsewhere in the world, we felt that the question ought to be examined further. That examination is now being conducted.

Shri Nanadas: May we know, Sir, whether Government have explored any new markets for mica in Hungary, Russia and other countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I suppose, Sir, some markets exist. We do export, I think, now and again, some mica to U.S.S.R. But I am not aware, Sir, of the possibility of market in other countries.

Shri N. P. Sinha: The hon. Minister just now said that Government is contemplating the establishing of a Central Marketing Board. By what time is the Board proposed to be constituted?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid the hon. Member did not catch me right. I merely said some people have made those proposals which are being scrutinised.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether mica exports to Japan have reached, or are likely to reach, pre-war level?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Arising out of the answer to my supplementary question, may I know how much of mica is consumed by indigenous industries and what is the proportion of that mica to the total production in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri Gopala Rao: In view of the fact that this is a most valuable strategic material, may I know whether Government contemplate using this material in our own country for the development of industries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question put by my hon. friend Mr. V. P. Nayar has been asked in a different manner. If electrical industries in this country grow, naturally a greater portion of the mica produced in this country will be absorbed.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is Government aware that many of the mica mines have already stopped production in Bihar, because they are not getting markets?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The answer to the question itself does not seem to accept that proposition.

GERMAN EXPERT FOR ENQUIRY ABOUT AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

*881. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the terms and conditions on which the German Expert has been appointed by the Government of India to assist the Tariff Commission in its enquiry about the Automobile Industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I lay on the Table of the House a

statement giving the required information. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 16.]

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know, Sir, what changes are proposed to be effected in the automobile industry as a result of this expert's advice?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, Sir, this expert has not come to advise us in regard to making changes in the automobile industry. He has come for a very specific and limited purpose about which the House knows, because I explained this matter at the time when a supplementary demand for this purpose was placed before the House. He was merely brought here to advise the Tariff Commission in order to help them to make up their mind in regard to the quantum of protection and other ancillary and incidental matters, which are now engaging their attention.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether this expert is an expert who served the German Government before, or he was attached to a private firm there?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Before he left for India he was apparently employed by a firm.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this expert has any particular experience in setting right an automobile industry consisting mostly of assembling plants and run under the joint auspices of foreign and local capital?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does 'his question arise? Whether it is this capital or that capital, it is not relevant. Hon. Members during Question-hour will just elicit information and not go on arguing. It does not matter whether the capital comes from X or Y. He may put a question as to whether the expert has got any knowledge for the work for which he has been called.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The problem here is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not going into all the problems. Has the hon. Minister any answer to give?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know what the question was.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the expert is an expert in cost accounting or manufacturing process?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I hear he is an expert engineer. I do not know whether an engineer's qualifications include knowledge of cost accounting.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the remuneration that this expert receives?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is contained in the statement.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is it a fact that Germans are the best automobile manufacturers in the world, and that was the reason why an expert was called from Germany?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member is arguing.

SUBSTITUTE FOR IRON AND STEEL

***882. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any substitute or alternative to be used for structural purposes has so far been found to relieve the continued shortage of iron and steel in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No satisfactory substitute has been found so far.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: In view of the answer given, may I know what further steps, if any, are being taken to relieve the shortage of iron and steel?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, so far as Commerce and Industry Ministry know, no substitutes can take the place of iron and steel. If the question is in relation to any particular purpose for which iron and steel is used, as for instance housing, I think, the question should be directed to the Minister in charge of Housing.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Is it a fact that wood can be substituted for iron and steel in the case of telegraph posts and the like?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think wood is now used in a large measure for telegraph poles; as also reinforced concrete where the quantum of iron and steel is comparatively negligible.

CLOTH PRODUCTION

***883. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of improvement in cloth production during the year 1952 as compared to that of 1951; and

(b) the change in the price level of cloth during the year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) The production of cloth in 1952

was 4608 million yards as compared to 4076 million yards in 1951.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 17.]

Shri Jhulan Sinha: What is the production of cloth at present?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The production of cloth in 1952 was 4,608 million yards.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this includes cloth produced by handlooms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir; this is only mill production.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is the total production of dhotis and sarees?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Shri Gopala Rao: May I know whether there is any improvement in the consumption of cloth and if so how much; if not, why not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if the prices of cotton cloth were at all adversely affected by the fact that damaged cotton worth about a crore of rupees was sent by some Californian firms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I don't think so.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether there has been any increase in the export of cloth during this year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The export of cloth during last year was somewhere under 600 million yards. It is too early to say what the export of cloth this year will be.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if Government is aware of the fact that some cotton manufacturers have filed suits against certain American firms and steamship lines for sending one million dollar worth of damaged cotton?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Actually, Sir, the suits have not been filed by the people who own textile mills but by the insurers. Some Indian as well as foreign insurers who had underwritten the import of cotton from U.S.A. have, I understand, filed suits against original shippers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that his reply to the extent of

improvement in cloth production does not include production by handlooms. May I know from him why cloth does not include hand-loom cloth. Is it not because the total production has gone down?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can only say that the figures given by me include only textile production, that is production by textile mills.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the production of handloom cloth during the same period, 1951-52?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not got the figures.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not got the accurate figures. I can only make a guess on the basis of yarn supplied. It is rather difficult for me to give an estimate. If the hon. Member will put down a question I will answer it.

NEWSPRINT

*885. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the estimated requirement of newsprint for India for 1953-54?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Between 60/70,000 tons.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know how much of the estimated requirement of newsprint is going to be imported and how much is produced in India?

Shri Karmarkar: The whole of it is being imported at present, but it is hoped that the Nepa Mills will be producing something by the end of this year.

Shri L. J. Singh: What will be the estimated value of the newsprint that is going to be imported?

Shri Karmarkar: The present prices, I understand, are round about £ 53 per ton for reels and £ 58 per ton for sheets.

Shri L. J. Singh: Is it proposed to have self-sufficiency in newsprint, and what is the policy of the Government in the matter?

Shri Karmarkar: We have been encouraging one mill which, as I said, is likely to produce something by the end of this year. We have advanced them aid and the Government of Madhya Pradesh is also sponsoring the scheme.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether we are importing newsprint from dollar areas now, and whether there is any possibility of importing newsprint from Russia hereafter

because newsprint is available there in large quantity?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to import of newsprint, licence is given for all areas. Most of it comes from soft currency areas at present, but if newsprint comes from any country we are prepared to welcome it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether there has been a rise in the prices of newsprint as compared to last year?

Shri Karmarkar: In September 1951 it was quoted at £ 115 to 120 per ton as compared to £ 40 to 50 per ton in the corresponding period of 1950. But now the prices have fallen.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know whether the newsprint to be imported for 1953-54 will be increased or decreased, as compared to 1952-53?

Shri Karmarkar: It is likely to increase, but we are trying to control it if supplies are not sufficient.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

*886. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the agreement entered into by the President of the Republic of India with the Swiss Firm in connection with the establishment of a Machine Tool Factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore and state:

(a) whether the building for housing the factory has been constructed;

(b) whether the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in building the premises for the factory has been included in the capital;

(c) whether the 15 per cent. shares to be had in the name of the Swiss Firm will be paid for by Government to the Swiss Firm;

(d) whether the necessary plant and machinery have been imported; and

(e) if so, what is the imported cost of the same?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): A statement showing the salient features of the agreement entered into with the Swiss firm, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 18.]

A copy of the Agreement is also available in the Library of Parliament.

(a) The factory will for the present be housed in hangers whose erection is nearing completion.

(b) Yes.

(c) 10 per cent. of the issued and subscribed capital of the Company will be paid for by Oerlikons. In addition, when the factory goes into production, 5 per cent. of the shares of the Company will be assigned by Government to Oerlikons, free of charge, in consideration of the transfer by the Swiss firm of the licence for the manufacture of machine tools in the factory.

(d) and (e). Orders for plant and machinery worth about Rs. 100 lakhs have been placed abroad. The shipment of the machinery has started and some consignments have already arrived at Jalahalli.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In view of the fact that the terms of contract entered into by the Government with a similar firm, namely Schlierens, were enforceable not in this country but in Switzerland, may I know whether the terms of this agreement are enforceable in this country or in their country?

Shri K. C. Reddy: They are enforceable in this country, but if there is any dispute between them and us it is referable to arbitration for which a clause has been provided in the agreement.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What will be the total investment to be put forth by Government in connection with this deal?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know exactly what the hon. Member wants, but I can venture an answer. If what the hon. Member wants is the amount invested by the Government so far in the building of this factory, the issued capital of this Company is Rs. 3 crores, and so far the Government have placed orders for machinery worth about hundred lakhs.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy rose—

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I have one more question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may have a hundred questions. I must distribute the questions overall the Members.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the experts that have come to Jalahalli have no work at present and have been invited to come here prematurely and the invitation could have been postponed till a later date? Is it a fact that many of the experts are not having proper work to do and are idling away their time?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid the information of the hon. Member is not correct.

Shri K. K. Basu: Arising out of the answer to part (d) of the question, may I know the name of the country from where the goods were imported and actually who certified as to the quality of the goods?

Shri K. C. Reddy: With regard to the latter part of the question, the Oerlikon Company has certified regarding the quality of the goods. Regarding the country from which they have been imported, they have been obtained from several countries on the Continent and elsewhere.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is mentioned in the statement that for the direction and supervision of the production of the factory the firm, namely Oerlikons, will be responsible. May I know who will be responsible for the management of the company?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The management will vest in a Board of Directors.

Shri Joachim Alva: Did Government have any information or did Government seek any information in regard to the activities of this firm which was one of the major firms listed in the supply of arms to the Egyptian Government, in connection with the failure of the Egyptian forces against the Israeli forces?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not aware of the relationship of the firm with the Egyptian Government, but it is one of the most outstanding firms in the sphere of production of machine tools.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the provision in the agreement if there is a breakdown of the arbitration clause? Which country will have jurisdiction in determining the issue?

Shri K. C. Reddy: If the hon. Member will look into the copy of the agreement which I have placed in the Library of the House he will get the answer. But I do not think, so far as I know, that the matter is referable to any court at all.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to the answer to part (d) of the question, may I know whether over and above the imported plants any indigenous plants have been procured, and whether any indigenous firms have expressed their wish to sell their plants to Government because those firms will die very soon?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not aware of any specific offer. But all such machinery as is locally available has

certainly been looked into, and I may say for the information of the hon. Member that some reparation machinery has been secured for the purposes of the factory.

NILOKHERI DEVELOPMENT BOARD

*887. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state what grants and loans have been given to Nilokheri Development Board during 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) What was the annual budget of this body during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There is no Development Board for Nilokheri. The colony is administered direct by the Central Government.

(b) 1951-52.....Rs. 12,29,710

1952-53.....Rs. 8,52,000.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the total population of the colony?

Shri Hathi: About 5,000.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether many of the industries which were in Nilokheri are not functioning?

Shri Hathi: I cannot follow the question.

Shri Nambiar: Whether the many industries which were working in Nilokheri are not functioning today?

Shri Hathi: They have been functioning.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the total amount of investment in Nilokheri?

Shri Hathi: Rs. 95 lakhs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether any body else purchases except the Government from Nilokheri?

Shri Hathi: I think many others do purchase.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether there is large scale unemployment in Nilokheri due to the closure of so many industries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is general administration which is not under review.

LUBRICANTS

*888. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to

state how many firms are there in India which produce lubricants?

(b) How many of them have foreign capital invested in them and in what amounts?

(c) How many of them utilise vegetable oil for their manufacture?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) to (c). Assam Oil Company is the only concern which produces lubricants. They use a little quantity of vegetable oil for the manufacture of lubricants. The entire issued capital of £ 400,000 invested by it is foreign. In addition to this some firms, however, import base oil from abroad and blend it with material available locally including vegetable oil for making different grades of lubricants.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the quantity imported and how much foreign exchange is involved in this?

Shri Buragohain: In the year 1951-52 the lubricants imported were of the order of 34 million gallons and the value would be Rs. 2.17 crores.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Arising from the answer, it is obvious that there are no lubricants indigenously produced but may I know whether, in view of the Planning Commission's recommendations about the growth of this industry, anything has been done in this direction to produce lubricants from vegetable oil?

Shri Buragohain: I have stated that the Assam Oil Co. does produce lubricants in this country but it is not very much. The rest, of course, is imported. So far as the use of vegetable oil is concerned, it is more expensive than the importing of base oil and blending it with vegetable oil. In fact, this matter was tried during the war years and vegetable oil was used as a substitute but since the war, it has been stopped.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: May I know whether there are any Indian shareholders in the firms which are manufacturing lubricants in India and what is the percentage?

Shri Buragohain: Assam Oil Co. is the only concern who are manufacturing these lubricants and their entire capital is foreign. That is what I have stated.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I want to know whether they have invited any

indigenous capital in the meantime. Are they going to admit any indigenous Indian shareholder in that firm?

Shri Buragohain: I am not aware of it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps Government have taken already or propose to take in order to increase the lubricants in India?

Shri Buragohain: The Government are trying all they can to locate new sources of oil by prospecting through its own Geological Survey of India and through Oil Companies who are interested in this work.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether Government proposes to revise the Five Year Plan in this part because the Minister said that it is more expensive to have indigenous lubricants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is the Assam Oil Co. producing any mineral oil lubricants?

Shri Buragohain: I do not know what the hon. Member means by mineral oil lubricants.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister should find out what it is. Of all the lubricants, mineral oil lubricant is most extensively used.

Shri Buragohain: Lubricant, if I may explain, is not a product in itself. It is not a petroleum product. It is actually produced as a by-product at Digboi and is a mineral oil lubricant.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT OF C.P.W.D.

*889. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the classified list of the Engineering Gazetted Establishment of the Central Public Works Department, corrected upto the 1st January, 1949 was published in 1950;

(b) why 'Displaced officers appointed as Officiating Assistant Engineers in Central Engineering Service Class II' were grouped separately;

(c) whether the list was up-to-date;

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, what were the reasons for publishing a list which was not up-to-date; and

(e) when an up-to-date list is expected to be published?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These officers were grouped separately as principles regarding fixation of their seniority were not settled at the time the list was sent to the Press.

(c) The list was corrected upto 1st January 1949 as shown in the list.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) By the end of April, 1953.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government have settled the claims of these officers with regard to their status, conditions of service, pay etc.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The list will be up-to-date. The publication of the list does not have anything to do really with the settlement of claims.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What are the reasons for such inordinate delay in publishing these lists?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would remind the hon. Member that I gave him the reasons sometime back in reply to another question. If he wants them again, I have no hesitation in repeating them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to a similar question last time, the hon. Minister said that the irregularities and mistakes that crept into the list would be verified by the Minister. May I know whether he has done it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. It is for this reason that the matter has been somewhat delayed, and instead of the undertaking that I gave on that occasion that the list would be published in January, now it will be published in April.

Shri B. S. Murthy: With reference to clause (b) of the answer, may I know whether any complaints have been made and if so, what action has been taken?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a very general question. Any number of complaints might have been made. I cannot be expected to give as to what happened with regard to each complaint unless he could specify some of those complaints.

GANDAK VALLEY PROJECT

***890. Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandak Valley Project will be started in the next financial year; and

(b) whether the question of giving special grants for this project to the State Governments concerned by the Central Government is under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The project is not included in the Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India insisted that Bihar Government should include any of the two projects, the Gandak Valley Project or the Kosi Project in the Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: It was a question of necessity. They were asked to prefer which of the two should be included.

Shri B. N. Roy: May I know whether it is a fact that this project needs less capital in comparison with other important projects as Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar, etc.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member saying that it ought to be included?

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Is Government aware that this scheme is the cheapest of all the schemes in India?

Shri Hathi: May be.

COMMODITIES OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND NEPAL

***892. Shri H. S. Prasad:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the commodities that come to the Indian Union from Nepal?

(b) What are the commodities that Nepal imports from the Indian Union?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 19.]

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

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

(a) the amount paid to the Punjab Government from the Handloom Fund?

for the development of hand-loom industry; and

(b) the number of representatives from the Punjab State on the All-India Handloom Board?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) No payments were made to the Punjab Government for this purpose. I might add that an amount of Rs. 39,555 was sanctioned from the Handloom Development Fund for payment to the Punjab Government in 1949/50 but the amount was not paid presumably because no claim was made by the State Government concerned.

(b) There are no members from the Punjab on the present All-India Handloom Board.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know how the members of the Handloom Board are recruited? Are they nominees of the States or the nominees of the Central Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are nominees recruited by the Central Government. They are recruited for their knowledge of the handloom industry.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know if any representation has been received by the hon. Minister from the All India Spinners Association at Adampur in Jullundur district, for any grant?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any representatives of the recognised Associations of Handloom weavers have been co-opted in the Board?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Non-official Members in the Board are very well-known workers in the field of handloom industry.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Does Punjab happen to be the only State, or has Assam the same fate as Punjab in the matter of non-grant of any funds for the handloom industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member could kindly put a question in regard to Assam, I shall answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question relates only to Punjab.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I wanted to know whether Punjab is the only State where no funds have been given to the handloom industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Velayudhan.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Handloom Board has decided to send any delegation to South East Asian countries for exploring the possibilities of selling handloom cloth there?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether any amount was paid to the handloom weavers or their associations in the Madras State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A separate question may be put to the hon. Minister.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know what action the Central Government took when the Punjab Government did not ask for the funds allotted?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is rather difficult. The Government make an allocation. If the purpose for which an allocation is made is not carried out, the State Government does not ask for the allocation. Presumably, in this case, the Punjab Government did not go in for the work for which they asked allocation.

BUDGET PROVISION FOR SALT WORKS

*895. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how the amount budgeted under head 'Capital Outlay on Salt Works' is going to be spent during 1953-54?

(b) What amount, if any, is going to be spent out of it on improving the quality of salt?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for the development of existing salt works. A tentative list of the works on which this amount is proposed to be spent, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 20.]

In addition a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the development of the Mandi Rock Salt Mines.

(b) The improvement of the quality of salt does not depend upon any single factor. It is, therefore, not possible to say how much will exactly be spent exclusively on improving the quality of salt.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Has any Salt Research Station been established this year?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل
ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا
آزاد): اس سوال کا تعلق نیچرل
ریسورسز اور سائنٹیفک ریسرچ سے ہے۔
کاتھیاواڑ میں ایک سالت ریسرچ
انسٹیٹیوٹ کھول رہے ہیں مگر اس
کی کارروائی ابھی پوری نہیں ہوئی
ہے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): This question relates to Natural Resources and Scientific Research. A Salt Research Institute is being opened in Kathiawar, but it has not yet been completed.]

Shri Joachim Alva: Has any provision been made to encourage salt manufacturers to form cent. per cent. co-operative societies for increasing production, especially in my constituency, North Kanara district?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member knows very well that every encouragement is given to co-operative societies for manufacturing salt.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY

*896. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state where the Indian Institute of Arts and Industry is located?

(b) What annual budget has been allotted to it for the year 1953-54?

(c) In what arts and industrial education does it specialise?

(d) How many scholars are on its rolls and for what subjects?

(e) What are the qualifications for admission to the Institute?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Calcutta.

(b) A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1953-54 for giving a grant-in-aid to the Institute.

(c) The Institute specialises in the development of applied art and industrial designs.

(d) and (e). There are no training facilities in the Institute at the moment; but the Institute proposes to start a Commercial Design course during the next financial year.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is there any provision for inviting new designs for small and cottage industries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think that there is any specialisation in regard to small scale industries. But, I am not quite sure if some of the designs that they have put up cannot be used for cottage industries as well.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Victoria Technical Institute in Madras is also giving training in industrial designs and whether the Government of India has given any grants to that institution?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether it is proposed to give instructions in the commercial art of harnessing a truth to a lie which is also called advertisement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether there is any integration between this Indian Institute and the department for commercial art in the Arts School, Calcutta? Is there any relation between the two?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the moment I do not think there is any proposal to integrate the two institutions.

Shri K. K. Basu: In what form do the industrial concerns co-operate with this organisation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: By paying money, mainly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Questions are over. There is still time. I will go a second round. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am sorry 872 has been withdrawn. Messrs. Hukam Singh, Madhao Reddi, K. G. Deshmukh, Rishang Keishing, absent, Mr. Raghurib Singh: absent.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will you please make an exception for this question?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: All the Members are interested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member when he comes back will be interested.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The hon. Minister may reply.

Shri Nambiar: There is a submission, Sir.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: It is for the benefit of all the Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me ask the hon. Minister if he is agreeing to the suggestion. The House seems to be interested in this.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I have no objection.

NEW FLATS FOR M. PS.

*893. **Ch. Raghuraj Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether the accommodation available when the new flats in North and South Avenues are constructed will be sufficient for Members of Parliament?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir, provided hon. Members who could conveniently do so are agreeable to share accommodation or occupy suites in Western Court and Constitution House.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether three MPs can conveniently be accommodated in one flat in the North Avenue and South Avenue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the good of asking hypothetical questions? If they are bachelors, they can do so.

Shri Nambiar: I have got a case, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are matters for the House Committee. Any other points?

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether MPs who are now Ministers will also be asked to share like this, and if not, why so?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it the intention of the Government to construct court yards in the older flats because it is inconvenient for Members to sit outside or sleep outside?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is all argument.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In the new houses there are court yards.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We are constructing court yards behind the new houses that are under construction. With regard to the old ones, it requires examination as to whether it is possible in view of the structural design of the old flats, to add court yards. If that could be done, I am prepared to examine it and cater to the convenience of hon. Members.

Shri Namdhari: May I know whether the basis of allotment of accommodation is one flat for each Member or is it according to the number of his family members?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is presumed that hon. Members have got normal families.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; Short Notice Question.

Shri Joachim Alva: I have got one question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; I have called the Short Notice Question.

Short Notice Question and Answer

LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF DYESTUFFS.

Shri Rajagopala Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Joint Chief Controller of Imports in Bombay has issued, during February last, an *ad hoc* licence for the import of Rs. 50 lakhs worth of dyes to the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited?

(b) Is it a fact that similar licences, either *ad hoc* or regular, have not been given to Indian importers of dyes, though they had applied for them?

(c) Are Government aware that a shipment of dyestuffs, meant for the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, is due in Bombay this week?

(d) If so, does it not mean that the foreign Company will be in the field with goods, at least a month in advance of its Indian counter-parts, because it will easily take a month more before regular licences are issued to Indian importers?

(e) Have Government received any representation from the Secretary of the Association of Indian Importers of Dyestuffs, Bombay, in this connection?

(f) If so, what action is proposed to be or has already been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes, Sir. Verification of the quota certificates of the I.C.I. was being made. They had quota certificates aggregating to Rs. 219 lakhs for the qualifying period. The I.C.I. had requested that they may be given an *ad hoc* licence subject to adjustment after verification is completed for the value of Rs. 50 lakhs. A licence was issued to them on 30th January, 1953.

(b) No, Sir. One hundred and eight licences were issued for dyes from the 13th January till the 27th February, 1953, by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, aggregating to Rs. 105 lakhs. For the period from 4th March, 1953 to 14th March, 1953, 27 licences were issued for an aggregate sum of Rs. 131 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Government have no information.

(e) and (f). On the 27th of February, 1953, the Association of Indian Importers of dyestuffs represented that certain importers wanted facilities similar to what was given to the I.C.I., namely, issue of an *ad hoc* licence subject to the overall limit of the amount of certificates held by them. Orders were issued that the licences might be issued on the 4th of March.

Shri Velayudhan: Can I ask a supplementary?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it is over. I waited sufficiently.

Shri Velayudhan: There has been no supplementary. Then why this question at all?

May I know the *ad hoc* quota now given to the Imperial Chemical Industries to be adjusted with their usual quota?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is rather an involved process. Up to June, 1952, dyes were imported under the O.G.L. Subsequently, a quota was fixed at 75 per cent. of their imports. During last year, the I.C.I. had imported more than what their original imports were i.e., Rs. 219 lakhs. They, therefore, wanted a revision of their quota certificates, and a similar request was made by other people who felt that if their quota certificates were revised, they will get a better quota. The process takes time. The I.C.I. requested that before the actual verification was completed they might be given an *ad hoc* licence which will be well under the quota for which they are entitled. So, a licence for Rs. 50 lakhs was given. A similar request by other people, when it was brought to the Chief Controller of Imports, was also granted. And that is why between the period 4th March and 14th March, Rs. 131 lakhs worth licences were given.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to raise an important interpellation: the lion's share of imports granted to Imperial Chemicals against the bitter complaints of Indian dye and chemical importers.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the answer was read out, I waited for some time, but still, because there was no question at all put, I allowed him to put a single question. From this if we start once again now, it will take a lot of time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ADVERTISING CONSULTANT'S BRANCH

***876. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state some of the principal advertisement campaigns handled by the Advertising Consultant's Branch under the Ministry during 1952?

(b) What was the income received during this period by this Branch on account of advertising?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Among the principal campaigns handled by the Advertising Consultant's Branch during 1952-53, are Small Savings Schemes, Income-tax Notifications, Disposals, Recruitment to Defence Services and Territorial Army, Tourism, Employees State Insurance, Safety in Factories and Food and Agriculture.

(b) The Branch does not receive any income on account of advertising.

MOVING OF GOVERNMENT PRESS TO FARIDABAD

***880. Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to move the Government of India Press at Simla to Faridabad?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

***884. Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Egyptian Government have put restrictions on the sale of their cotton to India?

(b) If so, what is the nature of these restrictions?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of Egypt have offered to send two Indian representatives on the Cotton Arbitration Board to make a way out of the deadlock?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under negotiation.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

***891. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development blocks now located in the North East Frontier Agency and the amount of fund allotted for each of them;

(b) the number of villages covered by each of the development blocks;

(c) whether co-operation from the local people has come forth and what extent of progress has been achieved so far; and

(d) the number of development blocks to be located in the North East Frontier Agency during the remaining three years of the Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) One; Rs. 21.67 lakhs for three years.

(b) 30.

(c) First part—Yes.

Second part—A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 21.]

(d) No decision has yet been taken.

SUPPLY OF TRACTORS TO U.P.

623. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U. P. have requested the Government of India to supply more tractors to that State;

(b) the centres of Community Projects where these tractors will be used;

(c) the cost of these tractors given to the U. P. Government; and

(d) the acreage of uncultivated land to be brought under cultivation in these centres?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, for Community Projects.

(b) Mainpuri, Jhansi, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur.

(c) No tractors have been given to U.P. Government so far.

(d) 1,68,000 acres approximately.
3 PSD.

कपड़ा और पटसन मिलें

६२४. श्री बादशाह गुप्त : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारत में इस समय कहां कहां और कितनी कपड़ा तथा पटसन मिले हैं ; और

(ख) भारत में १९५२ में पटसन का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 22.]

LIVER EXTRACT PREPARATIONS

625. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirements of injectible and oral liver extract preparations in our country during the years 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952;

(b) the annual indigenous production capacity of these products during the above-mentioned period; and

(c) the quantity and value of each of these products imported during the above period showing the names of the countries from which they were imported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 23.]

TARIFF DUTY ON DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

626. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of tariff duty on drugs and chemicals as well as on raw materials required for the indigenous manufacture of drugs and chemicals is the same;

(b) what is the reason for the high cost of production of drugs and chemicals in India; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to reduce the rate of tariff duty on raw materials required by the pharmaceutical industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Not always, Sir. There are a number of raw materials used in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs which

are assessed to a lower rate of duty than finished products.

