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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INDIAN)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullahai, Mulla Taherali Mulla
(Chanda).

Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt.
(West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Cranganur).

Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun
Distt. cum Etawah Distt.—(West)
cum Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agarwal, Shri Shriman Narayan
(Wardha).

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit
Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-
Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdas-
pur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North
Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo
Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-
Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah
(Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh
Distt.—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasaynam
(Tirupati).

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Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Ram-
pur Distt. cum Bareilly Distt—
West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea cum
Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-
Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun
Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasa-
mund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-
Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Buland-
shahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midna-
pore-Jhargram).

Bansal Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-
Rewari).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North
Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganga-
nagar-Jhunjhunu — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond
Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna cum Shah-
abad).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.
—(East) cum Moradabad Distt.—
(North-East)].

Bhandari, Shri Daulat Mal (Jaipur).

B—contd.

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore)

Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).

Bheekha Bhai Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna rao (Ratnagiri North).

Bindari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Dist.—(East)].

Biren Dutt, Shri (Tripura West).

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brahmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiyah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—North-Lakimpur).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Thiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir)

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Dist.—(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Dist.—(North) cum Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Gauhati).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chinaria, Shri Hira Singh (Mohindergarh).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Telli-cherry).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South)

D—contd

Das, Shri Kamal Kr'shna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr cum Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpor?).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar—Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi—Bolangir).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaihassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukhi, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt.—(Central-East) cum Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) cum Mainpuri Distt.—(West) cum Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Diwan, Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri Iyyani (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Gani Malludota, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) cum Rae Bareilly Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals cum Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

G—contd.

Gnulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Giridhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Hansda, Shri Benjamin (Purnea cum Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Shatinda).

Hyder Hussain, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).

Islamuddin, Shri Muhammed (Purnea—North-East).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jaisooria, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawal Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayashri, Shrimati (Bombay—Suburban).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjana (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhawalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

J—contd.

- Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).
 Joshi, Shri Moreswar Dinkar (Ratna-giri South).
 Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).
 Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

- Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).
 Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).
 Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North—West).
 Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrac (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).
 Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar—North).
 Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).
 Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kota-Jhalawar).
 Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Katju, Dr. Kallas Nath (Mandsaur).
 Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North cum Faizabad Distt.—South-West).
 Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).
 Keshavalengar, Shri N. (Bangalore North).
 Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).
 Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur cum Satara).
 Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).

- Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).
 Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).
 Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).
 Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur cum Purnea).
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).
 Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lal (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

- Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).
 Lal Singh Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).
 Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).
 Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).
 Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. cum Etawah Distt.—West cum Jhansi Distt.—North — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

M

- Madiha Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).
 Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).

M—contd.

Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South cum Dhalbhum).
 Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).
 Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South cum Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East cum Basti Distt.—West).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).
 Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikaingarh — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).
 Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East cum Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).
 Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).
 Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).
 Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).
 Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).
 Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).
 Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).
 Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).
 Mishra, Shri Bichuti (Saran cum Champaran).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur).
 Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).
 Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).
 Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).
 Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).
 Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya—North).
 Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri K. L. Kolhapur cum Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur).
 Muchaki Kosa, Shri (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).
 Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).
 Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).
 Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt.—East).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

M—contd.

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur cum Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Natesan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East cum Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. cum Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North cum Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North-East).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. cum Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals cum Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Behvaurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur cum Darbhanga).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veera-nagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malappuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppey).

R

- Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).
- Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).
- Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).
- Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East cum Budaun Distt.—East).
- Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).
- Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).
- Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).
- Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Moradabad Distt.—Central).
- Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur—Sawai Madhopur).
- Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).
- Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareli Distt.—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulberga).
- Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukottai).
- Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).
- Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
- Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).
- Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).
- Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East cum Gorakhpur Distt.—West).
- Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).
- Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).
- Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Rane, Shri Shivrām Rango (Bhusaval).
- Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).
- Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).
- Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
- Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).
- Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudlavada).
- Rao, Shri Kanety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).
- Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).
- Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).
- Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
- Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran cum Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
- Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).
- Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).
- Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).
- Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
- Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).
- Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).
- Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
- Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).
- Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
- Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).
- Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).
- Roy, Shri Patiram (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. cum Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

- Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).
- Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).
- Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
- Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur cum Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).
- Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.).
- Samanta, Shri Satish Chandra (Tamluk).
- Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankarayanarkovil).
- Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).
- Sathianathan, Shri N. (Dharmapuri).
- Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).
- Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).
- Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).
- Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).
- Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).
- Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamalendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West cum Tehri Garhwal Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North).
- Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).
- Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).
- Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt.—North-East).
- Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt.—West).
- Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South cum Etawah Distt.—East).
- Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).
- Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).
- Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).
- Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).
- Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).
- Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—West).
- Shastri, Shri Bhagwan Dutt (Shahdol-Sidhi).
- Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
- Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
- Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).
- Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).
- Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).
- Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur—North-East).
- Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).
- Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt.—West).
- Singh, L. Jogeswar (Inner Manipur).
- Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).
- Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt. South-West).
- Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).
- Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).
- Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).
- Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga—East).
- Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).
- Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr cum Jamui).
- Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi).
- Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).
- Sinha, Shri Kallash Pati (Patna Central).

—contd.

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazari-
bagh East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samasti-
pur East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
(Gaya West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna
East).

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore
(Muzaffarpur—North West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur
Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor
—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizila-
nagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapat-
nam).

Sundar Lal, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.
—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—
North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind
—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
(Dindigul).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran
East)

T

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allaha-
bad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).
Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh
(Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan
(Kanpur Distt.—North cum
Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-
Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran
South).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffar-
nagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad
(Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal
(Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareilly Distt.
—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South-
East).

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai
(Chittoor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana
West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun
Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North-
West cum Saharanpur Distt.—
West).

U

Ulkey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—
South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
(Pratapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda
Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao
Ganeshrao (Ambed).

V — contd.

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas
(Ahmednagar — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran
North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon cum
Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram Hardoi
Distt.—North-West cum Farrukhabad
Distt.—East cum Shahjahanpur
Distt. — South — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—
East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh
Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao
(Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt.
cum Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—
North-West cum Farrukhabad Distt.
—East cum Shahjahanpur Distt.
—South).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

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Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Upendranath Barman.

Shri Frank Anthony

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Sushama Sen

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

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Shri A. M. Thomas.

Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil.

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha.

Shri Mulchand Dube.

Shrimati Uma Nehru.

Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

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Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri P. T. Punnoose.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

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Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri Sarangadhar Das.

Shri B. Shiva Rao.

Shri R. Venkataraman.

Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Shri Radhelal Vyas.

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Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai Patel.
Shri Ganesh Lal Chaudhary.
Shri Ram Dhani Das.
Shri Abdus Sattar.
Shri Ram Shankar Lal.
Shri B. L. Chandak.
Shri Paidi Lakshmayya.
Shri Mahendra Nath Singh.
Shri B. S. Murthy.
Shri M. R. Krishna.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.
Shri U. M. Trivedi.
Shri A. E. T. Barrow.

Committee on Assurance

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Chairman).
Shri Anirudha Sinha.
Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam.
Shri Jaswantraaj Mehta.
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Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.
Shri Udai Shankar Dube.
Shri Ramananda Das.
Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri V. Muniswamy Ayl. Thirukuralar.
Shri Tridib Kumar Cheudhuri.

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Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Chairman).
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Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
Shri K. Raghuramalah.
Shri Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi.
Shri R. V. Dhulekar.
Shri Anirudha Sinha.
Shri S. S. More.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
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Kazi Karimuddin.
Shri Amolakh Chand.
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Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.

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Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya.
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Shri Liladhar Joshi.
Shri U. R. Bogawat.
Shri Jetnalal Harikrishna Joshi.
Shri Bhola Raut.
Shri Resham Lal Jangde.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Ramji Verma.
Shri P. Subba Rao.
Shri Anandchand
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

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Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Chairman).
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Shri P. Natesan.
Shri Raghunath Singh.
Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan
Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani.
Dr. Natabar Pandey.
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.
Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar.
Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo Bharati.
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani.
Shri C. R. Basappa.
Shri B. H. Khardekar.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

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Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav.
Shri Tek Chand.
Shri Ganpati Ram.
Shri Nandlal Joshi.
Shri S. Sinha.
Dr. A. Krishnaswami.

Estimates Committee

Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta (*Chairman*).
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shrimati B. Khongmen.
Shri Radhejal Vyas.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri T. Madiah Gowda.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.
Shri Mohanlal Saksena.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.
Shri Nalla Reddi Naidu.
Kumari Annie Mascarene.
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
Shri C. P. Mathew.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
Shri M. D. Ramasami.
Shri V. B. Gandhi.
Shri M. R. Krishna.
Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.
Dr. Natabar Pandey.
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.
Shri K. Kelappan.

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Shri Birbal Singh.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha.
Shri K. Janardhan Reddy.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Shri Hira Singh Chinaria.
Shri N. D. Govindaswami Kachiroyar.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar.
Shri Raj Chandra Sen.
Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowa.

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Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri Hriday Nath Kunzru.
Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.
Prof. R. D. Sinha Dinkar.

Public Accounts Committee

Shri B. Das (Chairman).
 Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
 Shri Ramananda Das.
 Shri Shriman Narayan Agarwal.
 Shri Shree Narayan Das.
 Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta.
 Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
 Shri R. Venkataraman.
 Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar.
 Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
 Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
 Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani.
 Shri V. P. Nayar.
 Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
 Shri U. M. Trivedi.
 Shrimati Violet Alva.
 Diwan Chaman Lall.
 Shri K. S. Hegde.
 Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu.
 Shri Ram Prasad Tamta.
 Shri Mohamed Vallulla.
 Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao.

Rules Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (Chairman).
 Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
 Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
 Shri Tek Chand.
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
 Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi.
 Shri N. Keshavalengar.
 Shri Algu Rai Shastri.
 Shri A. K. Basu.
 Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
 Dr. N. M. Jaisooria.
 Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
 Shri Bhawani Singh.
 Shri K. K. Basu.
 Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.
Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.
Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.
Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.
Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.
Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Bhiswas.
Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.
Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.
Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.
Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.
Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.
Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahmud.
Minister in the Ministry of Law—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.
Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.
Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.
Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.
Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.
Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.
Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.
Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Satish Chandra.
Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.
Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Parliamentary Secretaries

- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogindra Nath Hazarika.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Girdharilal Dubey.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.
- Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.
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**Vol. I. Second day of the Ninth Session of the
First Parliament of India No. 1**

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955

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

[MR. SPEAKER (SHRI G. V. MAVA-
LANKAR) in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KINGSWAY REFUGEE CAMP

***1. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land taken over by Government from the Delhi University for the Kingsway Refugee Camp after partition;

(b) the area agreed to be handed over to the University; and

(c) whether any structures have been built for rehabilitation of the displaced persons on the land referred to in part (b) above?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Nearly 105 acres of land in the Delhi University Area has been utilized for the resettlement of displaced persons.

(b) An area of 28.40 acres of land in Reids Lines is proposed to be handed over to the University authorities. No final decision has been taken regarding the Hudson Lines measuring about 43 acres.

(c) Yes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were there any displaced persons,—and if so,

how many—in occupation of the area that has been agreed to be handed over back to the University?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: In the Reids Lines, about 550 families.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What arrangement has been made for their resettlement?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: We are acquiring a piece of land for building quarters for these families.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are there any refugees in occupation of the area that still remains with the Kingsway Camp and belongs to the University?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: In all, there are three areas. The one we are handing over is what is known as the Reids Lines. The second is the Hudson Lines; there are about 1,135 families staying in that; and we have an arrangement with the Delhi University that as soon as we get them 40 acres of land in a place called Coronation Area, they will not press us to hand over that area to them. As regards the third area, namely what is known as the Bandstand Area, that will not be handed over to the University Authorities.

LOW-INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME

***2. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1364 on the 17th December, 1954 and state:

(a) which of the States have taken advantage of the Low-income Group Housing Scheme recently formulated by the Central Government; and

(b) the total amount that will be required to implement the scheme?

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

(a) The Scheme was communicated to State Governments only towards the end of November last. Almost all of them have indicated their probable requirements and Government have just decided on the first allocations to be made to the State Governments. It is, therefore, too early to say how many States have taken advantage of the Scheme and to what extent.

(b) The total amount required will certainly be very large, if it is to result in any significant improvement in the housing situation. The expenditure under this scheme will therefore be limited not by how much is required but what Government can afford, having regard to all considerations.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the basis of allotment to the various States if they require money for this purpose?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Assessment of actual requirements of the various States.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the scheme envisages any provision for any facilities to be given by the various State Governments as regards securing of land for the construction of such buildings?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The State Governments have been addressed on that point, saying that they should look into the question. There is also a provision in the scheme itself whereby loan, which is repayable in three years, can be paid to the State Governments for developing suitable areas of lands.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it has been estimated as to how much we shall be able to spend during the Plan period, out of the amount of Rs. 38.5 crores provided in the Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The intention is to spend the entire amount which has been provided, during the Plan period; and an effort will be made, perhaps, to ask for a little more.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या इस सिलसिले में अभी तक किन्हीं राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्ज दिया है, कोई धनराशि दी है, यदि हां, तो किन किन राज्यों को वह सहायता दी गयी है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : यह तो मैं अपने जवाब में कह चुका हूँ कि पन्द्रह राज्य सरकारों को पहले एलोकेशन के मुताबिक इतिहास दी गयी है। उनके नाम ये हैं : आसाम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, मैसूर, हैदराबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, पेश्वा, भोपाल, दहली, राजस्थान, साँराष्ट्र, मध्य भारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और कच्छ।

STATE INDUSTRIES

*3. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the action taken on the suggestions of the Public Accounts Committee contained in para. 69 of their Tenth Report, that statistics should be collected of the annual requirements of specialised materials in the State Industries and that the possibility of their manufacture in India should be examined?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): Collection of statistics of the annual requirements of specialized materials in the State industries has not yet been completed. As soon as the statistics have been completed the possibility of manufacture of specialized materials in India will be examined.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether, in view of the large savings which the observance of this procedure is expected to bring about, Government have considered the desirability of coming to an early decision in the matter?

Shri R. G. Dubey: Yes. Already, the letters have gone to the various

industries under the Production Ministry as well as the other Ministries which are in charge of certain industries; and some information has already arrived.

I may also point out to the hon. Member that as far back as 1951, the Indian Tariff Board had made certain recommendations with a view to encourage the manufacture of these specialised materials, and Government have already passed orders on some of their recommendations.

EXPORT OF SILK

*4. **Shri Keshavalengar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to encourage the export of silk?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The reference is apparently to silk fabrics.

(i) In order to stimulate export of handloom silk fabrics their display and sale abroad are being undertaken through the External Marketing Organisation of the All-India Handloom Board.

(ii) An Export Promotion Council has also been formed to promote exports of silk and rayon textiles.

श्री केशवबेनगार : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह सही बात है कि हमारा देश में जो सिल्क पैदा होता है उसको इकट्ठा करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है और उसके बारे में सेंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड से कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन आया है ?

श्री कर्मरकर : इकट्ठा करने से क्या मतलब है ?

Some hon. Members: Collecting.

Shri Keshavalengar: Pooling of all silk.

Shri Karmarkar: Pooling of silk with a view to distribution? मैं ने सिल्क फैब्रिक्स के बारे में कहा और जनाब सिल्क के बारे में पूछते हैं। वह तो बिल्कुल एक अलाहदा चीज है।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know whether Murshidabad silk is exported to any country at present, and if so, to what countries and in what quantities?

Shri Karmarkar: I know Murshidabad silk is very lovely, and I should very much like the idea of its being exported. I fancy some of it is being exported. *

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: To what countries, and in what quantities?

INFLUX OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST BENGAL.

*6. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently an increased influx of displaced persons from East Bengal;

(b) if so, the estimated number of persons who have crossed the border during the last four months; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) 65,391 persons during the four months from September to December, 1954.

(c) These persons are shifted from reception centres to transit camps and even in some cases direct to work-site camps within 48 hours. From transit camps they are shifted to work-site camps as soon as possible.

In the meantime lands are being acquired to settle these displaced persons and efforts being made to find them gainful occupation or to rehabilitate them by granting business loans.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is there any truth in a newspaper report that the Minister of Rehabilitation is going to visit East Bengal in company with the Minister of the Pakistan Government, in order to try and help to ease the situation?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the number of agricultural refugees, amongst the 61,000 that have come during the last four months?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is very difficult to give that answer straightaway. But if she tables a separate question, I shall answer that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In his reply to the question, the hon. Minister stated that these persons are taken from transit camps straight to work-site camps. Obviously, there must be some screening as to the type of work that they will do. In that sense, is it not possible to say whether the majority of those who have come are agricultural refugees or not?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The people that are taken to the work-site camps are those who can do manual labour, and it is not quite so easy at that stage straightaway, within 48 hours to find out actually whether they are agricultural refugees or not. If the hon. Member knows, in the month of December alone, 22,000 people came in from East Bengal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is there any truth in a report appearing in the newspapers to the effect that three lakhs of persons have applied for permission to come over to India from East Pakistan?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I have also read that newspaper report, but I cannot categorically say whether it is correct or otherwise.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know whether Government have any information about the reasons for such influx?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The reasons are their deteriorating economic condition and the fact that recently they have had very bad floods, and other reasons.

EXPORT TO TIBET

***7. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Indian export trade to Tibet increased in 1954 as compared to the previous year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): There has been no appreciable change in the volume of exports.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any steps have been taken or are going to be taken for popularising in Tibet the articles of Indian exports?

Shri Karmarkar: No particular steps have been taken. But, it has been safeguarded that there is to be no change in the free movement of goods from here to there and imports from there.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know the main articles which were imported last year?

Shri Karmarkar: There are about 19 main articles, including cotton piecegoods, dyes, iron, sugar, gur, metals, hides and skins etc.

COMPENSATION FOR EVACUEE PROPERTY

***8. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1351 on the 17th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have come to any final decision in regard to the areas forming Sanitary Committees of Sind (West Pakistan) being recognised as Urban Areas for the payment of compensation to displaced persons for the properties left there; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). This matter has been referred to the Advisory Board recently constituted under the Displaced Persons

(Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, for advice.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that during the last Budget session, when this question was raised, the former Minister stated that some of these areas would be treated as urban for the purposes of payment of compensation?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I do not know what answer the former Minister gave. But, I can assure the hon. Member that whatever is possible within the framework of the law will be done.

Shri Gidwani: In view of the delay arising out of that decision, only 50 per cent of the amount of compensation is being paid to the refugees of these areas as compared with the amount paid to the urban claimants. Will the Government be pleased to review their cases and pay them the balance when the final decision is arrived at?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: This is only interim compensation. But, ultimately, when a final decision is taken and if these people are to be paid the balance still left over, it will certainly be paid.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the areas which have been declared as urban areas by the judicial courts of the NWF will be treated as urban areas for the purpose of disbursement of the compensation?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The whole of this question is being examined, as I have said, by the Advisory Committee.

Shri Gidwani: Will an opportunity be given to the representatives of the Displaced Persons Organisations to represent their cases before the Advisory Board?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I cannot say. We cannot order the Advisory Board to examine their cases. But, certainly, if the cases are put up to Government afterwards, they will be considered.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

***10. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the methods of publicity adopted to propagate and popularise the Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount spent in the year 1954 in this connection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 1].