(b) This is generally ascribed to—

(i) Uneconomic size of the plant.

(ii) Dependence on imported intermediates and raw materials.

A Committee has, however, recently been appointed to undertake a comprehensive enquiry into the Pharmaceutical industry.

(c) Government will consider doing so if the anomaly is in any case hampering the growth of the local industry.

SHARK LIVER OIL

627. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the actual annual requirement of Shark Liver Oil in our country during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952;

(b) the quantity and value of Cod Liver Oil imported into India either in bulk or as finished product during the above period giving the value and quantity imported from each country;

(c) the names of the pharmaceutical products containing Cod Liver Oil allowed to be imported during the above period giving quantity and value of such products from each country separately; and

(d) the quantity and value of Shark Liver Oil allowed to be exported during the above period, giving the names of the countries to which it was exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 24.]

RETURNING OF JEWS TO INDIA

628. Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Jews that sought permission to return to India during 1952 after having emigrated to Israel on the foundation of that State?

(b) What number out of (a) has been given permission to return?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) About 170.

(b) About 155.

EXPORT OF COAL

629. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of export of coal from India during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952;

(b) the names of the countries to which coal was exported and the quantity exported to each of them;

(c) whether certain quantities of Indian coal have been exported to Korea;

(d) if so, the quantity thereof in the years of 1950, 1951 and 1952 and its price; and

(e) whether the coal to Korea was exported to any private importing firms or it was done in compliance to any military orders?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is appended. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 25.]

(c) and (d). Yes, the following quantities:—

Year	Quantity (in Tons)
1950	6,927
1951	NIL
1952	101,296

In 1950, the price charged was 6.30 U. S. Dollars per ton, F. O. B. Calcutta; and in 1952, 6.96 U. S. Dollars per ton, F. O. B. Calcutta.

(e) The coal was exported to private importing firms.

RECRUITMENT TO C.P.W.D.

630. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement supplying the following information:

(a) the minimum educational and technical qualifications for all Classes II and III Technical Services and Posts in the Central Public Works Department for:—

(i) direct recruitment,

(ii) recruitment by promotion, and

(iii) recruitment by transfer of officers of other Central and State Governments' Departments; and

(b) the procedure for making recruitment for the Services and Posts referred to in part (a) above?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The following papers are laid on the Table of the House:—(1) A copy each of the Recruitment Rules for the Central Engineering Service, Class II, and the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, which contain the required information in respect of the posts of Assistant Engineer and Assistant Engineer (Electrical), Class II, in the Central Public Works Department; and (2) State-ments Nos. I to III containing the desired information in respect of other Class II and Class III technical posts in that Department. [Copies placed in the Library. See No. S-19/53.]

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

631. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state what are the amounts granted to different States for building houses for industrial workers for the next financial year?

(b) What is the total allotment for the entire period of five years?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The State Governments have been asked to indicate their requirements for the next financial year. Allocations will be made on receipt of this information from them.

(b) The Five Year Plan has recommended an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores on all housing schemes.

NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

632. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Sub-divisions with their headquarters in the North East Frontier Agency;

(b) the names of the Tribes in the North East Frontier Agency with their respective population;

(c) the language or languages used as official language or languages in the North East Frontier Agency; and

(d) whether the Government of India have arranged any transport facilities to their officers in the administration of the North East Frontier Agency?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A statement of names of the administrative centres in each of the Districts of the North East Frontier Agency is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 26.]

(b) A statement of names of the tribes in the North East Frontier Agency with the total approximate population shown District-wise is also attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 27.]

(c) Assamese is used in the areas where it is understood by the tribal people. All officers have been directed to learn and are learning the local tribal languages of the areas to which they are posted.

(d) The "Agency Service Corps" consisting of porters has been expanded to meet the increased administrative demands. Transport by mules is arranged where mule-tracks exist. Air and surface communications are also being rapidly developed.

THE

Acc. No. 25/29

Date 25.11.2014

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2345

2346

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 19th March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3-3 P.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

HARDSHIPS TO THE COCONUT GROWERS OF
THE WESTERN COAST OF INDIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri N. Sreekantan Nair regarding the complete stalemate in the coconut, copra and coconut oil markets resulting in serious hardships to the coconut growers of the entire Western coast and especially of Kerala, as an aftermath of Notification No. 13 of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry withdrawing all customs duties on these products.

I have received notice of a Short Notice Question which has been admitted, but as the adjournment motion is not covering all the points of the Short Notice Question, I would like to know if the hon. Minister has to say anything.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There is some misconception in the mind of the hon. Member who has tabled the adjournment motion. There is no question of customs duties on copra, coconut and coconut oil being removed. Under the Finance Act of 1952-53, certain surcharges were leviable on copra and coconut oil. By an executive order, the surcharge on copra and coconut oil was removed. With the introduction of the Finance Act, 1953-54, the surcharges will become leviable once

again on copra and coconut oil, on the expiry of the Finance Act, 1952-53. By Notification No. 13 dated 28th February, 1953, the exemption from surcharge on copra and coconut oil is still maintained. In other words, the effect of the Notification referred to is that the existing rates of duty on copra and coconut oil without any additional surcharge will be maintained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of the statement, it is unnecessary to pursue this matter. It does not require any consent.

CASE AGAINST SHRI BANARSI
PRASAD SINHA, M.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter from the Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Monghyr:

"To

The Speaker, House of People,

New Delhi.

Monghyr, the 12th March, 1953.

Sir,

The case against Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha, Chairman, District Board and Member of Parliament and 9 others came to my file for disposal on 1-5-52. Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha appeared in court on summons on 9th June 1952 and was immediately enlarged on bail in connection with the offences he stands charged with under Sections 147, 379, 353 I.P.C. and for forming an unlawful assembly and obstructing public servants during their lawful duties.

I failed to send this information earlier as the Notification No. III/12-1023/51/A 1007 Government of Bihar, Appointment Department, dated, Patna, the 2nd February, 1953, circularised to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Departmental Heads in Government and High Court reached my hands only today.

I may be excused for this inadvertent delay.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) N. C. Gonguly,
Judicial Magistrate."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Dr. Satyaban Roy:

"The reason for my prolonged absence from the sittings of the House is my ill health. Soon after the Election, I was laid up for two months with high blood pressure etc. I attended the sittings as soon as I sufficiently recovered to go up to Delhi. Unfortunately, by the last week of November, I fell ill again. I am convalescing now.

I sincerely regret not having taken any permission from the hon. Speaker and the House.

May I ask you to kindly get permission of the House for absence up to the third week of April?"

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Dr. Satyaban Roy for remaining absent from all meetings of the House up to the end of the third week of April, 1953?

Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Leave was granted.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR 1953-54

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Damodar Valley Corporation Budget Estimates for 1953-54, in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. IV. M. 4 (9).]

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further discussion may now proceed on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture moved on the 18th March, 1953.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (जिला हमीरपुर) : सूचना के हेतु जी १२ मार्च की पार्लियामेन्टरी बुलेटिन है उस के पार्ट २ में डिमान्ड्स के डिस्कशन का रिवाइज्ड प्रोग्राम दिया हुआ है । उस में मिनिस्ट्री आफ प्रोडक्शन, मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ और मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग के लिये कोई समय नहीं दिया गया है । साथ ही साथ मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन के लिये केवल ढाई घंटे दिये गए हैं । क्या मैं यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि इन मिनिस्ट्रीज की डिमान्ड्स को डिस्कस करने के लिये हाउस को समय क्यों नहीं दिया गया ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was included as a result of the conference among all the leaders of the Parties. The practice is to call the leaders of the Parties with respect to this adjustment of business; to give more time to some other Demands, this has been arranged. I think hereafter whenever leaders of Parties are called and they are parties to such arrangements, they will kindly intimate their followers in the House and outside to avoid any such inconvenience in future. I will call some maiden speakers. Shri Kachiroyar. The entire Demands will be over by 5 O' Clock. I propose calling the hon. Minister by 4-15.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Another hon. Minister wants to speak? When is the hon. Minister who finally replies to be called? How long will he take?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): He will take 15 minutes.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want to speak before that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. When shall I call him?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to speak now if possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: After this speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After this Member's speech is over, I shall call this Minister.

Shri Kachiroyar (Cuddalore): Sir, I am very much grateful to you for the chance you gave me, after several representations and deputations, to express my views in this House.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members ought not to be standing or showing their backs to the Chair. It is very bad. I would urge upon all hon. Members, whether in the front benches or in the rear benches, including Ministers, not to talk here. That is my respectable submission.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): There is another person talking there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. These are easily copied by everybody, from one side of the House to the other. I find it very difficult to ask all the sections of the House not to talk, while any hon. Member is speaking. Now, Mr. Kachiroyar.

Shri Kachiroyar: India is one of the oldest agricultural countries noted for careful cultivation. There are several perennial rivers flowing in our country, and there is plenty of arable lands fit for cultivation. Besides, three-fourths of the population of our country are agriculturists. In spite of these facts, scarcity of foodgrains and famine conditions have been the lot of our people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is too much of talk inside the House. The hon. Member may come to one of these front benches. Why should he always confine himself to being a backbencher?

Shri Kachiroyar: Failure of monsoon and increase in population can, to some extent, be said to be the causes for this scarcity of foodgrains. Every year, Government are import-

ing large quantities of foodgrains from outside. Besides, the Grow More Food Campaign was launched to increase production of foodgrains, and now we are having the Five-Year Plan also which professes to make our country self-sufficient in food at the end of the stipulated period. We are now in the second year of the Plan. But what has been the result? Everywhere, there is scarcity, and people are starving, especially the rural population. The G.M.F. campaign was intended mainly for increased food production, but it did not prove to be a success. According to the findings of the Krishnamachari Enquiry Committee, it has not achieved the results expected of it fully, on account of the following two major reasons:

"1. In the first place, its scope, as conceived, was too narrow and restricted;

2. It has not roused widespread enthusiasm and become in any sense a national movement. Its objectives—supplying food at reasonable prices to the urban population and eliminating imports in order to save foreign currency—have no appeal to the many millions of small farmers in the countryside."

This clearly indicates the wrong approach to the problem, by the Government. Evidently, the Government which professes itself to be the caretaker of the huge rural population which consists mainly of poor labourers and small farmers, are keen in filling the bellies of the tax-eaters at the cost of the taxpayers. This is not the policy which should be pursued by any Government. The G.M.F. Enquiry Committee report has put it as follows:

"No plan can have any chance of success, unless the millions of small farmers in the country accept its objectives, share in its making, regard it as their own and are prepared to make the sacrifices necessary for implementing it."

Coming to the policy of food control, it was adopted by our Government to facilitate equitable distribution of foodgrains at fair and reasonable prices to all. But this also has not met with any success. The object of the control policy was fair and just procurement on the one hand, and equitable distribution, on the other, of quality foodgrains in adequate quantities to all sections of the people and to protect the interest of the consumers. This objective has

[Shri Kachiyar]

not been realised to the extent expected, owing to mismanagement and maladministration. As the House is fully aware, on account of the controls, neither the producers of food-grains nor the consumers were benefited, but only the middlemen and the corrupt officials.

In the matter of procurement, the officials concerned have not displayed any principle or commonsense. Zamindars and big landlords were let off with a small levy while the procurement in the case of small farmers was very severe and intensive. The poor farmers were really harassed by the purchasing officers. What stocks they had were squeezed by the purchasing officers, without even leaving with them the minimum requirements needed for the rest of the year. In some cases, even the seeds were carried away. The poor farmers were at the mercy of the officials who had no knowledge of rural life and cultivation. While the big landlords were selling their grains at higher prices in blackmarket, these poor farmers were denied the opportunity of even getting a fair price for their produce, which would enable them to meet their cultivation expenses properly. So, out of sheer disgust, these small farmers have been forced to give up food crops and take to commercial crops. This naturally has led to a fall in food production.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

In the case of distribution also, the work was not handled properly. The quantities that were available in the country were not fairly distributed according to the needs of the community. The reason for this, I submit, was because the work of procurement and distribution was, without any proper check, entrusted to the hands of irresponsible, fantastic, absurd and corrupt officials. So, on the whole the policy of control was also a thorough failure.

The policy in relation to agriculture was also not the proper one. In our country, agriculture is more or less in the hands of impoverished, illiterate, ignorant and poor persons. But they are not lacking in experience, intelligence or practical knowledge of cultivation. Hence when policies are formulated, and researches are done for the improvement of agriculture, the poor agriculturists and their needs should al-

ways be kept in view. Without enlisting their whole-hearted co-operation, any scheme is bound to fail. But as they are poor, every facility should be provided to them, by way of finance, implements, manures, seeds, fertilisers, medicines for preventing crop diseases etc. Merely sending circulars and asking people to do this or that will not suffice. The Government should address itself to the real problems facing the poor agriculturist, the poor small cultivator, how he is going to spend more energy and how he is going to afford more fertilisers so that his output may be augmented.

The Government should also see that the thing is carried out and it is actually put into practice and is executed. The Government should take particular steps to see that the money, implements and manure that are sanctioned to the agriculturists really reach their hands in time as they, being illiterate, have to cross many hurdles before getting them.

Then there is disparity in the possession of lands. This is a great problem and Government should take urgent steps to redistribute lands so that every tiller of the land gets a small portion of it for his own use. Then only a sort of feeling can be created in him that he should do agriculture in his own interest and in the interest of the nation as a whole.

The co-operative movement will, to a certain extent, improve the condition of the agriculturists. Hence the Government should see that in each village or in groups of villages at least one multi-purpose co-operative society is started in which all the farmers are represented and it is catering to the needs of the farmers in respect of credit, supplies and other assistance needed by them including marketing of their produce.

In the case of Irrigation, the Government should take necessary and immediate steps. Multi-purpose and big projects are, no doubt, essential, but small projects are even more essential for our existence at the present moment of scarcity of foodgrains. Major schemes are long range ones and could yield results only after ten or twenty years and they cost a lot of money. If minor irrigation works are taken up, we would have immediate results and they will not cost much. These schemes could be carried through by village talent without any big engineering advice as

these people have been doing similar work. Hence, as far as possible, preference should be given to minor irrigation works, such as repairing of existing tanks, wells, channels and construction of new wells and minor schemes of flow irrigation which involve comparatively less expenditure. The Government should take up a comprehensive programme of tank improvement, digging wells and repairing irrigation channels in South India where no river valley schemes were possible and where famine conditions prevail in all parts of Madras State.

I come now to the condition of labourers. The condition of the poor peasants and agricultural labourers should be ameliorated. While the welfare of labourers of all other industries in the country are looked after and necessary ameliorative steps are taken, the condition of the poor peasants and agricultural labourers alone is not paid any heed to and is growing from bad to worse every day. Most of this class of labourers belong to backward communities and Scheduled Castes and live in rural parts. Therefore, necessary legislation should be enacted to provide them with fairly reasonable wages and house sites wherever necessary. Generally, rural parts are under-doctored while the urban areas are over-doctored. If the country is to become prosperous, the condition of the villagers should be improved and more facilities afforded to enable them to lead a healthy life. If the opening of permanent dispensaries is not feasible in the present situation of dearth of doctors, at least the question of starting mobile dispensaries may be considered, and this will, to a certain extent, afford medical relief to the rural population, especially the labourers.

The question of providing educational facilities to the children of poor peasants and labourers should also be taken serious notice of as the grant of scholarships under the Backward Classes and Scheduled Caste Scholarships scheme is not sufficient. Besides this, supplementary occupation also should be found for the poor labourers so that they get full employment and augment their income thereby. Such supplementary occupation can be provided by cottage industries.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The whole of yesterday was taken up by speeches on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and as many as 15 hon. Members of this House took part in the

debate. I am happy to say that a very large majority of them—as many as nine—delivered very appreciative speeches in a sober tone and language, on the whole, making a number of constructive suggestions. There were four speeches which contained more curses than blessings and depicted a picture of utmost gloom and misery. There were two speeches which would not come in either of these categories. They were indifferent from the point of view of constructive suggestions, but on the whole, so far as criticism was concerned, shared the virtues of the smaller group of hon. Members who spoke from the Opposition Benches.

It is not possible to cover all the points,—although I am prepared for it,—that had been raised. All that I can do is to choose the principal ones and during the time at my disposal to reply to them as best as I can. My friend who spoke first yesterday, Sardar Lal Singh—I do not know if it was in the very beginning that he lost his trend of thought or what—most of his speech was confined to asking questions. It was natural for my colleague to point out that if everything was so gloomy and so bad, what share of responsibility was his, because unlike us who occupy these Benches now and again and for periods which are very uncertain, he happened to be throughout his whole life a part and parcel of Government. And if the Governments are so bad, if the agriculturists' situation is so rotten, if the Ministries of Agriculture and Departments of Agriculture cannot do anything at all, what did he do during the course of his whole life when he was occupying the post of Director of Agriculture etc.?

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I converted a deficit province into a surplus one. That was my achievement in the Punjab and I am very proud of it.

Shri Kidwai: We have got that record.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am merely justifying the question my colleague asked, as to what he had done during the time when he was responsible for agricultural policy in the country.

In the course of his speech, he probably did not have the opportunity of telling us his constructive ideas because for want of time it is likely it might have been cut short; but he did make some contradictory sugges-

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

tions and contradictory criticisms. On the one hand, he as an agriculturist complained that the agriculturists were not getting proper prices. On the other hand, in the same breath he complained that the prices were high. Similarly he complained that agricultural education was unsatisfactory and that the new graduates had no practical education; they were too theoretical. At the same time, he complained that we were not giving sufficient employment to these people. If the education given to them was not of the adequate type and if they could not be made into proper and useful graduates, where is the point in appointing these inefficient people? It will merely make matters worse. Similarly, he complained that the Government had not done anything. But when certain good things were done, as have been mentioned in a small report given to each Member of the House so that they may digest it very easily and should not be required to spend much time,—the main outline of the achievements—I do not think my Sardar friend had much time to glance at this he was not prepared to give us the credit for it. Whenever we have achieved something, he thought the credit lay elsewhere. For instance, he had to admit that the cotton production had made considerable progress, almost to our satisfaction; in jute we have reached the target set by us and in sugar we had actually gone beyond the target. I would like to add to these several other achievements. We have made considerable progress in making manures, fertilisers etc. available to the people. Probably my friend may not like fertilisers and other friends may like it still less but, at any rate, so far as compost is concerned, so far as increased use of urine and night-soil is concerned, so far as better seed is concerned, so far as making iron and steel available to the agriculturist is concerned, so far as the achievement of the much-abused Central Tractor Organisation is concerned, we have achieved much. In the last year the Tractor Organisation has completed seven lakhs of acres and we have reclaimed as much as 2.35 lakhs of acres in that one year. 1900 acres were ploughed and harrowed. There is also a Central Government Farm which has been established in Jammu, which will, in time to come, in a couple of years or so, reclaim about ten to twelve thousand acres of land. He, naturally, did not have any time to refer to these things which stand to the credit of the

Ministry and even if credit was due he was very reluctant to give it.

So far as his interest in fruit-growing and fruit preserving is concerned, I am fully in agreement with him. I know he is personally interested in horticulture. He has taken very keen interest and I am thankful to him for all the interest he shows. I want to encourage him and I want to supplement his efforts so far as protecting the interests of fruit-growers and fruit-preservers are concerned. On the one hand, we have deficiencies of food and if we could increase the supplies of fruit, even to that extent, the strain on foodgrains might diminish. On the other hand, we do not confine our activities merely to growing more food and fruit. As is apparent, both cotton and jute are equally important. The Government have to steer clear of two opposing views. There is one view which alleges and urges that every possible acre of land must be brought under foodgrains. At the same time, we have to cater for a very important industry of ours, the textile industry, provide them with the cotton they need and the jute industry, provide them with the jute they need. It was for this reason that some time ago an integrated programme of production was evolved and we are happy to say that on the whole we have achieved considerable success.

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garo Hills): May I ask what about the short-staple cotton grown in Garo Hills of Assam?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I cannot give any reply so far as the particular State from where my friend comes is concerned. But we are increasing the export of short-staple cotton to the utmost possible extent so that short-staple cotton growers may get as high prices as possible and I think this has succeeded to a considerable extent. In fact, there used to be a heavy duty on the export of short-staple cotton which was first reduced and it has now been completely abolished. I think there is a complaint from Madhya Pradesh that this concession has not been given to their short-staple cotton, what we have given to Bengal cottons.

Shri Amjad Ali: What about the education to be given to the growing public so that the short-staple growers of Garo Hills, Assam may be able to get better price?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as the activity for the improvement and the growing of better cotton, the Central Cotton Committee and the State Governments both take active interest, so far as it may be possible, to intensify these measures, I can assure my hon. friend that I am very much interested in the cotton growers, and, as such, I will see that better cotton growing is not neglected and this receives adequate attention.

Then there are the usual complaints that the researches in our laboratories do not reach the cultivators and so on. In these cases also, I thought Sardar Lal Singh knows what the Government is doing. I do not think there is any other Member in the House who is in more closer touch with the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture than Sardar Lal Singh.

Shri Bansal (Jhajar-Bewari): That is why he is so ignorant.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So, I was a bit disappointed and surprised that my friend should have made the kind of speech he did. Of course, even if he could not make his constructive suggestions here, he knows with what attention I regard not only his suggestions but also of any Member of the House and that I will do my best to put them into practice.

There are a few questions to which I think I may reply, questions which also figured in the speech of my friend Sardar Lal Singh. Naturally every person who wants to consider the position of the agriculturist in the country is anxious that his return should be adequate. There is nobody who believes in this desirable thing more than I do because, I, for one, have always held and still hold—in spite of the fact that I am a Minister—that the benefit that the agriculturist will derive is the fountain-head of all wealth in the country. If the agriculturists are happy and prosperous, every other interest in the land will prosper. If he is miserable, if he is poor and if his resources dwindle down, then every other interest whether it is the medical practitioner or the lawyer, or the money-lender, whether it is the industrialist or anybody in the whole of India, his interests are not likely to prosper. So, from that point of view, at any rate from the time I have taken charge of this Ministry and even before me, because I think my chief Rafi Saheb shares my views so far as this principle is concerned—I can assure this House that nobody would be more glad to see that

the agriculturist gets the proper return and he is encouraged to do better agriculture. We are also aware of many factors which counteract against this desirable aim and we have also to take into account other difficulties. I am sure, the hon. Members of this House are also aware that in trying to give higher prices for the agricultural commodities, it is not altogether an easy task, especially because we have to import from foreign countries food-grains, at least so far as rice is concerned, at very high prices. On the one hand, we have lots of people who are suffering from scarcities, who are suffering for want of rainfall and there have been no crops grown. So, it is our responsibility to feed these people, to give them food at as cheap rates as possible. Our hands are therefore tied in certain respects in making it in making foodgrains as altogether uncontrolled articles so far as higher prices to the agriculturist are concerned. We have to balance the advantages between the producer and the consumer and then fix or interfere with the prices or decide upon our price policy. But, on the whole, for several years past, the Government has not neglected the prices so far as all agricultural commodities are concerned. The Government keeps a very close watch on the prices of agricultural produce and measures have been taken from time to time to mitigate the hardships to the consumers or the producers, according to the exigencies of the situation.

So far as wheat, jowar and bajra, raw cotton and sugar-cane were concerned, there were some ceiling and floor prices fixed. We have still some ceiling and floor prices so far as cotton is concerned. We also have a price fixation so far as sugar-cane prices are concerned, but while fixing these prices or interfering with those prices, we always take into account the main aim, namely, to give to the agriculturist the highest possible price and, at the same time, not to put the consumer entirely at the mercy of the producer. I do not wish to go into any further details of the price policy of Government. I think most of these facts are fairly well known to hon. Members and the only thing I need say is that Government does view with considerable concern the prices that the agriculturists get and it shall always be our endeavour, unless it is detrimental to some other vital interests in the country to try to give to the agriculturists the highest possible prices.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

Mere fixation of prices, or announcement of prices, is by itself no remedy. There are other factors also. For instance, from the cotton growers this year there was a demand for the raising of the floor prices. We were unable to convince the Commerce and Industry Ministry about it, but we saw to it that the cotton prices remained at a certain level by taking other subsidiary steps, by recommending to the Railway Ministry to assist in lifting of the quotas, by asking the Commerce and Industry Ministry to make the mills lift their own cotton quotas, so that the pressure on the hands of the merchants would be lessened and the prices would have an easy flow. So far as the price policy of Government is concerned, I think the House should be fully satisfied that we do not regard it as an unimportant matter and from time to time we review the action and always try to see that the agriculturists have greater interest in larger production.

In regard to famine, I need not refer to it at very great length. We come in only so far as any assistance that is asked for by the State Governments is concerned. Actually it is the responsibility of the States themselves. But it will I think be realised that the Central Government has never been slow so far as affording relief to the State Governments is concerned. Of course, the relief can take only certain definite channels. It is regulated by certain definite policies and understandings and wherever a State Government makes any representation or wants any assistance we have always tried to do our best.

Generally speaking we give relief so far as States are concerned in three ways. We give grants to the extent of 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on gratuitous relief; we give loans to the extent of 50 per cent. of the expenditure on approved relief works—as far as possible we insist on such relief works being those included in the Five Year Plan; and by meeting 50 per cent. of the loss incurred in issuing subsidised rations to displaced persons.

Hon. Members referred to many areas which are suffering from scarcity. It is the usual accusation of the Members from the Opposition that we are complacent. The hon. the Prime Minister has answered this charge of complacency so far as the whole Government is concerned. So far as we are concerned, I might say that this charge of complacency is utterly

wrong. Whether it refers to the scarcity areas, or the suffering of the people, whether it refers to greater agricultural production, or whether it refers to the return that the agriculturist gets, we are never complacent. We know our responsibility; we know the hardship of the people and the troubles they have to face. I would therefore like to controvert the charge that we are in respect of any particular item of our policy complacent, that we feel that everything is going on well and we need not do anything more.

So far as famine is concerned, I do not think our Ministry or the Central Government can be charged that they have been reluctant to give relief, wherever relief was due and asked for.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शं.लापूर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : महाराष्ट्र को
कितना दिया गया है ?

डा० पी० एस० बेशमुख : महाराष्ट्र
को भी काफी दिया गया है। जितना उन्होंने
मांगा उतना उन को दिया गया।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : फिर
बतलाइये कि कितना देना चाहते हैं?

डा० पी० एस० बेशमुख : एक फिगर
तो मुझे मालूम है कि एक करोड़ १६ लाख
रुपया देने का करार किया गया है और उस
के बाद एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी, उस
की रिक्मेन्डेशन गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश
हुई है, इस के बाद जो सिफारिश वह करेगी
उस के मुताबिक कुछ न कुछ ज्यादा पैसा
दिया जायेगा।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं राममूर्ति
कमिशन के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि
उस का क्या नतीजा हुआ।

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : उस का नतीजा पीछे मालूम होगा ।

श्री बी० एस० मुक्ति : मैं रायलसीमा के बारे में यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस को कितना दिया गया है ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as Madras is concerned, I have not got the actual figures before me, but I do not think we have turned down any reasonable demand from them. I am sure it runs into crores and not merely lakhs. With all the Members of the Rayalaseema so vocal, asking so many questions and repeatedly putting forward the case of Rayalaseema, it is unlikely that it would go by default.