(b) The amount spent during the year 1954, i.e. from 1st January to 31st December, 1954, was Rs. 25,86,234.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many documentary films have been produced so far and the number of documentary films that are going to be produced in 1955 in connection with the Five Year Plan?

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry I have not got the exact figures here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many mobile vans are engaged in the work of popularising this Five Year Plan and if the Ministry is aware of the number of villages visited by these mobile vans in India during 1954?

Dr. Keskar: As far as the number of vans under Central control is concerned, we have got about 35 mobile vans only. But this publicity work is not done only by the mobile vans provided by the Central Government, but it is also done, and in a major part, by mobile vans belonging to the State Governments. I will not be able to say off-hand the number of vans available with the State Governments. The number is quite large.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any documentaries have been produced in the Kannada language?

Dr. Keskar: All documentaries regarding publicity of the Five Year Plan are being produced in all the regional languages.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observation made by the International Planning Team that the rate of development of small scale industries is very slow and that many small industries are now facing a crisis;

(b) whether Government agree with this observation; and

(c) if so, what immediate action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the difficulties facing small industries and have taken up various schemes for their development.

Shri Morarka: May I know what are the particular industries which are at present facing crisis according to the International Planning Team?

Shri Kanungo: They are broadly classed as small-scale industries consisting of metals, wood fibres, grass and various other things. In fact, the classification is not on the basis of the material used or the products produced but the nature and the method of production.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether anything is done to migrate these artisans from one village to another to overcome this crisis?

Shri Kanungo: No; that attempt is not made. Instead, facilities for work and earning *in situ* are being attempted.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether anything is done to improve their method of production and also the efficiency of production?

Shri Kanungo: That is the exact purpose for which the Regional Institutes have been organised.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know whether the assistance that is being given by the Centre is given through the States or directly and, if it is given through the States, whether there is any agency with the Centre to find out that assistance is given promptly?

Shri Kanungo: The assistance is mostly given through the States. There is the usual agency of correspondence and inspection by the State administration.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether any positive step in the shape of any financial assistance to these small-scale industries have been provided for by the Central Government or is it still in the proposal stage?

Shri Kanungo: No. It has been provided with financial assistance and it has been accelerated.

FERRO-MANGANESE PLANT

*12. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been recently given for the establishment of a Ferro-Manganese Factory;

(b) if so, to whom;

(c) the location of the factory;

(d) whether the Central Government will have any share in it; and

(e) the estimated cost of this Factory?

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

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 2.]

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any date has been fixed for starting this factory and, if so, what is the date?

Shri Kanungo: No exact date is given. But usually, the period of licence, according to the nature of the case, varies from one year to eighteen months during which progress is reported and watched.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what will be the initial capacity of these factories?

Shri Kanungo: There are five licences that have been granted. Which one does the hon. Member want?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The total installed capacity of all these factories.

Shri Kanungo: The proposed capacity of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is 1800, Jeypore Mining Syndicate 10,000 to 12,000, Ram Bahadur Thakur 20,000, Cambatta Industries 30,000, Lalbhai Patel 12,000, and Tata Iron and Steel 30,000.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know whether Government have given any assurance similar to the one given to the Standard Vacuum and Burma Oil refineries that for a specific period they will not be nationalised; if not, why not?

Shri Kanungo: No.

SINDRI FERTILIZERS FACTORY

*13. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the production and off-take of ammonium sulphate in the Sindri Fertilisers Factory during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 (till the 31st January 1955);

(b) whether there has recently been any accumulation of stocks in the factory;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to dispose of the stocks?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) Production: 2,49,953 tons and 2,47,658 tons respectively.

Off-take: 2,68,083 tons and 2,71,493 tons respectively.

(b) to (d). No. With the end of the season for the off-take of fertilizer, the stock during the last two months has been somewhat higher but even so, it was only about a month's production on the 15th February, 1955.

ठाकुर जुगल किशोर सिंह : १९५३-५४ और १९५४-५५ में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कितना रखा गया था ?

Mr. Speaker: What is the target for production in 1953-54 and in 1954-55?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): We would like to have notice of the question.

ठाकुर जुगल किशोर सिंह : दश में कितनी डिमांड है और क्या यह उत्पादन मुल्क की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये काफी है ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : दश में डिमांड कुछ हद तक ज्यादा है और इस डिमांड को पूरा करने के लिये हमारे पास काफी सप्लाई तो नहीं है लेकिन उसके लिये गवर्नमेंट ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ कदम उठाये हैं !

ठाकुर जुगल किशोर सिंह : डिमांड कितनी ज्यादा है ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : यह जानने के लिये अगर नोटिस दिया जाये तो बता सकेंगे ।

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

*14. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council held on the 8th and 9th January, 1955; and

(b) the decisions taken at the meeting?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of

the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 3.]

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या सरकार की तरफ से नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सर्विस के लिये कोई भारतीय नाम भी रखने का प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any attempt made to translate this in some Indian languages?

Shri Hathi: I do not follow, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We may proceed with the next question.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या इन स्कीमों में कहीं पर बहाचर्य के लिये भी कोई स्थान रखा गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

IMPORT POLICY

*15. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the result so far of their policy of liberalised imports; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is too early to judge the result of the Government's policy of liberalising imports. By and large the policy has been acclaimed by the Industry and Trade.

Shri Heda: Is it true that the policy adopted in this regard is mostly towards the monopoly trading, and if so, would that be State trading?

Shri Kanungo: Not at all.

Shri Heda: Will the small importer be benefited and, if so, how, by this policy?

Shri Kanungo: The main objective is to stimulate internal production in quality and quantity.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that in following

a policy of liberalisation of imports in respect of certain articles in the last two years, Government are now canalising all their imports through two firms, especially as it is reported that in the case of soda ash all imports were necessarily to be made through either the Imperial Chemical Industries or through Tatas?

Shri Kanungo: In regard to the first part of the question, the policy has been not one of entire liberalisation but of limited liberalisation only. Regarding the article which the hon. Member has mentioned, Government have permitted this type of trading, which means distribution by two firms which have got a good distributing machinery for the particular article.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is not a fact that it was only two years back that the monopoly on the import of soda ash was considered as necessary to be broken up? If so, what was the necessity for giving an entire monopoly to two firms specifying in the first instance a big profit margin also?

Shri Kanungo: This is not a monopoly for import by a firm. The import is done by Government and the distribution is done by two firms which have got the necessary machinery.

EXPORT OF CEMENT TO BURMA

*16. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing the Burmese Cement Market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

ONIONS AND CHILLIES

*17. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation for the liberal allotment of export quotas of onions and chillies has been received from the Madras Onion Merchants' Association;

(b) if so, whether any decision on the representation has been taken so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a large accumulation of stocks in Madras State but no exports have been allowed although the State Government have recommended the same; and

(d) if so, the main reasons for not allowing the export?

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

(b) to (d). Export of 1,000 tons of onions and 1,750 tons of chillies from Madras State was allowed during July-December 1954 period. The decision on the quantity that should be allowed for export is taken having regard to the over-all supply position in these States and adjoining areas and to the prevailing level of prices in these areas. As prices were still on the high side, larger exports could not safely be permitted. The policy for the current half year is under examination.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if it is a fact that there was a stock of 10,000 tons of small onion, produced mostly in Madras State and consumed there and not in other States, and consequently, reservation of the stock for consumption elsewhere, outside Madras State, is not in the best interest of the growers, and the whole lot should have been allowed to be exported?

Shri Kanungo: That is the representation which the Madras Onion Merchants' Association have made to

Government, but it is not really correct.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know in this connection if the recommendation made by the Madras State Government was entirely accepted by the Central Government or if there was any variation from it, and if so, the reason for that?

Shri Kanungo: The decision is taken after consultation between the State Government, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The purpose is to keep the internal prices at a reasonable level.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN ANDHRA

*18. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra State Government have forwarded any scheme for the starting of some small-scale industries;

(b) if so, whether any decision to give financial assistance to the State has been taken;

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned so far; and

(d) the industries proposed to be started by the State?

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

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 4.]

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know whether there is any proposal to locate in Andhra State one of the four institutes of technology with a view to introducing modern techniques in these industries?

Shri Kanungo: No. The institute for the Southern Region is located at Madura. It is anticipated that branch institutes will be opened as and when the demand arises.

ऑलीवीत टाइपराइटर

*२१. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में ऑलीवीत टाइपराइटर के निर्माण के लिये एक कारखाना खोलने के लिये कोई निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) मैसर्स ऑलीवीत के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ सरकार की जो वार्ता हुई उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस कम्पनी के सामने क्या शर्तें रखी हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग). टाइपराइटरों का निर्माण करने के लिये मैसर्स ऑलीवीत का प्रस्ताव अब भी विचाराधीन है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या अब इस वक्त जो बातचीत चल रही है उसमें कोई तरक्की हुई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह बताया गया है कि वे यह टाइपराइटर तैयार करेंगे, किस तरह करेंगे, इस के बारे में कोई तफ़्सील नहीं दी है । एक दूसरी कम्पनी ने भी प्रस्ताव दिया है और इस कम्पनी का दावा है कि वह ६५ प्रति शत चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में बना सकेंगी ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैसर्स ऑलीवीत ने जो कहा है कि हम काम चालू करेंगे, क्या उसके लिये कोई हिन्दी का 'की बोर्ड' सरकार ने तैयार कर लिया है जिस के आधार पर वह टाइपराइटर बनेंगे ?

श्री कानूनगो : सरकार ने तैयार नहीं किया है, लेकिन दूसरी कम्पनियों ने हिन्दी के 'की बोर्ड' तैयार किये हैं ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या सरकार ने उस 'की बोर्ड' के लिये अपनी एप्रवल दी है ?

श्री कानूनगो : सरकार की एप्रवल का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है ।

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the establishment of the factory by Olivetti Typewriter Company will rule out completely the possibility of Indian manufacturers to expand their capacity of manufacture of typewriters in the future?

Shri Kanungo: The demand for typewriters here is very limited. There are already assembling concerns here and one Company claims that they will be able to produce 95 per cent. of the parts used in a typewriter. Therefore, all these factors are taken into consideration in deciding the manufacturing policy of the Government.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST BENGAL

*22. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of East Bengal displaced persons who have so far been rehabilitated; and

(b) how many of them have been rehabilitated in rural and urban areas respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह : जब तक यह समाचार संग्रह किया जायगा तब तक क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इस समय कितने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थी पुनर्वास के लिए प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Have the Government any idea as to the number of displaced persons coming from East Pakistan?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I answered that question.

इसका जवाब मैं ने पहले दिया है कि दिसम्बर में २२,००० लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आये हैं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the figures of unemployment in Calcutta where more than 25 per cent of them are refugees and whether that tallies with the statement given here that the majority of the refugees have been rehabilitated?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I would like to have notice.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो शरणाधीन इस वक्त कैम्पों में हैं उनकी तादाद क्या है ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : करीबन एक लाख १० हजार।

COAL

*23. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered the Railway Collieries in India to resort to blending of coal with a view to conserve metallurgical coal;

(b) if so, the specific directives issued in this regard; and

(c) what amount of coal produced in the Railway Collieries has been blended subsequent to the passing of the Coal Mines Conservation and Safety Act, 1952 and how much of avoidable waste of metallurgical coal is estimated to have been saved thereby till the end of 1954?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

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

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that the railways consume metallurgical coal which can be spared, and that steam traction is possible with an inferior variety of coal?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Generally, Yes, Sir. Strictly speaking, however, the country is producing about seven to eight million tons of metallurgical coal, and only part of it is required for metallurgical purposes. The question is one of utilising the remaining part of the metallurgical coal produced. So long as we are producing that quantum of metallurgical coal, there is no point in the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the hon. Minister refer to the Act which has been referred to in that connection and say whether it was not one of the objectives of the Government to conserve metallurgical coal when the Act itself was passed, and may I also know whether, under this Act, any rules have been framed so far?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir. One of the objects was that the limitation on production of metallurgical coal will have to be done over a period of time so as not to interfere with the economic working of the existing collieries and also not to bring about undue retrenchment of labour. All these aspects have to be kept in mind.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find in the Act that there is a provision under which the rules which are framed under the Act can be made applicable to the Government coal-mines also. May I know whether under these rules, any Government coal-mine has been given any direction at all regarding the production of metallurgical coal?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir, general instructions have been given, but with regard to specific instructions, I would like to have notice.

HANDICRAFTS EMPORIA

*24. **Shri B. D. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1489 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state:

(a) the progress made in establishing Emporia in different States for popularising handicraft goods;

(b) the amount granted to the All-India Handicraft Board for this purpose; and

(c) when these Emporia are expected to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The great majority of States already have Emporia. A list of existing Emporia is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 5]. Some schemes for Emporia which will stock goods on a reciprocal basis, as stated in reply to Starred Question No. 1489, have just been received. A few schemes have also been received for expansion of existing Emporia. These are under consideration.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वस्तु निर्माताओं से जो माल खरीदा जायगा उस पर कितने प्रतिशत लाभ रखा कर एम्पोरिया सामान बेचेंगे ?

श्री कानुनगो : जिस गवर्नमेंट का एम्पोरियम होता है वह अपना मूल्य निर्धारित करती है। जिस चीज की ज्यादा बिक्री होती है उस पर कम प्राफिट रखा जाता है और जिस चीज की कम बिक्री होती है उस पर ज्यादा प्राफिट रखा जाता है। लेकिन इस काम में कोई प्राफिट मॉटिव नहीं है। खर्चा चलाने के लिए ही प्राफिट लिया जाता है।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : एम्पोरिया खोलने का एकमात्र लक्ष्य यह है कि हाथ की बनी हुई चीजों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। अस्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार भी इन चीजों पर मुनाफा लेगी तो क्या यह ज्यादा मंहगी नहीं हो जायेगी, क्योंकि हाथ की बनी हुई चीजों तो वैसे ही मंहगी होती हैं।

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know in what form the encouragement to handicraft workers is given? For instance, in Kondapalli village, the families of toy workers are dying. Is there any encouragement being given in the shape of money to enable

them to continue with their handicraft?

Shri Kanungo: The purpose of the emporia is to find out an outlet for the toys and other handicraft manufacture, and to see whether the articles could be sold in larger quantities. As for the Kondapalli toys, I can tell the hon. Member that the Society of Toy-makers has been formed and in the course of the last one year, their production has increased from a few hundreds to many thousands of rupees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether there are any depots where the primary producers can come and sell their goods? Are there any depots opened by these emporia where the actual producer can come and sell his goods which had been exhibited at the emporia?

Shri Kanungo: There are no depots as such, except probably where a large number of craftsmen congregate. The emporia do purchase and organise purchase of goods from different manufacturers, by their agents and employees.

HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES, LTD.

*25. **Shrimati Ha Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the probable date on which the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., now under construction in Delhi is likely to go into production;

(b) the various kinds of insecticides which it will manufacture; and

(c) its yearly turn-over?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Trials have already started and the first D.D.T. is expected to be produced by the end of March, 1955.

(b) For the present, D.D.T. only.

(c) 700 tons of D.D.T. Technical.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhury: May I know how much this factory would cost?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I cannot give the exact figure off-hand. I think it costs about thirty to forty lakhs of rupees.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know whether it would be possible to establish the proposed, new DDT factory, referred to by the President in his address yesterday, in West Bengal or not?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I cannot oblige the hon. Member by agreeing readily here and now as to the location of the factory in West Bengal. As I said elsewhere, the choice is now limited to a site in Bombay or to a site in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the statement now publicised, namely, that the mosquitoes have developed immunity against the application of DDT, is true, and if so, whether Government is considering this aspect before further developments are made in regard to this production?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have seen such reports in the newspapers, but on the basis of such reports we cannot hold up our production programmes either of DDT or penicillin or coal or things like that.

सूचना मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

*२६. श्री हेम राज : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुए राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में किये गये निश्चयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये केंद्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशव): ८ जनवरी, १९५५ को नई दिल्ली में जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसका विवरण राज्य सरकारों को आगे की कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिया गया है। क्योंकि यह कार्य मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से ही किया जायेगा, अतः इतनी जल्दी यह बतलाना

सम्भव नहीं है कि अमल में लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाई की जायेगी।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं और जहां गांव दूर दूर हैं और यातायात का प्रबन्ध नहीं है वहां पर इस किस्म के सूचना केंद्रों को खोलने का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

डा० केशव : सब गांवों तक पहुंचाने के लिए, और खासकर जहां रास्ते नहीं हैं, दो तरीके ही हो सकते हैं। और सबसे अच्छा तरीका तो यह है कि सूचना विभाग जीपों द्वारा ऐसे गांवों में अपनी सामग्री पहुंचाया करे।

श्री हेम राज : जहां जीपें भी नहीं जा सकतीं वहां के लिए क्या इन्तिजाम है ?

डा० केशव : वहां आदमी पैदल जायेगा और क्या हो सकता है।

आल इंडिया रीडियो स्टेशन, राजकोट

*२७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आल इंडिया रीडियो के राजकोट स्टेशन से किन किन भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) अभी वहां कितने पदाधिकारी और अन्य कर्मचारी सेवायुक्त हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशव): (क) राजकोट केंद्र से मुख्यतः गुजराती में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है, परन्तु इसके अलावा और कार्यक्रम अन्य केंद्रों की भांति हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भी होते हैं।

(ख) राजकोट केंद्र के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सूची सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [ईसवीं परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६].

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि राजकोट केंद्र से 'हिन्दी सीमा' कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित किया जाता है ?

डा० कंसकर : जी हां, इसका भी विचार है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जैसा विवरण दिया है उस में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर जो अन्य कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं उनमें हरिजन कितने हैं ?

डा० कंसकर : इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिए।

COCONUT OIL

*29. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of requirements of coconut oil that is likely to be met from the indigenous production in 1955; and

(b) the quantity of copra and coconut oil that was imported into India during the years 1953 and 1954 separately?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) About 75 per cent.

(b)

	1953	1954
	Qty. (Tons)	Qty. (Tons).
(i) Copra	26,655	62,125
(ii) Coconut Oil	23,006	23,324
	(approximately)	(approximately)

Shri Achuthan: May I know from which countries mainly the copra and coconut oil are imported? Is any import duty collected, and if so, at what rate per ton?

Shri Kanungo: The imports are mainly from Ceylon: I am not in a position to give the specific duty at present.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether Government has taken into consideration the imposition of a value or quantitative restriction with regard to the import of copra and coconut oil?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, quantitative and value restrictions are always put; and there is also an additional condition that one-third of the face value of the licence has to be used for the import of copra and coconut kernel, so that they can be pressed in this country and would provide employment for some workers.

Shri Achuthan: Are Government aware that the price of Indian coconut and copra has gone down more than 35 per cent due to the increased import of copra and coconut oil from foreign countries?