In regard to our price policy, one of the common criticisms is that there is no co-ordination between the Food and Agricultural Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry. I do not know what exactly was the situation some time back, but I can assure the House that there is at the present moment the fullest possible co-ordination so far as the fixation of prices as well as imports of commodities is concerned between the Food and Agricultural Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Among the speeches which were of a constructive nature, I must offer my heartfelt congratulations to a very young Member of this House Mr. Sankarapandian. He made a very fine speech, full of suggestions and full of facts. I believe it was one of the first speeches that he made in the House and I think he deserves our congratulations. He was perhaps under the impression that we have cut down the grants to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from about Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. I may assure him that there has not been any reduction. In fact all the schemes that came to us from the Council which were found not to be mere duplications have all been accepted and this sum of Rs. 25 lakhs does not represent the total expenditure that is going to be incurred. There are certain items of expenditure which are excluded from these calculations and the total is not going to be so small as Rs. 25 lakhs. I can, therefore, assure him that there has not been undue economy or undue interference in what was proposed by the ICAR and what the Government have sanctioned. They will be given adequate funds for all the research schemes that are put forward by them and I do not

think there is any idea of cutting down the provision for those schemes.

My friend Mr. Chaudhuri on the one hand wanted us to give an incentive to the producers by giving them larger prices and, on the other, he is one of those who are very keen on persuading the Government to give subsidies. If we increase the prices on the one hand and make it difficult for the poorer people to buy cheaper grains, the case for subsidy would be stronger. So it is not possible to give such high prices to the agriculturists as will result in hardships and suffering to the rest of the community.

I also like the speeches made by Sardar Akarpuri and Col. Zaidi and all the persons who appreciated not only what the Ministry of Agriculture and Food had done but who also narrated how in the country and in the community project areas there was such considerable enthusiasm so far as the plans of Government were concerned. It is therefore not correct to say, as has been said by the Members of the Opposition that all our schemes are merely paper schemes and that there is no enthusiasm amongst the people.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): Sir, is any kind of drink allowed in this House? Is the hon. Minister having plain water?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is very very plain water.

Shri Kidwai: You can taste it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I got a parched mouth and therefore I took it.

Sir, I am sorry that not many people have said much about the move for growing more rice. That is, I am sure, due to the fact that all the hon. Members of the House appreciate what is being done.

There was one point raised so far as this new method is concerned. Some people are unnecessarily angry because it is called Japanese method. I can assure them that our patriotism so far as Indian names and Indian things are concerned is no less than theirs. It merely happened.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj rose—

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There were certain features...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not giving way. It is not the question hour.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There were certain features in the method of that agriculture which appealed to us and which have been examined by the

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

experts and have been found to be beneficial.

I will come to the more important point, so far as the giving of credit to the agriculturists is concerned, and I would also answer the charge as to how we are going to meet the increased expenditure so far as rice growing or paddy cultivation according to the Japanese method is concerned. That was the point made by Mr. Kanungo. He thought every cultivator would require a sum of Rs. 150 more than he used to spend on every acre of land if he wanted to grow paddy according to the Japanese method. His figure is slightly exaggerated. According to my calculation the additional cost comes to about Rs. 144-8-0. Now, there is, as a result of recourse to this system a saving of about Rs. twelve so far as the seed is concerned. So, that reduces the extra cost only to about Rs. 132. Everybody knows that we are going to give the chemical fertilizer, ammonium sulphate, on a taccavi basis, for which an agriculturist will not be expected to make payment till he actually reaps the harvest. And the cost of this, along with the other things which we are providing to him such as seed and so on, would come to nearabout Rs. 90 or 95. So, the additional amount that a cultivator who wants to do paddy cultivation according to the Japanese method has to spend would be only about Rs. 35. I am sure every good cultivator who is keen on better cultivation would be able to find these thirty-five rupees per acre. So the criticism that might have been possible under the normal circumstances would have been justified if the Government was not aware so far as the difficulties of the agriculturist to find finance were concerned. But we have taken care that this additional amount of expenditure would not be a burden upon him and he would not be required to find every pie of it. A substantial portion of it would be given to him by way of an advance.

Many hon. Members also complained about the deficiency of finance so far as agriculturists are concerned. I have got the figures which will show that as compared with 1938-39 or even with 1947-48, with the assistance of the State Government and whatever loans and grants and subsidies that the Centre gives, the amount available to the cultivator, although not adequate—and it may not be adequate for some time to come—is many times more than it has ever been given to him. It will also be seen that so far as this matter is concerned the Planning Commission has also many sug-

gestions to make; the Planning Commission has shown considerable concern and we are also conscious of the fact that agriculturists do require seasonal finance.

My friend from Bengal complained that there was a lot of land lying waste. I personally thought that West Bengal's cultivable land was fully occupied. I have got some figures, and although cultivable land is available everywhere, there are also the Government measures which are trying to reclaim as much land as possible.

Lastly I would like to reply to the repeated comments which were first advanced by my friend Mr. Nayar in the course of the debate on the general budget and were repeated by my friend Mr. Eswara Reddy yesterday. They want to base their arguments, so far as falling production is concerned, on merely one crop or set of crops and refer it to a few years. What I stated in the Council of States was based on examination of the production for the last thirty-six years. It is of course admitted by everybody that during the course of last year there have been many areas where the crops have not been cultivated and crops have been bad. So, it is not our point that so far as this particular year is concerned there has not been any reduction. But I stick to what I stated in the Council of States, and I specified the years to which those figures relate. They refer to 1948-49 and 1949-50. I never said anything about 1950-51, and I do not know how my friend can quote any figures. No figures are available so far as this period is concerned, so far. But it is obvious that the areas might have gone down. So, so far as that point is concerned, with regard to their contention and mine, I stick to what I have stated. And whatever I have stated is correct and is borne out by expert investigation.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: On a point of information.

जो हम लोगों ने अपने लिए कट मोशन दिया था उसके जवाब में मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा वह कट मोशन यह है :

Uniform policy for providing waste cultivable land to landless members of the Scheduled Castes community throughout India.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: A good deal of land has been given to Scheduled caste people and wherever the results would not be so disappointing as in Bhopal we would certainly try and give them to the Scheduled Castes.

Shri Chinaria (Mohindergarh): Nothing has been said about rainfed dry areas.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This question has been discussed in the meeting of the I.C.A.R. They are taking every argument advanced by my friend into consideration. It is wrong for my hon. friend to suggest that we have not done anything so far as dry farming is concerned. As a matter of fact the whole of the Ministry of Agriculture and all the Departments in the land are concerned with this dry farming. What are all the manurial experiments, provision of better seed, bunding, conservation of land and so on meant for? All these things are directed towards improving dry farming. There is more than one centre for soil conservation. All these efforts are intended to benefit dry farming.

4 P.M.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central): Sir, I am perfectly aware of the fact that there is very little time at my disposal and so I assure you that I will not take much of your time. When the debate on the present cut motions started from the Opposition, my hon. friend, Sardar Lal Singh started in an attacking mood. He spoke with an amount of bitterness. I am sorry to find out a change over the hon. Member since this year. Last year, I was glad to listen to some of his constructive speeches but during the last two speeches that he delivered in this House, I found that he was quite in a different mood. Last time when he was championing the cause of the feudal lords of Pepsu he spoke with great agitation and emotion and the same agitation and emotion were there in him when he tried to attack this Government so far as the food and agriculture policy is concerned. He maintains that much good work was done under him. It might have been. I have no personal knowledge of it nor have I any desire to enter into that question but I would like to tell the hon. Member through you, Sir, that better things are done in every Province, in every State than what he claims to have done in his own. I am rather surprised to find out how the good work that is being done in different States has escaped his attention. I do not want to pursue the matter any further.

I want specially to bring to the notice of this House the needs from my constituency and of Maharashtra in Bombay State, of the people who are suffering from scarcity conditions. This House must be aware that during the session before the last, we had

raised half an hour's discussion on this point and tried to attract the attention of the Members of this House and the Government of India to the needs of our famine-stricken people. So far as the immediate needs of these people are concerned, everything possible is being done. The nature of the calamity is so widespread that in spite of all human efforts some hardships will remain. All that is possible is being done by my hon. friend Mr. Hirey, who happens to be the Minister concerned in these affairs. I am sorry to say an hon. Member from Kolhapur, while speaking on the budget, indulged in very strong criticism against the Revenue Minister of Bombay State. No less a person than Shri Rao Saheb Patwardhan who is a critic of the Congress policies for the present has paid a high tribute to the way in which the famine conditions are handled by the Revenue Minister in Bombay State. The hon. Member from Kolhapur said that the hon. Minister was wanting in talents. I would like to tell the hon. Member who so often visits places where 'manly drinks' (to use his own words), are served in an illegal manner that he perhaps had less time to visit the rural areas and it was not possible for him to appreciate the way in which the famine relief is being handled by the hon. Revenue Minister.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluray): On a of order. Can an hon. Member accuse another Member about the drinks he takes outside the House?

Shri G. H. Deshpande: I am not at all trying to refer to anything outside the House. I am concerned myself about what he said in this House. I would like to say this for the information of the hon. Member who tried to raise a point of order.

So far as the famine-stricken people in my district and in Maharashtra are concerned, last time, when we placed our grievances before this House, the Government of India very promptly appointed a Commission known as Ramamurthy Commission. I am very thankful to the Government for their prompt action. This Commission, after having been appointed, came and visited the different districts that are affected with scarcity in Maharashtra. They paid a visit to my district also. I had discussions with the hon. Members of the Commission and I have submitted to them a constructive note wherein I have made valuable suggestions as to what ought to be done in the way of giving relief of a permanent nature to the famine-stricken people from my district. Now I learn from the press that the Ramamurthy Commission have submitted their re-

(Shri C. H. Deshpande)

port but we do not know what has happened to it. So far as the Bombay State is concerned, it is placed in a peculiar position. Anybody who will have a cursory glance at the reports and statistics that have been provided to us will find that Bombay has a very large portion of city population compared with any other State.

There is another factor which ought to be taken into consideration while dealing with Bombay State. It has very little irrigation facilities. The country as a whole has very little irrigation facilities but especially the State of Bombay has very little irrigation facilities. The huge proportion of the city population and at the same time the very little irrigation facilities add to its difficulties.

Then the region from which I come, i.e. Maharashtra, is a hilly tract where the general rainfall is very low and many times that also fails. There are tracts in which at least thrice in ten years there are famine conditions. Look at Ahmednagar District. Look at Sholapur District. Have a glance at some portions of the Poona District which are in the grip of famine as practically no irrigation facilities are there. Both the Khandesh Districts are having very difficult conditions. The same story applies to my district, especially that part of my district which is adjoining Ahmednagar. With a view to give permanent relief to the present famine-stricken people in my district and in my region, I would suggest that the Government of India should take immediate steps to include some major schemes of irrigation in Bombay State, particularly in Maharashtra. I would suggest that the Girna Project should be undertaken for the two Khandesh districts. I would suggest that the completion of the Gangapur Project with all its extensions suggested by the people and representatives from my district should immediately be undertaken for my district. Further, I would also like to suggest that the Kukri Project for Ahmednagar and Sholapur should be immediately undertaken. So also the needs of Poona are not less urgent. The Vir Dam as well as the Kharakvasala Dam ought to be undertaken very soon. My information is all these schemes have been surveyed properly and if some one of them has not been surveyed properly, it should be surveyed immediately, and all these schemes should be included in the Five Year Plan. You might have seen that in the Five Year Plan they have said that in every region, there must be something which will attract the imagination of the population

and which will create enthusiasm among the population. Look at the provision that is made for my region. I do not want to speak against anybody, but if you will see the provision made for my region and for the twelve districts of Maharashtra in Bombay State, you will find that very little provision is made in this Plan so far as irrigation facilities are concerned which is our main need. My region must have a priority in the Bombay State for irrigation facilities. Something is being done. The State Government might have some difficulties. I have no complaint against the State Government. They might have undertaken the present plans after mature consideration and justification of their own. What I would like to suggest is that the Government of India should consider this point more sympathetically and I am sure they will find that something more is needed for this region in Bombay State. I appeal with all sincerity to the Ministers of the Government of India, especially the Finance Minister, to find out some way by which it will be possible to have more irrigation projects in this famine-stricken region in Bombay State.

Having said this I would like to say one or two things regarding the general progress that is being made by this Department. Controls have been relaxed. No doubt there are many people who hold a very different view but as one moving amongst masses, I had found that there is complete satisfaction with the way in which the controls have been relaxed. Not only that. The public also want that steps should be taken in furtherance of the policy that has already been pursued.

We are doing much so far as manures and fertilisers are concerned. There are committees of experts and huge sums are spent. I have no objection to that. But, I would like to attract the attention of the Government of India and the officers concerned to the huge wastage of the best manure, night-soil. Much of it is wasted. This is a very rich manure. There are some efforts in the cities for having compost manure; but very little is done in the rural areas. The cities are growing. Even in the cities there are very few houses that have got all the amenities, that have got latrines. Public latrines are also inadequate. Much useful stuff is wasted. I would like to attract the attention of the Government of India to this problem and request

them to have a scheme by which this useful stuff may be utilised for manuring our fields.

Shri Abdus Sattar (Kalna-Katwa): I like to begin with congratulations to the hon. Food Minister for the new policy which he has boldly and courageously introduced. It is not three months yet the new policy has been introduced in West Bengal and I may say, within this very short time, it has broken the bones of the smugglers. Prices are going down day by day. My hon. friend from West Bengal said that the levy system is a hardship to the people. This is not a fact, I say. I come from a district which is surplus and where the levy system has been introduced. The hon. lady Member Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani while criticising the levy system in the course of the Debate on the President's Address, named the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, where she had gone. Burdwan is my home district. I was present when she went there. Whom did she meet? It was the rich agriculturists, and hoarders who would like to benefit from high prices. The question is this. What is the percentage of the persons who come under this levy system? I say it is only 5.46 per cent. Before the new food policy was introduced, all the agriculturists, big and small, came under procurement. Then, whoever had a surplus had to pay some portion of it to the Government godowns. Now, people having 30 bigas or less are exempted from any levy and people are allowed to move their foodgrains from one district to another. West Bengal has been divided into two zones: one: Calcutta city and its suburbs; secondly, the rest of West Bengal. The Calcutta zone has been cordoned off. Agriculturists are allowed to take their foodgrains from one district to another. The result of lifting the restriction on movement of foodgrains has been very happy. I come from a district which has on its border the Nadia district, a deficit district. In my sub-divisional town Kalna, last year, the price of rice was Rs. 35 to 40 a maund. Today, you will be happy to hear that the price is Rs. 16 to 17 a maund. This is the case throughout West Bengal. You will be glad to hear that the State Government of West Bengal has reduced the price of rice in the fair price shops at the rate of Rs. 7/8/- a maund or Rs. 0/3/- a seer. The new food policy has been hailed by the people. Just a few days ago, I received a letter from a poet of Burdwan district. He is a non-party man. He has written to me that there was an attempt to make an agitation over the levy system, but for want of

popular support, it has failed miserably. To my mind, this is a policy of gradual decontrol. I am one of those who want that controls should be lifted, of course, gradually. This new policy has been introduced as an experiment. I say, it is not yet three months now; this new policy has proved to be a success. I agree with the statement of the Food Minister of West Bengal made in the State Legislative Assembly that this policy has become a success.

I am an agriculturist, I am not here only representing the cause of agriculturists. The Grow More Food Campaign has been condemned here and there. It may not have achieved the desired result; but it is not an absolute failure. It has made the people grow-more-food minded. Everybody is thinking how to grow more. Many new areas of land have been brought under cultivation by official and non-official agencies. I come from the happy region which is under the Damodar Valley Project. Manure is necessary; better seed is necessary. But irrigation facilities are the most important things which are necessary. The regions which are outside the canal area have to depend on natural rainfall and they suffer very often. With great hopes they cultivate paddy; but for want of one shower, the whole crop withers away. I am glad to say that the River Valley Project is making a good progress. Before I came here, I had been to Durgapur where barrage is being constructed. In three or four years, Burdwan and some other districts of West Bengal will be irrigated and as a result, more paddy will be grown. This year, the Mayurakshi project has irrigated about two lakh bigas of land. There one cultivator, a Bhahmin of course, has produced 33 maunds of paddy per biga by a new method, by using compost manure, by using green manure. I am glad to see that our Agriculture Department is making an attempt to introduce the method which is known as the Japanese method. I am not going to quarrel about the name. It may be a Japanese method or it may be a Russian one; I have no objection. It is very heartening to know that our Agriculture Department is making an honest attempt to make our agriculturists modern minded so that they can learn new methods of growing more crops.

I do not want to take any more of the time of the House. I would only like to congratulate the hon. Food Minister for his tone of optimism. We are tired of hearing the talk of deficiencies; we are tired of shoutings of famine. This tone is encouraging.

[Shri Abdus Sattar]

It is a blow to the hoarders and smugglers who would like to thrive to the disadvantage of the people. I am glad that our Food Minister has given a new slogan, that we are nearing self-sufficiency. With these words, I support the Grants and oppose all the cut motions.

Shri Bansal: On a point of information, Sir. I have two questions to ask, if I may, regarding...

Mr. Chairman: From whom?

Shri Bansal: From the Minister, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: This is not the occasion for asking questions.

Shri Bansal: I thought that the Minister was going to reply.

Mr. Chairman: The Minister has replied. His reply is finished, and another Member has spoken after him. The questions should have been put as soon as the hon. Minister had finished.

Shri Bansal: When the other Minister speaks...

Mr. Chairman: After he has spoken then the question may be put.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर—पूर्व व जिला बलिय—दक्षिण पश्चिम) : सभापति जी, सब से पहले में कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में अपना पैर आगे बढ़ाया, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आगे बढ़ कर भी आप पीछे चले गये हैं।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : यह आदत के खिलाफ बात है।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : इस से भी देश का कुछ कल्याण ही हुआ। हमारे देश में चावल की कमी तो बराबर चली ही आती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ समय पहले कहा था कि ईख न पैदा करो, चावल पैदा करो। लेकिन मुझे इस के सम्बन्ध में कहना पड़ता है कि जिस खेत में ईख पैदा होती है, उस में चावल नहीं पैदा होता। चावल

हमारे देश में अंगरेजों के समय में भी बाहर से आता था।

श्री किशबई : जरूर आता रहा है।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : और अब भी मंगाते हैं।

श्री किशबई : अब नहीं मंगावेंगे।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : बहुत अच्छा है, इस के लिये आप को धन्यवाद।

जो आंकड़े हमारे खेती के लिये प्राप्त हैं उस में ३२.४ करोड़ एकड़ पर ही अभी खेती होती है। उस के बाद अब जितनी आबादी बढ़ी उस हिसाब से खेती की बढ़ती नहीं हुई।

श्री किशबई : पैदावार भी बढ़ी।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी। सिर्फ कहने मात्र को, रेकार्डों में।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप हमेशा बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें, बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स की ही तरफ ध्यान देते हैं। जिस से आपकी वह स्कीमें पूरी नहीं होतीं; आप उस में करोड़ों रुपया व्यय कर देते हैं, अगर कभी आप छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की तरफ, छोटी छोटी स्कीमों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं तो भूल कर ही।

डा० पी० एस० बेशमुख : उस की तरफ ध्यान देने की पालिसी है।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : धन्यवाद। तीसरी बात यह है कि आप कृषि की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये जिन आदमियों को भेजते हैं उन में से अधिकतर आप अपने एस० डी० ओ० और तहसीलदारों को ही भेजते हैं। वह तहसीलदार और एस० डी० ओ० खुद ट्रेनिंग सेंटर पर जा कर के सिर्फ आप की तरह से ज्यादा भाषण देना सीख लेते हैं, उन को खेती का और कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता। इस के

सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने यहां की एक घटना बताता हूं। एक अधिकारी हमारे यहां खेती की ट्रेनिंग ले कर गये और उन्होंने अपने सुप-बाइजर से कहा कि आप देहातों में जा कर के जो नई डेबिलर (ड्रिलर) मशीन निकली है उस का प्रयोग कीजिये। मुझे सुन कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ।

श्री किशवर्धन : क्यों ?

श्री अ.र. एन. सिंह : मैं आप को वतलाता हूं किस लिये। इस लिये कि वह डेबिलर (ड्रिलर) मशीन उस जमीन में उपयोगी हो सकती है जहां कीचड़ या बारीक मिट्टी हो हमारे यहां काली मिट्टी है। गंगा और घाघरा के कगारों और दोआब में मिट्टी के बड़े बड़े ढेले हैं।

डा० पी० एस० बेशमुख : उन को छोटे करने चाहियें।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : छोटे करने पर भी उस में छेद रह ही जाते हैं। जितना छेद (ड्रिलर) या डेबिलर करता है उतना छेद रह जाता है। उस में भी उन्होंने सुपबाइजर से डेबिलर का प्रयोग करने के लिये कहा। मुझे इस बात को देख कर दुःख हुआ कि वह डेबिलर, वहां कितना ही मिट्टी को बराबर किया जाय, बहुत उपयोगी नहीं होता। उस के लिये प्रोत्साहन भी दिया गया, प्रयोग भी किये गये, परन्तु वह प्रयोग असफल रहे। बहुत से किसान कम्प्लेंट ले कर आये, उन्होंने यह एतद्वाज किया कि डेबिलर हमारे यहां के लिये ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन आप के जो.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : डेबिलर क्या है ?

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : एक मशीन है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस काम के लिये है ?

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उसे ड्रिलर कहते हैं।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : आप अंग्रेजी में उसे ड्रिलर कहते हैं लेकिन हम ने जनता को समझाने के लिये उस का नाम डेबिलर रख दिया है। वह डेबिलर अनुपयुक्त रहा। वहां उस से कुछ फायदा नहीं हुआ। तब भी वहां के अधिकारी जिन को आप ने ट्रेनिंग दे कर भेजा था.....

श्री किशवर्धन : वह कहां के अधिकारी थे ?

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : बलिया के ही हैं। दोष उन अधिकारियों का नहीं, जो दोष है वह आप का है और आप की ट्रेनिंग देने का।

श्री किशवर्धन : वह कैसे ?

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : इस लिये कि वह अधिकारी इस लिये आते हैं कि उन को नौकरी करना है, उन को खेती में उन्नति करने का खयाल नहीं है। केवल अपनी नौकरी को कायम रखने के लिये ट्रेनिंग लेने जाते हैं। वह आप की तरह से ही भाषण देना सीख लेते हैं और गांवों में जा कर भाषण देते हैं। इस प्रकार का भाषण उन्होंने एक बार दिया था कि तुम जो एक बीघा में पन्द्रह सेर गेहूं बोते हो, उस में से दस सेर गेहूं मैं हम एक बीघा खेत बो देते हैं। पांच सेर तुम ने बोते समय ही बचा लिया, पांच सेर बचत बहुत काफी है। ऐसे ऐसे भाषण दिये जाते हैं जिन को सुन कर किसान लोग हंसते हैं। मुझे दुःख होता है कि ऐसे पढ़े लिखे लोग ट्रेनिंग ले कर जाते हैं वह भाषण देते हैं और उन पर जो अपढ़ किसान हैं वह हंसते हैं।

इस के सिवा मुझ को आप से इस कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना है, ग्रैन के मूवमेंट के सम्बन्ध में। आप ने मूवमेंट को एक

[श्री आर० एन० सिंह]

प्रान्त में कितना सीमित किया परन्तु अभी भी दो प्रान्तों में आपस में क्या मूवमेंट नहीं होता। हमारा जिला बिहार से सम्बन्धित है . . .