Shri Kanungo: Copra and coconut oil prices are going down everywhere and Indian prices have also gone down.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is not a fact that after reducing the import duty on coconut oil and copra, the prices of indigenous copra and coconut oil began to have a continuous fall, and may I also know what percentage of the imported coconut oil is consumed for industrial purposes?

Shri Kanungo: It is difficult to give a break-up of the quantity used for industrial purposes and for other purposes. Roughly, two-thirds of the total quantity of oil, both imported and indigenous, is used for industrial purposes.

PAMPHLETS IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES

*30. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pamphlets issued upto the 31st January, 1955 for revitalising rural life in India;

(b) the subjects they dealt with;

(c) the agency or agencies utilised for their distribution; and

(d) whether Government have ascertained whether the pamphlets have actually reached those hands for whom they were intended?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). One pilot pamphlet entitled "Gram Dharma" has so far been released. Six more pamphlets are under preparation.

(c) Field Publicity Units and other out-door agencies of the Government of India and of the State Governments who tour the villages; also available non-official agencies.

(d) The first pamphlet has only recently been released and the bulk copies are under distribution. Every effort is being made to see that they reach the proper hands.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अब तक यह पुस्तक किस किस भाषा में निकाली गयी है और सबसे ज्यादा किस भाषा में छपी है ?

डा० केशकर : अभी तक हिन्दी, बंगाली, तामिल और पंजाबी में छप चुकी है और और भाषाओं में भी बन रही है, सबसे ज्यादा कापी इसकी हिन्दी में बनी है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कुछ गांवों में जाकर यह देखने के लिए कि इन परिस्थितियों का क्या असर पड़ा है, कष्ट उठाया है ?

डा० केशकर : अगर मुझ को समय होता तो मैं जरूर कुछ गांवों में जाता ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : ज्यादा नहीं दो, चार गांव में ही क्या वे गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका जवाब तो उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

***32. Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the development of the hand-loom industry in 1954, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage the marketing facilities for the hand-loom products?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7.]

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know on what considerations the amounts are sanctioned—according to the recommendation of the State Governments, or on the strength of the recommendations of the All India Handloom Board?

Shri Kanungo: It is mainly on the recommendations of the All India Handloom Board which consists of the representatives of the State Governments.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know, Sir, whether Government is aware that the reservations mentioned in the statement have utterly failed to create adequate market for the handloom products and if so, would Government consider the implementation of Shri Rajagopalachari's scheme?

Shri Kanungo: The assumptions are not correct in Government's view. Within the last two years the production of handloom cloth has increased to a large extent.

Shri Kelappan: May we know the increase in the number of working looms?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot give the number of handlooms, but the quantity of cloth produced has increased considerably. Unfortunately, I have not the figures with me. But I shall supply them if the hon. Member is interested. They are given out from time to time in the Press.

मध्यप्रदेश में न्यूजीप्रिंट का कारखाना

***33. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या बाजिज्व तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्यप्रदेश के न्यूजीप्रिंट के कारखाने में उत्पादन कार्य कब से प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

बाजिज्व तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): आशा है कि अक्टूबर, १९५५ से नियमित

रूप से उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ हो जायगा, जब कि कैमिक्स पल्प मिल भी तैयार हो जायगा। परन्तु ११ जनवरी, १९५५ को विदर्शा से मंगवाये गये रासायनिक पल्प की सहायता से यह मिल पहली बार परीक्षण के रूप में कागज बना चुका है।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : इस फैक्टरी में कितना माल तैयार किया जा सकेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : इस साल फरवरी में १२० टन, मार्च में २२५ टन और अप्रैल में २०० टन तक कागज तैयार करने की आशा है।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : इस मिल के प्रोडक्शन की टोटल कैपैसिटी क्या होगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : एक हजार टन तक माल तैयार करने की उम्मीद है, subject to the availability of chemical pulp.

श्री भक्त वरुण : अखबारी कागज की हमारे देश में जो कमी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में विगत १५ नवम्बर को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया था कि कुछ और स्थानों पर भी इस तरह की मिलें खोलने का विचार किया जा रहा है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी एक मिल चालू हो जाने के बाद दूसरी मिलों का प्रबन्ध किया जायगा।

Shri Dabhi: May I know how much capital would be invested in this?

Shri Kanungo: About Rs. 4 crores.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know, Sir, how much more help was asked for by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to speed up the production work?

श्री कानूनगो : चार करोड़।

HOUSES IN DISPLACED PERSONS' COLONIES

*34. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Displaced Persons Associations have submitted memoranda to Government to review the revised policy regarding the sale of Government-built houses in Displaced Persons' Colonies; and

(b) whether Government have considered those memoranda and decided if any review is called for?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The draft rules which have been framed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, deal with the manner of disposal of Government-built properties. They have been referred to the Advisory Board recently constituted under the Act and will be finalised after the receipt of their advice.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the houses that are available for sale in these colonies?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The rough estimate is between 1½ and 1¾ lakh houses.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether Government are proceeding with the sale of the units, or sales have been suspended till the Advisory Board has taken a decision in the matter?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: General auction as such has not commenced; but we have been able to sell only a few houses and plots of land.

TEXTILES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to para. 43 of the Textile Enquiry Committee's

Report recommending the abolition of the middlemen with a view to eliminating the exploitation of the primary producer; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to abolish such middlemen?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India.

CLOTH FOR PAKISTAN

***37. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cloth from Bombay for export to Pakistan was recently purchased by some American Agency;

(b) whether it is a fact that the payment of the same was made in dollars;

(c) if so, how much the country earned from that deal; and

(d) the reasons, if any, for such indirect exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (d). A team of American Government Officers assisting in flood relief measures in East Bengal were permitted to purchase cloth of Indian manufacture, ex-stock, from the mills for despatch to East Bengal. The cloth was intended for Flood Relief and the permission for export was given at the instance of the Government of Pakistan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About \$ 14,60,000 (or) Rs. 69, 30,000/-.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is the total quantity of cloth exported to Pakistan in the current year?

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry I have not got that figure.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Ministry is

aware that much of the cloth which is exported to Pakistan from India is utilised by Pakistan for trading purposes abroad with a view to spoiling India's market in foreign countries?

Shri Kanungo: That is not the information with the Government.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any stipulation or condition is made to the Pakistan trade in Indian textiles in foreign countries?

Shri Kanungo: There is no stipulation; when a country imports goods, it is open to use it in any way.

श्री जयलाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अमेरिकन एजेंसी ने कितने डालर का कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट किया ?

श्री कानूनगो : एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हुआ, अमेरिकन एजेंसी ने फ्लड रिलीफ के लिये कपड़ा खरीदा और उस की कीमत के रूप में १४,६०,००० डालर दिये ।

IMPORT QUOTAS

***38. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the complete list of items for which import quotas have been reduced by Government for the first half of 1955; and state the reasons for this reduction?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 8.]

The progress and development made by the indigenous Industry have enabled the Government to reduce the import quota in these items and save foreign exchange.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GOVT. EMPLOYEES

***39. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the probable date by which all the Central Government employees in receipt of pay upto

Rs. 250 per month and appointed before the 15th August, 1947 will be provided with Government accommodation in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is expected that by the end of 1948 Government residences will be available for almost all such Government employees, excluding class IV servants.

Shri Ibrahim: What is the number of these employees?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice for this. But by the time that we collect the information the number might increase.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know the percentage of those that have been completed by this time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I can give figures regarding one pay group which is called class F in the pay range of Rs. 150-249. The total demand in Delhi up to date was 7833; out of this demand for priority upto 15th August 1947; about which my friend was enquiring was 4768; out of this the demand satisfied was 2322.

श्री जांगड़ : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कानपुर में कहा था कि वन रूम टैनमेंट का समय खत्म हो गया है और फिर गवर्नमेंट क्यों वन रूम टैनमेंट बना रही हैं ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : एक कमर वाला मकान अब नहीं स्कीम में बहुत कम बनते हैं ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Why are class IV servants excluded?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not excluded them; all that I said was that the figure I gave and the date that I gave will cover employees other than class IV government servants; there will be a different date for this.

EVACUEE PROPERTY IN THE WEST BENGAL

40. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total acreage of agricultural land and the number of rural and urban houses left by evacuees in West Bengal?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the average amount of time taken by the different Ministries to collect such information because this question was given notice of long ago?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: All that depends on the type of question asked.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to give the percentage of the land and houses left by the evacuees in West Bengal which has so far been settled with refugees coming from East Bengal?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I am sorry I have no information available on the subject.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know up to what date the term "evacuee" will be there—I mean: if they return after a particular date, will they be allowed to be termed as "evacuees" or not?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It all depends on the circumstances; if there is any possibility of their getting the land back, they would not be evacuees.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether all the lands left in West Bengal had been settled with the refugees? Are they lying fallow—what is the condition of such lands?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I am not in a position to answer.

WORKERS IN THE HIRAKUD PROJECT

*41. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the housing conditions of the labour employed on the Hirakud Dam Project are deplorable and that no arrangements for medical facilities exist for them within a radius of several miles; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Government consider that the facilities for housing accommodation and medical treatment at present provided for the labour engaged on the Hirakud Dam Project are adequate.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government are aware that in the whole project area, there is not even a single hospital and that in the canal section and the various other units where thousands of workers are employed there are no facilities even for first-aid?

Shri Hathi: I gave the information that we had.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government are aware that the contractors firms with contracts running into lakhs of rupees and employing hundreds of labourers have not even provided temporary houses for these people?

Shri Hathi: The bigger contractors have provided; even the smaller contractors have tried to provide. But wherever the question of excavation of canals is concerned, it is really a sort of a floating labour in a way; they have to move almost every day from one place to another. Perhaps therefore permanent accommodation is not available.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I may inform the hon. Member that from time to time when I visited those places, I was not satisfied with

the kind of accommodation which the contractors have provided. We have been taking steps and trying to improve the accommodation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Very recently we visited and we found that the workers had no dwelling place. At several places they had to go one mile and two miles to fetch water.

Shri Nanda: This is specifically with reference to accommodation provided by the contractors. We have been taking steps to improve this accommodation as much as possible. There have been difficulties about water. We took upon ourselves to provide water for the people employed in the area.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know how many workers are employed by the Government directly and how many by the contractors? I also want to know what proportion has any housing facility?

Shri Hathi: The number of the labour force employed by the Government is 11,318 and that of the contractors is 21,571.

UNEMPLOYMENT

*43. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1169 on the 21st September, 1954 and state whether any decision has since been taken on the various schemes formulated by the Hyderabad Government for solving the unemployment problem?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9.]

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know whether the Government has taken any final decision with regard to the establishment of the fertilizer factory?

Shri Hathi: No final decision has yet been taken and a Committee has been appointed for that purpose.

LAND REFORMS

*44. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether any further progress has been made in land reforms in any State since the publication of the Progress Report for 1953-54 of the Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as replies from all the States have been received.

ठाकुर बृगल किशोर सिंह : क्या सीरीलिंग रक्सा जाएगा ?

श्री नन्दा : इस सीरीलिंग के मामले में हर स्टेट में अपनी अपनी तौर पर फैसला हो रहा है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Planning Commission has any scheme to maintain a co-ordinated system of ceiling?

Shri Nanda: The general approach has been laid down in this matter and it is being applied in relation to conditions which vary from State to State.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EXHIBITION AT MADRAS

*5. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned any grant to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for holding an exhibition at Madras at the time of the last session of the Congress;

(b) what was the need for the exhibition to be organised at this particular time; and

(c) what are the reasons for Government giving a grant for holding this exhibition?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) It is presumed the hon. Member refers to the Congress Session held recently at Avadi in Madras. A sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs was given as a grant.

(b) and (c). Government recognises the usefulness of Exhibitions for popularising Khadi and Village Industry products and for accelerating their sales. One large exhibition was approved for this year. Advantage was taken to hold this Exhibition during the Congress Session at Madras which attracts large numbers of people from all over the country in order to popularise khadi and village industry products.

JAPAN

*9. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has repaid to India the pecuniary debts, arising out of obligations and contracts which existed before the last war; and

(b) if so, the total amount paid so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Pecuniary claims against Japanese nationals have to be settled by direct negotiation between the claimants and the Japanese debtors in accordance with the Peace Treaty. Government have, therefore, no information regarding the payments which might have been made in satisfaction of these claims.

PENICILLIN FACTORY

*19. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 420 on the 26th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Penicillin factory at Pimpri has now started production;

(b) if so, the quantity of penicillin produced so far; and

(c) by what time its total capacity will be reached?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Test runs which were started in December last year have been successful.

Regular production, however, has not yet commenced.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bulk production will start in the first half of this year and maximum production reached by the end of the year.

SOAP INDUSTRY

***28. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian soap industry is threatened with keen competition from foreign and semi-foreign concerns financed by foreign capital in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): There has always been competition between all manufacturers in marketing their products. Such competition is an essential safeguard against the consumers being charged high prices.

RURAL HOUSING AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEME

***31. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far under the Rural Housing and Agricultural Scheme, both by the Central as well as the State Governments, for landless workers in the Community Project Areas in Malabar District. (Madras State); and

(b) the number of houses built so far in those Areas?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Necessary information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

KORBA COAL FIELD

***35. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to take over the Korba Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No decision has been taken by the Central Government so far to take over the entire Korba Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh. They had, however, informed the Madhya Pradesh Government of their desire to work an area of about ten square miles, but no final decision has been taken on this question also. The scheme for the working of the Korba Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh is now under discussion between the Central and the Madhya Pradesh Governments.

(b) Does not arise at present.

HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS

***42. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to standardise handicraft products;

(b) whether it is a fact that till the time these are standardised, large scale orders cannot be complied with by the handicraft organisations; and

(c) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Standardisation cannot be adopted as a uniform rule for all handicrafts. Where practicable, steps are being taken to introduce quality marking and specifications of standards.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

*45. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names and estimated cost of the schemes submitted by the Travancore-Cochin Government to improve the handloom industry in that State;

(b) how many of them were sanctioned by the Centre; and

(c) the number of workers who are working on handloom in the Travancore-Cochin State at present?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 1, annexure No. 10.]

(c) Approximately 150,000

ACCOMMODATION (NEW ALLOTMENT RULES)

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

(a) the number of Central Government employees in the category of Rs. 250—440 who have applied for Government accommodation in Delhi and New Delhi under the new Allotment Rules;

(b) how many of them have been provided with Government accommodation so far; and

(c) the steps taken to provide accommodation to the rest?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Figures are readily available only for the category 250-499, which is the class recognized in the rules, and not 250-440. A statement giving the required information in respect of that category is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11.]

(c) Government have under requisition and lease 84 units in New Delhi which have also been allotted

to this class of people. Further construction of Government accommodation is also in hand and it is expected that in the course of another two years the position will be distinctly improved.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

*47. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any films have been produced on the Co-operative Movement in the country; and

(b) what other steps are being taken to propagate the movement in villages and schools?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pamphlets are also being produced on Village Panchayats and Co-operatives.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS

*48. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agree with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee as contained in para. 29 of their Eleventh Report that the production of documentaries should be progressively entrusted to trade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). At present provision already exists for entrusting to the trade a part of the documentaries sanctioned for the general publicity programme. Besides, any documentaries produced by private producers on their own and approved by the Film Advisory Board are also considered for purchase. Recently thirteen subjects from the Integrated Publicity Programme for the Five Year Plan have also been entrusted to leading private producers in this field. A Committee which includes two representatives of

the Cinema producers is engaged in drawing up a panel of approved private producers from whom quotations can be invited and with whom contracts for production of documentaries can be placed. When this panel is ready, other requirements, such as the films required for the Social Welfare Board etc., will be entrusted to producers included in the panel. The same panel will also be utilised for the production of films on behalf of the Films Division. How much of the work of production can be further entrusted to producers will very much depend on the quality of documentaries produced and the willingness of qualified producers to take to this type of work.

COAL

*49. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the falling trend in the exports of coal has been arrested;

(b) the main consumers of our coal at present; and

(c) whether Pakistan has demanded more coal than what it required last year?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) In 1954 the total exports of coal were slightly higher than in 1953 and it may therefore be said that the falling trend in coal exports has been arrested for the present.

(b) It is presumed that information is required regarding the other countries which are the main importers of Indian coal. These are Burma, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Pakistan, South Korea and East Africa.

(c) Pakistan's total demand for Indian coal for the year 1955 is not yet known, but that country's demand for Indian coal in 1954 was higher than the demand in 1953.

COMMUNITY RECEIVING SETS

*50. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional sets likely to be installed under the

scheme for setting up Community Receivers in rural areas, formulated at the Conference of Information Ministers held recently; and

(b) the cost involved in their installation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The number of sets likely to be installed till March 1956 is expected to be 28,500.

(b) Rs. 86 lakhs, approximately, of which 50 per cent. will be met by Central Government.

AID TO HYDERABAD

*51. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance so far asked for by the Government of Hyderabad for the industrial development of the State under the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount given by way of grant and loan separately?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12].

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

*52. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1113 on the 14th December, 1954 and state the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations made by the National Development Council at its meeting held on the 8th and 9th November, 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement showing the action taken on the recommendations made by the National Development Council at its meetings held on November 9 and 10, 1954, is laid on the Table of the

Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 13]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE REPORT

1. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the action Government propose to take to implement the recommendation of the Estimates Committee as contained in para 62 of their Eleventh Report, to locate the Photographic Studios of the Publications Division and the Press Information Bureau in one and the same building to avoid duplication of work and also to effect a saving of Rs. 39,000 per annum;

(b) whether Government are examining the proposal to shift the office of the Advertising Consultant's Branch from Simla to Delhi; and

(c) whether Government are also examining the advisability of amalgamating the Art Section of the Publications Division with that of the Advertising Consultant's Branch on the latter moving to Delhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) It is proposed to amalgamate the Photo Studios of the Press Information Bureau and of the Publications Division as soon as suitable accommodation is secured.

(b) Government have already moved the Advertising Consultant's Branch from Simla to Delhi with effect from 19th July, 1954.

(c) Yes, Sir. That proposal has been accepted in principle and it will be implemented along with (a) above.

ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICERS

2. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the desirability of laying down detailed procedure as to the specific functions of the Information and Assistant Information Officers; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee as contained in para 67 of their Eleventh Report that the number of Information and Assistant Information Officer is excessive having regard to the quantum of work?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The duties of Information Officers, who are to advise, originate, plan and organise Information Services, are clearly differentiated from the duties of Assistant Information Officers whose responsibilities do not include liaison with Ministries or Accredited Press correspondents and are limited to collection of factual materials, which would help supplement hand-outs and other releases.

(b) The Committee have not made any recommendations, but have expressed only a feeling that the number of Information Officers and Assistant Information Officers is somewhat excessive, having regard to the quantum of work. Excepting for six posts of Information Officer and seven of Assistant Information Officer, all other posts in these grades are temporary and are continued only after scrutiny by Finance Ministry regarding their necessity in the light of the increasing requirements of work. However, the Committee's feeling will be kept in view while settling the composition of the cadre of permanent posts.