श्री किशबई : बिहार से बहुत सा चावल आप के यहां स्मगल हो कर आता है।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : आपने जो तरीका निकाला है उस की वजह से आता है और इस से क्या होता है कि जनता में चोरी की भावना फैलती है। जो चोरी नहीं करना चाहते वह भी चोरी करते हैं। किसान चोरी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन आप का जो तरीका है, उस तरीके की वजह से उस को अपना माल चोरी कर के लाना पड़ता है। यह आपके तरीके हैं, यह आपकी नीति है। इस लिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम उन किसानों के लिये जो कि यू० पी० के रहने वाले हैं और जिन के खेत गंगा की धारा से कट कर बिहार में चले गये हैं और वह खेती करते हैं, उन को गल्ला लाने के लिये कम से कम आप प्रबन्ध करें।

श्री किशबई : इजाजत तो है उस को।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : अभी नहीं हुई।

श्री किशबई : हेड लोड ले आते हैं।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : उस से काम नहीं चलता।

अब मैं आप से थोड़ा ईख के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ।

एक तरफ तो आप ईख के लिये तमगे बांटते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक ईख पैदा करो दूसरी तरफ जब बेचारा गरीब किसान ईख पैदा करना शुरू कर देता है तो आप ईख की कीमत की घटा देते हैं इसका आप जरा भी ख्याल नहीं

करते कि उस गरीब किसान ने परिश्रम किया है और पैसा खर्च किया है। उसके पैसे को पूरा करने का आप ध्यान नहीं रखते। एक तरफ इन गरीब किसानों के लिये आपकी यह नीति है दूसरी तरफ ईख मिल वालों के यहां जाती है और वह चीनी तैयार करते हैं, और जब चीनी में उनको घाटा होता है तो आप चीनी पर एक रुपया मन टैक्स लगाकर उनके घाटे को पूरा करते हैं लेकिन किसानों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते। आप मिल वालों का घाटा पूरा करते हैं।

श्री किशबई : मिल वालों के लिये हम कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : जी नहीं, मिल वालों का घाटा पूरा करने के लिये ही आप चीनी पर टैक्स लगाते हैं।

श्री किशबई : जी नहीं।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने गांधी जी के वह दुःख भरे शब्द रखना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने अपने प्रार्थना प्रवचन में १० दिसम्बर १९४७ को कहे थे। उन्होंने मिल वालों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा था कि, 'मिल वालों के लिये सब सुविधा पैदा की जाती है। हम राज चलाते हैं उसमें धनपति हैं, उनकी तो चलती है परन्तु जो हलपति हैं उनकी नहीं चलती'। तो मैं तो आज आपके सामने यह कहूंगा कि आप महात्मा जी के इन शब्दों की ओर ध्यान दें और गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान देकर आप चलें और कंट्रोल को खत्म करें। आप किसानों को अधिक से अधिक मदद दें। किसानों की जरूरत क्या है। वह आपसे रुपया नहीं चाहते। वह चाहते हैं कि आप उनको सामान दे दें जिससे वह अपने लिए कुबें और बांध तैयार कर सकें। इसके

लिये आज किसान तैयार हैं लेकिन आप उधर ध्यान न देकर बड़ी बड़ी प्राजेक्ट्स की ओर ध्यान देते हैं।

दूसरा जो आपने कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स जारी की हैं उनमें जनता चाहती है कि हम काम करें और हम देश को आगे बढ़ायें लेकिन वहां पर आप जाते हैं तो सिर्फ आपका शो होता है और उस आपके शो में हजारों रुपये व्यय किये जाते हैं लेकिन उन किसानों पर कुछ व्यय नहीं किया जाता। आपका चित्र लिया जाता है, अखबारों में पत्रिकाओं में आपका चित्र दिखाया जाता है। मैं तो देखता हूं कि आपका चित्र बहुत अधिक निकलता है लेकिन जनता में उतना काम नहीं होता।

श्री किशबई : किसका चित्र।

श्री आर० ऐन० सिंह : हर एक पत्र पत्रिका में आपका चित्र रहता है। आपसे मेरा मतलब गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर्स से है।

अन्त में मुझे आपसे यह कहना है कि यह जो बापू जी के आर्शीवाद से सरकार बनी है इसकी तरफ आप स्याल करें। आप जनता के चुने हुए हैं, आप जनता के लिए हैं। इसलिये मेरी आपसे यही प्रार्थना है कि आप गरीब जनता स्याल करें। आप एअरकंडीशन्ड में बैठकर जनता को न भूल जायें। आप जनता के चुने हुए हैं और जनता ने आप को भेजा है। जनता ने आपको अपना काम करने के लिये भेजा है लेकिन आप आज गरीब जनता का स्याल न करके हवाई जहाजों और मोटरों पर चलने वाली जनता का ही स्याल कर रहे हैं। आप पैदल चलने वाली जनता का स्याल नहीं करते हैं।

मेरा समय अब समाप्त हो गया है इसलिये मैं और अधिक समय आपका नहीं लेना चाहता।

श्री आर० एस० सिबारी (छत्तरपुर—दतिया-टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, इस साल खाद्य की समस्या पिछली तीन चार सालों से बहुत अच्छी है उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे माननीय किदवाई महोदय ने रोग की नाड़ी को बहुत सही पहिचान कर ठीक तौर से पकड़ा है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह समस्या जल्दी से जल्दी अब पूरी हो जायगी। इस समस्या के विषय में हमारी विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। खास करके हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। वह कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस खाद्य के विषय में कुछ नहीं किया। उनका यह कहना ठीक है क्योंकि उनकी विचारधारा तो हमेशा रूस की तरफ जाती है लेकिन उनको यह मानना चाहिये कि भारत में जितनी पार्टियां बनती हैं वह भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार बनती हैं। हमारे यहां समाज बादी हैं लेकिन वह भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार हैं, हमारे यहां हिन्दू महासभाई सनातन धर्मी आदि जो भी हैं वह सब भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार कुछ कुछ हैं। पूरे तौर पर तो वह नहीं हैं। पहले हमारी भारत की संस्कृति विदेशों में थी, इंडोनेशिया में थी, चीन में थी, जापान में थी और लंका में थी। लेकिन आज छुआछूत के कारण यह संस्कृति चूल्हे और चक्की तक सीमित रह गयी है। इसलिये वह लोग पूरे तौर से भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार नहीं हैं पर कुछ कुछ हैं। मगर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने तो रशिया की ही वीक्षा ली हुई है। कुछ भी अच्छी चीज कांग्रेस करे वह उसके खिलाफ ही कहते हैं। लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय संस्कृति पर चले बिना वे बहुत आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। चीन भी कम्युनिस्ट देश है पर चीन का कम्युनिस्म रूस के कम्युनिस्म से भिन्न है। रूस ने सारी भूमि की केन्द्रित

[श्री आर० एस० तिवारी]

कर रखा है लेकिन चीन ने उसे टुकड़े टुकड़े करके किसानों में बांट दिया है। अब आप देखिये कि यह रूस से भिन्न है या नहीं। इसी प्रकार मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट बनें और भारतीय संस्कृति को लेकर अगर चलें तो आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। केवल क्रिटिसिज्म से काम नहीं चल सकता। हमारी इस अन्न की समस्या में सभी पार्टियों का सहयोग होना चाहिये। अगर हम अपनी अन्न की समस्या को पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं तो हम देश की उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। अन्न की समस्या को पूरा करने के लिये हमको दो तीन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे देश की आबादी हर दस साल में सवाई से कम हो जाती है। इसलिये जब तक हम इस को कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी अन्न समस्या नहीं पूरी हो सकेगी क्योंकि हर साल यह अन्न की आवश्यकता बढ़ती ही जायगी। दूसरे मेरी आपसे यह प्रार्थना है कि अन्न की समस्या हल करने के लिये हम को सब से अधिक सहुलियतें अपने किसानों को देनी चाहियें। अगर किसान को सहुलियतें मिलेंगी तो वह ज्यादा पैसावार बढ़ा सकेगा। लेकिन समय पर आज किसान को लोहा नहीं मिलता, लकड़ी नहीं मिलती, समय पर अदालतों में उसका काम नहीं होता किसानों के केवल दो तीन ही महीने होते हैं। यह दो तीन महीने किसान को सरकार के दरवाजे पर दौड़ते दौड़ते बीत जाते हैं। अगर आप किसान की इन परेशानियों समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान दें तो अन्न में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

अब मुझे थोड़ी सी बात भारत वर्ष के किसानों के सम्बन्ध में कहना है यहां किसानों की कुल संख्या २४,९१,२२,४९९ है। उसमें से वह किसान जो दूसरों से लगान पाते हैं उनकी संख्या है ५३,२४,३०१। वह

किसान जो जमीन से सम्पन्न हैं उनकी संख्या है ३१,६३,७१९ और वह किसान जो अपने पैरों नहीं खड़े हो सकते हैं उनकी संख्या है ४,४८,११,९२८। यह किसान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास हल बैल हैं लेकिन उनके पास जमीन नहीं है और वह दूसरों की जमीन लेकर उस पर अटाई बटाई से काश्त करते हैं और जो जमीन की आमदनी होती है वह मालिक ले लेता है जिसके पास जमीन है। इसलिये इन ४,४८,११,९२८ किसानों को अगर सरकार जमीन तत्कालीन कर दे तो में समझता हूं कि भारत वर्ष की अन्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है। इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना है लगान पाने वाले और वह किसान जिनकी संख्या में ने आपको ३१,६३,७१९ बतायी यह लोग किसान होते हुए भी बड़े बड़े जमीनदार हैं। यह इतने बड़े बड़े हैं कि जो गांवों के गांवों पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं और दूसरों को जमीन नहीं देते हैं। और न खुद जोतते हैं इसलिये पहले आपको इनकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और इनकी ज्यादाती खत्म कर देनी चाहिये और इनकी अधिक जमीन को उन किसानों को दे दिया जाना चाहिये जिनके पास बिल्कुल जमीन नहीं है। जो दूसरों की जमीन पर बटाई पर खेती करते हैं। तो इस प्रकार से यह समस्या पूरी तरह से हल हो सकती है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो दस करोड़ आदमी हमारे यहां उद्यम, नौकरी करने वाले रह जाते हैं जो कि काश्त नहीं करते हैं उनकी समस्या इन चारक रोड़ आदमियों के द्वारा पूरी की जा सकती है जैसा कि मैं ने आपसे अग्रं किया है।

दूसरे उन स्थानों में जहां कि खेती करने लायक जमीन है जांच कराई जाय और उन स्थानों की खेती के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाया जाय।

अब मैं आप से विन्ध्य प्रदेश के बारे में थोड़ी सी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। विन्ध्य प्रदेश में २२,४३२ वर्ग मील का एरिया है जिसमें से ७,७१४ वर्ग मील जंगल है, बाकी सब जमीन खेती के योग्य है। लेकिन बहुत सी भूमि पड़ती है क्योंकि वहाँ पहले राजाओं का जमाना था और छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में वह राज्य बंटा हुआ था, इसलिये न वहाँ कुएँ हैं और न बांध हैं, वहाँ सिंचाई का जरिया नहीं है। इसलिये आप कुएँ और बांध के लिये रुपया रख दें और उत्तर प्रदेश के जो बांध विन्ध्य प्रदेश की भूमि में बांधे हुए हैं उनसे विन्ध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई के लिये कोशिश करें तो आप के दो प्राबिंस को विन्ध्य प्रदेश गल्ला दे सकता है। और खर्च कम पड़ेगा इसलिये मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि जिस तरह आपने कदम उठाया है उस को आप पूरा करें।

Shri Kidwai: Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh has already replied not only to the criticism that has been made in this House, but he also anticipated some criticism on points which were not raised in this House and has replied to them. I have nothing to do today except to deal with the speeches of one or two Members and then to place before this House my estimate of the food position as it is.

First, I will deal with my friend, Sardar Lal Singh. I am afraid he is not here. He vehemently denounced everything that Government was doing. Now, he was a responsible officer in this Agriculture Ministry. He has been Adviser to the Government of India for preservation of fruit and he was for years Director of Agriculture in Punjab. I naturally tried to look into his records to see how I should do to be worthy to be his colleague here and to do what he has been trying to do, and left unaccomplished, because he resigned to enter politics.

Sardar Lal Singh: There was no question of resigning. I actually retired at the age of 55. And secondly, even though I was asked by the Punjab Government to continue and I got offers of employment from several other sources, yet I preferred to enter public life in order to be

able to contribute something towards rural development.

Shri Kidwai: Therefore, on account of his yesterday's contribution, I thought I should look into the records and see what wonderful things he was trying to do and what prevented him from doing them. He was Adviser in the Ministry of Food here. There was a complaint from all over the country that all the sugar that was being allotted to fruit preservers was being sold in the black market.

Sardar Lal Singh: I challenge that statement. It is a mean statement.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I think he should be called upon to withdraw this personal remark.

Sardar Lal Singh: It is unworthy of the Minister to talk like that.

Mr. Chairman: Order order. There is no cause for excitement. Let the hon. Member hear the whole of his speech and then if there is anything personal, the hon. Member can certainly say what he has to say. So far as the speech of the Minister is concerned, let him patiently hear it.

Shri G. S. Singh (Bharatpur-Sawal Madhopur): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri G. S. Singh: Is it open to a Minister to bring up the personal files of another individual in this House?

Shri Kidwai: There is no question of files.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. He is only stating facts as he knows them.

Shri G. P. Sinha (Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh cum Ranchi): On a point of information, Sir. Is it proper for two Members of the House to speak at one and the same time?

Shri Kidwai: I have not got the personal file. I said that when the hon. Member was working as Adviser and trying to do all that should be done to develop this fruit preservation industry, there was a cry throughout the country that all the sugar that was being allotted for fruit preservation was going into black market. There were cases in almost every State, and then a Delhi paper had the hardihood to print it. Then somebody brought a defamation suit, but nothing was heard later on about it.

Now, my friend went back to Punjab as Director of Agriculture and was

[Shri Kidwai]

interested in the fruit preservation industry, and he recommended a firm. I have got a file before me. He recommended a firm as an old firm doing fruit preservation work and recommended the allotment of some sugar.

Sardar Lal Singh: I challenge that statement again, Sir. I say this is absolutely wrong and dishonest and this has been proved in the court. That is all wrong. Let him prove these.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: On a point of order, Sir. Is it relevant Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member has himself challenged that statement and he has asked the hon. Minister to prove it. There is no need for another hon. Member to become a lawyer for him and advocate his cause. He is careful enough and will take care of himself. I do not see why other Members should rise up and bring this question before the Chair.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I am not espousing his cause, Sir. My point of order is this: should the time of this House be taken up on the record of a Member and what he did etc.? Is the hon. Minister entitled to go into the action of his subordinates in the.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member should resume his seat. This is not fair. When the Chair is speaking, the hon. Member should resume his seat. He still goes on persisting. The hon. Member's conduct is certainly open to objection. The hon. Minister will continue his speech and if there is anything wrong, I will allow the hon. Sardar Lal Singh to challenge all those statements and say what he has to say.

Shri Kidwai: I have the file before me. It is about an application.....

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): The hon. Member, Sardar Lal Singh, said to the Minister that he was 'dishonest' I submit, Sir, it is not parliamentary.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Sardar Lal Singh did not say that the hon. Minister was dishonest. He only attributed to him that his representation of facts was dishonest. Personal dishonesty is different from attributed dishonest conduct.

Shri Kidwai: I do no object to it. Why worry?

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: It is a very mild word.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not understand other hon. Members taking exception to what is taking place. When the hon. Minister was speaking and the hon. Member was replying, they have been mutually bandying words. The hon. Minister does not object to it. Only when personal dishonesty is attributed, can exception be taken.

Shri Kidwai: I do not object to it. Well, Sir, I have got an application before me from one firm in Punjab asking for an allotment of sugar for fruit preservation on the plea that they have been a very old organisation doing this work. The then Director of Agriculture there recommended very strongly saying that he knew this firm and that he was sure that the sugar would not be misused. Then the people here somehow got suspicious and they found that there was no firm of that name. Therefore, it is nothing wrong with our policy.....

Sardar Lal Singh: I want to say it here again, Sir

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Kidwai: There was another claim.....

Mr. Chairman: Under these circumstances, when every fact which is alleged by the hon. Minister is being challenged by the hon. Member, I would request the hon. Minister to take another line of argument and not to proceed with personal matters at all.

Shri Kidwai: I do not proceed with personal matters, Sir. I am simply saying that while the Government wants to carry out its policies they are not being carried out because there is always some hindrance here or there.

On a question being put, Sardar Lal Singh said that when he was the Director of Agriculture in Punjab the production went up. Then I called for the figures. I thought I would introduce those measures throughout the country. But this is the result that I have got. In 1947, the year he was appointed, the production was 555 lbs. per acre. And in the year he left, it was 541 lbs. I do not find any increase.

Sardar Lal Singh: Let me mention that I took over.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. If the hon. Member want to challenge the statement I will give him an opportunity. It is a question of fact. Only with respect to this matter, I will give him an opportunity.

Sardar Lal Singh: Sir, I am sorry I must.....

Mr. Chairman: I have just said I will afford the hon. Member an opportunity to reply so far as this question is concerned. Let him wait.

Shri Kidwai: Then, Sir, I have to deal with one other speech, the speech of my friend Mr. Chaudhuri from the Communist benches. Yesterday he talked of starvation deaths.

Sardar Lal Singh: Sir, he is passing to another question. I have to get an opportunity.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member hold his soul in patience. I have told him many times that I will give him an opportunity. Let the Minister finish.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Why then did the hon. Minister yield giving him an opportunity?

Shri Kidwai: Because I want to give him an opportunity. I want to refer to the speech of my friend Mr. Chaudhuri—I do not exactly know whether he is a Communist or a Revolutionary Socialist.....

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I am not a Communist; I am Revolutionary Socialist. At any rate I am not a 'Rafian', Sir.

Shri Kidwai: I am sorry for you that you are not a 'Rafian'. He talked of starvation deaths. He said that the situation in one year has deteriorated. Then I looked into his last year's speech. Last year also he repeated the same words. He talked of starvation deaths in Bengal and he talked of high prices. He said that the price was nowhere near Rs. 32½ which the Minister quoted but the prices ranged—in Bengal—from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per maund. Therefore, the situation was very bad. Now, he says the situation has deteriorated, it is worse this year. Why? He has quoted that the prices have gone down to Rs. 17½. He expressed that the prices have come down from Rs. 40—50 to Rs. 17/8, but still he thinks that the Minister is complacent, the situation is worsening.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Then I quoted prices for June; Rs. 17½ in February-March is a sufficiently high price.

Shri Kidwai: He said that the people have lost their purchasing power. Therefore the off-take had gone down. I looked into the off-take figures. Here are the off-take figures. In 1950 the

off-take from Government shops in Bengal was 865,000 tons. In 1951, the off-take from Government shops was 955,000 tons. It has gone up, although the prices had gone up, according to him, to Rs. 50. Now, this year, in 1952, the off-take has been 10,15,000 tons. The off-take has also gone up. He says that the people are poor and because prices have come down from Rs. 50 to Rs. 17/8-, therefore they are not able to purchase.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, what is the authority for these statistics?

Shri Kidwai: The authority is the off-take from our godowns, from our ration shops—and the records are open to the hon. Member. He can look into them.

An Hon. Member: What is your authority?

Another Hon. Member: Imagination.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Kidwai: This is the position in Calcutta, a rationed area where nothing is coming from outside,—in cities like Calcutta and Bombay. I have got the figures for these cities for the last two years November, December and January. Now the rice off-take in Calcutta in November, 1951 was 20·4 thousand tons; in November, 1952 it was 20·6 thousand tons. In December, 1951 it was 21·4 thousand tons and in 1952 it was 21·2 thousand tons. In January, 1952 it was 21·4 thousand tons and in January, 1953 it is 25·99 thousand tons. Therefore, in Bengal, in Calcutta, which is a cordoned city, where nothing is supposed to come from places outside, instead of going down it has gone up. Similarly, looking at Bombay, we also find that the off-take has also gone up and not gone down.

There was some complaint from some Members of the opposite benches that the withdrawal of the subsidy will create hardship. I wonder if these friends have been following the current events. Why should there be a subsidy? Last year, the State Governments were supplied wheat at Rs. 20/8 per maund. Therefore we paid a subsidy of rupees two to bring down the price to Rs. 18-8-. This year we are supplying wheat at Rs. 17-8- and that is not only at the port towns but also in the internal areas. Therefore there could be no question of any subsidy. The subsidy has not been withdrawn at the expense of the consumer. The consumer will be better off this

[Shri Kidwai]

year than he had been last year, because the supply will be at cheaper rates.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Sir, on a point of information, I want to ask one question. He said that the off-take has increased. But I find in the Report which was distributed to us, in para 47, page 15, after certain features of the food situation are described, it is remarked, 'this was reflected in the fall of the off-take from ration shops'. Are we to understand from the statement with regard to off-takes just made by the hon. Minister that this reference in the report to a 'fall' in the off-takes was incorrect?

5 P.M.

Shri Kidwai: It is a correct statement: it simply requires a little understanding. The hon. Member will appreciate that it is for that reason that I gave quotation of prices prevailing in areas where no grains could come from outside. On the other hand there are places like Kanpur, Lucknow and Madhya Pradesh, where besides the ration shops there are open market shops.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: You have not mentioned Calcutta at all here.

Shri Kidwai: It is a general statement.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: So also, mine was a general statement.

Shri Kidwai: This illustration shows that where only Government shops are available, the off-take has not gone down, but on the other hand it has gone up.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Does the hon. Minister want his Budget to be passed; five o'clock had been fixed as the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid it is five o'clock and the hon. Minister cannot proceed any further.

Sardar Lal Singh: I have got to make a statement. I was told by the Chair that after the hon. Minister had finished his speech, I would be given an opportunity.

Shri Kidwai: But I have not finished.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Some allegations were made by the hon. Minister to which exception was taken by Sardar Lal Singh. I told him that I would give him an opportunity to clarify his position.

Shri Kidwai: I did not make any allegations against the hon. Member. I simply stated certain facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member came to me this morning also.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The so-called allegations were made just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will apply the 'Guillotine'. The opportunity for a personal explanation will never be lost. If the Chair had promised it I shall give him some time. Let not the 'Guillotine' hour be over. I shall now put to the House all the cut motions that have been moved to Demands Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 125.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 123, 124 and 125 be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. 43—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 44—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 45—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND No. 47—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 124—PURCHASING OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,96,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,21,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in res-

pect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now allow an opportunity to the hon. Member, Sardar Lal Singh.

Sardar Lal Singh: My submission is only this. I would not have minded it in the least. (*Interruptions.*) The Chairman gave me an assurance that I would be given an opportunity to reply after the hon. Minister had finished. It is very unfair that I should not be allowed to proceed.

An Hon. Member: But the Minister has not finished his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have copies of Rules of Procedure circulated to hon. Members once again. When I have actually applied the guillotine what is the meaning of the hon. Member saying that the hon. Minister has not finished. The usual practice is for the Minister to circulate a memorandum regarding the various other points which he wanted to explain to the House.

Sardar Lal Singh: First of all my regret is this. I had yesterday put about twelve questions, to which I expected a reply from the hon. Minister.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The only point on which I allowed the hon. Member an opportunity to speak was in respect of a statement made by the hon. Minister that while he (Sardar Lal Singh) was Director of Agriculture in Punjab production fell from 555 lbs. per acre to 541 lbs. per acre. The hon. Member challenged that statement and I promised to give him an opportunity to clarify his position.

Sardar Lal Singh: There was another allegation also, it is only fair that I should be given an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member came to me this morning. If he has any explanation to make regarding the particular point referred to by the Chairman, I shall allow him.

Sardar Lal Singh: I have only to say that I had expected a reply to the questions I had put him yesterday. Instead of doing that the hon. Minister has preferred to enter into personal matters. I have already stated that when I took over charge in Punjab as Director of Agriculture, Punjab was a deficit province.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is all irrelevant. The hon. Member is an elderly Member of the House. I once again appeal to him to confine to the point

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

on which he was promised an opportunity to explain his position. If he is not able to do that, I will proceed to the next business.

Sardar Lal Singh: Sir, when I took over charge, Punjab was a deficit province; when I left it, it was a surplus province. This fact was appreciated by the Punjab Government, so much so that the Punjab Cabinet actually passed a resolution congratulating me on this. Thirdly, in the Punjab Assembly which was sitting at that time, all political parties—the Congress, constituting the Government, the non-Congress, consisting of Akalis, Socialists, Communists, etc., all paid the highest possible tribute and in fact I got the thanks of the whole House for the work that I had done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education. As I have been stating with respect to other Demands, cut motions may be handed over to the Secretary within fifteen minutes. I need not wait for the handing over of the cut motions. As soon as they come they will be treated as having been moved. Discussion will go on.

DEMAND No. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in res-

pect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. 20—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,47,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): Education is perhaps the most important subject for any nation. It has been said that education is a subject for the States and so the Government of India has very little scope in that matter. But may I tell you, Sir, that while it is certainly a State subject, and advisedly so, the Government of India has a great part in shaping the policies in education. Basic education, secondary education, university education, in all these aspects, the Government of India can and do to a large extent shape the policy of the State Governments. This Ministry has a great deal to do with the spreading of our cultural values. Provision has been made for the establishment of a Cultural Academy; provision has been made for scholarships for college students; provision has been made so

that we can help with funds for books and other things in foreign countries where our people live and flourish. This portfolio has been managed with some imagination. Still there is such a lot to be done. I would particularly offer my congratulation for the provision of Rs. 198 lakhs for basic and social education. But it has not been made clear what part of it is to be spent on basic education and what part is to be spent on social education. Neither has it been made clear what part of it is to be spent by the States and what part is to be spent by the Centre.

While talking of basic education I would like to mention this. Basic education implies a philosophy of life; it implies an attitude towards education. Basic education should not stop with the elementary stages. In fact the principles underlying basic education, that is education through constructive activities and constructive work, and as the Prime Minister in his own poetic way said, the philosophy of work, must be spread. That is the essential basis of basic education and this must be spread not only through the elementary stages but also through the secondary and high school stages. The Government have recently appointed a Secondary Education Commission. It was not made sufficiently clear, and from the very membership it was not clear, whether the Government likes to extend this principle of basic education to secondary education. And I would like to make this observation, that if basic education—the principle of imparting education through constructive work—is good enough for the primary stages, it is even better suited for the secondary and college stages. And Government must make it a policy to see that it is done.

One word about the Secondary Education Commission. We have had a very distinguished Commission under Sir S. Radhakrishnan, and that is on University Education. But unfortunately, the very people who were signatories to this report, without any dissenting minute, these very people in their own Universities did not accept whatever was recommended by them as Members of that Commission while they signed the report of that Commission. If that is to be the attitude of people, if that is to be tolerated, and if we are not to persuade people to act up to the recommendations of a great Commission the utility of these Commissions is very little indeed. I would suggest

that if we determine that these things are good enough—and I am sure the State Governments will co-operate with us in these matters—we must also persuade the Universities to co-operate with us in these very essential matters.

Now, in education we have two objectives. India has a great leeway to make in education. One is the extension of education on a mass scale. The other is to maintain a higher standard of efficiency, or rather to create a higher standard of efficiency in education. With regard to extension of education on a mass scale we have a tremendous duty to perform. In the Constitution a clause has been put in that within ten years of the passing of the Constitution there must be compulsory elementary education upto the age of fourteen years. What way we have made, whether we have made any sincere attempt in that direction—in co-operation with the States, certainly—whether we have made any organised plan in that direction is something we have to ask ourselves. Perhaps not much has been done. Perhaps much more remains to be done. Taking my own Province about which I know better, only about 50 per cent. of school-going children are provided with education even upto the 5th standard. Out of this only 35 per cent. reach up to the 5th standard; 65 per cent. are casualties, with the result that even in regard to the complete 5th standard the number is only 35 per cent. of the 50 per cent. If we are to provide education for all the school-going children—we are spending Rs. seven or eight crores today on this—the expenditure would be more than double. And if we are to provide it upto the fourteenth year, in Madras alone we will require Rs. 32 crores for this compulsory education upto the fourteenth year. The question is how we are going to find the funds. Are we going to make article 45 of the Constitution a mere dead-letter, a mere pious wish which is not to be followed in actual practice? Or are we going to make an immediate and earnest effort in that direction? That is the question to which we, this House as well as the Government of India, have to address themselves.

In this matter it is easy to say it is impossible. It is easy to say we cannot find the requisite funds. It is also easy to say that we do not have the resources of men or money. I suggest that we must take to some unorthodox methods so that something

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

which has to be done, will be done. We must approach it with a zeal and a determination so that things can be begun and so that things can be achieved. And the suggestions which I am going to make in this connection are something constructive which I hope will be considered. There are two ways. One is that of Trivandrum. I had the fortune to visit the Travancore State, which has perhaps the highest literacy in India—70 to 75 per cent. One of the methods they have followed is this. When I had the honour of being the Minister of Education in Madras I went there to inspect and I wanted to find out what their method of education was. I found that they gave three and a half hours' education for every child so that the energies of the teachers were fresh, and so that with a little strengthening of the teachers' cadre they could attend to two shifts of children in the same day. Many of the buildings were utilised for two shifts, and many of the teachers were utilised for two shifts. While the number of hours for the teachers did not exceed five hours, which is normally prescribed, by limiting the instruction to three and a half hours a shift system was introduced with the result that they got the maximum out of the buildings, out of the equipment, and out of their teachers. There are people who may say that this means deterioration. But let us have something; let us not think about ideals which will not give us anything. Let us have something which will make us do things and which will make us achieve things. There is another way in which it can be done, and it is this. Basic education, if properly organised, as it is done in Bihar today till the 8th standard, contributes a large measure towards the upkeep of the school. It has been found by statistics—I have no time to quote them here—but it can be easily given. Till the 5th standard the production is not very much, but after the 5th standard, if Government take the responsibility of marketing the goods produced by the children—the friends from Bihar may know it we can give statistics—the production of the children contributes towards the upkeep of the school and the teachers in a good measure. That is one way; where it is feasible and convenient, where there is a proper atmosphere and devotion to basic education.

There is one other way which I am fond of saying, which has been said

by many people, but only which has not been practised. I am one of those who believe that from the people who have been educated at the cost of the State we can very well demand one year's service in the cause of education—from graduates, under-graduates, matriculates. We can give them six weeks' training in the holidays, so that they may not be merely raw men dealing with children. All these methods may not be considered by people in the West as proper. They are very unorthodox methods. But a situation like this does demand a solution in unorthodox ways. Or else we can never solve the problem and will only have to despair.