FILMS DIVISION OFFICE

3. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the office of the Films Division to a cheaper building in the suburbs of Bombay; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The hon. Member is presumably referring to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that the question of shifting the Headquarters

office of the Films Division to a cheaper building in the suburbs of Bombay may be explored. That recommendation is under consideration.

PUBLICITY FILMS

4. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of the films supplied to the Ministries of External Affairs, Defence, etc., for publicity purposes is proposed to be debited to the respective Ministries; and

(b) if so, the basis on which the cost is to be worked out?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Estimates Committee have recommended that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should henceforth charge the Ministries of External Affairs, Defence and Education the cost of the films supplied to them and that the basis of this cost may be worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Already, the cost of prints of films supplied to Indian Missions abroad is recovered from the Ministry of External Affairs. The question whether the cost of prints supplied for exhibition to armed forces through the Armed Forces Information Officer and of the prints supplied for the Central Film Library of the Ministry of Education should be recovered is under examination.

(b) Recovery from the Ministry of External Affairs is at the rate of Rs. 100/- for 400 feet of 16 mm. film prescribed for State Governments, educational institutions etc. This rate was fixed in consultation with Ministry of Finance so as to cover the actual printing cost with a margin for overhead charges.

TEXTILE MILLS

5. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cloth mills closed in 1953 and 1954;

(b) the number of cloth mills which reduced shifts during the same period; and

(c) the number of labourers thrown out of employment due to the closure and reduction of shifts?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 14.]

MACHKUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

6. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Machkund Hydro-electric Project has been threatened with silt deposits; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the soil erosion of the catchment area?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The Andhra Government have reported that the problem of prevention of soil erosion in the Machkund reservoirs is proposed to be met in two ways: (1) by including silt-settling and exclusion devices in the designs of the works and (2) as far as feasible by creating and preserving a covering of vegetation and forest in the catchment and by regulating the cultivation so as to retain the surface soil. In regard to item (1), the State Government of Andhra are considering a proposal of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) to construct at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs the diversion dam overflow section of the Jalaput Dam as a barrage with a lower crest level up to R. L. 2,570 feet and with gates of 20 feet height, instead of a solid dam up to 2,590 feet, so as to store water upto R. L. 2,590 feet level. In regard to item (2), besides the construction of check dams, revetments, etc., the State Government propose to draw up a comprehensive scheme of soil conservation which will include contour bunding and terracing, gully plugging,

and afforestation in the catchment area. Out of a total amount of Rs. 11 lakhs provided towards soil conservation and rehabilitation of displaced families in the revised estimate sanctioned by the Government of Andhra, an amount of Rs. 1 lakh has so far been spent on soil conservation measures.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

7. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ammonium sulphate produced by the Sindri Fertiliser Factory during the period from November 1954 to January, 1955; and

(b) how it compares with the production of ammonium sulphate during the preceding three months?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 80,524 tons.

(b) The production during the period from November, 1954 to January, 1955, was in excess of that for the preceding three months by 2,554 tons.

PURCHASE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH

8. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of handloom cloth purchased by the Central Government in the year 1954?

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

I. Cotton Textiles:—

Handloom Cloth 12 lakh yards (Approximately). Made-up articles like durries, sponge cloth, lungis cloth, glass linen etc.—6 lakh numbers.

II. Woollen Cloth:—

Blanketting cloth ..	60,290 yards.
Puttoo cloth ..	220 yards.
Barrack Blankets ..	45,540 numbers.

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1955

(21st February to 12th March, 1955)



NINTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—15)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

23

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 Noon

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ELECTIONS IN ANDHRA

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the adjournment motion. I should like to have the statement from the hon. the Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I rise to make a few remarks about the motion for adjournment notified yesterday, as directed by you. I have made an enquiry about the allegations made by the sponsors of the motion but find that those allegations are utterly lacking in substance, or grossly exaggerated. It is a matter of some regret to me that this question should have been raised in these circumstances. The people and the authorities in Andhra are today engaged in a colossal undertaking. The number of voters there exceeds 11 million. The number of polling centres comes to about 14,000. And the elections are still in progress. The State was divided into five centres. Polling has been held only in three out of the five on the 11th, 15th and 18th of this month. The other two will be going to the polls on the 23rd and 27th. In view of the delicacy of the task in which the people there are engaged, the

650 LSD.

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enthusiasm that has been whipped, and the fever heat that has gripped all who are today interested in the election there, it would have been desirable if we all had helped in further heartening those who are engaged in this delicate affair and also making things easier for them. I think that on occasions like this when many other remedies are open to those who may have a feeling of grievance, whether genuine or imaginary, it would be profitable if a certain degree of restraint were exercised. However, it is not.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): On a point of order. Is this relevant, these remarks of the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Did we ask for a factual statement or his obiter dicta?

Pandit G. B. Pant: You make the choice.

The adjournment motion is couched in very wide terms. The allegations about facts themselves are vague. But besides these specific allegations, the introductory part of it, if it may be so called, is sufficiently vague. The sponsors of the motion are resourceful and are endowed with a prolific imagination. I do not want to indulge in speculation and do not know how things are developing in Andhra, but I hope that any discussion that we may hold here at any time will not affect the even tenor of things there.

So far as these allegations are concerned I have already said that there is little substance in them. The first one relates to five thousand voters being forcibly prevented from proceeding to polling booths in Nallamada

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

constituency on 15th February, 1955. The State Government are not aware of this. They have made, I think, very careful enquiries but find that nothing like this happened. A thing that might be said to be somewhat like that which happened is a simple affair. Fifteen or twenty voters while on their way to a polling station tried to force their way through a sugar-cane field belonging to a candidate who owed allegiance to a different party. The man who was looking after the field resisted this attempt and did not allow them to pass through the field. The voters were enraged and that person was assaulted and he sustained a bleeding injury. On this the villagers assembled there and there was some sort of clash. The voters returned to their village. When the matter was reported and reports were lodged by both sides, the police went to the village and asked those voters to accompany them to the polling booth if they had any desire to record their votes. They declined to do so. That is the only thing that we have been able to ascertain. There was not a single case in which any request for protection was rejected or turned down by the police. That is really the gravamen of the charge. I wonder if any report to this effect were recorded by anyone or if any intimation to that effect has come to the notice of those who may be interested in this election.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Yes, certainly it has come to our notice.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If it has come to notice then the place where this happened, the persons who were connected with it would perhaps be indicated in the adjournment motion. But I did not find any specification of that character there.

Well, polling in this case has been heavy, brisk and orderly. Nearly sixty to seventy per cent. of the voters have recorded their votes. It is incomprehensible if there had been an atmosphere which came in the way of

people's expression of their free choice that such a large portion of votes could have been cast. Moreover, this election has covered already more than a week and it is going to take a few days more. The proceedings there are being watched not only by the local correspondents, but by a large number of responsible representatives of the Press, including some of those belonging to foreign countries. Under their gaze, it is impossible that such incidents could have happened without attracting their notice.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): There, it is different, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him finish his statement.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have been in the legislature for a long time.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): We know that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am glad that you do.

There is another complaint about another constituency. Here, though the number has dwindled from 5,000 to 1,200, the nature is not altered or varied. We have made enquiries. The State Government have not received any report from any authority whether engaged in the task of managing the polling affairs or in the executive administration: not even from the candidates themselves. In these circumstances, I wonder to which quarter to we should go to seek enlightenment.

The third charge relates to the smashing of the offices of the Communist Party. Bold should be the man who would dare do so. Of course, complaints and counter-complaints have been made by all. But, so far as this particular complaint is concerned, though all records seem to have been consulted, only one complaint has been unearthed, and about that one too, it was found after enquiry that it could not be substantiated. There the matter ends.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Which one?

Pandit G. B. Pant: About the smashing of offices.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Which one?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No one was mentioned here and I do not exactly know really what was meant by smashing of offices: whether the buildings were demolished in which the offices were lodged or whether the records were taken away.

Shri Nambiar: Records taken, furniture broken.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I think hon. Members are masters of the English language. 'smashing' did not convey to me what was intended or meant. Any way, taking it in its normal sense, nothing like that seems to have happened.

The next charge is about an assault having been committed on a particular individual. It is true that the individual had received a simple injury. I will not go into the circumstances under which he got it. There may be many reasons. Whether he was to blame or others, that too I would not like to say. The matter is, I understand, under investigation and has already been reported. So, it being *sub judice*, I need not venture to express any opinion myself. But, some people tell me that there have been only 30 cases of injury and out of these, more than two-thirds who have suffered belong to the Congress. All the thirty have my sympathy. But, these twenty, I think, have suffered, perhaps, because they could not refrain from discharging their duties in an honest and enthusiastic manner.

The general elections do not call for any further comments. I may, however, state that the elections in Andhra have been organised by the Governor. The Ministry is not there. The Congress is not there. The Governor is an experienced, energetic and able administrator. On the very day he took charge or shortly after, he made a solemn declaration that he would see to it that the elections were free and fair.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Hereafter?

Pandit G. B. Pant: He has adhered to that declaration.

Shri Nambiar: Next elections; not now.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Let us see whether many people survive at all till the next elections.

Any way, he has stuck to his declaration. He has issued instructions time and again to the Collectors, to the officers and to all concerned to do their part efficiently and well without fear or favour. He also appealed to the people to behave with restraint and dignity, so that a proper atmosphere necessary for elections in a democratic country may be maintained. There were still some petty incidents, trivial ones, perhaps unavoidable where full-blooded and vigorous men are arrayed against each other. But luckily, the serious cases were very few. I will not say who suffered in these cases or who were the aggressors. I had better leave that alone. I would spare the susceptibilities of the Members sitting opposite. I do not see there can be any room for apprehension or suspicions in these circumstances. I am confident that the election will be continued and held without any disturbance of public order. Those in charge will not allow any impediment to come in their way, and the elections will be completed smoothly, efficiently and peacefully.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister said that he has not had any specific cases given to him. Every one of these telegrams—one of them sent by Shri A. K. Gopalan, M.P.—gives the name of each person injured in the particular case which has been mentioned there, and has been sent directly to the Election Commission which has received it and also to the Home Minister, and I am surprised to hear that he says he has not received them.

The other thing is that on the 12th at Pamudurthi and Tanakallu in Nallamada constituency police protection was sought. On the 14th, the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

office at Tanakallu was smashed up, and the cook of the candidate was stabbed and the house-owner was beaten and the jeep of the candidate was smashed, and as a result of it one of our candidates and one of our other comrades were arrested instead of the others, and the hon. Minister says that none of these things happened.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as the motion is concerned, I find, if not altogether cent. per cent., at least substantial denial of the facts alleged, and this House will not be able to sit in judgment as to what happened. That is the business of the courts where people concerned might go. If the elections are disturbed, they can go to the Election Commission and have election petitions. If there is breach of the peace, there are the law courts, there are the criminal courts to which they can go and have recourse.

Then, I might just tell the hon. Members that the object of an adjournment motion is to discuss a certain policy or a certain conduct of Government, but not to discuss and settle what the facts are. (*Interruption*). This kind of running commentary when the Speaker is speaking is not a good parliamentary habit.

So, it is not to settle or discuss facts. Facts will require evidence and all that and the House never discusses that; and where there is a difference in the facts there can be no room for any adjournment motion or any discussion. I do not think I could consent to an adjournment motion like this in view of...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will hear if the hon. Members have to say anything.

There is another ground also on which I would not like to give consent, and that is, they will get an opportunity of saying whatever they want to say when they speak on the President's Address. All the things

will be open for discussion, of course within certain limits as may be permissible and not to any extent they like.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Our object is not to have an adjudication on the facts as we have got them or as the Government have got them at the present moment, but we are getting sheaves of documents from very reliable sources including Members of Parliament which leads to considerable perturbation regarding the conduct of the elections. It is our object to communicate that perturbation to Government and to secure from Government a categorical assurance that there is going to be really free and fair elections, even on the two last days of elections for which polling still remains. In order to do that it is very necessary for us to bring before the attention of the House the allegations which we have got. I cannot say for myself, neither can Mrs. Chakravartty, that these facts are absolutely correct, nor can Pandit Pant say for the matter of that that whatever he has heard from his subordinate officials there is gospel truth. But we want a discussion of the reports which are streaming from Andhra Desh, because, if we have that discussion in the House, we can get from the House, at any rate, some kind of ascertainment of the desire of the Government to see to it that, at any rate, if anything has gone wrong, it is in spite of the Government, and that in future the Government is going to see to it that in the two last days of polling which remain something definite and drastic will be done to ensure fairness.

Mr. Speaker: I think there seems to be a fundamental misconception as to what an adjournment motion means. I may just take some time and try to explain, though I have explained it a number of times, without any result or impression. An adjournment motion is really a very, very exceptional thing, because hon. Members will see that to allow a matter to be discussed in the House in respect of which no previous notice is given and which is not placed on the Order Paper, is

doing injustice to a large number of absent Members. Therefore, the practice has been that nothing will be introduced extraneously in the Order Paper of the day, unless the occasion is of such a character that something very grave, something which affects the whole country, its safety, its interests and all that, is happening, and the House must pay its attention immediately to that. Then only an adjournment motion can be conceived. This has to be remembered by all who wish to bring in such motions that adjournment motions cannot be brought in and an extraneous matter cannot be introduced in the Order Paper unless the extent of the matter, its importance, its gravity, justifies it. The matter may be important, but it cannot be all important for the entire House to go out of the normal order of the day and take up another subject. That is one aspect of the thing.

As regards the facts, I have already stated that if the hon. Member's desire is to invite attention—he has said the reason that he cannot vouchsafe for the correctness; I am happy he made that admission—then, there are various other remedies which our Rules provide. He can give notice calling the attention of Government. If the matter was urgent in which he wanted anything very urgently, I can ask the Government immediately to make a statement in reply to his notice and he could get the facts as Government knew them. If he wanted further any discussion, there is also a separate Rule specially providing for two hours discussion. He can give notice under that, and the matter might be considered, and might be fixed for discussion under that particular Rule. But, somehow or other, I have noticed one thing, that we have some kind of special attraction for the words "adjournment motion", and therefore, people insist on adjournment motions; but it is impossible for the Chair to allow these motions as adjournment motions. If they want a discussion, there are other ways open and they can resort to those ways.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
MADRAS ESSENTIAL ARTICLES CONTROL AND REQUISITIONING (TEMPORARY POWERS) ANDHRA AMENDMENT ACT

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Andhra Amendment Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 1 of 1955), under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-14/55.]

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, published in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.R.O. 151, dated the 15th January, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-19/55.]

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) RULES

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, a copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, published in the Ministry of Production Notification No. S.R.O. 3146, dated the 25th September, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-18/55.]

PRESS COMMISSION REPORT—PARTS II AND III

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports:

- (i) Report of the Press Commission, Part II—History of Indian Journalism; [Placed in Library. See No. S-15/55.] and
- (ii) Report of the Press Commission, Part III—Appendices [Placed in Library. See No. S-16/55.]

RAILWAY BUDGET FOR 1955-56

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Sir, I rise to place before the House a Statement of Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Indian Railways for the year 1955-56. A translation of my speech in Hindi will be supplied to the hon. Members along with the Budget papers, which include this year a Hindi translation of the Explanatory Memorandum and other important documents.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I shall first report to the House the financial position of the Indian Railways as disclosed in the completed accounts for 1953-54. The actual gross traffic receipts and the ordinary working expenses for the year were Rs. 274.29 crores and Rs. 201.47 crores against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 272.00 crores and Rs. 197.63 crores respectively. After allowing for contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and payment of Miscellaneous Expenditure and Dividend to General Revenues the actual net surplus stood at Rs. 2.56 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 3.18 crores. The entire surplus was credited to the Railway Development Fund.

As a result of a general improvement in the volume and movement of traffic, the Revised Estimate of the total gross receipts for the year 1954-55 is now placed at Rs. 282.80 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 273.25 crores, an increase of Rs. 9.55 crores. The House will remember that at the time of the presentation of the Budget, I had anticipated a small increase in passenger earnings during the year. I am glad to be able to say that that hope is likely to be realised. The general decline in passenger traffic noticed since 1952-53 has been arrested and the current year has shown an upward trend. The passenger earnings are, therefore, now expected to be Rs. 101.8 crores, a little higher than the Budget figure of Rs. 101.5 crores. As regards goods traffic, there has

been a significant improvement, and wagon loadings, goods train mileage and revenue-earning tonnage lifted have all recorded increases. The goods earnings are, therefore, expected to increase by Rs. 7.4 crores, and are now estimated at Rs. 156.00 crores against Rs. 148.60 crores estimated at the time of the Budget. Other coaching earnings from Military and other traffic are expected to go up by about Rs. 1.5 crores.

The higher level of traffic during the year has naturally been reflected in increased expenditure. The ordinary Working Expenses have now been revised to Rs. 202.76 crores against the original Estimate of Rs. 194.31 crores, an increase of Rs. 8.45 crores. But for the extra credit of Rs. 62 lakhs to Revenue this year, arising out of the restoration of dismantled lines, the increase should have been over Rs. 9 crores, roughly equal to the increase in earnings. After making a contribution of Rs. 30 crores to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and meeting payments to worked lines. Miscellaneous Expenditure and Dividend to General Revenues, the surplus for the current year is now anticipated to be Rs. 6.57 crores against Rs. 5.14 crores estimated in the Budget.

I shall now refer to the Revised Convention for the separation of Railway Finance from the General Finances adopted by Parliament during the last session which will have an important bearing on Railway finance during the next five years. The changes in financial procedure laid down by the Revised Convention affecting the Revenue Estimates are:

(a) Expenditure on unremunerative operating improvements costing over Rs. 3 lakhs, which was split up between Open Line Works Revenue and Development Fund under the 1949 Convention, is to be charged wholly to the Development Fund.

(b) The annual contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Railway Revenues is to be enhanced from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 35 crores.

(c) The Railways are required to pay dividend on the Capital-at-charge at a fixed rate of 4 per cent. annually with the following two modifications:

(i) On the element of over-capitalisation that has taken place due to the haphazard growth of the capital structure of Railways, estimated at Rs. 100 crores approximately but the magnitude of which will have to be accurately assessed later. Railways are to pay dividend to General Revenues at the rate of interest charged to the Commercial Departments; and

(ii) A moratorium is to be granted in respect of the dividend payable on the capital invested on new lines during the period of construction and up to the end of the 5th year of their being opened to traffic. From the sixth year onwards current dividend is to be paid on such capital expenditure. The deferred dividend in respect of this period of the moratorium will be calculated at a rate equivalent to the rate of interest charged to Commercial Departments and this will have to be paid from the sixth year onward, if the net income of these lines leaves a surplus after the payment of the current dividend.