Considering the growth of population,—I am very unhappy to state that in my own Province 12½ per cent. is the increase of population. But the increase in elementary education is barely 18 per cent. Considering the increase of population, the increase of percentage in elementary education is small—we can as well call it—nil, because as compared to the growth of the population it is not very much indeed. So I believe that our Education Department must be up and doing, must be vigorous, must have a missionary zeal so that these things will not be pious hopes but will be things done.

Now, I will come to another problem and this is a matter which has been disturbing the minds of many people. I was recently talking to a few Members of the Public Service Commission in the Centre as well as in the Provinces. I was recently talking to a Vice-Chancellor. Most of them were of the opinion that the standard of teaching in the colleges has deteriorated. That is a problem which you have to face because in the future, our sciences, our engineering, almost everything in every department of life depends on the efficiency with which our young men will be able to come out of these colleges. What is the reason for this inefficiency? The medium of instruction till the secondary school stage is the mother tongue, must be the regional language. It has been found that the knowledge content of the present boys in the secondary schools is much higher than the knowledge content of the previous generation of the boys who were taught through English. When they go to colleges, immediately the medium of instruction changes over to English with the result that most people do not understand what they are studying. The result is inefficiency which

is natural. We cannot be illogical in this matter. The way of improving the efficiency in colleges will be to make as soon as possible the regional language as the medium of instruction. This cannot be done lightly. This should not be done lightly. Books must be produced of a high standard so that people may understand and follow. This will take time. This will take labour. This will take tremendous effort but that must be faced. We are postponing the evil day if we do not face the problem now. There are people who cannot live without old ways of talking, people who have been accustomed to English. They, who are the leaders of education today cannot bring themselves to accept these facts. They cannot. But in the interest of efficiency the regional language must be the medium of instruction. I say that if you want to improve efficiency, if you want to improve the efficiency of our colleges, if you want efficiency in the "knowledge content" of boys, we must make the regional language the medium of instruction. This does not mean that English will not have a place in our schools. English continues to be the source of higher knowledge. We cannot afford to give it up but that should be for understanding only. It should not be the medium of instruction. English should be maintained as a language. It must be studied as a language. I do not think in future, for many years to come, even in a quarter of a century, we will be able to dispense with English. In High Schools and in colleges, English should be taught as a language. That must be done. Everything possible should also be done to make the regional languages the medium of instruction in colleges. So, we have got a two-fold problem. One is the expansion of education in every department, namely, in the elementary stages, in the secondary school stages and the college stages. Even in Delhi, people are not getting admission for their children even in elementary schools. They find it very difficult. One of the masters told me that even a high officer in the Government of India found it very difficult to get his son admitted in one of the elementary schools. Today the number of people going for education in the schools are so many and the equipment that should be given to them is also not so much. The result is that we have a lowering of standards. It is absolutely necessary that we must address ourselves to these two-fold problems.

One word more. I would appeal that the Government should be seized of this opportunity for service. It is easy to say that it is a State subject. It is easy to say that we can give only suggestions and that we cannot do anything more. It is easy to say that we do not have money. That is everywhere, here, in the Provinces as well as in the States but it is difficult to face the problem and do it. The difficult thing must be done. I am sure and I hope and pray that the difficult thing, given imagination, given strength of will and given zeal, can be done.

Shri K. S. Rao (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes): (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is speaking in Telugu. He is not able to express himself in Hindi or English. Hon. Members should not quarrel with a person who can speak his mother tongue very well.

श्री क. एस. राव (जिला इलाहाबाद—पश्चिम):

स्वागतम् ।

***Shri K. S. Rao:** I rise to speak in respect of the cut motions moved on the various aspects of the Education Budget. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for permitting me to speak in my mother tongue, Telugu as I do not know either English or Hindi.

It is a well known fact that our country is extremely backward in education. The British Imperialists instead of imparting education for the betterment of our people, confined it to such limitations as to manufacture only clerks who would be useful only to carry on their administration. The purpose of their education was meant only for this slavish drudgery. Though it is being told that we have got independence now, not even the slightest changes have been made in the system of education. Just like the other programmes of the Government the educational system too, instead of being useful to the people has created a mess of the whole affair.

The Government has to bear in mind one important fact, that is, unless the primary necessities of the people, such as food and cloth are solved, cultural and health programmes cannot be implemented successfully. So for the sake of educational and health development in the country, it is of utmost importance that the Government has to speed up its plans to satisfy the primary necessities of the people.

*English translation of the speech in Telegu.

[Shri K. S. Rao]

The Government has to bring radical changes in the system of education so as to bring it within the approach of the people. But the Government has not been able to take forward the technical, scientific and professional education which had been deliberately put under check by the Britishers. The unemployment problem facing the students who received higher education in these courses and the good-for-nothing lives that some of them are leading as clerks or agents of merchants are some of the glaring proofs which go to show the negligent outlook of the Government in this direction. When there is so much demand for technical Engineers and Scientists for industrial and agricultural development of the country, the Government, instead of developing these courses, introduces a new system called basic education to teach routine and outworn handicrafts and directs the education into wrong channels. This basic education has yet to be reformed so as to make it useful in the day-to-day life of the people. But my main contention is that the education should be helpful for the development of our people on modern lines. But the Government has completely failed in either creating high standard scientists and technicians who will be of utmost use in the reconstruction of our country or imparting such kind of education as to be helpful in the practical life of the people.

Even in the Five Year Plan only social and basic education is talked of, but no importance is given to Scientific and Technological education.

As regards primary education, instead of being extended widely, it is being narrowed. When thousands of boys are coming forward for studies neither they are accommodated nor new schools built. Even in the cities which are said to have good educational facilities, the boys are unable to get admission and thus stop their studies. For instance, Delhi press reports that in urban area of Delhi itself there are 37,000 boys who are unable to get admissions. As regards villages, you find an innumerable number where not a single school is located. The Planning Commission report itself reveals the bad condition of existing state of education in this way. 40 per cent. of those boys between the age of six and eleven, ten per cent. of those aged between eleven and seventeen and nine out of 1000 who are aged between 17 and 23 are alone having existing facilities.

The condition of teachers, who are the foundation of all extensive education plans, is unbearably miserable. Firstly, there are not sufficient number of teachers. Even the existing teachers are not paid wages adequate enough to meet their primary necessities. In these famine days too, in some parts of the country, only paltry amount of 25 rupees is paid. While the High School teachers' salaries are not as much as the Bus drivers receive, the salaries of elementary school teachers do not even keep pace with that of sweepers and chaprasis. Unable to get on with this horrible life, teachers in many provinces are forced to resort to strikes and fasts. But the Government instead of meeting their just and reasonable demands is suppressing them with all the force of their iron hand. Unless and until the economic conditions of teachers are bettered, there can be no hope of development of education in this country.

As our country is very backward in education, it is quite essential that free and compulsory education should be implemented without any delay. But, if we scan at the steps being taken by the Government, it is quite clear that there are no signs of implementing free and compulsory education. According to the estimates of the Ways and Means Committee, incorporated in the Five Year Plan, Rs. 400 crores should be spent concurrently for this purpose and Rs. 200 crores for training up the teachers and Rs. 272 crores for buildings etc. Then only free and compulsory education can be implemented. But, the irony of it is that only Rs. 39 crores by the Centre and Rs. 117 crores by the States are to be spent during the Plan period for education. In the next year's budget, only Rs. 7,21,93,000 out of Rs. 444 crores are allotted to education. At this rate, this Government cannot and will not implement the provisions of the Constitution regarding free and compulsory education within ten years and it can never provide free education to all children between six and fourteen years of age even after 50 years.

The present secondary and university education is very costly and is not within the reach of the common man. It is also not preparing the students to eke out their livelihood independently. At this stage technical and technological education which help to develop industries and agriculture should be imparted on a wider and larger scale. But the Chairman of

the Secondary Education Board, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar is of the opinion that the technical education which helps to develop big industries should not and need not be imparted at this stage. I think this is a very wrong and dangerous view. It is very important to train up students in technology for the development of our Industry and Agriculture.

It is only when the pupils are taught in their own mother tongue in the regional language, education will spread and develop rapidly. But, the Congress Government has not quite recognised this basic factor. As for example the Congress Government has failed to create linguistic States though it has been in power for the last six years; and it has not given an opportunity to the Universities to develop regional languages. For example, Urdu is the medium of instruction in the Osmania University and it blocked the spread of education in that area because its regional languages are Telugu, Marathi and Kannada. To make matters still worse this Government is contemplating to take over that University and introduce Hindi quite against the will of the people. The people there are strongly protesting against this action. This is the only University for the whole of that area and the languages of the people of that area have got to be developed through this University. Therefore, the Centre cannot and should not make it a Hindi University and the people will never allow it to slip through their fingers.

In Andhra State there are two crore people and they have only one University. This too is not run efficiently for want of adequate grants from the Centre. Neither it is being given fair and equal treatment by the Madras Government. Therefore it is incumbent on the Centre to give that University grants very liberally and thus help to develop it.

The Congress Governments are trumpeting that they are doing a lot to the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; but in practice it is a big cypher. Day by day the condition of these people is becoming more miserable. The Centre is not at all taking responsibility for their education. The State Governments are taking very nominal steps in this respect. This is not going to solve their mighty problem of illiteracy and backwardness. Therefore the Centre also has got to shoulder the responsibility for the education of the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If at all the Centre is doing anything for the uplift of Harijans, it is only in the field of education. It is giving scholarships to a very small number of students studying in colleges. It is very insignificant when compared to the magnitude of the problem. Therefore, the Centre must give sufficient amounts of stipends and scholarships to all the students studying in High Schools and Colleges, whether they live in hostels or hotels. This Government must also take steps to introduce and implement free and compulsory education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least to begin with.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no talk across the Benches. If hon. Members want to talk, they can certainly go to the lobby and talk. I find it very inconvenient to call hon. Members here. Hon. Members whether sitting in the front Benches or rear Benches ought not to carry on any conversation here. I cannot go on repeating this. I am exceedingly sorry that this is repeatedly happening on the floor of the House. Nobody is able to hear. The hon. Member must conclude now.

***Shri K. S. Rao:** The children of these classes must be provided with free boarding facilities too. Immediate and energetic steps should be taken for adult education.

श्री स्वातक (झिला अलीगढ़—रक्षित —

अनुसूचित जातियों) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस संसद् में पहली बार बोलने का अवसर मिला इसलिये मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी, चीफ मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर साहब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आज जब हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि हमारे इस भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा का क्या स्थान है तो मुझे निराशा होती है। जिस तरह अन्न और साक्षात् से शरीर बनता और पুষट होता है ठीक उसी तरह से दिमाग, आत्मा और दिल को ठीक करने के लिये शिक्षा बहुत जरूरी है। परन्तु आज हम यह देखते हैं कि इन पांच वर्षों के अन्दर जब से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है। इससे पहले यहां पर अंग्रेज थे और उन्होंने हमारी शिक्षा के अन्दर जो कुछ भी किया

*English translation of the speech in Telugu.

[श्री स्नातक]

वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है परन्तु इन पांच वर्षों में जैसी हमको उन्नति करनी चाहिए थी, वह आज देखने को नहीं मिल रही है। वैसे तो कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत से स्कूल और पाठशालाएं खुल गयीं और हमने बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षित कर दिया है, परन्तु वास्तव में वह शिक्षा, शिक्षा नहीं है जो अपने चरित्र को उन्नत न कर सके। इसलिये सबसे पहली जरूरी यह है कि जो शिक्षा अंग्रेजों ने हमें दी थी, उसमें परिवर्तन करना है, उन विद्यार्थियों का जो स्कूल और कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं उनका चरित्र निर्माण होना चाहिए, और यदि चरित्र निर्माण ठीक प्रकार से किया जाता है तो निश्चय समझिये कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र और हर क्षेत्र में देश उन्नति कर सकेगा। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि प्लानिंग के अन्दर कहा गया है कि अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक करें, तो आर्थिक स्थिति उसी समय ठीक हो सकेगा जब कि हमारे वह विद्यार्थी जो कि स्कूल और कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं उनको वहां पर ठीक से शिक्षा मिले और उनमें अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की सामर्थ्य हो, उनके अन्दर स्वावलम्बन हो, तभी तो हम कह सकें कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक है। वैसे तो यह देखने में आता है कि विद्यार्थी कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं, उनके ऊपर उनके मां बाप खर्चा करते हैं और सरकार भी खर्चा करती है परन्तु परिणाम अच्छा नहीं निकल रहा है। पार साल बजट के मौके पर हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने हमें बतलाया था कि हमारे पास सारी स्कीमें हैं और हम उन पर अमल करना चाहते हैं लेकिन पाकेट में पैसा नहीं है, इसलिये वह सब स्कीमें बेकार हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पैसे की उतनी आवश्यकता नहीं है जितनी कि इस बात की देखने की जो पैसा सरकार इस वक्त इन शिक्षा के कार्यों पर खर्च कर रही है, उसका सच्चे अर्थों में सदुपयोग हो

रहा है या नहीं और उस धनराशि का उपयोग स्कूल और कालिजों में ठीक प्रकार से हो। आज हम देखते हैं कि अंग्रेजी शिक्षा का इतना जवर्दस्त असर है कि बी० ए० पास ग्रेजुएट और स्नातक होने के बाद जब विद्यार्थी स्कूल कालिजों से निकल कर आते हैं तब वह अपने सामने अंधकार से युक्त वातावरण देखते हैं। उनको कोई चीज नहीं दिखाई देती कि वह क्या करें क्या न करें? क्योंकि उन्होंने ने कोई शिक्षा ऐसी नहीं पाई जो कि उन को स्वावलम्बी बना सके जिससे वह अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। उनके पास कोई व्यापार कोई बिजनेस, कोई टेकनिकल चीज ऐसी नहीं जिस का उन्होंने अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन में अध्ययन किया हो, क्योंकि अंगरेज लोग तो यही चाहते थे कि वह अधिक से अधिक क्लर्क इस देश के अन्दर पैदा कर सकें जो कि उन का काम करें। आप दुनिया के दूसरे देशों को देखिये कि वहां सब से पहले विद्यार्थियों को टेकनिकल शिक्षा दी जाती है, जिस से वह युनिवर्सिटी से निकल कर अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। और अपने देश को समृद्धिशाली बना सकें।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बताया गया है कि पांच वर्ष के अन्दर हमें अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह जो पैसा शिक्षा पर व्यय करते हैं वह बहुत कम है और उस कम पैसे का भी सदुपयोग अच्छे रूप से नहीं हो रहा है। यदि उचित रूप से उसे काम में लाया जाय, ठीक से पैसा खर्च किया जाय तो निश्चित समझिये कि उससे विद्यार्थी शिक्षित होंगे और स्वावलम्बी बनेंगे और स्वावलम्बी बन कर अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को भी ठीक कर सकेंगे। इस लिये शिक्षा के अन्दर सब से पहले चरित्र निर्माण

की, सदाचार की, शिष्टता की आवश्यकता है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात और देखता हूँ और वह यह है कि जो हमारा पाठ्य क्रम है, जो हमारी पढ़ाई की स्कीम है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। क्योंकि अंगरेज चाहते थे कि विद्यार्थी उन चीजों को पढ़ें जिन से उनका रोज का काम चले। इस लिये वह चाहते थे कि वही चीजें विद्यार्थी पढ़ें जिनसे वह सच्चे अर्थों में क्लर्क बन जायें। हमारे यह देखने में आता है कि आज का जो हमारा पाठ्य क्रम है वह हमारे प्राचीन आदेशों हमारी प्राचीन शिक्षाओं हमारी प्राचीन सम्यता एवं हमारी जो प्राचीन संस्कृति है, उस पर कोई अच्छा असर नहीं डालता है। आज हमारे देश को आजाद हुए चार पांच वर्ष हो गये हैं, इन पांच वर्षों में स्कूलों, कालिजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में जिन पुस्तकों का समावेश होना चाहिए था, जिस से विद्यार्थी सच्चे अर्थों में अपनी संस्कृति को, अपनी सम्यता को, आचार विचार को और देश को समझें, इस लिये मैं मंत्री जी से और शिक्षा विभाग से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस दिशा में भी ध्यान दें! वैसे कहा तो यह जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध डाइरेक्ट रूप से शिक्षा के प्रति नहीं है। यह ठीक है, जो प्रान्त देश के अन्दर हैं, उन का अलग अलग शिक्षा विभाग है, वह इस और कार्य कर रहे हैं, परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो शिक्षा विभाग है उस को एक प्रकार से पावर हाउस समझना चाहिये। जो प्रान्त हैं वह तो बिजली के बल्ब या लट्टू की तरह से है। यह जो पावर हाउस है, यदि यहां से पावर जायगी तो वह बल्ब ठीक से काम करेंगे अन्यथा नहीं। इसलिये हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी को और जो उन का विभाग है उस को प्रान्तों के शिक्षा विभागों को ऐसा निर्देश करना चाहिये जिससे ठीक

ठीक तरह से प्रान्तों के अन्दर कार्यक्रम चल सके। और हमारे देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली सुधरे और देश अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने में समर्थ हो सके। एक बात और भी कहूंगा कि अभी जो शिक्षा हमें दी जा रही है वह बिल्कुल अधूरी है, इन मानों में कि जब हम दूसरे देशों को देखते हैं तो वहां शिक्षा देने के साथ २ मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती है, क्योंकि वह समझते हैं कि जब तक हमारा देश सैनिक दृष्टि से उन्नत नहीं होगा तब तक वह अपने देश की आजादी को सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकेंगे। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा विभाग और मंत्री जी को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये। डाइरेक्टर आदि ऐसे आदेश प्रान्तों को या यूनिवर्सिटियों को दें कि जो डिप्लोमा प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र हैं, जब वह स्नातक हो जायें, ग्रेजुएट हो जायें तो उन को सब से पहले यह देखना चाहिये कि एक साल के अन्दर उन को मिलिटरी के कार्यों की जानकारी हुई या नहीं। जब उन को मिलिटरी के कार्यों की जानकारी पूरी तरह से हो जाय तभी उन को डिप्लोमा दिया जाय। इस से यह होगा कि वह जहां इन चीजों को सीख कर अपनी उन्नति कर सकेंगे वहां साथ ही साथ देश की सुरक्षा भी कर सकेंगे।

आज हमारी पिछड़ी कही जाने वाली शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज जिन की संख्या १५ करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है उन के लिये शिक्षा का कोई समुचित और ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिये कि उन को उन्नत करने के लिये उन को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये वह कुछ रकम अलग कर दे। इस साल शायद इन बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये चालीस लाख रुपया बजटीया अदि के लिये रक्खा भी गया है मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस रकम को कुछ और भी बढ़ाया जाय जिस से जो पिछड़ी कही जाने वाली

[श्री स्नातक]

जातियां हैं वे अपने को शिक्षित बनायें और समृद्धिशाली बनाने में और शक्तिशाली बनाने में सब प्रकार से समर्थ हो सकें। यदि इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा तो हम कह सकेंगे कि हमारी शिक्षा सब प्रकार से ठीक है।

इस के साथ ही मैं राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी के विषय में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। संविधान ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा घोषित किया है और यह कहा है कि १५ वर्ष के अन्दर यह सच्चे रूप में राष्ट्र भाषा का रूप पा लेगी। तीन वर्ष से ऊपर समय हो गया है, परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि कुछ प्रान्तों में तो कुछ कुछ कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में चलने लगा है परन्तु जो हमारा केन्द्र है जिस के द्वारा सारे देश का शासन होता है वहाँ हिन्दी का पूर्ण रूप से अभाव है। मुझे यह सुन कर दुःख होता है कि हमारे देश के एक बड़े नेता ने यह कहा है कि “अंगरेजी भाषा भारत के लिये सरस्वती का वरदान है”। यह ठीक है कि अंगरेजी भाषा देश के अन्दर ही नहीं, विश्व की मानी हुई भाषा है, उस को विश्व की भाषा कहा जा सकता है, परन्तु हम हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों को पहले अपनी प्रान्त की भाषा सीखनी चाहिये, इस के बाद राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी की सीखना चाहिये, फिर इस के बाद चाहें तो विश्व भाषा अंगरेजी को सीख लें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अंगरेजी मत सीखो, जो भाषा विश्व भाषा है, उस के द्वारा हमारा दूसरे देशों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित होता है जब हमारा राजदूत बाहर जाता है वह अंगरेजी में अच्छी तरह से बोल सकेगा, उसे अच्छी तरह से समझ सकेगा तो उस की उन देशों में इज्जत ज्यादा होगी, मान होगा, परन्तु जब कोई हमारा राजदूत हिन्दी न जानने के कारण अंगरेजी में बोलता है तो दूसरे देश वालों को मालूम होता है

कि हिन्दुस्तान में अब भी अंगरेजों का राज्य है। इस लिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि विश्व भाषा अंगरेजी को सीखना जरूरी है, उस को हर एक को सीखना चाहिये, परन्तु उस के साथ ही साथ जो प्रान्तीय भाषा है जो राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है उस को भी सीखना अति आवश्यक है हमारे राजदूत जो बाहर गये हुए हैं तथा उन के विभाग में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन को अवश्य ही हिन्दी सीखनी चाहिये, जिस से वह यह कह सकें कि हिन्दी उन के देश की भाषा है, उन के आजाद देश की भाषा है। और १५ वर्षों के बाद जब हम बात चीत करेंगे एक दूसरे से पत्र व्यवहार करेंगे तो हिन्दी के ही द्वारा करेंगे इस बात को हमें कभी भी नहीं भूलना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से और उन के विभाग से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हिन्दी के लिये जिस के प्रति आज कल एक निराशा सी छाई हुई है, और हमारे इस भवन के अन्दर भी जब कोई हिन्दी बोलने वाला खड़ा होता है तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कोई सांप सूँघ गया है, और बिल्कुल शान्त वातावरण हो जाता है, लेकिन जब कोई अंगरेजी बोलने के लिये खड़ा हो जाता है तो इधर उधर से लोग दोड़ दोड़ कर आ जाते हैं। यहां जो दूसरे देशों के लोग दर्शक के रूप में आते हैं वे भी यह समझते हैं कि यह भारत की संसद नहीं है अपितु इंग्लिस्तान की पार्लियामेन्ट है। हम लोगों को और शिक्षा मंत्री जी को भी यह चाहिये कि वह इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करें और हिन्दी को जितना उन्नत कर सकें उतना ही अच्छा होगा, जिससे कि १५ वर्षों के बाद हम सही अर्थों में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के स्थान पर पहुँचा सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने

मुझे इस विषय पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

Prof. D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I am a teacher of very unsophisticated intelligence, if teachers have intelligence, and I must say that I have read through, not only the summary of the report which was circulated by the Ministry, but the full report of the Ministry; and, without being accused of partisanship or any other sin, I must say that the report shows a record of very substantial achievement in every field of education. While I was reading that report, I felt that our Ministry of Education was building a house in which there were many mansions. And all these mansions were being built very patiently and I should say lovingly by a master architect in the field of education. I was reading the other day a speech made in a Parliament on the subject of education—I would not name the country, because you know there are certain countries which are redrags to one section of the House or the other—when the educational budget was being discussed. This is what a Member of that Parliament said:

"Real importance is not given to education in our national life and pitiful offerings are made by politicians upon its altar. Education is the 'Cinderella' of Government. When economies are to be made, it is the first to feel them. When new ministers are to be appointed, the ministry of education is the first to be offered or it is occupied by a passenger who uses it as a stepping-stone to higher things."

When I read it in the context of my own country, I felt that these things do not apply to our country. Education has occupied a place of real importance in our country. If I were to enumerate the activities which our Ministry of Education has undertaken, I think it would take me very long. But I must say that it is a misnomer to call it only the Ministry of Education. The very proper title for it would be the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Foreign Cultural Relations.

An hon. friend of mine just now said that Hindi was not having proper attention, but I think if any one goes through the report of the Ministry, he will find that a great deal of useful work is being done in the field of Hindi work which is of an abiding nature, work which is of a basic

nature, and I should say, work which is of a monumental nature. What I mean to say is that our Ministry is serving the real needs of the people, and is also playing a very important and vital role in our life, which covers almost the whole field of education, from the basic education stage to the field of research. I am not going to refer to the intermediate stage of education, namely secondary education, to which some references have already been made. It is giving us a national library. It is doing valuable work in the field of technology, and we are going to have a national museum. It is interested in the education of the handicapped. On reading through this report, I just asked myself the question, 'Which field of education is there which our Ministry is not tackling?' With my limited experience and limited knowledge, I can say that there is no field of education which is vital to the needs of our country, that is not being tackled and dealt with properly and fittingly by our Ministry of Education.

So far as the Ministers are concerned, I do not want to say anything, but I can say that our country is proud that it has a Minister of international reputation, a Minister of light and learning and culture, to preside over the destinies of the Ministry of Education. I think any country would be proud of this Minister.

Now, I shall pass on to touch upon a few small things. After all, I am a Punjabi; as a Punjabi, I cannot forget my own State. If I forget, you know the consequences will be very dire. (*Interruption*). I shall come from the smaller to the bigger and I think that that is a much better thing to do than to come from the bigger to the smaller.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will lose his minute, if he is answering these interruptions. He may kindly go on.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: First of all, I would say that our Punjab University is a University which may be called, if I may use that expression, a 'Displaced' University, or a University of Displaced Persons. I must say that an initial capital of Rs. ten lakhs given by our hon. Minister, was responsible for keeping our University going. I know from my personal knowledge that the Ministry of Education has been taking a great deal of interest in the Punjab University, but I must also admit that our troubles are not yet over. Our difficulties are not yet overcome. We are facing so many problems, and I am sure we

[Prof. D. C. Sharma]

cannot solve these problems without the help of the Ministry of Education. I would request the hon. Minister to give the Punjab University at least the Department of Geology. A department has been given to the Agra University, and I feel it should be given to our University also, for the simple reason that the Punjab University serves the needs of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and PEPSU. Such a department would be a very useful thing. I remember having read in a book that the wealth of the earth lies beneath the earth. I think if we were given a department of Geology we would be able to tackle some of the basic problems facing the country.

I must say that the system of overseas scholarships has done a great deal of good. For instance, I find in my own Punjab University College, that there are many scholars from Africa. I can assure you that they have widened our mind and horizon, as we also widen their minds and horizon. I think it is a very valuable scheme that has been sponsored by our Ministry.

I cannot forget the admirable part played by our hon. Minister of Education, when there was a strike by the District Board Union teachers in our State. It was his mediation that made possible the solution of that problem. There are strikes in other States also—I deprecate that teachers should resort to strikes to get their grievances redressed—and I would request the hon. Minister to apply his powers of mediation to the situation which has developed in some States even now. I am sure that he will be able to succeed in his efforts, as he has done in our own State. Without his intervention, the whole educational life of the State would have been disrupted.

At the same time, I would like to say that the Ministry of Education should take some interest in the Punjab University Camp College. I say this for the simple reason that the Punjab University Camp College is a pioneer institution, which is the only one of its kind in the whole of India, and I think it has shown a new way by which people who want to improve their qualifications or their educational standards can do so. I see no reason why this kind of educational institution should not become a model for the other States also. I feel that this Camp College should be given a permanent status, and a permanent home; it should also be made part of

the educational set-up of our country. That is a college which is meant for the education of adults and grown-ups who are employed.

My hon. friend who spoke earlier has already said that we are pledged to give free and compulsory education to our citizens, up to a certain stage, under the Constitution. I see no reason why we should not honour that pledge. It was said that that pledge should be fulfilled in a period of ten years. I think that that should be done. In my opinion, the problem of free and compulsory education should be put on the same footing as the question of food. It should also be dealt with in the same way by the Central Government. I know that finances would come in our way, but I must also say that the All India Educational Conference passed a resolution in which it was said that we should conscript the services of young persons and make use of them for teaching our children. We must give a graduated scale of pay depending upon the number of years the teacher has taught the students.

I would also request the Ministry of Education to tackle the problem of the low scales of salaries of teachers. I think there is a good deal of trouble about that. When I compare the salaries of the teachers in the Delhi State, with the salaries given in the other States, I feel slightly unhappy. I think the teachers in the Delhi State are very well paid. I do not mean that they should not be treated so well, but I want that the scales of pay which are available to teachers in the Delhi State should be made available to teachers in the Punjab and other States in India. I think in this connection, South India is the worst affected, though there are other States, where the pay scales are very low. I would request that the scales of pay of teachers of all grades, primary, secondary, college and university, should be examined, and I think it should be made possible for the teacher to get a living wage.

6 P.M.

I will now talk about the quantitative aspect. Two minutes, Sir. You seldom give me a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ring the bell two minutes in advance.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: So four minutes.

Now so far as the quantitative aspect is concerned, primary education is the most fundamental need of our country. And I think if it is left to be done by small men and small minds, it would never be done. I would, therefore, say that this should be tackled on an all-nation scale. So far as the quantitative aspect of education is concerned I agree with my friend that there should be an improvement in the content of education. But I will also say that something must be done to overhaul the system of examination. In this connection, I would say that the written test should be played down. We attach too much importance to the written test, and this written test is, I should say, responsible for producing educated people who are not educated in the real sense of the word. The written test would have its place, but there should be other tests also applied.

The second point I want to urge is this. As my friend over there said, I do not use the word 'religious' education because that would be a bug-bear to some; I do not use the word 'ethical' education, and I do not use the word 'citizenship' education, because that also may not be palatable to some. I would say that in this country we need what I may call 'character' education. By 'character' education I mean what Pericles said in one of his speeches to his Athenian citizens:

"Fix your eyes on the greatness of Athens as you have it before you day by day."

I would say that the kind of education that we should impart to our students should be such that they should fix their eyes on the greatness of India as they have it before them day by day. They should fall in love with India.

"And when you feel her great, remember that this greatness was won by men with courage, with knowledge of their duty and with a sense of honour in action, who, if they failed in any ordeal, disdained to deprive the city of their services, but sacrificed their lives as the best offerings on her behalf."

What I mean by 'character' education is that our students should feel a pride in their country. They should remember those people who made this country and they should imbibe their courage, their sense of duty and sense of honour. This is what I mean by 'character' education.

These are the few suggestions that I have made and before I sit down I will say one word. While reading through the report of the Ministry I remembered what somebody had said—Education is the science which deals with the world as it is capable of becoming. I think our policy of education shows to us that we are moving in the right direction and it shows the capabilities of a better world that is in store for us. I am sure that it is in store for us all.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): The hon. Member who has just spoken referred to a quotation in which the Education Ministry was characterised as a 'Cinderella' Ministry and I began to wonder why it was characterised as a 'Cinderella' Ministry. He did say that the finances allotted to the Education Ministry were always less than those allotted to other Ministries, but I have also begun to wonder with the very meagre attendance here in the House and the short space of time that has been allotted for the discussion on this very important Ministry, if these are not also factors which make one call the Education Ministry a 'Cinderella' Ministry. I was wondering if the time may not come when the Finance Minister will find that the slipper of increased finance will fit the Cinderella of Education and I hope, at that time, the shoe will not pinch.

I feel that if deficit financing is to be resorted to it should be done for the Education Ministry—it is here that it will repay the richest dividends. The Sargent Report, almost now certainly consigned, I suppose, to the archives of the Education Ministry, has at least, given us some words of wisdom. I quote, Sir:

"If you wish to plan for one year, plant wheat; if you wish to plan for ten years, plant trees; if you wish to plan for 100 years plant men."

If we wish to plant men, we must have more finance for Education. Even more so now with our present outlook,—our industrialised outlook, our commercialised outlook. I think the warning which Goldsmith gave very many years ago is very apt:

"Till fares the land to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

But instead of indulging in these Utopian dreams, let us come down to basic realities. We have here in the budget 198 lakhs and as the Ministry's report says,—"grants are being

[Shri Barrow]

made to State Governments for the establishment or development of various institutions according to an approved and integrated pattern in each State". But as my hon. friend, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar has said, there is no explanation given as to how this money is going to be used and what schemes there are; nor do we find any basic principles which underlie the disbursement of this money. I looked through the Chapter in the Five Year Plan on Education and I searched there for principles which were going to be the guiding light for the use of this money, and I am afraid I looked in vain. I would humbly submit to the Education Minister that in using this money, the basic principle should be equalisation of educational opportunity.

In order to illustrate this principle I would refer to the Finance Commission's Report. On pages 103 and 104 they have shown the application of this principle. They have not stated it clearly, or explicitly but they have shown the application of it. The report says—"We find that quite a few States have to make considerable advance from the present position if they are to attain the average position in the country"—this is with respect to primary education. Therefore, they have allotted a certain amount of money to each of eight States in order to enable them to reach such average position. And I would ask the Education Minister in considering the disbursement of this amount, 198 lakhs, that this principle, the equalisation of educational opportunity, should form the basis of distribution.

And here if I may, I will digress a little—I was rather worried to read in this Finance Commission's report a phrase—I am taking the phrase out of its context without distorting its meaning—the phrase refers to the "conversion of ordinary primary schools into basic schools". I have been a teacher—in a humble way—for the last 25 years and whilst I must endorse the educational philosophy underlying basic education, I feel that I must enter a protest against what is becoming a sort of educational slogan, that everything educational must be converted into basic education. Basic education has come to mean 'craft-centred' education and if this idea begins to underlie educational policy, I feel that educational practice is bound to suffer. Education basically must always be 'child centred' and the activities of the child must form the basis from which all education proceeds.

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Barrow: There should be schools of all kinds and of all types to suit the different types of children—and this brings me back to the point, at which I digressed.

I would ask the Education Minister to see how these various types of schools, basic, grammar schools, modern schools, technical schools—how all these can be spread over the country. And the first claim here, I feel, is that of rural education: We must try and get these schools into the rural areas—that, I believe, is the first of the priorities which will emanate from this principle of equalisation of educational opportunity. The second, as has been referred to by my hon. friend, who has just spoken, is, education of the handicapped. I am afraid I could not read into the report of the Ministry with the same degree, shall I say, of optimism which he does. I think that the education of the handicapped—I have got a list over here, not an exhaustive list—will have to deal with the blind, the deaf, the mentally defective, the crippled, the epileptic, the maladjusted, the partially deaf and the partially blind. The problem is very great.—I should say the problems are legion. I feel that the handicapped have a special claim on Society. They have a right to get adequate and proper education which will help them to become useful citizens, so that they can make their own humble contribution to the enrichment of the life of the community.

I have not the time to go into the details of all these classes of handicapped people, but I would like to refer to the schools for the blind. There are two million blind or partially blind people in this country and we have barely 50 schools. The cost of educating the blind child is very much higher than the cost of educating a normal child. A Primer for a blind child, which is in Braille, costs Rs. four; in the fifth standard, it costs Rs. ten; there can only be one teacher for ten blind children, but in the case of normal children, one teacher for 40 children is sufficient, and yet the grants to these blind schools are on practically the same basis as grants that are made to normal schools. If time permits, I will deal later with the question of Bharati Braille.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two minutes.

Shri Barrow: Sir, this is the first time that I have been given a chance to speak this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will see that normally the period is from 3 to 7 but it has been cut down to 5 to 7. By rationing 50 per cent. of the time I am allowing to the Members.

Shri Barrow: With regard to these blind children I hope that the words of Cardinal Newman will strike a chord in the heart of the Education Minister—

"Lead thou me on.

I do not ask to see, the distant scene,

One step enough for me."

I want to refer to the quality of teachers—I can only refer to it very very briefly. I do believe that if we are to have any form of good education, then we must have good teachers. At the cost of inconsistency, I would say, let us scrap all further development in education till we can bring the conditions of service of the teachers up to standards which are necessary to secure good teachers. Uneducated people are a danger to society, but half-educated persons are a greater menace—let us not produce half-educated citizens. Bernard Shaw has rightly said: 'Everybody nowadays knows the x y z of everything but nobody knows the a b c of anything'. If we are to have good citizens we must have good teachers—I quote from Mathew Arnold because he puts it better than I ever can—

"Rigorous teachers seized my youth.

And purged its faith and trimmed its fire.

Showed me the high, white star of Truth,

There bade me gaze and there aspire."

If our children are to see the white star of Truth if our children are to know the Truth that conquers all, let us have rigorous teachers, let us have worthy teachers.

I go to the question of the Secondary Education Commission. I believe the recommendations of this Commission will be of greater value than those of any other Provincial or State Commission but I want to know how the recommendations of this Commission are going to be implemented. Already in Uttar Pradesh and Mysore we have Commissions which have made their recommendations. I know that the Education Minister has called conferences of Hindi and English teachers but I would ask him again, how are all these recommendations going to be implemented?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think they have reported yet.

Shri Barrow: And so to the language problem in education—and, unless that Gordian Knot can be cut by the Central Ministry, we are going to have continued deterioration in our educational standards. I, as Secretary of the Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education, get reports from the Union Public Service Commission and they constantly and consistently complain that the standards of education are deteriorating. I say that the standards are deteriorating because there is no proper and consistent language policy.

Sir, with your indulgence I will come to the question of linguistic minorities. In Mysore, the Secondary Education Committee made a recommendation that instruction should be in the regional language. They went on to recommend that Anglo-Indian schools should be given a short space of time in which to change over. I think that Commission was not aware of article 30 of the Constitution, in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights, which guarantees to every minority, whether based on language or religion, the right to administer educational institutions of its choice. I would plead with the Education Minister to safeguard the rights of linguistic minorities in the States.

Sir, one word on Bharati Braille. When the language question was being thrashed out in the Constituent Assembly, certain people suggested that the Roman script should be adopted. Rightly or wrongly, it was rejected. Contrast this with the position of Braille.—In 1948, the Central Government prescribed a Uniform Code for Braille based on the Sanskrit script. Two years afterwards, for some reason or other, they changed it to Braille based on an International script. I will have no complaint whatever, if good consequences are to result, but what is the position? We have just one Braille Press in India, producing one or two primers in Hindi only. In the Budget Rs. 8000 has been provided for transcribing books into the Bharati Braille. I do not know if the Education Ministry has used the word 'transcribing' deliberately, but it is not "transcribing," it is "transliterating". It is not a mere question of copying from one book into another, it is the question of changing words into an entirely new script.

श्री राजेन्नाल व्यास (उज्जैन) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा यह देश शिक्षा के मामले में अंग्रेजों के आने के पहले सब से अग्रणी माना जाता था, यह दर्माग का बिचब

[श्री राबेलास व्यास]

है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में उसकी बहुत हालत गिरी है। उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान भी उस ओर गया, कई कमेटियां समय २ पर बनीं। सब से पहले सेडलर रिपोर्ट अर्थात् कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन रिपोर्ट, उसके बाद रिडेल रिपोर्ट, और हारटोग रिपोर्ट और आखिर में सार्जेंट रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई लेकिन इन पर जैसा अमल होना चाहिये नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद देश स्वतंत्र हुआ और डाक्टर राधाकृष्णन् की रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने आई उसके साथ ही डाक्टर रेड्डी की रिपोर्ट भी आई। यह सब प्रयत्न किये गये, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में पहले जमाने में जिस तरह से बगैर राज्य की सहायता के जिस प्रकार के योग्य विद्यार्थी निकलते थे, आज प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा काफी पैसा खर्च किये जाने पर भी वैसे विद्यार्थी नहीं निकलते हैं। अब समय आ गया है जब हमें यह देखने की जरूरत है कि विधान में जो हमने बड़े २ उच्च लिबरटी, जस्टिस, इक्वेलिटी और फ्रंटनिटी को माना है, उन पर हमें किस तरह चलना है, मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में सोचा और मैं इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा कि विधान में जो एक धारा दी गई है जिसमें यह लिखा है कि सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त शिक्षण संस्थाओं में रेलीजस एज्युकेशन नहीं दी जायगी मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इस धारा पर फिर विचार करना चाहिये और आज उस धारा में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। इंग्लैंड के अगर आप एज्युकेशन एक्ट १९४४ को देखें तो पायेंगे कि उसमें भी रेलीजस एज्युकेशन को कम्पलसरी रक्खा गया है। सार्जेंट रिपोर्ट में भी रेलीजस एज्युकेशन को अवश्य रक्खने का सिद्धान्त माना गया है और उसके बाद हमारी सरकार ने डाक्टर राधाकृष्णन् के सभापतित्व में जो कमीशन कायम किया था

उसकी भी रिपोर्ट में यह है कि रेलीजस एज्युकेशन दी जानी चाहिये। रेलीजस एज्युकेशन से मेरा मतलब धर्मान्धता की शिक्षा नहीं बल्कि एक ऐसी धार्मिक शिक्षा से है जो मनुष्य को ऊंचा बनाये, उसके नैतिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाये और जो मनुष्य को एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण दे। तब वह एक सच्चा मानव बन सके, इस प्रकार की शिक्षा भारत में देने की जरूरत है और मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करके ही हम शिक्षा के मामले में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

इस के साथ ही जनरल एज्युकेशन पर भी डा० राधाकृष्णन् की रिपोर्ट में काफी जोर दिया गया है। उन का कहना है कि कम से कम दस बारह विषयों में विद्यार्थियों को जनरल एज्युकेशन देने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अब भी हमारे यहां इस का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है। स्टैंडर्ड अगर आप देखें तो यूनिवर्सिटी स्टैंडर्ड के बारे में जितने कन्वेंशन्स होते हैं उन में राष्ट्रपति जी से लेकर बड़े-बड़े हमारे नेताओं, विद्वानों और सभी का यह कहना है कि इस शिक्षा से कोई लाभ नहीं है। इस में परिवर्तन कुछ तो जरूर होना चाहिये। आज पांच सालों से मैं सुन रहा हूं कि वह होगा लेकिन पता नहीं कब होगा। अन्न लोगों को परिवर्तन लाना है, लेकिन अभी वह परिवर्तन प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है। यूनिवर्सिटी एज्युकेशन का स्टैंडर्ड बहुत नीचा हो गया है, और बराबर कम होता जा रहा है। सेकेंडरी एज्युकेशन का स्टैंडर्ड भी नष्ट होता जा रहा है और प्रारम्भिक एज्युकेशन की हालत तो यह है कि उस पर जितना खर्च हो रहा है वह बेकार सा जा रहा है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह प्रान्तीय विषय है, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि केवल इतना कह देने से हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं। जिस

प्रकार कृषि का विषय प्रान्तीय विषय है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जापानी मेथड को ले कर प्रान्तों में जबर्दस्त आन्दोलन शुरू कर रही है जो मोर फूड के लिये। उसी प्रकार से इस शिक्षा के मामले में भी प्रान्तीय विषय होते हुए भी एक जबर्दस्त हलचल पैदा करने की ज़रूरत है। आज देश के नौजवानों की हालत खराब होती जा रही है, उन का चरित्र उन्नत नहीं हो रहा है, अगर हमन इस ओर जल्द कदम नहीं बढ़ाया तो हमारे देश का भविष्य बहुत अन्धकार में है। हमें स्कूलों, कालेजों से आर्ट्स और सायन्स के बेचलर्स ही नहीं पैदा करने हैं बल्कि हज़ारों की तादाद में अच्छे इन्सानियत के ग्रेजुएट्स भी पैदा करने चाहिये।

पंच वर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देश के लोगों में इस के विषय में काफी उत्साह है। आप ने देखा कि इस पंच वर्षीय योजना के बहाने लोगों ने सड़के बनाईं, नहरें खोदीं, लोग पूरे जोश के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। केवल देश में एक हलचल पैदा करने की ज़रूरत है। हम अपने बच्चों के लिये अच्छे अच्छे स्कूल बनायें, पाठशालायें बनायें लेकिन इस में केन्द्र की मार्ग दर्शन कराना होगा। महात्मा जी का खर्च का प्रचार तभी सफल हुआ जब वह प्रचार करते थे तो साथ में खुद भी सूत कातते थे। अगर हम आगे कदम बढ़ायेंगे तो बहुत कुछ काम हो सकेगा। आज तो हमें यह भी पता नहीं है कि हमारे स्कूल कैसे होने चाहिये। अगर आप यू० के० की व्यवस्था की देखें तो मालूम होगा कि पहले ही यह देखा जाता है कि स्कूल की इमारत में कितने कमरे होने चाहियें, कितनी जगह होनी चाहिये, कितने होस्टेल होने चाहिये। इस तरह की प्लान बना कर हमारे बालकों की शिक्षा के विकास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से हिन्दी का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मुझे निवेदन करना है कि हिन्दी की ओर जितना ध्यान होना चाहिये, उतना नहीं दिया गया है। मैं अपने राज्य ग्वालियर की बात कहूँ। ग्वालियर में हिन्दी के मामले में इतनी अधिक तरक्की की कि लगभग दो सौ कानून जैसे ट्रांसफर आफ प्रापर्टी ऐक्ट एक्टिन्स ऐक्ट, पेनल कोड, स्पेसिफिक रिलीफ ऐक्ट बंगरह का हिन्दी में ट्रांस्लेशन हो गया। इसलिये अब समय आ गया है कि इस की ओर प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। हमारे एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट को चार पाँच साल पहले ही यह काम शुरू करना चाहिये था। समय आ गया है कि जो हमारा काम अंग्रेजी में होता है वह हिन्दी में भी आरम्भ हो। हर्ष की बात है कि साक्ष्य विभाग ने जो अभी अपने विभाग के सम्बन्ध में साहित्य निकाला है उस में हिन्दी का भी साहित्य है, लेकिन इसी प्रकार से शिक्षा विभाग को और दूसरे मंत्रियों को अपने यहां का साहित्य हिन्दी में निकालना चाहिये। और इस के लिये शिक्षा विभाग को खास तौर से आगे आना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ अपने राज्य मध्य भार की बातें भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। मुझ को खेद से कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे राज्य मध्य भारत की ओर से केन्द्रीय शासन उदासीन है। हमारे यहां एक युनिवर्सिटी की बहुत ज़रूरत है और इस के बारे में मैं अपनी ही नहीं बल्कि देश के बड़े बड़े नेताओं के विचार उज्जैन के बारे में क्या है यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ। ग्वालियर राज्य सन् १९३६ ई० में वहां एक विश्व विद्यालय स्थापित करना चाहता था। विक्रम की द्विसहस्राब्दि में एक बहुत बड़ी योजना इस के लिये बनी। ग्वालियर के महाराज एक करोड़ रुपया देना चाहते थे, लेकिन अंगरेज यह नहीं चाहते

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

थे कि राष्ट्रीय भावना को जागृत करने वाला विश्व विद्यालय उज्जैन में बने। लड़ाई के नाम पर उस ने उस को बन्द कर दिया। ग्वालियर महाराज एक करोड़ रुपया देने के लिये तैयार थे, मध्य भारत हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने मई सन् १९४१ में उज्जैन में युनिवर्सिटी दिवस मनाया। उसी समय अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की स्थायी समिति की बैठक उज्जैन में हुई और हमारे आचार्य टंडन जी भी वहां पधारे। उस में यह तय हुआ कि उज्जैन में विश्व विद्यालय होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सका। वहां की राज सभा में सन् १९४६ में भी एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ आखिरकार सन् १९४८-४९ में ग्वालियर के लोकतंत्री मंत्रिमंडल ने तय किया कि यहां उज्जैन में एक विश्व-विद्यालय बने। एक करोड़ रुपया मंजूर हुआ। लेकिन इतने में मध्य भारत राज्य बना। उस वक्त हमारा आपस में, थोड़े से इन्वॉर के मित्रों में और ग्वालियर के मित्रों में मतभेद था कि विश्वविद्यालय कहां बने। हमने अपना झगड़ा केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने रक्खा। केन्द्र में डा० तारा चन्द एजुकेशन सेक्रेटरी थे वे इलाहाबाद युनिवर्सिटी के भूतपूर्व वाइस चान्सेलर थे वे वहां आये, और उन्होंने अपनी राय दी कि यहां फेडरल रूप की युनिवर्सिटी बननी चाहिये। उन की राय के माफिक एक बिल का मसविदा बना और धारा सभा में पेश हुआ। सन् १९५० के मार्च में धारा सभा से वह पास हुआ और वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने तय कर दिया कि यह युनिवर्सिटी उज्जैन में कायम की जाये। यह बिल करीब २ वर्ष सम्मति से पास हुआ। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस में केन्द्र से फिर रुकावटें डाली गईं और कहा गया कि इस को पुनर्विचार के लिये राजप्रमुख के पास भेज दिया जाय। इस के

बाद दो तीन सेशन हुये लेकिन वह बिल धारा सभा में नहीं आ सका, उस के बाद वह धारा सभा खत्म हो गई क्योंकि जनरल एलेक्शन हो रहे थे। उस के बाद वह बिल फिर नवम्बर १९५२ में वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने धारा सभा में पेश किया, कि राजधानी का फैसला हो गया। यह एक कान्स्टिट्यूशनल बात है कि जब एक दफा केन्द्र से पूछ कर के और उनकी इजाजत से बिल को पेश किया गया था और फिर नवम्बर, १९५२ में टेलिफोन से यहां की एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से पूछकर पेश किया गया था तो उस में रुकावट क्यों डाली गई। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से बहुत अदब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि अगर केन्द्र इस उज्जैन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना चाहता है तो मध्य भारत सरकार जो काम करना चाहती है, उस वक्त कम से कम आप उसमें रुकावट न डालें। यह एक स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है शायद वह यह भूल गये हैं। आप इस को सलाह मशिवरा दे सकते हैं अगर पूछा जाय, और ज्यादा आप को इस में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये।

जहां तक उज्जैन में विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का सवाल है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब सब से पहले डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी उज्जैन पधारे तो उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति की हैसियत से क्या कहा था :

“मैं आशा रखता हूं कि वह समय दूर नहीं है, जब फिर यहां एक ऐसा स्थान बन जावेगा और हमारी संस्कृति का एक केन्द्र फिर से विद्यापीठ के रूप में स्थापित हो कर वह भारत के नाम को हमेशा के लिये उज्ज्वल करता रहेगा। जैसा कि प्राचीन इतिहास में वर्णन किया है। इस में आप सब के मदद की, सहयोग की आवश्यकता है और मैं

आशा करता हूँ कि श्रीमंत से ले कर यहां के जो साधारण लोग हैं, सब मिल कर उस में पूरी पूरी सहायता करेंगे। इतना ही नहीं मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यहां की जो सरकार है और केन्द्रीय सरकार है उस से भी आप को सहायता मिलनी चाहिये और समय आने पर मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह मिलेगी।”

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, नेहरूजी ने भी इस के बारे में जब राजधानी का फैसला दिया ग्वालियर और इन्दौर के झगड़े में उस समय क्या शब्द कहे थे :

“ मैं उज्जैन को हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति का प्रतीक मानता हूँ, आधुनिक उज्जैन इस परम्परा को निभाए तथा शिक्षा एवं संस्कृति का केन्द्र बने। मेरी दृष्टि से उज्जैन विशाल विश्वविद्यालय एवं सांस्कृतिक विकास का आदर्श नगर है, जहां तरुणपुरुष एवं महिलायें शिक्षा ग्रहण करें और भारत के अच्छे नागरिक बनें। प्राचीन परम्परा से समृद्ध वातावरण में आधुनिक ज्ञान ग्रहण करें। इस लिये मैं तीव्र अनुरोध करूंगा कि मध्य भारत की जनता व सरकार उज्जैन को शिक्षा एवं संस्कृति का विशाल केन्द्र बनायें। ”

इस के बाद भी उन्होंने कहा :

“ इतिहास में उज्जैनी का नाम अमर है। उज्जैन का सम्बन्ध भारत की प्राचीनतम सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं के साथ बन्धा हुआ है। अतः मैं इस ऐतिहासिक नगर में ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण चाहता हूँ जो साहित्य कला, संस्कृति का प्रधान एवं मुख्य केंद्र हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उज्जैन में बनने वाला विश्वविद्यालय इस के प्राचीन गौरव के अनुकूल एक नमूने का विश्वविद्यालय हो। ”

हमारे माननीय मौलाना साहब शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी जब भी हमें उन से मिलने

का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ, बड़े अच्छे शब्द उज्जैन के बारे में कहे। पिछली दफा दो तीन महीने पहले उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे दिल में है कि उज्जैन को ऐसी चीज बनाया जाय जैसा कि पुराने जमाने में उस का नाम रहा बैसे ही चलता रहे। तो क्या उज्जैन जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के स्वर्ण युग के इतिहास में एक ज्वलंत उदाहरण था, जहां हमारी दुनिया को गीता का ज्ञान देने वाले भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने बिछा पाई, जहां काली दास हुए, जहां विक्रमादित्य की राजधानी रही, जहां बराहमिहर चरसिंह आदि रहे, जिस ने भास और बाण को प्रेरणा दी, क्या वह आज भारत के आजाद होने के बाद भी उसी तरह से बना रहे जैसा अंगरेजों के जमाने में था ? मध्य भारत सरकार द्वारा इस ओर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता नहीं मिली। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के यह शब्द हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के यह शब्द हैं, हमारे मौलाना साहब ने जिस उज्जैन के बारे में यह कहा, उस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कुछ नहीं हुआ। जो कुछ मध्य भारत सरकार करना चाहती है उस में भी रुकावट डाली जा रही है तो इस के सिवा और क्या कहा जा सकता है कि अभी उज्जैन के अच्छे दिन नहीं आये हैं और भारत के आजाद होने के बाद भी उज्जैन को उसके अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है।