(d) In the event of the balance in the Development Fund becoming insufficient to meet the cost of Development Works chargeable to the Fund, the General Revenues are to advance to the Railways such loans bearing interest at the rate charged to Commercial Departments, as may be necessary. The loans so advanced will not form a part of the Capital-at-charge of the Railways.

(e) The criterion for classifying remunerative projects will be a return of 5 per cent. on investment after making provision for depreciation, operation and maintenance, instead of 4.25 per cent.

The Revised Convention has also introduced certain refinements in res-

pect of the allocation of expenditure between Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Revenue Works; namely,

(i) The cost of replacement works financed out of the Development Fund will be met from the Depreciation Reserve Fund instead of from the Development Fund;

(ii) Expenditure on unremunerative operating improvements costing over Rs. 3 lakhs will be allocated wholly to Development Fund;

(iii) The cost of construction of all new lines will be charged to Capital from the very beginning and not initially to the Development Fund as in the case of unremunerative lines under the 1949 Convention;

(iv) Expenditure on construction of quarters for Class III staff, which was hitherto charged to Capital, will be borne by the Development Fund; and

(v) Expenditure on works of amenities for Railway users, which was previously met from Capital or Revenue, will be chargeable to the Development Fund.

The Budget Estimates for 1955-56 have been prepared in accordance with these provisions of the Revised Convention and I would request the House to bear in mind the effect of these changes while making comparisons with the previous years.

I now propose to deal with the question of Railway fares and freights to which I had made a reference in my last Budget speech. When passenger fares were standardised all over the country in 1948, the flat rate basis replaced the *telescopic fares* which had obtained on many of our Railways. The changes affected adversely long distance passengers in our country of considerable distances. The effects became even more pronounced after the enhancement of fares in 1951. In my view the time has now come to reintroduce the telescopic basis of

[Shri L. B. Shastri]

fares which should afford some relief to this category of passengers. This will mean a judicious re-adjustment of fares if there is to be no decrease in railway earnings. The revision I propose is on the basis of a telescopic fare structure of three legs, the first up to 150 miles, the second from 151 to 300 miles and the third 301 miles and over.

The main features of the proposals are that the existing basic fares in respect of the Second, Inter and Third classes are retained unchanged for the second leg. The fares for journeys in the third leg of 301 miles and over have been reduced while the fares applicable to the first leg, namely, 1 to 150 miles have been slightly enhanced. As regards Air-Conditioned accommodation, the increase is somewhat greater than in the case of the other classes. The present rate of 30 pence per mile is proposed to be in-

creased to 34 pies per mile for the first 300 miles and to 32 pies per mile thereafter. I have, however, decided that the extra charge of Rs. 5 per night for the supply of bedding should be discontinued.

The effect of these changes should not cause any concern. Taking the Third Class, for example, the increase in respect of fares for the first leg is, in many cases, likely to be offset by the existing rule for rounding off of fares. The actual increase in the fares for journeys up to 49 miles will not in any case exceed one anna and for journeys not exceeding 300 miles the maximum increase will be only four annas. On the other hand, the long distance passenger gets relief. The third class passenger travelling from Delhi to Madras will, for instance, pay Rs. 5/5/- less than at present. The proposals regarding passenger fares are:

Existing (flat rates per mile)		Proposed Telescopic scales	
		Miles	Rate per m.
Air-Conditioned	30 pies	1—300	34 pies
		301 and over	32 "
Second	16 pies	1—150	18 "
		151—300	16 "
		301 and over	15 "
Inter	Mail/Express	1—150	Mail/Exp. 11 "
	10½ pies		Ordinary 9½ "
	Ordinary	151—300	Mail/Exp. 10½ "
	9 pies		Ordinary 9 "
		301 & over	Mail/Exp. 9½ "
			Ordinary 8½ "
Third	Mail/Express	1—150	Mail/Exp. 6½ "
	6 pies		Ordinary 5½ "
	Ordinary	151—300	Mail/Exp. 6 "
	5 pies		Ordinary 5 "
		301 & over	Mail/Exp. 5 "
			Ordinary 4½ "

These changes will come into effect from the 1st April 1955. Hon. Members are of course already aware that with effect from that date, the present Second and Inter classes will be known as First and Second respectively.

डा राम सुभग सिंह (शाहाबाद—दरभंगा) :
फिर फर्स्ट क्लास आ गया ।

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Mohammad-bin-Tughlak.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I do not expect any substantial increase in passenger receipts as a result of these adjustments, designed largely to afford some relief to long distance travellers. But the need for improving the financial resources of the Railway undertaking can hardly be overlooked. The Convention Committee of 1954 who examined the financial prospects of the Railway Undertaking reached the conclusion that if Railways were to continue to pay the dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. during the next quinquennium, there would, on the basis of the present rates and fares, be a shortfall of about Rs. 31 crores after meeting all working expenses and after providing adequate contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund. A part only of this will be covered by the moratorium permitted under the revised Convention on the dividend payable in respect of the new lines.

In the circumstances, I have had to consider the question of effecting certain modifications in freight rates. After trying to balance the needs of the country's economy as a whole and the needs of the Railways with their ever increasing commitments, I have decided to make the following adjustments.

The steady drop in the price of foodgrains increases proportionately the incidence of freight in the selling price of grain, particularly in the case of movements to deficit areas situated at considerable distances from the surplus regions. I propose to reduce

the wagon load scale of grains and pulses by 0.02 pie per mile or 7 per cent. for distances ranging from 301 to 600 miles and by 0.01 pie per mile or about 5½ per cent. for distances beyond 600 miles. The maximum freight is fixed at Rs. 1/13/- per maund, the freight charged for approximately 1,500 miles, so that the haulage beyond that distance will bear no charge. Movement of grains and pulses from Bhatinda in Pepsu to Tuticorin in South India, to give an example, will, under this proposal, pay a freight of only Rs. 1/13/- per maund against the present rate of Rs. 2/5/- per maund. This will involve a reduction in earnings to the tune of Rs. 1.25 crores a year.

I am also extending the same special treatment to fertilisers which are also important from the point of view of the agriculturist. I propose to reduce the 'wagon load scale' for chemical manure, Division B, by 0.02.....

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): Only zeros you have got....

Shri L. B. Shastri: ...pie per mile or 6½ per cent. for distances from 101 to 400 miles and by 0.03 pie per mile or 13 per cent. for distances beyond 400 miles. In this case also the maximum freight is being fixed at Rs. 1/14/- per maund representing the freight charged for approximately 1,500 miles. Fertilisers from Sindri under these rates, for example, will move to Trivandrum at Rs. 1/14/- per maund as compared with the present Rs. 2/3/11 per maund and to Rajkot at Rs. 1/10/2 per maund as compared to the present rate of Rs. 1/12/11 per maund. This reduction will cost the Railways about Rs. 20 lakhs a year.

As regards the 'class rates', under the telescopic scales introduced in 1948, the drop with increase in distance is very limited. The rate for 700 miles for a commodity in class 2, for instance, is 6½ times the rate for a hundred miles. After considering the matter, I have come to the conclusion that the requisite stimulus for long

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distance traffic in the interest of trade and industry can be secured only by a revision of the present telescopic scales. This is proposed to be achieved by an upward adjustment of the freight in the first leg of 300 miles and a downward adjustment in the 3rd leg of 601 miles and over. While these changes will, no doubt, bring some additional revenue they will afford the trading public a better taper of telescopic scales.

The actual proposal is to reduce the freight for distances beyond 600 miles by 15 per cent. and to increase the rate for the first 300 miles by 10 per cent. leaving the intermediate leg of 301 to 600 miles unaltered. Although this will involve some increase in freight for distances upto 850 miles, the increase on most commodities in common use will not exceed about half a pie per seer while for distances beyond 850 miles there will be a progressive and substantial reduction. To take an example, at random, the reduction for a commodity in Class 6 beyond 1,500 miles would be $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund.

The legs of telescope in the present 'wagon load scales' are not uniform. 'Wagon load scales' which apply to commodities of very low value provide by their short initial legs necessary stimulus for their movement over long distances. It is not proposed to disturb them. The remaining wagon load scales, which do not conform to the legs of the class rates, are, however, proposed to be brought into line with the latter. For salt and jaggery, the rates for the second leg will, however, simultaneously be reduced by .03 pies and .08 pies per mile respectively, so that over certain mileages there is a reduction in freight and over no mileages there any increase.

I should also refer to the problem that has in recent months come up in connection with the increased movement of "Small's" traffic. The number of wagons utilised for the movement of "small's" on railways is about 15

per cent. of the total excluding coal wagons, which is entirely disproportionate to the volume of traffic carried. It is commonly accepted that the cost of the movement of "small's" to the Railways is substantially more on account of the greater wagon utilisation, relatively larger number of handlings involved in their transport and greater incidence of compensation claims. It is necessary, therefore, to discourage uneconomical movement of commodities in "small's" where they can be induced to move in larger units or wagon loads. It is proposed to levy a surcharge of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the freight for all consignments weighing less than 20 maunds and to increase the minimum freight for such consignments from Re. 1 to Rs. 1/8/- per consignment. I expect that, as a result, we should be able to achieve better utilization of transportation capacity.

I shall now proceed to the Budget Estimates for 1955-56, taking into account the effect of the proposals I have just referred to as well as the effect of the normal increase in traffic which the Railways can hope for during the next year. The overall Gross Traffic Receipts for 1955-56 are estimated at Rs. 292.50 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 282.70 crores for the current year. The estimate of passenger earnings has been placed at Rs. 104.50 crores, an increase of Rs. 2.7 crores over the Revised Estimate. The increase is anticipated on the basis of the current trends of traffic and as a result of the efforts of the Railways to increase their capacity to deal with the additional traffic and, to a small extent, on account of the adjustments in fares. Similarly the normal increase in goods traffic which can be anticipated in the light of the trend noticeable during the current year, together with the effect of the proposed adjustments in freight rates, is expected to contribute to an improvement of about Rs. 7.90 crores over the Revised Estimate. Goods earnings for 1955-56 accordingly have

been placed at Rs. 163.90 crores. These increases, however, are expected to be counterbalanced by a reduction of about a crore under other coaching earnings.

The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses for 1955-56 has been placed at Rs. 206.59 crores, that is, Rs. 3.83 crores more than the Revised Estimate for the current year. The factors that have contributed to the increase are the annual increments to staff, additional staff required consequent on anticipated increase in traffic, increased charges on maintenance and repairs for additional stock and absence of credit on account of the restoration of dismantled lines.

The provision for contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund has been made at Rs. 35 crores in accordance with the revised Convention and that for payment of dividend to General Revenues at Rs. 36.07 crores. After payment to worked lines of about Rs. 21 lakhs and Miscellaneous Expenditure of Rs. 7.49 crores, the net surplus expected to accrue in 1955-56 is anticipated to be Rs. 7.14 crores, as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 6.57 crores for the current year. This is proposed to be credited to the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund so as to be available for payment of contribution to General Revenues in the later years of the quinquennium.

As regards the estimate for Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock, including that for Open Line Revenue Works, the expenditure during the current year is expected to be in line with that estimated in the Budget. The Revised Estimate for the year is being placed at Rs. 95.60 crores against the Budget estimate of Rs. 95 crores.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Why not to the Development Fund as promised?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We will discuss it at a later stage.

Shri Symnandan Sahaya: You will have many opportunities later.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. - South): Hold your patience.

Shri L. B. Shastri: The Budget Estimate for Works, Machinery and Rolling-Stock etc. for 1955-56 has been placed at Rs. 126.68 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 31.08 crores over the Revised Estimate for the current year. The amount provided for works including new constructions and open line works is Rs. 45.01 crores. The provision for rolling-stock is Rs. 76.54 crores and that for machinery Rs. 3.39 crores. A sum of Rs. 1.74 crores is included for investment in road services. The provision made under rolling-stock is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 14.98 crores payable on delivery of locomotives and other rolling-stock expected during 1955-56 under the United States Technical Co-operation Mission programme and the Colombo Plan. The distribution of the total Budget Estimates under Capital, Depreciation Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Revenue Works follows the procedure laid down by the Revised Convention.

Hon. Members will observe that the provision for rolling-stock during the Budget year is considerably higher than the provision made during the current year. A substantial portion of it is due to the liquidation of liabilities which will have to be met in respect of the commitments made in the preceding years. During 1955-56 we expect to receive 170 locomotives from indigenous sources—120 broad gauge locomotives from Chittaranjan Locomotives Works and 50 metre gauge locomotives from Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co. Ltd.—and 425 broad gauge, 171 metre gauge and 8 narrow gauge locomotives from abroad against deliveries of 263 broad gauge, 124 metre gauge and 31 narrow gauge locomotives expected during the current year. There is a similar increase under other rolling-stock as well. As against the receipt of 1,062 coaches, 8,200 broad gauge and 5,500 metre gauge wagons during the current year, we hope to receive during 1955-56, 1,340 fully furnished coaches manu-

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factured in H.A.L. and railway workshops, 7,600 broad gauge and 4,400 metre gauge wagons manufactured by the wagon builders in India and 12,000 broad and metre gauge wagons from abroad.

During the Plan period 1951-52 to 1955-56, the railways would have received, from foreign and indigenous sources together, nearly 1,015 broad gauge, 591 metre gauge and 96 narrow gauge locomotives, about 33,500 broad gauge wagons, 29,000 metre gauge wagons and about 4,900 coaches.

The House would naturally be interested to know the progress made in the execution of rehabilitation and developmental schemes. Our rate of progress in the construction of new lines has been encouraging and I am glad to say that the Railways have executed these works with efficiency and often ahead of the target date.

Among the new lines under construction, the Chunar-Robertsganj line, the Rajkot Town-Rajkot Junction realignment and the Murliganj-Madhepura line were opened to traffic in July 1954 and the Gandhidham-Kandla line in August, 1954.

In addition to these, the construction of the five following new lines aggregating 335 miles is in progress:

- (a) Champa-Korba Coalfields railway;
- (b) Pathankot-Madhopur;
- (c) Gop-Katkola;
- (d) Khandwa-Hingoli; and
- (e) Quilon-Ernakulam.

The Pathankot-Madhopur section is expected to be opened by June, 1955 and the Gop-Katkola and Champa-Korba lines in September and November, 1955, respectively. The Khandwa-Hingoli line is expected to be completed in 1959. The construction of the Quilon-Ernakulam line is being taken up in three phases. The entire line is likely to be completed by April, 1957, but the Ernakulam-

Kottayam section, a length of 37 miles, is expected to be opened to traffic by the end of the current year. The next phase, Quilon-Mavelikara, 31 miles in length, is likely to be completed by April, 1956.

Among the electrification schemes, the electrification of Calcutta suburban services has been given high priority. The survey team appointed to examine the electrification of the section Howrah-Moghalsarai and Calcutta suburban services have completed their preliminary survey of the sections and their final report is awaited. Meanwhile, the first sub-phase of electrification of the section between Howrah and Burdwan via Main Line and Tarakeswar branch of the Howrah Division for all services has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.84 crores. Preliminary work has been taken in hand and global tenders for the necessary rolling-stock and other equipment have been invited. Electrification of the section is expected to be completed by the middle of 1957.

The scheme of extending electrification from Tambaram to Villupuram on the Southern Railway costing Rs. 3.3 crores has also been approved and work will be commenced as soon as detailed plans and estimates have been finalised.

Speaking about electrification generally, there is no doubt that, with the increasing availability of electric power from various hydro-electric and other projects, Railways have to take due notice of this fact and plan their own electrification programmes accordingly. This is engaging the attention of the Railway Board.

As regards new lines under survey to which I referred last year, surveys totalling 255 miles have been completed. These are:

- (a) Indore-Dewas-Ujjain;
- (b) Rail connection to Etah;
- (c) Tildanga-Khajuria-Malda;
- (d) Bhavnagar-Tarapur; and

(e) Fatehpur-Churu.

The other two surveys, namely, Mangalore-Hassan and Diva-Dasgaon are still in progress.

With regard to other surveys in progress at the beginning of the year and those sanctioned during the year, the surveys for Raniwara-Bhiladi, Dahad-Indore, Hirdaygarh-Damua, Fathankot-Madhupur, Gua-Manohar-pur, Arang-Mahanadi-Dhalli Rajhara, and Barabil-Joda Koira (preliminary), have been completed. Surveys are in progress for Madhopur-Kathua via Lakhampur; Sambalpur-Titilagarh; rail connection to Garo Hills; and Ram-shai-Binnaguri lines.

Based on the surveys already completed, construction of the following lines has been sanctioned:

- (a) Fatehpur-Churu;
- (b) Pathankot-Madhupur;
- (c) Indore-Dewas-Ujjain;
- (d) Barabil-Joda; and
- (e) Raniwara-Bhiladi.

Work on Fatehpur-Churu and Pathankot-Madhupur projects has begun and we hope to take on hand the Indore-Dewas-Ujjain and Barabil-Joda projects during the current year. Adequate provision has been made in respect of these lines in the Budget estimates for 1955-56. A provision has also been made in the Budget estimates for the construction of a Broad Gauge rail connection to Etah.

As regards the Bhavnagar-Tarapur line, the Traffic Survey has been completed. The provision of a Broad Gauge connection to Rajkot has since been suggested by the State Government. This necessitates a re-examination of the matter, together with the connected problems of transshipment in view of the existence of a network of Metre Gauge lines in Saurashtra, before undertaking an engineering survey.

The other lines, surveys of which have been completed, are still under examination. An aerial survey of the West Coast is also in progress to

determine the possibility of railway communication in that area.

The following dismantled lines have been restored during the current year:

- (a) Angadipuram - Nilambur (Southern Railway).
- (b) Unao-Madhoganj (Northern Railway).
- (c) Usilampatti - Bodinayakkannur (Southern Railway).
- (d) Nagrota - Jogindernagar (Northern Railway).
- (e) Bhagalpur - Mandar Hill (Eastern Railway).
- (f) Sultanpur-Zafarabad (Northern Railway).

The House will appreciate that we have been able to restore completely ten out of the twelve dismantled lines, the restoration of which was approved by the Central Board of Transport. Work on the Utraitia-Sultanpur section, now in progress, is expected to be completed during 1955-56. Restoration of the twelfth line, namely, Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat, had to be postponed in order to release funds for the provision of a rail link to Chandigarh, the new capital of the Punjab. The question of the restoration of this line is under review.

The House will remember that I mentioned last year about the special steps taken to increase the line capacity on congested sections of railways to meet the needs of the current and the anticipated increase in traffic. A provision of Rs. 6.1 crores has been made for line capacity works in the Budget for 1955-56 as against Rs. 2.1 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 3.3 crores in 1954-55. I may indicate the position with regard to the works I referred to in my last Budget speech. The Siliguri-Alipur Duar section of the Assam Rail Link is nearing completion. Bezwada-Madras section of the Southern Railway on which a sum of Rs. 4 crores is being spent, including the remodelling of Bezwada yard and the conversion of Gudur-Renigunta section from Metre gauge to Broad gauge has been taken in hand and a

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crore has been provided for these works in the Budget year. The Central India Coalfields, Katni-Marwara and Raichur-Arkonam section and the doubling of Anara-Joychandipahar-Burnpur and Sini-Gomharria sections are in progress.