तो अगर केन्द्र बाके में उज्जैन में एक विशाल विश्वविद्यालय बनाना चाहता है और अगर इसके लिये रुपया चाहिये तो एक करोड़ रुपया इसके लिये ग्वालियर का मंजूर किया हुआ रक्खा हुआ है। वहां के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने जवाब देते हुए धारा सभा में कहा था कि ग्वालियर के इनवेस्टमेंट में सरकार रुकने दे रक्खा है।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा जली का १ करोड़ साठ लाख रुपया महाराज सिंघिया के पास रक्खा है और वह उसको केन्द्र के परामर्श से खर्च करने को तैयार अवश्य होंगे। इन्दौर में भी इसके लिये पांच लाख रुपया रक्खा है तो अगर इस में सेंटर एक दो करोड़ रुपया और लगाकर एक विश्वविद्यालय बने तो वह एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय बन सकता है जिसमें केवल हिन्दुस्तान के ही नहीं बल्कि बाहर के भी लोग आयें। मेरे पास बड़े बड़े विद्वानों की ओपीनियन्स रक्खी हैं। मेरे पास इलाहाबाद युनीवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर की, सागर युनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर की, नागपुर युनीवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर की, कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर श्री काली दास नाग की ओपीनियन्स हैं। श्री सर सी० बी० रमण ने लिखा है कि वह चाहते हैं कि उज्जैन में एक विश्वविद्यालय बने। मध्य भारत लोगों की यह भावना है और अभिलाषा है कि उज्जैन में जो कि मध्य भारत ही नहीं बल्कि सारे भारत वर्ष का अग्रगण्य नगर रहा है विश्वविद्यालय बने इस बी० क्लास स्टेट की ओर ध्यान दें और इस डेवेलपमेंट की ओर ध्यान इसके लिये वह एक एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी बनाये, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि टर्म्स अफ रैफरेंस यही होने चाहिये कि मध्य भारत गवर्नमेंट ने वहाँ विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का फैसला कर लिया है इसलिये यही मान कर चला जाय कि विश्वविद्यालय उज्जैन में कायम हो और वह किस तरह का हो। इसी पर वह कमेटी अपनी राय दे इससे लोगों को संतोष होगा। आज मध्य भारत के लोग यह कहने लगे हैं कि जब इतने बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने इसके विषय में ऐसे शब्द कहे हैं तो अब अड़ंगा क्यों लगाया जा रहा है। लोगों ने मैं से सबाल पूछा कि जब बड़े बड़े नेताओं

की यह राय है तो फिर यहाँ विश्वविद्यालय क्यों नहीं बनता। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर हमारे आदरणीय मौलाना साहब जल्दी ही इस ओर ध्यान दें तो लोगों का यह भ्रम दूर हो जायगा और जो बड़े बड़े विद्वानों ने इच्छा प्रकट की है उसको वह कार्यान्वित होते हुए देख सकेंगे कि उज्जैन अपने पुराने गौरव को ही प्राप्त न हो बल्कि वह उससे भी आगे बढ़े। ऐसी चीज को वह होते हुए देखना चाहते हैं। इतना ही कहते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले शिक्षा मंत्री जी के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रगट करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लिये चालीस लाख रुपया छात्रवृत्ति के लिये रखा है। पिछली बार अनुसूचित जाति के बस्ताजों ने मौलाना साहब से यह भाग की थी कि यह रकम थोड़ी है और इसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस बात पर ध्यान देकर इस बार यह राशि बढ़ा दी गयी है। मेरी उनसे यही विनती है कि अगर अगले साल यह चालीस लाख से बढ़ाकर पचास लाख कर दी जाय तो और भी बेहतर होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बार जो (उन्होंने) यह किया है कि बेसिक ऐजुकेशन के लिये प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले हैं वह एक अच्छा कदम है। बेसिक ऐजुकेशन की आज देश में बड़ी आवश्यकता है। किन्तु मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह बेसिक ऐजुकेशन केवल प्रयोग की चीज ही न रहे बल्कि यह बराबर तरक्की करती रहे और बढ़ती रहे और इस की सीमा प्राइमरी ऐजुकेशन तक ही न रहे बल्कि इसकी सीमा बढ़कर सेकेंडरी ऐजुकेशन और कालिज तक पहुँच जाय।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जो भी विद्यार्थी हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूलों और विश्वविद्यालयों से डिग्रियां लेकर निकलते हैं उनका नजर एक ही तरफ़ होती है। वह सिर्फ़ नौकरी की ही तरफ़ देखते और बलक बनना चाहते हैं और इसी कारण आज बेकारी फैली हुई है। तो मैं मौलाना साहब से यही विनीत प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बेसिक ऐजुकेशन को आगे बढ़ायें और उसके अन्दर नाना प्रकार के कार्य सिखाने का आयोजन करें।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक सुझाव और भी रखना चाहता हूँ कि, जो भी विद्यार्थी विश्व-विद्यालय से निकलें उनके लिये एक साल का यह कोर्स भी होना चाहिये कि वह गांवों में जायें और गांवों में जा करके वहां जो प्रोब्लम हैं उनको साक्षर बनाये। तभी हमारे देश के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग साक्षर बन सकेंगे। इसके साथ ही वह विद्यार्थी यह भी देख सकेंगे कि हमारे देश की क्या अवस्था है और वह उसकी उन्नति करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो विद्यार्थी यूनीवर-सिटी से डाक्टरी की डिग्री ले कर निकले उनके लिए भी यह अनिवार्य कर दिया जाय कि वह एक वर्ष गांवों में जाकर ग्रामीण जनता की सेवा करें और उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिये काम करें और उन न रोगों की बिकृति करें।

इसी तरह एक बर्ग ऐसा भी बनाया जाय कि वह विद्यार्थियों की रुचि के अनुसार उनको सैनिक शिक्षण भी दे।

इसके अलावा एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूँ, वह है पाठ्य पुस्तकों की बात। मैं ने देखा है कि हमारे यहां प्राईमरी स्कूलों में जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें हैं वह ऐसी हैं कि उनमें भाषा की ओर व्याकरण की बहुत अशुद्धियां होती हैं। उन पुस्तकों को लगाने का एक ढंग होता

है। वह ढंग यह होता है कि कुछ जो प्रकाशक लोग होते हैं वह उन लोगों के पास जाते हैं, जो उस सब-कमेटी में होते हैं, जो पाठ्य पुस्तकों का चुनाव करती हैं और उन तक वह किसी तरह से, लालच से या किसी और तरह से, अपनी ऐप्रोच करते हैं और ऐसी किताबें स्वीकृत करा लेते हैं जो कि बहुत पूर्ण होती हैं और हमारे बच्चे उनको पढ़ते हैं। उनमें जो गलत अक्षरों (स्पेलिंग) होते हैं वही उनके दिमाग में जम जाते हैं और वह आगे भी उसी तरह रहते हैं और उनका ज्ञान त्रुटिपूर्ण होता है। तो मैं मौलाना साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि विद्वान लोगों से सरकार की ओर से पाठ्य पुस्तकें लिखवाई जायें। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से प्रदेश सरकारों के नाम एक आदेश जारी किया जाय कि वे अपने यहां के विद्वानों से पाठ्य पुस्तकें लिखायें और वह पाठ्य पुस्तकें सरकार की ओर से छपवाई जायें और सर्व-मुलम-मूल्य पर बितरित की जायें। आज विद्यार्थियों को जो पुस्तकें मिलती हैं उनकी कीमतें इतनी ऊंची होती हैं कि वह बरदास्त नहीं की जा सकती। मेरी एक प्रकाशक से बातचीत हुई। उस प्रकाशक ने बताया कि पुस्तकें बहुत सस्ती छप सकती हैं और बहुत सस्ते दामों में बिक सकती हैं लेकिन जब हम किसी किताब को लगाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए हमें बहुत सारे दरवाजे देखने पड़ते हैं और उनको नाना प्रकार से खुला करना पड़ता है। जब उनको इस तरह खुला करना पड़ता है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि किताब का मूल्य कहां पहुंचता है। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह पाठ्य पुस्तकों को विद्वानों द्वारा लिखवायें और वह सर्व-मुलम-मूल्य पर बितरित की जायें।

मैं दिल्ली से आया हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि दिल्ली के आस पास के प्रदेशों (पंजाब और

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

उत्तर प्रदेश) में अनुसूचित और जनजाति के जो विद्यार्थी हैं उनकी यूनीवरसिटी में निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाती है। तो मैं यह नहीं समझ सकता कि दिल्ली ही में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को क्यों यूनीवरसिटी-शिक्षा निःशुल्क नहीं दी जाती है। उत्तर में यह कहा जा सकता है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय एक स्वतंत्र संस्था है। यह मैं मनाता हूँ किन्तु सरकार उसके लिए यह कर सकती है कि वह जनजाति और अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों की फीस के रूप में सहायता दे सकती है।

इसके अलावा दिल्ली में जब अप्रैल का मास आता है तो मातापिता के लिये एक बड़ा संकट उपस्थित हो जाता है। दिल्ली में आप अप्रैल के महीने में देखेंगे कि माता-पिता स्कूलों के दरवाजों के ऊपर झुमते फिरते हैं, दौड़ते फिरते हैं, मास्टर्स की खुशामदें करते हैं। हालांकि उनके बच्चे पास होते हैं, उनके पास सर्टिफिकेट होते हैं और वह सर्टिफिकेट लेकर के स्कूलों के दरवाजों पर लाइनें लगा कर के खड़े होते हैं किन्तु उनको कोई जगह नहीं मिलती है। मगर वहाँ के जो मुख्य अध्यापक होते हैं वह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां फिर से परीक्षा देनी पड़ेगी और वह परीक्षा ऐसी होती है कि अगर वह प्राइमरी का विद्यार्थी है तो उस से मिडिल के प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं और अगर वह मिडिल का विद्यार्थी है तो उस से हायर सैकेंडरी के प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। इस तरह की हालत यहां की दिल्ली की है। जिस पिता की अपने पुत्र को प्रविष्ट कराने में सफलता मिल जाती है वह समझता है कि मुझे एक बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति मिल गयी है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर यह जो स्कूलों की कमी है उस को देखते हुए उन

को इस दिशा के अन्दर कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये।

मैं दिल्ली की एक और बुराई के बारे में ब्रताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर शिक्षा के अन्दर बलैक मारकेटिंग चली हुई है। दिल्ली के अन्दर जगह जगह गली के अन्दर स्कूल खुले हुए हैं और उन के अन्दर बड़ी बड़ी फीस चार्ज की जाती हैं। प्रथम कक्षा में जहाँ कि क, ख ग, पढ़ने वाला विद्यार्थी होता है उस से पांच पांच और छः छः रुपये प्रति महीना लिया जाता है जब कि प्राइमरी स्कूल जो कि म्युनिसिपल कमिटी की ओर से या सरकार की ओर से चलते हैं वहाँ वह शिक्षा निःशुल्क होती है। इसी तरह से जो हायर सैकेंडरी के स्कूल हैं या जो मैट्रिक के स्कूल हैं उन के अन्दर जहाँ तीन या चार रुपये फीस ली जानी चाहिये, वहाँ दस दस और पंद्रह पंद्रह रुपये फीस उन माता पिताओं को देनी पड़ती है जिनके बच्चे किसी तरीके से स्कूल के अन्दर दाखिल नहीं हो पाते हैं। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से, श्रीमान्, आप के द्वारा यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस तरह के स्कूलों के ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई जानी चाहिये और स्कूलों को बढ़ाना चाहिये। फिर इस तरह के स्कूलों के अन्दर अगर इतनी फीस ले कर वह पढ़ा दें तो भी गनीमत है, लेकिन जो शिक्षा होती है वह एक अजीब और अनोखे ढंग होती है। आप लोग भी रोजाना अखबारों में देखते होंगे, मैं भी देखता हूँ, कि ३५ दिन के अन्दर अमुक परीक्षा पास करा दी जायगी, छः महीने के अन्दर अमुक परीक्षा पास करा दी जायगी। उस में क्या होता है ? ज्ञानोपाजन तो होता नहीं है, उन के स्टैंडर्ड के मुताबिक कोई ज्ञान तो होता नहीं है, उन को तोते की तरह रटवा दिया जाता है और परीक्षा में बिठा दिया जाता है। अगर भाग्य से वही प्रश्न परीक्षा में आ जाते हैं जो उन्हें रटवा दिये

गये हैं तो वह पास हो जाते हैं, अन्यथा व अपने माता पिता के ऊपर एक प्रकार का बोझ हो जाते हैं।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक प्रार्थना और करना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है और यह हमारे देश का गौरव है। हिन्दी साहित्य एक बहुत बड़ा साहित्य है। उस के अन्दर सन्त साहित्य भी है, उस के अन्दर सब प्रकार का साहित्य है। किन्तु जब मैं हिन्दी का प्रचार करके देखता हूँ तो मैं पाता हूँ कि हमारे इस देश की जो और भाषाएँ हैं, मराठी है, बंगाली है, उनके अन्दर तो उनके विश्व ज्ञान कोष मौजूद हैं, ऐनसाइक्लोपीडिया हैं, किन्तु जब मैं हिन्दी की ओर दृष्टिपात करता हूँ तो मुझे कोई ऐनसाइक्लोपीडिया, या यूँ कहिये कि विश्व ज्ञान कोष, नज़र नहीं आता। सन् १९१७ या १९१८ के अन्दर बंगाली के अन्दर विश्व ज्ञान कोष प्रकाशित हुआ था। उस का एक हिन्दी संस्करण निकला था जिसकी भाषा अधिकांशतः बंगाली जैसी ही थी और वह एक बड़ी विचित्र भाषा थी। उस के बाद मुझे कोई विश्व ज्ञान कोष नहीं दिखाई दिया। इस की बड़ी मांग है और बड़ी ज़रूरत है इस की देश को बहुत आवश्यकता है। तो मैं मौलाना साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस दिशा के अन्दर कदम उठावें और इस देश के विद्वानों की एकत्रित कर के विश्व ज्ञान कोष के लिये लगावें। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जब से भारत आजाद हुआ है, जब से संविधान के अन्दर हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा माना है, उसी दिन से यह काम शुरू हो जाना चाहिये था, आरम्भ हो जाना चाहिये था। बहुत सारी बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाएँ हमारे हिन्दी की हैं, लेकिन विश्व ज्ञान कोष एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि उस को सरकार या सरकार के सहयोग से ही बनाया जा सकता है। वह एक इतना बड़ा ग्रन्थ होता है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ और वह सुझाव यह है कि हमारी जो और दूसरी भाषाओं का साहित्य है उस में जो अच्छी पुस्तकें हैं, उन का सरकार की ओर से अनुवाद कराया जाना चाहिये।

इतना कहते हुए मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर, दिल्ली की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और दिल्ली में अप्रैल मास की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जबकि दिल्ली में माता पिता कठिनाई और संकट का अनुभव करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आने वाला अप्रैल मास है वह दिल्ली वालों के लिये एक सन्तोष का और सुख का महीना होगा, यदि उस ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे।

श्री बहादुर सिंह (फिरोजपुर—लुधियाना—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति जी आज हम शिक्षा विभाग की ग्रांट्स पर बहस करने लगे हैं। अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि विद्या विभाग पर बहुत कम खर्च किया जाता है। देश में अनपढ़ता बहुत ज्यादा है और ज़रूरत इस चीज़ की है कि इस अनपढ़ता को जल्दी से जल्दी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों में खत्म करना चाहिये। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जम्हूरियत फले फूले तो यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि मुल्क में जनता पढ़ी लिखी हो और उनका मन, उनका सोचने का ढंग और उनका हर कर्त्तव्य जम्हूरी हो। मगर हम विद्या पर कम खर्च कर रहे हैं बहुत ही छोटी सी रकम इतने बड़े मुल्क के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं जहाँ इतनी ज्यादा अनपढ़ता है और जनाब वजीरे तालीम की जेब हमेशा खाली रहती है। अगर कहा जाय कि यह तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है तो समझ में नहीं आता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस महकमे को रखने की क्या ज़रूरत है। पांचसाला योजना में भी तालीम को पांचवें दरजे पर ही रखा गया है जब कि इस की बहुत ज्यादा ज़रूरत है।

[श्री बहादुर सिंह]

हमारे प्रधानजी ने कहा है कि देश की और देश की जनता की तरक्की आखिरकार विद्या पर ही निर्भर है। मगर हम सब जानते हैं कि क्या तरक्की हमारे देश ने विद्या में की है और क्या इस महकमे के नीचे वह कर रहा है।

कांग्रेस के नेता बड़े बड़े और छोटे-सब जोर से यह चिल्लाते रहे हैं और कहते रहे हैं कि अंग्रेज ने देश को एक बहुत निकम्मा, खराब और घटिया दर्जे का तालीम का तरीका दिया है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप ने पाँच साल के अन्दर इस निकम्मे तरीके को ठीक करने के लिये क्या कुछ किया है? जितनी देश में अनपढ़ता है उस को कितनी हद तक दूर किया है? क्या उस में कोई कमी हुई है? तालीम के रंग रूप को, ढंग को क्या आपने बदला है? आप चाहते हैं कि टेक्निकल एजुकेशन दी जाय लेकिन आप ने इस के लिये क्या किया है? वही पुराना ढंग और वही पुराना पढ़ाई का तरीका है। देश की कुल आबादी में बहुत एमी जनता है जो कि बालिग है और अनपढ़ है। उस एडल्ट एजुकेशन के लिये, जो एडल्ट आदमी है, उन को एजुकेशन देने के लिये आपने क्या कुछ किया?

विद्या विभाग ने हम को ऐन्युअल रिपोर्ट दी है। मैं ने उस को गौर से पढ़ा तो पाया कि उस में बहुत ज्यादा जोर आर्ट, क्राफ्ट, कल्चर, संस्कृति और ऐसी ही और ऐकेडमी पर दिया गया है। मैं कला की अहमियत को कम नहीं करता मगर समय की मांग कुछ और है। लोगों को, पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों को रोटी चाहिये अपना परिवार पालने के लिये कुछ न कुछ जरिया चाहिये। मगर हमारी सरकार को कुछ फिक्र है तो वह कल्चर की है आर्ट की है या संस्कृति की है। अभी चन्द दिन हुए देहली एक्सप्रेस में एक खबर निकली थी रिबशा चलाता है

और एक एफ० ए० और मेट्रिक पास होटल में बिअर का काम करते हैं इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि मौलाना साहब और उनका शिक्षा विभाग कंसी उन्नति कर रहा है?

श्री बुलेकर (जिला झांसी-दक्षिण) : इसमें बुराई क्या है?

श्री बहादुर सिंह : पहले तो देश में वैसे ही बहुत कम पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं और अगर हैं भी तो वह बेचारे ऐसी बरी हालत में हैं कि आज उनको कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती। विद्या विभाग आज इस तरह की तरक्की कर रहा है और शायद इसी दिन को देखने के लिये शिक्षा पर ग्रांट्स मंजूर करायी जाती हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेकारी इस देश में फैले। आज जरूरत तो इस चीज की है कि विद्या के ढंग में हमको बेदलाव करना चाहिए और तालीम के साथ २ टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग भी दी जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही घरेलू दस्तकारी भी लड़कों को स्कूलों में सिखानी चाहिए और सबसे ज्यादा लड़कों के स्वास्थ्य पर भी ध्यान दिया जाय और उनको फ्रीजीकल ट्रेनिंग देने पर भी जोर देना चाहिए। आज बेचारे अध्यापकों की बुरी हालत है उनकी तनस्वाहें कम हैं लेकिन सरकार का रबैया उनके प्रति सहानुभुति का नहीं है और लाचार होकर वह मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि वह अपनी मांगों के लिए जो कि बिल्कुल उचित हैं हड़ताल करें और हम देखते हैं कि यू० पी० में टीचरों की हड़ताल आजकल चल रही है, बजाय इसके कि उनकी तनस्वाहें बढ़ायी जाय और उनको कुछ रिलीफ दी जाय सरकार उनको जेल यात्रा करवा रही है। पंजाब में भी टीचरों की पिछले दिनों एक हड़ताल हुई और उनका एक प्पेयूटेशन मौलाना साहब से मिला और मौलाना साहब ने उनसे कुछ बाबदे भी किये मगर अफसोस है कि वह बाबदे ही क्या जो वफा

हो गये और आज भी वह बेचारे उसी हालत में पड़े हुए हैं और उनकी बात कोई नहीं सुनता इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार टीचरों की तनखा बढ़ाये ताकि वह अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें और अपना गुजारा भी कर सकें। गवर्नमेंट ने एक युनिवर्सिटी कमीशन मुकर्रर किया था और उस पर काफ़ी रुपया खर्च हुआ और उस कमीशन ने कुछ सिफारिशों कीं मगर अफ़सोस है कि महकमा तालीम ने उन पर अमल नहीं किया। अगर उसकी सिफारिशों का यही हथ्र होना था तो फिर और दूसरे जो कमीशन मुकर्रर किये गये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में हम क्या उम्मीद रख सकते हैं। हम प्राइमरी ऐज्युकेशन फ़ी और कम्पलसरी नहीं कर सके और यह होना बहुत ज़रूरी है। सेक्रेटरी ऐज्युकेशन का भी यही हाल है। अगर आप तालीम को ज़रूरी समझते हो और उसको अहमियत देते हो तो यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को तालीम देने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

मैं विद्या विभाग के मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की जो अटानमी है उसको कायम रक्खा जाय और इंग्लैंड की तरह आप उनको रुपया तो दें लेकिन उनके मामलात में दखल न दें। मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है देहली यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर को थोड़े दिन हुए अखबार में खबर आई थी कि उनको शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा मदाखलत करने की वजह से वाइस चांसलरशिप से इस्तीफ़ा देना पड़ रहा है, उन्होंने ऐसा थोड़े दिन हुए अखबारों में एक बयान शायी किया था कि मुहकमे की मदाखलत की वजह से वह अपने पद से इस्तीफ़ा दे रहे हैं, अगर सरकार इस तरह रोजाना आधे दिन शिक्षा संस्थाओं के काम में मदाखलत करती रहेगी, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि तालीम इस देश में कहां तक तरक्की कर पावेगी? ज़रूरी

यह है कि अगर कोई राज्य या प्रान्त अपने यहां युनिवर्सिटी बनाना चाहे तो सरकार को उसे बनाने देना चाहिए, पेप्सू को अपने यहां युनिवर्सिटी बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गयी जब कि दूसरे सूबों में एक नहीं बल्कि तीन, चार और पांच युनिवर्सिटीज़ तक चल सकती हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि पेप्सू वालों ने क्या कसूर किया है जो वह अपने यहां एक युनिवर्सिटी भी न बना सके। ज़रूरत तो आज इस चीज़ की है कि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा युनिवर्सिटीज़ हों, ताकि तालीम देश में फैले, मगर सरकार शायद ऐसा समझती है कि जो नार्थ वाले लोग हैं, उनको तालीम की ज़रूरत ही नहीं है, शायद इसलिए वह उनको अपने यहां युनिवर्सिटी बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दे रहे। सरकार को चाहिए कि देश में यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की तालीम का जो मियार है, वह ऊंचा करना चाहिए और बाहर से जो एक्सपर्ट्स मंगवाने का रिवाज शुरू हुआ है, वह बन्द किया जाय, इसके बदले देश के अच्छे और योग्य विद्यार्थियों को बाहर से ट्रेनिंग दिलवा कर यहां मुल्क में इस्तेमाल किया जाय और अच्छे तरीके से उनसे फ़ायदा उठाया जाय।

विद्या विभाग ने जो रक़म शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ पर खर्च करने के लिए रखी है, वह बहुत ही थोड़ी और नाकाफी है जिससे यह पिछड़ी हुई जातियां अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सकें, सालहा साल से वह दबी हुई हैं, इसमें उन जातियों का अपना कोई कसूर नहीं है समाज ने और सोसाइटी ने उनको दबा कर रक्खा है, उन पर इतनी थोड़ी सी रक़म खर्च करने से उनकी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस रक़म को और बढ़ावे, मगर अक़बोख है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और दूसरे बहुत के कांग्रेसी नेता इस बात को कहते रहे हैं कि

[श्री बहादुर सिंह]

हम इनको डोलस दे रहे हैं, चैरिटी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन यह लोग आप से चैरिटी और डोलस नहीं चाहते, आखिर इनकी मौजूदा हालत के लिए कौन क़सरबार है, उनका खुद तो कोई क़सूर नहीं है, आप उस अपने क़सूर को छिपाने की गरज से कहते हैं कि हम उनको डोलस और चैरिटी दे रहे हैं।

प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा बंशानिक अनुसंधान उपसंघी (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस ने कहा कि हम उनको डोल दे रहे हैं और चैरिटी दे रहे हैं, मेरी जानकारी में तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री बहादुर सिंह : यह बात नागपुर में जब श्री जगजीवन राम के सभापतित्व में शेड्यूल्ड क्लासेज और डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज की कान्फ़रेन्स हुई थी, कही गयी थी।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : आप ने तो कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा कहा, मैं तो उस के बारे में जानना चाहता था। उन्होंने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा।

श्री बहादुर सिंह : यह लोग अपना बाजिब हक़ मांगते हैं, किसी से चैरिटी के तलबगार नहीं हैं। आखिर उन को उनके बाजिब हक़ से महकूम रखने, उनकी माली हालत, इक़त्सादी हालत और सियासी हालत के ख़राब होने के जिम्मेदार हम और आप लोग हैं और यह सोसाइटी है, इसलिए ऐसी बातें कहना कि उन को ख़रात देते हैं, चैरिटी देते हैं, ठीक नहीं है और बहुत अफ़सोस के काबिल बात है। अगर सरकार सचमुच दलित जातियों का उद्धार करना चाहती है और उनको ऊंचा करना चाहती है तो ऐसी कोई सौलिड और ठोस स्कीम लाये और उस पर अमल किया जाय। मैं यहां पर बता दूँ कि सरकार द्वारा जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का कमीशन बनाया गया है, उस में पंजाब से जो एक आदमी लिया गया है, वह कांग्रेस का है, इसके अलावा

छस कमीशन में ऐसे बहुत से शख्स हैं जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखते। यह बड़े अफ़सोस की बात है कि पंजाब से एक ऐसे आदमी को लिया गया है जो एक बहुत बड़ा लैंडलार्ड है और उसका हमेशा काम यही रहा है कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सप्लॉयट करे, भला बतलाइये ऐसा आदमी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए क्या ख़िदमत कर सकेगा और उनके बारे में सरकार को क्या ओपीनियन दे सकेगा।

वन मिनट प्लीज़। सरकार दलित जातियों को इंजीनियरी, मेडिकल, ला और सोशियल सर्विस में बजीफ़ा देती है और अगर कोई लड़का दूसरे या तीसरे साल फ़ेल हो जाय तो उस का बजीफ़ा बन्द कर दिया जाता है जब कि उसको कोर्स पास करने में केवल एक साल ही रह जाता है, चाहिए यह कि आप उस को एक साल का कंसेन्शन दें ताकि अगले साल वह पास होकर कोर्स कम्पलीट कर ले और उस पर जितना पैसा सरकार द्वारा खर्च किया गया है, वह बेकार न जाय और वह वहां से पास होकर किसी अच्छे काम की तरफ़ रागिब हो सके। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह मिडिल ईस्ट पर जो रुपया खर्च कर रही है, उसमें कमी करे, क्योंकि हमारा सम्बन्ध ईस्ट एशिया से ज्यादा है। सरकारी रिपोर्ट्स के देखने से मालूम होता है कि ज्यादा रुपया मिडिल ईस्ट पर खर्च किया जाता है, यह न होना चाहिए। बस मैं अब ख़तम करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रंभा बेबी (जिला लखनऊ व जिला बाराबांकी—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा पर अपने कुछ बिचार प्रकट करने का अवसर आप ने जो दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको हृदय से धन्यवाद करती हूँ। मुझे आपकी सेवा में इस समय केवल दो, चार ही बातें कहनी हैं। सब से