Other important works sanctioned or in progress during the current financial year are:

(a) Doubling of the line between Dilkusha and Utraithia;

(b) Remodelling of the marshalling yard at Ratlam on Western Railway;

(c) Remodelling of the yard at Sabarmati;

(d) Doubling of Ahmedabad-Kalol section on the Western Railway; and

(e) Works in connection with stepping up movement of goods from 1,500 to 2,000 wagons per day via Moghalsarai.

Among the many new line capacity works provided in the Budget estimates for 1955-56, the following important schemes may be mentioned:

(a) Doubling of Rourkela-Manoharpur section (Eastern Railway),

(b) Improvement of line capacity in north-west and south-west lines (Southern Railway),

(c) Chakradharpur yard remodelling (Eastern Railway),

(d) Asarva yard remodelling (Western Railway), and

(e) Phulera yard remodelling (Western Railway).

It is my desire that these line capacity works should, as far as possible, be completed within the current Plan period itself and I am asking the Railway Board to work on that basis.

1 P.M.

A provision of more than Rs. 4 crores has been made for the construction of staff quarters during 1955-56 as in the current financial year. The

total provision under staff quarters and other staff amenities amounts to Rs. 5.33 crores. The substantial contribution towards staff housing problems made by the Railways will be clear from the fact that during the three years 1952-55 Railways would have completed more than 24,000 quarters and provision has been made for the construction of nearly 10,000 quarters in 1955-56.

The usual provision of Rs. 3 crores for passenger amenity works has been included in the estimates for 1955-56. As during the past year, greater emphasis is being laid on improvements in medium and small sized stations. A small booklet giving information regarding important items of work carried out during the current year and proposed for the next year is being circulated to hon. Members.

At this stage, it may be useful to indicate briefly how the first Five Year Plan has been implemented so far. During the first four years of the Plan, the Railways would have incurred an expenditure of nearly Rs. 291 crores. Provision has been made to spend Rs. 126.68 crores in 1955-56. I have no doubt that the Railways would be able to spend the total amount of Rs. 400 crores allotted to them by the end of the First Five Year Plan. The expenditure may perhaps exceed this by about Rs. 18 crores, if the deliveries of rolling stock on order from abroad are maintained according to schedule. Out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 418 crores, we have been able to find about Rs. 266 crores from current railway revenues, the balance of Rs. 152 crores being financed by General Revenues.

A Planning Cell has been recently set up in the Railway Board's Office and placed under the charge of a special officer. Senior technical officers have also been attached to the Board. Their main task will be to formulate the Railways' Second Five Year Plan and give the necessary guidance to the Railways. Progress reports will

be carefully studied with a view to eliminating impediments to the rapid progressing of the Plan. Necessary material is being collected in consultation with other Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission for drawing up the Railways' Second Five Year Plan. Instructions have also been issued to the General Managers of the Railways to set up similar units on their systems.

It is as yet premature to refer to our ideas regarding the rail transport aspect of the Second Five Year Plan as they are still in the consideration stage. The programme has to be carefully laid out in consultation with the Planning Commission as well as Governments of the various States. A few States have yet to send us their proposals. The programme has to be planned on a big scale not only to meet the needs of our developmental economy but also to open up new areas which so far have remained without rail transport facilities.

It is obvious that in order to meet satisfactorily the overall transport requirements of the country, whether in respect of goods or passengers, it is essential to plan for adequate expansion not only of the Railways but also of other forms of surface transport, namely, the road, inland water and sea. Railways cannot and will not lag behind developments in other sectors of the economy. I may also assure the House that they are keenly alive to their great responsibilities and are determined to play their role as the spearhead amongst the instruments of transportation in the country.

Needless to say, it is essential to promote maximum co-ordination among the various means of transport and this matter is already engaging the attention of the Transport Ministry which has constituted a Study Group. Railways are also represented on it. As the Study Group might take some time to produce its report, I have considered it desirable to examine one of the aspects shortly. I refer to the possibility of co-ordination

between the Railways and the coastal shipping in order to promote the development of the latter on sound lines. I intend setting up shortly a Committee in order to examine certain specific suggestions that have been put forward. The Committee will also undertake a comprehensive examination of the comparative costs of operation on competitive routes by rail and by sea and advise on the steps to be taken to promote transportation by coastal shipping of commodities which are specially suited to this type of transport.

Although our plans for new constructions may yet take some time to be finalized, I am asking the Railways to take preliminary steps from now on so that actual construction work might start from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. Accordingly, as already stated, a number of surveys will be undertaken during 1955-56 of new lines and doubling of existing lines and also a number of earlier survey reports will be brought up-to-date. Provision made in the Budget covers new surveys or bringing old surveys up-to-date in respect of about 1,300 miles of new lines and nearly 900 miles of doubling of heavily worked sections. As an alternative to doubling, investigations as to the possibilities of developing parallel routes which might open up new areas are also being made. The House will find the details of the proposed surveys listed in Appendix XI to the Explanatory Memorandum.

I referred earlier to the improvement in both movement and traffic during the current year. The passenger train miles on the Broad Gauge during the first six months of 1954-55 increased from 31.7 million during the corresponding period of 1953-54 to 32.3 million. On the metre gauge the increase has been from 18.7 million to 19.1 million train miles. In the field of goods transportation the improvement has been even more pronounced. Goods train miles on the Broad Gauge have risen from 25.4 million during the first six months of

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1953-54 to 26.7 million during the corresponding period of the current year, an increase of 5.12 per cent. On the metre gauge the train mileage over the same period has increased from 9.9 million to 10.1 million. Wagon loadings are on the increase. The average daily coal loadings during April—December 1954 have risen by 190 wagons in the Bengal and Bihar Coalfields and by 230 wagons taking all the coalfields together. Coal movements beyond Moghalsarai have registered an increase of 99 wagons per day as compared with last year. Transshipments have been improved, and the movement of goods has been speeded up. The revenue-earning tonnage lifted during the first nine months of the year has recorded an overall increase of about 2.6 per cent. over the corresponding figure of the previous year.

With a view to speeding up long distance goods movement, Express Goods Trains have been introduced on all the main trunk routes running to fixed schedules as publicly notified. I am fully conscious of the leeway yet to be made up, particularly in regard to the difficulties in movement over certain sections. I have already explained to the House the steps proposed to be taken for meeting these difficulties.

The Efficiency Bureau to which I made a reference in my Budget speech last year has studied a number of problems during the year. Apart from the steps indicated by it towards the more economic use of wagons, its suggestions regarding the speeding up of goods trains and the rationalised use of the facilities available at certain transshipment points and of new routes to ensure minimum detention to wagons have resulted in an appreciable improvement. I propose to extend the activities of the Bureau to cover other important aspects of railway working.

The House may be interested to know what Railways are doing to promote safety of travel. Figures go

to show that the number of accidents on Railways is going down, though unfortunately we had one of the worst accidents near Hyderabad in September last. Quite a few of those which occurred in the current year were on account of non-observance of the normal safety rules. The human element is liable to err but all mechanical and other devices must be provided to minimise the incidence of such errors. The system of interlocking or other necessary safety devices will have to be extended over the whole of the Railways in accordance with a scheduled programme. I have, therefore, decided to set apart at least one crore each year for this work and the execution of these works would be given very high priority.

The implementation of the policy of self-sufficiency in the matter of rolling stock has progressed satisfactorily. Already a total of 200 locomotives has been turned out by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. During the current financial year, the Works will have turned out 98 locomotives as against 64 in the preceding year. This is equivalent to a production of 120 average-sized locomotives which was the target for the Works. The production capacity of the Works is now being increased to 200 locomotives. The Telco have also been advised to increase their production from 50 to 75 metre gauge locomotives and I think they should even be prepared to raise it to 100.

The programme of building of, and the procurement of machinery and plant for, the Perambur Integral Coach Factory is proceeding according to schedule, and the Factory is expected to go into production in the course of the Budget year, the phasing of annual production being from 20 coach shells in 1955-56 to 350 in 1959-60. When full production is attained in this factory, we would have reached a landmark in the programme of self-sufficiency in coaching stock. The manufacture of coaches in Railway Workshops is also being stepped up and the possibility of a further

increase is being examined by the Workshop Reviewing Committee recently set up who have already submitted an interim report. The question of the indigenous manufacture of electric multiple coaches is also under consideration.

Wagon building is mostly confined to the private sector. We gave the wagon builders an assurance some time ago of our willingness to purchase 12,000 wagons a year for five years. Railways would be prepared to increase the orders placed with them if they show evidence of capacity to produce more. This should go far towards enabling Indian firms to prepare their plans ahead and increase their production capacity. I would refer in this connection to the shortage of special type wagons which are likely to be required in the country. I hope that the wagon building firms would consider the manufacture of such stock also.

As regards the manufacture of parts and components now being imported, although some progress has been made, much still remains to be done. I have recently appointed a Committee, with Shri G. B. Kotak as Chairman, to go into this problem and submit its recommendations early.

The policy of the Railways in regard to the provision of amenities on the trains and at the stations, I am glad to say, has been generally welcomed in the country. The House should be aware of the appointment of an officer on each Railway with the status of a Deputy General Manager to deal with matters relating to the provision of amenities and facilities to the public generally. I look forward to a substantial improvement in the standard of amenities so provided and in the maintenance of proper cleanliness at stations and in carriages as a result of outdoor inspections and other activities of these officers.

I shall not detail the various items of amenities sought to be provided, as 650 LSD.

most of them are known to the House. I would, however, like to refer to a few important ones:

The introduction of sleeping accommodation for third class passengers and the abolition of the distinction which used to prevail between different classes of passengers in the matter of the use of dining cars, retiring rooms, exits, etc. has been greatly appreciated. New "Sleeping" coaches are being built with more conveniently designed berths, better lighting arrangements and an additional wash basin.

A new type of Retiring rooms would be provided at important stations, the charges for which would be low but with all the usual conveniences.

The possibility of running a vestibuled Third class Janata rake, in order to assess its advantages, is also being examined. This would help to reduce overcrowding in individual compartments, and also minimise ticketless travelling.

A concentrated drive will be made to provide raised platforms wherever necessary. This work would be taken up first where voluntary labour is forthcoming. The Railways would welcome such voluntary co-operation and be prepared to supplement it by their own contribution.

The question of overcrowding in third class has still to be tackled over certain sections. The increased supply of coaches and locomotives should go a long way towards giving relief. Among the important steps proposed to be taken are the use of Diesel rail cars over short distances and increase in the number of shuttle trains. Diesel rail-cars have already arrived and are being allotted to those Railways that need them most.

In order to tackle the excessive overcrowding during peak hours in the suburban services at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, I have decided to set up a small Committee to investigate the problem and suggest remedial action

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A Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister, Shri O. V. Alagesan, to examine all aspects of catering and to devise appropriate measures for effecting all-round improvement in the catering arrangements on Railways. I need not detail here the important recommendations of the Committee including the one to the effect that Railways with no departmental catering should start with an experimental departmental service. In the matter of inspecting catering establishments with a view to ensuring proper quality and service, I have suggested to the Railway Board that they should arrange for non-officials to be associated in a suitable manner. Regarding the "standard menu" recommended by the Committee, I have asked for an examination to be made as to whether it would be feasible to evolve a standard menu on the basis of regional tastes and requirements so that the maximum number of people in all parts of the country could be satisfied. I have also suggested that priority should be given to the replacement and re-equipping of dining cars. The vending contracts have to be specially attended to, as they cater to the largest number of passengers. I should, therefore, like to encourage the sale of food packets containing *puries*, etc., of good quality. Healthy, simple snacks should be supplied and the standard of quality and the price to be charged for these packets should be settled carefully so that they are within the reach of all classes of passengers.

The improvement referred to in my Budget Speech last year regarding disposal of compensation claims for goods lost or damaged has been maintained. There has also been a decrease in the amount paid from Rs. 3.19 crores in 1952-53 to Rs. 2.89 crores in 1953-54. This reduction is due to the various preventive measures adopted by the Railways. Attention is being concentrated on the liquidation of old cases.

The House may recollect that last year, I had referred in my Budget speech to the appointment of a Security Adviser to the Railway Board and the proposal to appoint officers of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police in the Security Organisation of each of the Railways in order to bring about an improvement in the existing organisation and security arrangements. I had also stated that arrangements were being made for the training of staff to make the Railway Security Force a really efficient organisation. All these proposals are being implemented. The House will, however, appreciate that prevention of losses due to thefts is essentially a question of law and order. It is considered that speedy and effective results will be achieved if the Security Force is vested with powers to arrest, search and investigate and a part of it is properly armed. This matter is under examination. For the present, the Watch and Ward Organisation on the Railways does not appear to be equal to the task entrusted to it and I am clear in my mind that it cannot be relegated to a position of inferiority as compared with other agencies which are more or less given charge of the same type of work. This Force is being reorganised and it is proposed to give it additional powers and status to increase its effectiveness. The advisability of having a suitable cadre, in which the officers and staff might look for higher posts and promotions, is under consideration.

I am glad to report that the Railways have taken keen interest in encouraging the use of Khadi to which I made a special reference in my speech last year. The list of articles for which Khadi cloth can advantageously be substituted has been increased and the Khadi Board has been supplied with a list of mill manufactured items in order to enable it to select a few varieties of cloth for which Khadi substitutes could be developed and manufactured to meet the railways' requirements. I hope it

will be possible to use Khadi cloth in lieu of the mill made variety for the supply of uniforms to Class IV staff which represents by far the largest proportion of the demand by Railways. This would mean taking up large quantities of Khadi which, I hope, will be forthcoming.

The policy decision of my distinguished predecessor, the late Shri Gopalaswamiji, in the matter of regrouping of the railways was a step in the right direction. The integration of a motley group of Railways of varying sizes was inevitable, not only in the best interests of railway administration but also in the larger and wider interests of the country as well. I think it is time that we accepted that as a settled fact. We have, of course, to recognise that more and more work will fall on the Railways as their development progresses. During the Budget debates last year, I had stated that I would entrust the examination of various aspects of performance of the regrouped Railways to the Efficiency Bureau which had just then been set up. The Bureau's examination confirms that the work load of the Zonal Railways, after Regrouping, has increased and in certain cases has become quite heavy. I am, however, glad to say that in spite of this load, Railways have maintained a fairly good standard of efficiency. The work load aspect, however, is a matter which will need to be kept under continuous and careful review. In a developing economy, the organisational set-up of the Railways cannot obviously remain static, and I can assure the House that it shall always be my endeavour to ensure that they are so organised as to be in a position to provide adequate transport and to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

The present freight structure has been a subject matter of some controversy and there has been a persistent demand for its review and re-examination. In the present budget proposals I have not touched the problem in its wider context and have merely confined myself to making

certain limited adjustments in rates and fares. But in order to examine the problem in its various aspects, I am considering the advisability of appointing a Committee to go into it.

We have been following in recent years a liberal policy of giving concessions, particularly in connection with travel for educational purposes and other nation building activities. The financial effect of these concessions is partially reflected in the fact that the average amount earned per passenger during 1953-54 has decreased from 5.22 pies to 5.17 pies per mile. The concessions generally available for students have been extended to those who have completed their school or university education and ceased to be on the rolls of their respective institutions up to a period of three months after their examinations. In the case of students' special trains the minimum charges prescribed for ordinary special trains will not be levied as it has been found that students and educational institutions cannot ordinarily afford to pay these charges. The usual minimum charges for such special trains are, therefore, being waived when the party is not less than 400.

I propose also that the same concession should be extended to parties of kisans sponsored by State Governments.

The concessional round-tour tickets available for students travelling in parties of not less than four have been extended to teachers of primary and secondary schools.

Those undertaking journeys to National Extension Service Centres for giving voluntary service or returning home after giving such service have been granted the usual concessions.

In case of excursion and pilgrimage special trains for distances of 1,500 miles or over, fares have been prescribed at three-fourths of the ordinary rate and charges for detention of the stock en route have been waived for the first 12 hours of day-light at each halting station.

I also propose to re-introduce for the first time since the War, holiday

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return tickets at concessional fares for the next Dussehra and Diwali festivals.

The necessity for a reduction in the charge for platform tickets has been referred to on a number of occasions on the floor of both the Houses. I propose to reduce this charge from two annas to one anna with effect from 1st April, 1955.

The fitting in of the officers of the ex-State Railways into the seniority lists of the Railways established after regrouping in 1951 and 1952 has, as the House will appreciate, presented a number of difficulties. The formulation of a uniform rule in the circumstances is difficult and no solution can obviously be entirely free from criticism. The matter has, however, been reviewed recently and orders are being issued which I hope will be acceptable to all the interests concerned.

Reference has been made on more than one occasion to the promotion of officers of the Class II Service to the Class I Service. The quota reserved for promotion vacancies in the Class I Service is now being fully implemented. I may tell the House that against a quota including arrears during the last four years totalling 91 vacancies, 80 promotions have already been ordered, 11 being under consideration with the Union Public Service Commission. According to the Railway Board's revised procedure, the promotion vacancies will be filled simultaneously with, or shortly after, the filling up of the direct vacancies. The selection of about 35 Class II officers for promotion to the Class I Service *pari passu* with direct recruitment now in progress has already been taken in hand.

The combined seniority lists of staff on the regrouped railway systems are either complete or nearing completion and the completed lists are being published. Thereafter, the representations submitted by the staff or by Unions will be considered. It is possible that minor variations of the general principles that have been

prescribed in consultation with organised labour for the fixation of seniority may have to be adopted in different areas to suit the special conditions existing there. It is proposed, therefore, in consultation with the Federation and the Unions concerned, to permit the respective Railway Administrations to adopt such minor variations as will ensure that any anomalies arising from the application of the rules are reduced to the minimum in each area. The understanding will be that the decisions taken by each zonal Railway Administration in consultation with organised labour on a system will be treated as final.

As mentioned in my budget speech last year, all posts in the grade of Rs. 200—300 and above are now treated as selection posts, as also certain specific categories in the grade of Rs. 150—225 which involve supervision and a degree of personal responsibility. I have given further thought to the matter and consider that there is need for greater flexibility in the drawing of a dividing line between selection and non-selection posts. I am suggesting to the Railway Board that a detailed list of posts should be drawn up in consultation with organised labour.

Hon. Members would recall the appointment of an *ad hoc* Tribunal to dispose of certain matters on which the Railway Board and the Railway Federation were unable to come to an agreement. The sittings of the Tribunal are likely to commence shortly. I have thought it proper to consider referring to this Tribunal any unresolved issues of importance that may have accumulated in the interim. It is proposed to settle the list of additional items, if any after discussion with the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

I have under consideration a proposal to raise the contribution from Railway Revenues to the Staff Benefit Fund, in order to afford greater scope to the Administrations concerned to spend money on the objectives of the Fund. These are to give educational

assistance when no such assistance is admissible under the normal rules, to provide facilities for recreation and amusement for the staff and their children, to relieve distress amongst the members or ex-members of the staff or their families to the extent to which such relief cannot be provided for under the normal rules, and to assist schemes for sickness or maternity benefits to the families of the staff. I hope to take a final decision shortly.