पहले में इस चीज को कहना चाहती हूँ, कि जिस समय यहां पर पहले पहल कांग्रेस मिनिसट्री आई उस समय ग्राम सुधार महकमा खोला गया था, जिसके जरिए यहां के ग्रामों में बहुत से स्कूल खोले गये और उन स्कूलों के द्वारा हमारी ग्रामीण जनता को बहुत लाभ पहुंचा। पुरुषों के साथ २ हमारी बहुत सी बहिनों ने भी उनके द्वारा शिक्षा प्राप्त की मुझे स्वयं इस काम का अनुभव है, और मैंने भी उस समय ग्राम सुधार महकमे के काम में योग दिया और गांव २ में पाठशालाएं खोलीं जहां औरतों को बहुत अच्छी और उपयोगी शिक्षा दी गयी। उससे हमारी ग्रामीण जनता को बहुत लाभ हुआ। लेकिन उसके बाद जब दुबारा सन् ४६, ४७ में कांग्रेस मिनिसट्री आई सन् ४९, ५० में ग्राम सुधार महकमे को कोओपरेटिव महकमे के साथ मिला कर, इस महकमे को लगभग समाप्त ही कर दिया गया। मुझे इस महकमे के बन्द हो जाने का बड़ा अफसोस है, और मैं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा महकमा फिर खोला जाय, ताकि जिस प्रकार का काम ग्राम सुधार महकमे द्वारा किया गया था, और जिससे ग्रामीण जनता में शिक्षा का काफी प्रसार हुआ था, उन को भोजन के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी कराने और दस्तकारी और अन्य उपयोगी घरेलू शिक्षा दी गयी थी और साथ ही कुछ धार्मिक तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी और सामाजिक शिक्षा भी दी थी उसी प्रकार का कार्य ग्रामीण जनता में अधिक तेजी और सुन्दर ढंग से किया जाय।

7 P.M.

लेकिन अब कोई महकमा ऐसा नहीं है जिस से कि हम ग्रामीण जनता के लिये सरकार के तरफ से कोई काम करवा सकें। इस के लिये मुझे सरकार से और शिक्षा मंत्री से सौनुरोध कहना है कि वह ऐसा महकमा फिर

शुरू करें जिसके द्वारा ग्रामीण जनता में शिक्षा का प्रसार अधिक उन्नत ढंग से हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी जनता में बेसिक एज्युकेशन बहुत जरूरी है। यह कुछ दिनों से चालू भी की गई है, और मैं आशा करती हूँ कि चूंकि इस की भविष्य में यह बुनियादी शिक्षा अधिक उन्नति के साथ जनता की सेवा कर सकेगी। इस समय जो भी बेसिक स्कूल है, उन में जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह अच्छे ढंग से नहीं दी जा रही। बेसिक शिक्षा इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए जिसके द्वारा विद्यार्थियों का भावी जीवन स्वावलम्बी बन सके।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने हमारी प्रार्थना को स्वीकार किया। शेड्यूलड कास्ट, शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए जो स्कालरशिपस की गारंटी थी वह बहुत कम थी, लेकिन फिर मंत्री महोदय ने हम लोगों की प्रार्थना अनुरोध स्वीकार की, और हम लोगों की कमी को महसूस कर के उस स्कालरशिपस के ऐमाउंट को काफी तादाद में बढ़ाया जिस के लिये मैं उन को हृदय से धन्यवाद करती हूँ। लेकिन जितना रुपया उन्होंने इस वर्ष एज्युकेशन के लिये दिया है वह काफी नहीं है। हमारे बहुत से विद्यार्थियों की कमी उस से पूरी नहीं हुई। इस समय विद्यार्थियों को जो खास कमी है वह पैसे की है। बहुत से लड़के ऐसे हैं जो सिर्फ बजीफे पर ही अपनी शिक्षा चालू रखे हुए हैं। उन के लिये बीस, तीस, रुपये, ३५ रुपये या ४५ रुपये काफी नहीं होते हैं। इस लिये अपने शिक्षा मंत्री से इस बात के लिये मैं फिर प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह इस बजीफे के ऐमाउंट को अधिक तादाद में बढ़ावें। कम से कम ७० लाख रुपया होना चाहिये। यदि हर एक विद्यार्थी को कम से कम ५०, ६०, ७५ और ८० दिया जायगा

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

तभी उन की कमी की पूर्ति हो सकती है। क्योंकि इस समय जितनी जरूरत हमारे लड़कों को शिक्षा की है उतनी ही लड़कियों को भी है। इस समय पढ़ने वाली लड़कियों की तादाद इतनी नहीं है जितनी कि पढ़ने वाले लड़कों की है लेकिन, आने वाले वर्षों में पढ़ने वाली लड़कियों की तादाद भी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। इस लिये इतने पैसे से हमारा काम नहीं चल सकेगा। बहुत से लड़के जो मेडिकल में हैं, इंजीनियरिंग में हैं ओवरसियर्स के विद्यार्थी हैं उनको जो मदद दी जा रही है वह बहुत कम है युनिवर्सिटी रिपोर्ट में भी इस चीज की सिकारिश की गई थी कि कम से कम ७५ रुपया हर एक विद्यार्थी को दिया जाय, लेकिन इसके बावजूद अधिक विद्यार्थियों की सहायता करने के अभिप्राय से थोड़े पैसे में से ही इस वर्ष (५२-५३) में २५, ३०,४०,५० रुपया देकर ही उनको सान्त्वना दे दी गई है जिसे प्राप्त कर उन विद्यार्थियों की कमी किसी हद तक पूरी हो सकी है। इस के लिये मैं यही कहूंगी कि वजीफें के लिए जो ग्रांट दी गई है (५२-५३) उस को कम से कम ७० लाख रुपया कर दिया जाय, जिस से कि, जो विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये आगे बढ़ रहे हैं वे अच्छी तरह से अपनी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें, और उन का मानसिक विकास अच्छी तरह हो सके वह भी ज्ञान के साथ शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के समाज में आयें। इस के लिये मैं आशा करती हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी मेरी इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार करने की कृपा करेंगे और आये वर्ष में इस ग्रांट को ज्यादा तादाद में रखने का कष्ट करेंगे।

इस के पश्चात् मैं फ़ारेन स्कालरशिप के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। फ़ारेन स्टेडी के लिये जो स्कालरशिप थे और जो गत कुछ वर्षों से बन्द कर दिये गये हैं केवल

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये ही उन वजीफ़ों को फिर से जारी किया जाय। जिस में हमारे विद्यार्थी विदेशों में जा कर के टेक्निकल एजुकेशन प्राप्त करें और अपने देश में आ कर के उस शिक्षा को अपने देश में, अपनी जनता में चालू रखें। इस के लिये मैं आशा करती हूँ कि फिर से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के लिये फ़ाइन स्टेडी के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट रुपया देना मंजूर करेगी।

आज देश में ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जैसे हरिजन सेवक संघ, जिनमें ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाती है जो कि विद्यार्थियों को अपनी जीविका कमाने योग्य बना सके। लेकिन इस समय वहां जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह बिल्कुल अधूरी है। उस से विद्यार्थी इस योग्य नहीं हो पाते हैं कि कोई काम पूर्ण रूप से कर सकें इन संस्थाओं में काफ़ी धन आता और हरिजनों के नाम से वह धन न जाने कहां कहां खर्च हो रहा है। इस कारण मैं समझती हूँ इस पैसे का सदुपयोग करने के लिए अगर आप ऐसी संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में ले कर अच्छी तरह से उन का इन्तजाम करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। लड़कियों के लिये, स्त्रियों के लिये ऐसे स्कूल होने चाहिये जहां पर उन को दस्तकारी की और इन्डस्ट्रियल शिक्षा इस प्रकार की दी जाय जिस से वह बहुत सी चीजें बना कर के तैयार कर सकें। स्त्रियां जो कि उच्च शिक्षा नहीं पा सकती हैं जिन की कोई रक्षा करने वाला नहीं है। अनेक स्त्रियां हमारे यहां हैं जो कुपथ पर चली जाती हैं सिर्फ इसीलिये कि उन का कोई रक्षक नहीं है। कोई उनका सहायक नहीं होता। ऐसी स्त्रियों के लिये मेरा सरकार से विशेष तौर से अनुरोध है कि ऐसी पाठशालायें खोली जायें जहां पर उन को अच्छी दस्तकारी की शिक्षा दी जाय। हमारे बाजारों में बहुत से खिलौने हैं जो बाहर से आते हैं, और और चीजें

भी ऐसी आती है, उन को लोग बड़े चाव से ज्यादा कीमतों पर खरीदते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसी ऐसी चीजें बनाने की शिक्षा देने के लिये स्कूल खोले जायें जिस में वह अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के ऐसी चीजें घर में ही तैयार करें और बाजार में बेचें। और अच्छी तरह से वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें। इसलिये मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि ऐसी शिक्षा देने के लिये जगह जगह स्कूल खोलने चाहियें, गांव गांव में स्कूल होने चाहियें, जब तक हम जगह जगह स्कूल खोल कर शिक्षा अनिवार्य नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी शिक्षा की कमी पूरी नहीं होगी। हमें बहुत जल्दी निरक्षरता को अपने देश से दूर करना है। जिस तरीके से आज कल यह काम चल रहा है, हमारी निरक्षरता बहुत असें तक दूर नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि खास तौर से हमारे गांवों में जहां दूर दूर तक भी शिक्षा का नाम नहीं है वहां उस का इन्तजाम किया जाय। ऐसी बहुत सी जगहें मैं ने देखी हैं जहां लड़के, लड़कियां और स्त्रियां बिल्कुल अशिक्षित हैं। जिन्होंने स्कूलों का दर्शन कभी भी नहीं किया है। उन के लिये स्कूल खोलना बहुत जरूरी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करती हूँ और अध्यक्ष महोदय को मैं फिर धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri B. D. Shastri.

Shri A. P. Sinha (Muzaffarpur East): How long will the debate continue, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes more. And then, the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

Shri A. P. Sinha: Not today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With this, I will close the debate, and he will continue tomorrow. After he finishes, I will place those cut motions that have been moved formally before the House

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री (शाहडोल-सिद्धि) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज संसद में जितन भाषण हुए दो एक को छोड़कर बाकी सभी हिन्दी में हुए और मेरा ख्याल है कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के लिए यह एक चेतावनी है कि वह अब हिन्दी की उपेक्षा न करे। अब वह अपनी भाषा को इस तरह चमकाये ताकि देश को अपनी भाषा पर गर्व हो सके। इस बात को कोई अस्वीकार नहीं कर सकता कि देश का उत्थान शिक्षा पर आधारित है। जिस देश में शिक्षा की जैसी प्रगति होगी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जैसे तीव्र-मस्तिष्क कार्य करेंगे वैसी ही शिक्षा की उन्नति होगी और देश का उत्थान उसी अनुपात से होगा। आज पूर्व के देश या पश्चिम के देश जो भी हवाई वेग से उड़ रहे हैं महज उसका कारण यह है कि वह अपनी शिक्षा के बल पर निर्भर करके ऐसा कर रहे हैं। अपनी भाषा पर, अपनी शिक्षा पर, अपनी संस्कृति पर और अपने साहित्य पर उनको नाज है। और इसी लिए वे आज इतने ऊंचे हैं कि वह आज दूसरे देशों से होड़ लगाकर आगे जा रहे हैं क्या हम भी आशा करें कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा की प्रगति अच्छी होगी? लेकिन पिछले पांच वर्षों में जो हमने देखा है उससे हमें विश्वास नहीं होता कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा की प्रगति हो सकेगी। जो प्रतिशत सन् १९४७ में था मेरा ख्याल है कि वह प्रतिशत बहुत कम बढ़ा है। हमारे संविधान में एक जनतंत्रीय शासन स्वीकार किया गया है। जनतंत्रीय शासन का यह मतलब है कि जनता अपना मतदान करके स्वयं राष्ट्र का शासक बनावे। पर अपना मत देने के लिये जनता में इतनी शक्ति होनी चाहिये कि वह सोच सके कि हमारे राष्ट्र का नायक कैसा होना चाहिए आज जब हमारे पास शिक्षा नहीं है तो हमारी जनता कैसे सोच सकती है कि हमारे राष्ट्र की रूप रेखा क्या हो, हमारे राष्ट्र के शासन का प्रबन्ध

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

कैसा हो और हमारा राष्ट्र कैसे शासित हो। यह सोचने की शक्ति जनता को कैसे मिले जब कि शिक्षा की नितान्त कमी है। आज जिन लोगों ने मत दिया है या शिक्षा के अभाव में जो भविष्य में भी मत देंगे वह इस बिना पर नहीं कि उन्होंने गहराई से इस बात को सोचा है या सोचेंगे कि हमारे मुल्क में कैसा शासन होना चाहिए, बल्कि इस बिना पर कि अगर सुबह किसी का नारा बुलन्द हुआ और शाम को दूसरा नारा उससे जोरदार बुलन्द हो गया तो उसी को बोट देना चाहेंगे या अगर दूसरे दिन दूसरा नारा बुलन्द हुआ तो फिर बदल जायेंगे जनता में खुद शक्ति कैसे आये जब तक शिक्षा न हो जिससे कि वह सोच सके कि वास्तव में किस पार्टी और किस दल के क्या सिद्धान्त और उसूल हैं और किसका अनुसरण करके हम अपने देश में अच्छा प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। यह अलग चीज है कि कांग्रेस शासन में आई है। मैं कांग्रेस की बुराई नहीं करता कि जनता ने उसे गलती से निर्वाचित किया है। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि हो सकता है कि जनता कभी बहुत भारी भूल करदे जिससे देश को भारी हानि हो।

शिक्षा के वास्तव में तीन रूप हैं। एक तो प्राथमिक शिक्षा, दूसरी माध्यमिक शिक्षा और तीसरी अन्तिम शिक्षा। जहां तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है हमारे संविधान में यह कहा गया है कि दस वर्ष में प्राथमिक शिक्षा हमारे देश में अपना पूर्ण अधिकार जमा लेगी। लेकिन यह केवल संविधान के शब्दों में ही है और संविधान की किताब में है। वास्तव में वह चीज काय रूप में नहीं लाई जा रही है। अभी अभी त्रिवेन्द्रम में जो शिक्षा सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक सचिव ने यह निराशा प्रकट की थी कि दस वर्ष में प्राथमिक शिक्षा अपना पूर्ण रूप ले लेगी यह

नितान्त असम्भव है। इसका मतलब यह है कि संविधान ने जो चीज स्वीकार की है सरकार उसका अनुसरण नहीं कर रही है और न अनुसरण करने की आशा है। सन् १९३८ में त्रिपुरी कांग्रेस में आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था और उसका समर्थन श्री कृपलानी जी ने किया था। उसमें बेसिक ऐजुकेशन पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया था और उसका ऐक्सपेरिमेंट भी किया गया। सन् १९४५ में उसके जो विद्यार्थी सेवाग्राम से निकले वह इतने अच्छे निकले कि उनमें हाई स्कूल तक की शिक्षा की योग्यता थी और उनमें स्वावलम्बी होने की शक्ति थी। वह कताई बुनाई कर सकते थे और गांवों में जाकर ग्राम सेवा भी कर सकते थे और जनरल नालिज भी उनमें काफी थी। गांधी जी ने भी उस चीज का समर्थन किया। अगर उमी बेसिक ऐजुकेशन को हम ले लें तो शायद हम कुछ जल्दी सफल हो जायें लेकिन कांग्रेस ने रिजोल्यूशन के रूप में जिस चीज को स्वीकार किया आज सरकार के रूप में उसे स्वीकार नहीं कर रही है।

दूसरी चीज है माध्यमिक शिक्षा के बारे में यानी सैकंडरी ऐजुकेशन के बाबत। सरकार ने सन् १९५२ में एक सैकंडरी ऐजुकेशन रिआरगेनाइजेशन कमीशन नियुक्त किया था और उसकी बुनियाद पर यह आशा की जा सकती थी कि मुमकिन है कि उसकी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कोई अच्छा कदम होगा। लेकिन दैनिक पत्रों में जो उसकी रूप रेखा देखी जाती है उससे यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि वह इस पक्ष में है कि हम अब भी राष्ट्रभाषा को उसका स्थान दें और देश में शिक्षा की नयी प्रगति लायें। ताकि शिक्षा का प्रसार जोरों से हो और लोगों में शिक्षा बढ़े। एक तो उसमें ऐसे आदमी रखे गये हैं जिन्होंने अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा का थोड़ा भी

ज्ञान नहीं है। एक तो उसमें श्री लक्ष्मण स्वामी मद्रास यूनीवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर हैं और उनके साथ दो विदेशी नियुक्त किये गये हैं। आज भी हमारी शिक्षा की जो रूप रेखा है वह विदेशियों की राय से बनेगी। वह विदेशियों की राय से बनेगी और ऐसे लोगों की राय से जो कि अंग्रेजी के समर्थक हैं। तो आज भी हमें अपनी सैकिंडरी ऐजुकेशन की कोई विशेष अच्छी रूप रेखा नहीं दिखायी देती कि जिससे हमारी कोई प्रगति होगी। और ऐसा बल मिलेगा जिससे हम शिक्षा की प्रगति और ज्यादा जोरों से बढ़ा सकेंगे।

तीसरी चीज है यूनीवर्सिटी ऐजुकेशन के बाबत। वास्तव में आज के दिन हमारी यूनीवर्सिटी ऐजुकेशन तो निहायत बेकार है। किसी जमाने में जो इस यूनीवर्सिटी की रूप रेखा खींची गयी थी तो महज इस लिहाज से कि वह अंग्रेजों का शासन था, वह सोचते थे कि ऐसे लोग निकले जो हमारी सेवा कर सकें गुलामी कर सकें, थोड़ा थोड़ा सा हर विषय का ज्ञान रखने वाले हों और वह क्लर्क और सुपरि-टेंडेंट आदि बन सकें और वह हमारी खुशामद कर सकें। परन्तु अब जब कि हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता यूनीवर्सिटियों के कनवोकेशन में जाते हैं तो उनके उद्घाटन के समय अपने यही उद्गार प्रकट करते हैं कि वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति से हमारी कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है और वह विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा पद्धति की आलोचना करते हैं। उनकी यह राय है कि इस शिक्षा प्रणाली से कोई अच्छा परिणाम नहीं निकलेगा। वह भी इस बात को सोचते हैं पर वास्तव में कार्य रूप में उसका कोई असर नहीं दिखायी देता। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अब जो अपनी यूनीवर्सिटी की शिक्षा की रूपरेखा बनावें वह ऐसी हो कि एक विद्यार्थी किसी एक विषय को लेकर उसमें विशेष

योग्यता प्राप्त करे, चाहे वह अर्थशास्त्र का विषय हो, चाहे दर्शन शास्त्र का विषय हो या समाज शास्त्र का विषय हो। जो भी विषय हो उसमें वह पूरी रिसर्च करें और उसमें विद्वत्ता प्राप्त करें।

और दूसरी बात यह है कि उनमें हम टैकनिकल ऐजुकेशन का ज्यादा प्रसार करें। हमको चाहिये कि हम ज्यादा डाक्टर पैदा करें ज्यादा टैकनीशियन पैदा करें। वास्तव में देश को इन चीजों की ज्यादा जरूरत है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह पैदा कैसे हों। एक तो ऐसे लोगों के लिए स्थान बहुत कम है। अब जो साइंस लेकर फ़र्स्ट क्लास पास हो उसकी भी एक सप्लीमेन्टरी परीक्षा ली जाती है। उस परीक्षा से भी निकले और फिर भी कोई सिफारिश बग़रह हो उसके बाद उसको इंजीनियरिंग में भरती किया जाता है। इसी तरह कहीं पैडिकल में भरती किया जाता है। तो बड़ी मुश्किल से भरती की जाती है। में समझता हूं कि एक प्रान्त में से दो चार दस लड़कों से ज्यादा भरती नहीं किये जाते। आज जिस चीज की इतनी जरूरत है उसका हम उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। और जो हमारे कालिजों से बी० ए० या एम० ए० पास करके निकलते हैं बेकारी की वजह से उनके मस्तिष्क पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। वह सोचते हैं कि हमने इतना परिश्रम करके और इतना पैसा खर्च करके यह शिक्षा पाई है किन्तु हमारी सरकार के पास ऐसा साधन नहीं है कि वह हमको रोजी दे सके। तो ऐसे लोग जाकर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में शामिल हो जाते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वह हिंसावादी विरोधी शक्ति में और अधिक प्रगति पैदा करते हैं।

अब दूसरी चीज में हिन्दी के बाबत कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हिन्दी के बाबत अभी कई लोगों ने कहा। लेकिन अभी लखनऊ

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

में श्री सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन् ने अंग्रेजी को थोड़ी सी उच्चता दी और उसका बुरा असर देश में हुआ है, क्योंकि लोगों में एक विश्वास होने लगा है कि वास्तव में अंग्रेजी एक समृद्ध चीज है, उस को फिलहाल देश में रखना चाहिये। यही नहीं, हमारे राजा जी ने भी वहीं मद्रास में भाषण दिया था और उन्होंने उस में अंग्रेजी को सरस्वती का वरदान कहा। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि जब संविधान निर्माण का समय था तब भूल गये थे कि वह सरस्वती का वरदान थी। संविधान बनाया तब तो हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाया लेकिन जब हम बंधे हुए हैं और संविधान के खिलाफ एक शब्द नहीं कह सकते, तो अंग्रेजी को सरस्वती का वरदान कहना कहां तक उचित हो सकता है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : क्या राजा जी ने जो कहा कि अंग्रेजी भाषा को सरस्वती का वरदान है, तो वह क्या हिन्दी का विरोध है ?

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं तो क्या है ? अंग्रेजी को प्रश्रय देना हिन्दी का विरोध है, हिन्दी के विपरीत है। अगर अंग्रेजी को सरस्वती का वरदान समझते हैं तो इसके माने हैं कि अंग्रेजी की रक्षा हो। हो सकता है कल वह अंग्रेजी शासन को लक्ष्मी का वरदान कहें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो है।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : वह तो है, और शायद आप लोगों की कृपा से वह फिर आ जाय।

में यह कहने जा रहा हूं कि हिन्दी भाषा आप की है, बहुत सम्पन्न भाषा है। हिन्दी भाषा तो दस, पंद्रह, बीस वर्ष पहले दुबली

पतली भाषा थी, उस ने फिलहाल साहित्य के स्तर में बहुत काफ़ी प्रगति की है और आज एम० ए० के रेटेडंड की हिन्दी भाषा हो गयी है। हिन्दी भाषा, वास्तव में हम देखें तो यह एक संस्कृत की प्रसूत भाषा है। संस्कृत भाषा ने इस भाषा को पैदा किया है और संस्कृत भाषा में वह शक्ति है कि विश्व की किसी भाषा में भी और साहित्य में वह शक्ति नहीं है। आज हमें गौरव होना चाहिये कि आज जर्मन अगर इतरा रहे हैं, उन्हें गर्व है और गौरव है तो संस्कृत भाषा पर है। आज हमारे देश की यह संस्कृत भाषा जर्मन में जाने कितना अधिक अधिकार ले चुकी है। जर्मन को हम देखें तो हम पावेंगे कि हमारे बेदों की कितनी श्रृंखलाएं और संहितायें वास्तव में हमारे देश में अप्राप्य हैं, लेकिन अगर हम उन्हें पाना चाहते हैं तो जर्मन में पा सकते हैं। और अभी इस महायुद्ध से पूर्व जर्मनी की वैज्ञानिक स्थिति क्या थी, यह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। तो इतनी सम्पन्न भाषा, संस्कृत, जिस को न समझने वाले, मृत भाषा, कहते हैं, फिर भी वह अमर भाषा है। अमर भाषा संस्कृत का पर्यायवाची शब्द है। तो जिस अमर भाषा का संरक्षण हिन्दी को प्राप्त हो उस को हम कमजोर कहें तो हमारे लिये हम नहीं समझने वह कहां तक उपयुक्त है।

तीसरी चीज जो हम को कहनी है वह यह है कि संस्कृत को भी कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन में रखा जाय। कम से कम सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन तक तो संस्कृत को भी कम्पलसरी रखा जाय और उस के साथ आयुर्वेद का भी ज्ञान हो, नाकि लोग कम से कम थोड़ी थोड़ी बातों के लिये डाक्टरों की शरण न लें।

अब हम एक चीज और बता देना चाहते हैं। आज सब से बड़ा जो प्रश्न है वह है

बैकवर्ड क्लास की शिक्षा की प्रगति का । लोग इस चीज की मांग करते हैं कि बैकवर्ड क्लास में शिक्षा की प्रगति होनी चाहिये तो वस्तुतः यह देश की एक पुरानी बात है । हम देश के प्राचीन और अचिर अतीत इतिहास को भी देखें, राजा भोज के जमाने पर, भोज काल पर, वृष्टिपात करें, तो हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान वास्तव में शिक्षा में कितना समृद्ध था । शिक्षा केवल किसी बर्ग विशेष या किसी समाज विशेष तक सीमित नहीं थी । शिक्षा व्यक्ति व्यक्ति की वस्तु थी । राजाभोज काय के बड़े शौकीन थे । एक समय राजा भोज..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धीरे धीरे बोल रहे हैं । I gave 14 minutes already to the hon. Member. I have given only ten minutes to other hon. Members. I think the hon. Member must conclude.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : राजा भोज ने...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must take his seat. Rajabhoj—you cannot finish him to-day.

Now, intimation has been given by the Members to Secretary in respect of eighteen cut motions and the hon. Members may now move them.

Free and compulsory primary education

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Refusal of Supplies

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

Free and compulsory primary education

Shri N. Sreekantam Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Uniform and increased pay scales for all teachers

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to award diplomas to the candidates who passed in the diploma examination in Commerce and business administration in 1948 conducted by All India Board for Technical studies

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Free and compulsory education to children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

ments and forts in Maharashtra

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(i) *Priorities in Basic and Social Education.*

(ii) *Scope of Secondary Education Commission.*

(iii) *Inadequate provision for transcribing books in Bharati Braille*

Shri Barrow: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(i) *Inadequate scholarships to Scheduled Caste students going abroad for foreign education.*

(ii) *Plight of the teachers.*

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(i) *Compulsory primary education throughout India*

(ii) *Inadequate financial help to Scheduled Caste students*

(iii) *Plight of the teachers*

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy in regard to education of the scheduled tribes and distribution of stipends and scholarships

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Educational policy and inadequate stipends to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students going abroad for foreign education

Dr. Jatav-Vir (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are to be treated as having been moved.

The House will now stand adjourned till two P.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Friday, the 20th March, 1953.

- Demand No. 47—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture [Cols. 2348—2389]
- Demand No. 123—Capital Outlay on Forests [Cols. 2348—2389]
- Demand No. 124—Purchases of Foodgrains [Cols. 2348—2389]
- Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture [Cols. 2348—2389]
- Demand No. 17—Ministry of Education [Cols. 2391—2456]
- Demand No. 18—Archaeology [Cols. 2391—2456]
- Demand No. 19—Other Scientific Departments [Cols. 2391—2456]
- Demand No. 20—Education [Cols. 2392—2456]
- Demand No. 21—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education [Cols. 2392—2456]
- Demand No. 115—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education [Cols. 2392—2456]