I would make a brief reference to the policy we intend to pursue in regard to railway colonies. Except at the larger centres, railway colonies have grown up in a haphazard manner without a planned lay-out providing for recreation centres, parks, etc. Railway Administrations have now been directed to pay greater attention to this matter, particularly in view of the fact that we are attempting speedy construction of a very large number of staff quarters. It would indeed be desirable if these are built in the form of a number of sizeable colonies.

Amongst the staff amenities we have under consideration is the opening of rest homes for the staff at suitable hill stations or seaside resorts or other pleasant surroundings where they can spend their holidays inexpensively and in reasonable comfort.

The provision of adequate medical facilities for Railway employees has been engaging my constant attention and I do not want to take the time of the House in dilating upon this subject. I have, however, felt for some time the urgent need of central and co-ordinated direction from the Railway Board of the Medical Services on the Railways. Consideration is, therefore, at present being given by the Railway Board to the matter of appointing a Special Medical Officer to ensure speedy examination of the various reports for the improvement of medical facilities, to plan for the future expansion of such facilities and to progress action on the decisions taken.

The training and education of workers in every branch of the Railways is a matter to which I have always attached much importance. New training institutions are being opened and the old ones enlarged to train up all new recruits before they are appointed to posts for which prior training is necessary. Similarly, refresher courses will also be provided for those who are **already** in service. They should be made familiar with the latest technique and developments so that they could keep up a high standard of efficiency.

I am happy to say that the best of relations have been maintained by the Administration with the workers and the Federation throughout the year. There is commendable unity prevailing amongst railwaymen. I wish that this sense of unity will be carefully preserved. This will enable them to forge ahead and make their accredited Federation stronger still. Sometimes personal differences or other factors create difficulties, but it is hoped the leaders would be able to overcome them. I have no doubt that this unity has made the Federation really more effective and helped in producing better results.

Problems between labour and management there will always be. Indeed, it is a natural and never-ending process. But, both the Federation and the Railway Administration should have a living faith in the common cause, namely, the country's progress and prosperity. I would appeal to all concerned to make a success of the Negotiating Machinery we have recently set up. For my part I am prepared to help in solving difficulties that come in the way of the satisfactory working of the Machinery, and I shall take concrete steps in this regard immediately in consultation with the Federation.

I would like to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation that I received from the members of the Railway Board who completed their tenures in September, 1954. They were in charge during a most difficult

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period in the history of Indian Railways and they performed their duties creditably. The Board has been reconstituted with an additional member and more powers to the Chairman, who has been vested with the functions and powers of the former Chief Commissioner of Railways. I take this opportunity to welcome the new members of the Board, who have already taken to their new duties with zeal and earnestness.

Howsoever well equipped the Railways may otherwise be, their efficient working depends mainly on those who actually run them. If they are not up to the required standard, if they have not caught the spirit of the times and if they do not basically believe in the democratic approach, Railways would lose dynamism and not have served their full purpose. I need not therefore remind railwaymen, officers and workers alike, of their continued obligation to maintain and foster the development of the highest ideals of service to their countrymen in the performance of their duties.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. Mono Mohon Das on the 18th December 1954 relating to the University Grants Commission Bill.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): During the last Session I moved a motion for referring the University Grants Commission Bill to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses. As the time at my disposal was not much, I could not complete my speech.

There was a time when Universities were regarded as places of cultural luxury catering for a small privileged class. This conception of Universities has passed away and will never return. Momentous changes have taken place in the social and political sphere and today there is an

increasing awareness and an increasing consciousness in the country of the importance and necessity of university education.

Even before our Independence in 1947 the demand for higher university education was great. After Independence it has become greater. This urge for higher education has been reflected not only in the phenomenal increase in the number of students studying in the Universities but also in the number of Universities that have sprung up during the post-Independence period. As many as 12 new Universities have come into existence after 1947 to make the total Universities in India today 31.

In the year 1948-49 the total number of students in our Universities was 2,23,081. In the next year, that is 1949-50, this number became 3,66,986, an increase of about 65 per cent. In 1952-53 the number of students was 4,43,061. It is needless to say that this rate of increase in the number of our University students has been maintained up till now. This rapidly increasing number of students in our Universities has given rise to a persistent demand for the establishment of more Universities in the country. This phenomenal increase both in the number of students in our Universities and in the number of the Universities themselves has created two serious problems for the Government. The first problem is to maintain co-ordination among the activities of our Universities. The second problem is to maintain the standards in our Universities. The House knows that the Universities not only in this country but everywhere else in the world are not financially self-supporting bodies. Neither can they be made to be so. The fees that are realised from the students in our Universities form only a small portion of the total expenditure of the Universities. For every boy or girl studying in our Universities the public exchequer has to incur a considerable amount of expenditure. By an analysis of the total expenditure of

all the Universities in the year 1949-50 we find that 38 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred by Universities in this country has been contributed by Governments, the Central Government as well as the State Governments. In subsequent years this amount, that is the percentage of Government help, has gone up considerably. In spite of this substantial help from the public exchequer, the condition of our Universities is far from satisfactory. The University Commission has observed:

"In most cases the Universities are working under a deficit budget, and in all cases it is seen that the revenue from different sources is hardly sufficient to meet the average present needs of the Universities."

It is a well known fact that the condition of our Universities is precarious financially. On the one hand their incomes are not sufficient to meet their present needs. On the other hand the pressure upon them, namely the number of students, is continually increasing. The results under such circumstances are bound to be inadequate facilities for education, poorly paid teachers, ill-equipped laboratories and ill-equipped libraries, want of proper accommodation, lowering of the teachers-students ratio—all leading to the one, inevitable result, namely the lowering of standards in our Universities.

Maintenance of co-ordination in our Universities has been another headache for our Government. This is not a new problem that has cropped up recently. As early as the year 1924 the then Government of India felt the necessity of creating a body for co-ordinating the activities of our Universities. Accordingly the Inter-University Board was created. This Inter-University Board has been acting up till now as an advisory body. But it has not been able to exert upon our Universities that much influence which is really necessary. Our Universities have not always been inclined to follow the advice of this Board,

although this Board was mainly constituted of the Vice-Chancellors of our Universities. The result has been that there is very little co-ordination in our Universities today.

The makers of our Constitution were fully conscious of these difficulties regarding our Universities and in their wisdom they placed the entire responsibility of maintenance of co-ordination and maintenance of standards in our Universities exclusively upon the Central Government. According to entry No. 66 in the Union List of our Constitution "co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions" are exclusively the responsibility of the Central Government.

To discharge this responsibility enjoined by the Constitution of India, the Central Government in the year 1951 drafted a Bill, the University (Regulation of Standards) Bill, 1951. This Bill proposed to set up a statutory body, the Indian Council of University Education which would be entrusted with this work of maintenance of co-ordination and standard in our Universities. This Bill was circulated to the Universities and the State Governments.

The University Grants Commission was also revived in pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission, by a resolution of the Central Government in November, 1952. The purpose of this University Grants Commission, as the name suggests, was to consider the financial difficulties of our Universities and to give them financial help from the Central exchequer wherever possible and necessary.

The House will remember that the Central Advisory Board of Education, in their report published in 1943, recommended the setting up of such a body for giving help from the Central exchequer to our Universities. Accordingly, in pursuance of this recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education, the University Grants Committee was established in 1945 by

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the then Government of India. This Grants Committee functioned till 1950 when its activities were suspended pending the consideration of the recommendations of the University Education Commission.

The University Education Commission recommended that a body similar to this, under the name of University Grants Commission, should come into existence immediately. This is what the University Education Commission said:

"Our universities are grossly underfinanced for the tasks they are attempting. More buildings, more staff, better-paid staff, more scholarships, more facilities for research, more books, more equipment—all these are clamant needs. We see no possibility of the Provinces providing the whole of the necessary expenditure, burdened as they will be with the no less acute needs of extending basic, secondary and technical schools. Generous grants from the Centre must be forthcoming; and these grants the Centre will not, and should not, allocate blindly or mechanically. A Central University Grants Commission working through the Ministry of Education must allocate the sums made available by the Central Government, in accordance with the special needs and merits of each university."

The Central Government accepted this recommendation of the University Education Commission and revived the University Grants Commission, by a resolution in the year 1952. Thus, there were two propositions before the Government of India. One was the University (Regulation of Standards) Bill which proposed the setting up of a statutory body, the Indian Council of University Education, for the maintenance of co-ordination and standards in our Universities. The other was the University Grants Commission for allocating funds from the Central exchequer to the Universities for their

development and improvement.

To consider these matters, a conference of the State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors of our Universities was called in Delhi. This Conference was held in April 1953 and it unanimously recommended that instead of setting up two separate bodies namely the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of University Education as proposed in the University (Regulation of Standards) Bill, it would be more appropriate to set up a statutory University Grants Commission and give it the powers and functions proposed to be allotted to both these bodies. Accordingly, the present measure which is before the House today was drafted. This, in short, is the genesis, the history, of this Bill.

Regarding the different provisions of this Bill, I have not much to say at this stage of the debate. Hon. Members will judge these provisions for themselves. But, I like, most humbly to impress upon this House that the Government, in dealing with this measure, have not forgotten even for a moment that they are dealing with Universities, the supreme, the greatest educational organisations of our land, manned and managed by men of great learning, honesty, integrity and character, men who are universally respected in this country, the Vice-Chancellors and professors of our Universities. Government have given great care and consideration to each provision of this Bill, always bearing in mind the autonomous character of our Universities and the great role that our Universities have got to play in our national reconstruction. Universities are our national assets. The very nature of their functions and their work demands that our Universities should not be treated in a narrow, parochial or partisan manner. They have a great contribution to make in the national reconstruction of our country. The future of this country depends upon the success that is achieved in the continuous search for new know-

ledge in the fields of science and technology by our Universities. The future of our nation depends upon the character, integrity, initiative, directive capacity and leadership of our young graduates developed in our Universities. Our Universities should be the national centres where students and teachers from all over the country would gather and the true spirit and culture of India should brood over them. This is the ideal, this is the picture that the Government of India have before them while formulating the provisions of this Bill.

We circulated this Bill to the Vice-Chancellors of our Universities and we have received from them a few suggestions. Some of these suggestions deserve very careful consideration. We propose to place those suggestions before the Joint Select Committee.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Will they be available to other Members also?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes; they will be placed before the Committee.

Shri S. S. More: I am asking whether they will be circulated to the other Members of this House.

Dr. M. M. Das: If hon. Members want that they should be circulated, I have no objection.

Shri S. S. More: It is not a question of wanting.

Mr. Chairman: Anyhow, if they are made available to the Members of the Select Committee and the report of the Select Committee comes here, it is advisable to circulate all these things to all the Members so that they may know what the views of the Vice-Chancellors are. It will be of great help to the Members.

Dr. M. M. Das: Government have an open mind so far as this Bill is concerned. We have been able to secure a great measure of agreement outside this House, amongst our Universities, amongst the Vice-Chancellors, and amongst the State Governments.

We fervently hope that we would be able to achieve the same amount of agreement within this House also. That is why I refer this Bill to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provision for the co-ordination and determination of standards in Universities and for that purpose, to establish a University Grants Commission, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely, Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, Shri V. B. Gandhi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi, Shri R. V. Dhulekar, Shri Birbal Singh, Pandit Alghurai Shastri, Shri Syamnandan Sahaya, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Shri S. Sinha, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha Reddy, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri N. Rachiah, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Mulla Abdullahbhai Mulla Taherali, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Pandit Lingaraj Misra, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Shri Rameshwar Sahu, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee, Shri K. M. Vallatharas, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Shri B. H. Khardekar, Shri Meghnad Saha, Shri Sivamurthi Swami., Shri P. N. Rajabhoj and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and 15 members from the Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 30th day of April, 1955;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

[Mr. Chairman]

that this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): This Bill should have come long ago. But, for some reason or other, of which the Government is aware, this was not taken up early. This is a very important Bill which would introduce many changes in the educational system, especially the University system, in India. Unfortunately, this Bill, instead of clearing the atmosphere, has only helped to create confusion in regard to the particular roles to be played by the Universities on the one hand and by the Government on the other. I do not say that there should not be any relationship between the Government and the Universities. In fact it is one of the essential functions of the Government to see that there is the right type of Universities and the right type of education. All of us are interested in setting up good standards of education. We also agree with the Constitution makers that there should be co-ordination and determination of standards in the University system. The Constitution rightly gives that power to Parliament. Unfortunately, here, the authors of the Bill have confused or misinterpreted the whole meaning of this particular provision in the Constitution. They seem to think that this particular provision in the Constitution, the power of co-ordination and determination of standards, would necessarily give power to the executive to interfere in the ordinary affairs of the University.

2 P.M.

Sir, to me the most important question is: what type of relationship should exist between the University and the Government? Is it a relationship on the basis of partnership or is it a relationship of one of subordi-

nation of the University to the Government?

I am a believer in the autonomy of the Universities. This autonomy does not mean complete independence of the educational or higher educational institutions from Government control and supervision. But, it means the autonomy should be such as to provide sufficient scope for the management to guide the day-to-day affairs of the Universities. But, here, on the plea of providing funds for the Universities, the Government is taking up other powers, powers of executive control. This control does not stop at the level of control only, but it goes beyond that. It tries to impose the will of the executive on the various Universities in matters such as standards of education. The standards of education have not been defined yet. So many Boards and Commissions have been set up so far to find out what should be the exact standards, but till today there is still confusion left in this matter. Now, we are asked to give power to the Central Government to fix up standards. Further, according to the Constitution the co-ordination and determination of standards are exclusively given to Parliament and Parliament cannot be equated with the Government. But this Bill if passed would confer powers to the Central Government to give directions and issue instructions through the Commission. The Central Government is also given the power to decide whether a particular institution of higher education should be treated as a University or not. The Constitution does not contemplate this alienation of power, or the delegation of power to the executive, but this Bill seems to do this. And, however, one may ask how the authority of Parliament has then to be exercised. I know it is a very important question. Parliament as such, the whole body of Members, cannot exercise this control over the Universities. They cannot sit together to fix up standards or to bring about co-ordination in

university education. So, there should be a smaller body, but that body must be different from the University Grants Commission. The function of the University Grants Commission has to be specific. Its function as its title indicates, should be mainly to allocate funds between the Universities. But, here, apart from this power, other functions also are tagged on to the University Grants Commission. Through the Commission and through the rule-making power the Centre will have enormous control over the future and even the daily activities of the various Universities. The provision in the Constitution, as I have pointed out, is not aimed at abridging the power of the University management. Education is a subject which mostly comes within the province of the States and if the Centre has to intervene, it can intervene only to a limited extent to ensure co-ordination and determinations of standards. But we must know what exactly is "co-ordination and determination of standards". Nobody knows. Even the hon. Mover of this Bill has not explained what it is.

Dr. M. M. Das: I request my hon. friend to speak on his own behalf, not on behalf of others.

Shri S. S. More: He is finding fault with you, not speaking for you.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not speaking on behalf of the hon. Minister. I am just saying that he has not been able to explain the words which are in the Constitution: "co-ordination and determination of standards".

I say it should be better in the present circumstances to separate the two functions; namely, the function of financial grants should be entrusted to the Grants Commission, and the other functions should be entrusted to some other body. The sponsor of the Bill said in his speech that some time back this was contemplated. But I do not know what made the Government think that all these functions should be combined in one body. Also, it pains me to point out that this Bill

gives enormous rule-making power to the Executive, and in the Explanatory Memorandum it is said that these delegated powers are of a routine character. It is also said that for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the Bill, the delegation has been considered necessary.

Sir, this delegation is not merely confined to procedural matters, but it has gone beyond that. For instance, clause 27 of the Bill states that the Commission may, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, make regulations consistent with this Act. There are as many as five or six items given under this clause, and one of them states as follows:

"defining the qualifications that should ordinarily be required of any person to be appointed to the teaching staff of the University."

I wonder whether this power can be construed as procedural only.

In the same way, so many substantial matters are to be dealt with through the rule-making power. This is very unusual. Particularly in the case of University education too much power should not be given to the Government or to the executive organ of the Government. Already Government interference in the day-to-day administration of the University has spoiled instead of clearing the atmosphere. There has been too much of politics imported into the University affairs and if we give more powers of control to Government and if Parliament agrees to delegate its authority to the Executive, then you will be helping to import still more politics into the University affairs thereby spoiling the atmosphere. This would be a great disservice that we are doing to the citadels of learning.

So, I repeat that there should be first of all a separation of functions and they should be entrusted to two bodies and not to one body. The delegation of so many powers to the Executive in the name of rule-making power is absolutely wrong and it will not in any way help the Universities;

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

on the other hand, it will go against the fair administration of Universities.

Sir, if you go to the various States and see how the Universities are run to-day, how the staff are appointed and how the examinations are conducted, you will find that there is too much meddling by local politicians. There is too much of corruption. Instead of the enhancement in the standards of university education, the governmental control after Independence has brought them down. Today I am pained to see communalistic forces corroding the University atmosphere. Thus, instead of becoming great centres of teaching and culture, Universities have become places of worst communal politics. So, I feel that the autonomy of Universities should be retained and if at all there should be control by Government—I agree that there should be some sort of control—it should be very minimum and only to the extent that is necessary for co-ordination purposes. There has been already too much of interference and there is no autonomy left. What will happen if this Bill is passed? There will be a sort of diarchy; that is, there will be dual control—control at the State level and also at the Central level. It is not for the good of the University; Government may say it is all for establishing some high uniform standard in University education. But practically it will mean too much of subordination of the University's affairs and administration to the politicians. So I say that the autonomy will be taken away if this Bill is passed. I want that the Grants Commission should not be given power to enquire into any and every matter of the University. The main function of the Grants Commission should be to see how far and to what extent a University requires financial help in the form of grants; and it should stop there. But the Bill contemplates other things. The Grants Commission can go into the question of the University standard

and other administrative matters. The Central Government may ask the University Grants Commission to enquire into any matter in the University. All these things will make the whole problem more complex. You will be creating more and more difficulties. The purpose of this Bill will not be realised. So, I want that the rule-making power of the Government should be curtailed and also, the Grants Commission should only confine its task to making grants to the Universities and should not go into the business of co-ordination and establishing standards. Their business should be entirely different. It is to find out whether a particular institution wants money or not. This is separate from the problems of judging whether there are good standards maintained in the University. If the same body is entrusted with this double task, then there will be greater confusion and the same set of people will not be competent to fulfil the two important functions which are contemplated in this Bill. For two separate functions there should be two bodies. Further, parliamentary authority should not be delegated or alienated. It cannot be effectively exercised through the Executive. Let there be a Committee of Parliament for this purpose. The Executive should not come into the picture. If at all it has to come into the picture, it should be only for the purpose of finding out whether there is co-ordination and whether there is uniform standard maintained in the Universities. Now what is contemplated is direct interference by the Executive. This will take away the independence and autonomy of the Universities.

So, I would ask the hon. Minister to consider the whole question in this light. The Select Committee must also consider this question carefully. There is sufficient time for considering all these matters. I appeal to the House that this Bill should not be rushed through. This Bill should, not be taken as very unimportant. It requires greater thought and examina-

tion. So I hope that this matter may be considered by the Select Committee in all its details.

Mr. Chairman: The name of Shri D. C. Sharma is already there on the Select Committee and I am sorry I cannot call upon him to speak. The learned professor would not be able to enlighten us at this stage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): This is a very important Bill, but not even one Minister is here. Only the Parliamentary Secretary has been left to follow the proceedings.

Mr. Chairman: The Deputy Minister is there.

Shri S. S. More: Under the Rules of Procedure, the Parliamentary Secretary comes under the definition of Minister. He can have that much of satisfaction.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry that the hon. Member should have made a remark of this nature which is uncalled for at this stage. We are considering whether he sufficiently represents the Government or not. He is the Deputy Minister and he is in charge of the Bill and thus he sufficiently represents the Government of India's Education Ministry.

Shri S. S. More: We speak subject to correction, because orders are being issued and we do not know who is who.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member does not know who is who, he has no right to contradict any statement to the contrary.

Dr. M. M. Das: I may assure my friends that I am speaking on behalf of Government and I am thoroughly conversant with the opinion of the Government, and I am having all the facts and figures at my disposal though my rank may not be very high.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What is it?

Dr. M. M. Das: But I am in full possession of all the documents.

Mr. Chairman: The position or the status of the hon. Minister does not arise. All that the Members are desirous of is that for a measure like this, other Ministers of Government also should be present. And this is not a new demand at all. In fact, on every occasion, this demand is being made. Especially during the Budget discussions, it has always been demanded by the House that some Ministers must be here to hear the view-point of hon. Members. It is unfortunate that the Ministers do not take sufficient interest in the work of Parliament. I should have expected some Ministers to be here, but only one Minister is here and the entire Government block is empty.

An Hon. Member: No. He is not a Minister. What about the Minister in charge?

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): But he may be more competent than the Minister himself.

Mr. Chairman: For the purpose of representation, the hon. Minister or Secretary in charge of the Bill is quite sufficient but for the purpose of hearing the debate and formulating conclusions thereon, it is but natural that the Members should think that the other Ministers should also be here.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): My learned friend comes from the same part as I do, and his knowledge also may be high, but somebody must be there to send a chit to the Ministers because they must be here to express their opinions after hearing us.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister or Secretary who is here is quite sufficient for the purpose of representing the Ministry and conducting the proceedings in the House.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): The reorientation of the scheme of education has evoked great enthusiasm and public interest, and we are glad that Government are also planning the education system in the country from its very foundation to its higher University standards. It is necessary that education should be

[Shrimati Jayashri]

more realistic so that those who come out from the colleges and Universities after higher studies can fit in with life and community.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—रीढ़त—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : कोई रोडवर्ल्ड कास्ट का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव आया है ?

Shrimati Jayashri: It is, therefore, necessary that particular care should be taken to see that the education that is imparted is realistic, so that the students can take an active and intelligent part in social life, and help in building a new society. Also, it is very essential on the part of the teachers to see that there are friendly relations between the teachers and students, such as those that existed in the former big institutions like Takhsila and Nalanda Universities, where the teachers and students were living together, and where the most essential thing was considered to be the building up of the character of the students. I would insist that when we are going to see that the standard of education is going to be improved, there should be more stress laid on seeing that proper residential arrangements are made for the students. If students who have to go in for higher studies should live in their own homes, they will not get proper facilities there, and their knowledge is also curtailed by the disturbances at home. So, it is very necessary that for higher education, they should go and live in residential colleges. I would suggest that there should be more and more of unitary colleges and unitary Universities, for giving tuition to students, and thus the educational system can be improved to fulfil the aim that we have in view.

The chief idea of appointing this University Grants Commission is to improve the standard of education. I would suggest that the most important thing is to see that there are more unitary Universities. At present, we find that there are colleges in the country starting like mushrooms, where no proper standard at all is

kept, and the status of the teachers is also not properly taken into consideration. The Secondary Education Commission also have suggested in their report that in order to improve the standard of education, the status of the teachers has to be improved. I would request the University Grants Commission to see that the teachers get proper salaries, for unless they are given the proper status, we cannot hope that they will be able to exercise proper influence on the students. As I said earlier, the first thing is to improve the character of the students, and we cannot expect that from those teachers who have not got proper status in society. So, this is the first thing that I would request the Grants Commission to see to.

The second point which I would like to suggest is this. We all expect to have better results from our Universities; and in order to achieve that, we expect also that there should be more co-ordination between the various Universities. For this purpose, a certain amount of Central control is necessary. Though I would not like that we should interfere with the day to day working of the Universities, yet some sort of Central control is necessary for this purpose. There are various dangerous and fissiparous tendencies current in India today, and unless we are very vigilant, we may find that national unity is destroyed. From this point of view also, I would suggest that the Grants Commission can help in keeping these Universities together. There will be better co-ordination between the different Universities. From the financial point of view, again, there will be pooling of resources, which will help the proper Universities to work in their various and different subjects. We should also see that there is proper planning as between the various subjects. Some Universities may go in for different Subjects, while some others may be doing research work. In that way, we can help the universities taking to different subjects. If the resources

are all pooled together, then there would be proper planning, and thus, the unity of the country can also be kept up by the Grants Commission. We expect that our universities should produce big and educated people, and for that, it is necessary there should be unity in the country. We require people for the various works; the country is developing, and we are finding it difficult to get technicians in various subjects. If there is proper co-ordination as between the various universities, it would be easy to plan out the whole thing. In that, I would suggest, the Grants Commission can play a good role. So, it is not proper to say that the autonomy of the universities will be taken away by this. Some hon. Member had said that the autonomy of the universities should be kept up. I also feel that the university is an autonomous body, but some sort of Central control is necessary. The universities are expecting some financial help from the Centre,—and I know that unless that help is given, we cannot raise the standard of education—and when such help is given, it is quite essential that some Central control should be there to see that the finances are properly utilised.

For these reasons, I congratulate the Government on appointing this University Grants Commission, and I hope that they will help in improving the standard of education, and besides, the proper universities will also benefit. There are new universities which are still in their childhood, and require to be nursed. I hope that the Grants Commission will see that they get proper finances to develop themselves.

श्री बी० जी० ईशराव : यह विधेयक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा भारत के महान् विद्वान् शिक्षा मंत्री आज उपस्थित होते और भारत के सीवधान ने जो यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार केंद्रीय सरकार को दिया है, उस का प्रयोग केंद्रीय सरकार किस प्रकार से कर रही है उस को विशद करने के लिये यहां आते, तो अच्छा होता। बारम्बार सदस्य यहां शिकायत करते हैं कि जब कोई

विधेयक सदन के सामने आता है तो उस के बारे में पूरी इन्फार्मेशन सदन के सामने रखी नहीं जाती। आज भी मैं दख्ता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में विद्यापीठों के कर्तव्यों में पर्याप्त हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। जो विद्यापीठ हैं उन की शिक्षा का स्तर क्या होना चाहिये, उन को क्या मिलना चाहिये, जो परीक्षा होती है उस का परिमाण और स्तर क्या होना चाहिये, यह विधेयक जो विद्यापीठों का कार्यक्षेत्र है जब उस में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है तब विद्यापीठों के जो उपकुलगुरु हैं उन का इस के बारे में क्या कहना है, यह सरकार के पास है परन्तु इस का श्वेतपत्रक सदस्यों को नहीं दिया गया है। यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पार्लियामेन्टरी सेक्रेटरी के पास पूरी इन्फार्मेशन है और हमारे महान् शिक्षा मंत्री का यहां आना आवश्यक नहीं है, हमें व्यक्तियों में कोई भेद नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार भी हूँ। विद्यापीठों के विषय में शायद पार्लियामेन्टरी सेक्रेटरी हमारे महान् विद्वान् महामंत्री से भी ज्यादा योग्य हो सकते हैं परन्तु हम यह मानते हैं कि जो पूरा मंत्रिमंडल है वह हमारे प्रति उत्तरदायी है और इस दृष्टि से जब प्रथम बार यूनिवर्सिटी का विधेयक आज सदन के सामने आ रहा है—और मैं समझता हूँ कि विद्यापीठों की शिक्षा का प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण होने के कारण शिक्षा विभाग राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में होते हुए भी विद्यापीठों के समन्वयिकरण और उन को क्या आर्थिक मदद देनी है उस का कार्य केन्द्र ने अपने हाथ में रक्खा है—तब शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का यहां होना आवश्यक है।

मैं यह मानने वाला हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से प्राथमिक शिक्षा आवश्यक है उस से भी किसी सीमा तक ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण उच्च शिक्षा और विद्यापीठों का प्रश्न है। भारत सरीखा जो प्रगति की तरफ जाने वाला राष्ट्र है, उस में आज हम बड़े नये नये कदम उठा रहे हैं, नई नई कल्पनाएँ आज यहां आ रही हैं। बाकी दशों में हम ने दखा है कि जो विद्यापीठ होते हैं वह मूलस्रोत होते हैं जिन से देश का विकास

[श्री वी० जी० दशपांडे]

होता है और इस दृष्टि से अंग्रेजों के आने के पश्चात् भी यदि विद्यापीठों का नया विकास हुआ है तो भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सभी विद्यापीठ इस दश की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और विचारक प्रगति के लिये एक केन्द्र बनें और उन के प्रयत्न से दश में नये नये विचार प्रवाहों का निर्माण हो, दश का चरित्र निर्माण हो। इस दृष्टि से मैं इन विद्यापीठों को देख रहा हूँ और इसी दृष्टि से इस सदन को, इस संसद् को यह बड़ा महत्त्वपूर्ण अधिकार प्रदान किया गया है कि वह इस का निश्चय करे कि इस दश में शिक्षा का स्तर क्या हो, उस का परिमाण और स्टैण्डर्ड क्या हो। मैं अपने मित्र श्री गुरुपादस्वामी से पूर्ण सहमत हूँ कि यह जो दो कार्य हैं अर्थात् एक तो उन को आर्थिक मदद देना और जिस तरह का उन का परिमाण और स्तर हो उस का डिटेर्मिनेशन करना, उस का निश्चय करना यह दो भिन्न कार्य क्षेत्र हैं। यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी का जो कार्य चलता है उस में किसी का भी हस्तक्षेप होना बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। परन्तु जिस प्रकार से इस दश में विद्यापीठों का विकास हुआ है उस को देखते हुए भी मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से इंग्लैंड में आक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है या कीम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी है, उन्होंने अपनी परम्पराओं का निर्माण किया है उस प्रकार की परम्परायें हमारे दश में निर्मित नहीं हुई हैं। इस दश में कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी में आशुतोष मुखर्जी के नेतृत्व में, जिन्होंने निर्भीकता से सरकार के साथ युद्ध किया था, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ परम्पराओं का निर्माण अवश्य हुआ है। कहीं कहीं बुरी परम्पराओं का निर्माण भी हुआ है। हमारे केन्द्र का संचालन होने के पश्चात् भी और आर्थिक सहायता देने के पश्चात् भी, मैं जानता हूँ, कई साम्प्रदायिक विद्यापीठों में उसी प्रकार से बुरा काम चल रहे हैं, उस के पहले से भी बुरा काम चल रहे हैं, इस के बारे में हमारा अनुभव कोई बड़ा सुखकारक नहीं है। लेकिन उस के पश्चात् भी मैं यह मानता हूँ कि थोड़ी

थोड़ी भिन्नता होवे भी उन के परिमाण का निश्चय करके केन्द्र का काम होना चाहिये। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप एक तृतीयांश यूनिवर्सिटी के उपकुलगुरुओं को लीजिये और दो तृतीयांश लोग सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त हों। उन के बारे में गवर्नमेन्ट का पहलू तो यह मालूम होता है कि दश में जो बड़े विद्वान हैं, विज्ञान शास्त्री हैं और अनुभवी लोग हैं उन को लिया जायेगा तब भी गलती हो सकती है इस लिये कोई आदमी अच्छा हो या बुरा हो, उस में अच्छे स्टैण्डर्ड का आदमी हो या बुरे स्टैण्डर्ड का लेकिन उस को फाइनेन्शियल और एंडीमिनिस्ट्रीटिव एक्स्पिरियन्स जरूर होना चाहिये। लेकिन फाइनेन्शियल और एंडीमिनिस्ट्रीटिव एक्स्पिरियन्स के बहुत से लोगों को रक्खा गया तो वह एक सरकारी बाड़ी बन जायेगी। जिस प्रकार का स्टैण्डर्ड हम बनाना चाहते हैं उस के लिये और जो ग्रांट्स हम देंगे उस के लिये, डिटेर्मिनेशन आफ स्टैण्डर्ड के लिये दोनों किस्मों के लोगों को एक जगह इस लिये किया गया है कि पैसे देने हैं लेकिन वहां पर फाइनेन्शियल और एंडीमिनिस्ट्रीटिव एक्स्पिरियन्स आने के पश्चात् और उन की मंजूरि होने के पश्चात् जिस तरह का डिटेर्मिनेशन आफ स्टैण्डर्ड हम चाहते हैं उस प्रकार का डिटेर्मिनेशन आफ स्टैण्डर्ड बनना नहीं। आप के संविधान को स्वीकृत हुए चार वर्ष हुए। अब तक हम अपेक्षा करते रहे कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई नई बात आयेगी। आप को याद होगा जब भारत में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ हुआ और लोग दश में स्वातंत्र्ययुद्ध करने लगे तब पहला आक्षेप विदेशी सरकार पर यह किया गया कि इस दश की जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है उस का निर्माण अंग्रेज लोगों ने जान बूझ कर इस दश के लोगों को अराष्ट्रीय करने के लिये इस दश के लोगों का जो जीवन स्वत्व है उस को नष्ट करने के लिये, किया। और इसी के कारण सन् १९०५ ई० में और उस के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा पर जोर दिया गया। अब हमारी

राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनी हैं, मैं शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में, खास कर उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में इस निश्चित मत का हूँ कि जब तक यूनिवर्सिटी में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, रिवॉल्यूशनरी चीज नहीं होता है, जब तक हम क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन की बात सामने ले कर नहीं आते हैं तब तक इस देश के जीवन स्तर की, इस देश की सामाजिक उन्नति, शैक्षणिक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है और इस दृष्टि से डिटीमिनेशन आफ स्टैंडर्ड के पूर्व हम आशा करते थे कि यह नई सरकार आई है, नया मंत्रिमंडल आया है, शिक्षा के बारे में नया मूल्य हमारे सामने रखा जायेगा और डिटीमिनेशन आफ स्टैंडर्ड के लिये एक कमिशन पहले नियुक्त किया जायेगा। यूनिवर्सिटी में किस प्रकार का स्टैंडर्ड हो इस की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आयेगी और उस के स्वीकृत होने के पश्चात् उस स्टैंडर्ड के अनुसार सब यूनिवर्सिटीज और विद्यापीठ काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं इस के लिये देश के प्रतिष्ठित विद्वानों का एक कमिशन नियुक्त किया जायेगा। उस में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और फाइनेंशियल एक्स्पिरिएन्स के नाम पर किन किन व्यक्तियों को उस में रखा जाता, इस का मुझे पता नहीं, शायद हमारे त्यागी साहब भी उस में घुस सकते, परन्तु हमें आशा है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इतनी खराब बात नहीं करेंगे, फिर भी यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि इस प्रकार की बातें ही खराबी का कारण हो रही हैं। जैसा मेरे मित्र ने सुझाव दिया है उस के अनुसार पहले काम होना चाहिये। फाइनेंशियल एंड आप किस प्रकार से दौंगे साथ ही जब आप आर्थिक सहायता देना प्रारम्भ करेंगे तो उस के साथ ही साथ आप को यह भी देखना होगा कि कहां कितनी कितनी यूनिवर्सिटीयों का निर्माण होता है। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश यहां पर पूरा छाया हुआ है। आज हमारे संविधान में भारत की व्याख्या इस प्रकार होनी चाहिये थी :

"India, that is Bharat, that is Uttar Pradesh.....".

आज हम देखते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से विद्यापीठ हैं, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्यापीठों

को कम नहीं कराना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं देखता हूँ परम्परागत भारत का स्वतंत्र विद्यापीठ उत्तर प्रदेश में काशी है और हालांकि चाहे सरकार ने उसे मान्यता न दी हो फिर भी इस विद्यापीठ में आप सब पढ़ते हैं। इस प्रदेश में तो हम देखते हैं कि विद्यापीठ के बाद विद्यापीठ बन रहे हैं; दो नये विद्यापीठों का और भी निर्माण होने वाला है, परन्तु बहुत से ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जैसे कि मध्य भारत, जहां एक विद्यापीठ खोलने में भी केन्द्र झगड़ा लगा रहा है और गवर्नमेंट इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। मैं कहता हूँ कि भारत में प्राचीन काल से उज्जैन विद्या का महान् केन्द्र रहा है और वहां एक विद्यापीठ बन सकता है। भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि वह अपना पैसा लगा कर वहां एक महान् विद्यापीठ का निर्माण करे। बहुत से प्रदेश हैं कि जहां विद्यापीठ नहीं हैं। और भी बहुत से छोटे मोटे राज्य हैं जिन राज्यों में विद्यापीठ नहीं हैं। नए नए विद्यापीठ खुलने शुरू हो गए हैं और अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि उनको केन्द्र की तफ से सहायता किन तत्वों के अनुसार, किस नियमानुसार दी जानी चाहिए, इसका भी विचार यहां होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति बहुत सी बातों पर विचार करेगी और इस बिल में कई बुरियां हैं जिन पर इस को विचार करना होगा। मैं इस बिल में एक बात देखता हूँ कि धारा १८ का सम्बन्ध एक रिपोर्ट से है। इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"The Commission shall prepare, twice every year in such form and at such times as may be prescribed, a six-monthly report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous six months, and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Central Government."

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। जो कमिशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है वह रिपोर्ट और प्रितवत् इस सदन के सामने स्वीकृत के लिए आना चाहिए। आप जब कोई यूनिवर्सिटी निर्माण करते हैं या यह स्टैंडर्ड डिज्मिन

[श्री वी० जी० दशपांड]

करने वाली बाड़ी की बात करते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा उस प्रकार से अकादमी का एक नाम हमारा मालाना साहब देना चाहते हैं वैसे अकादमी न हो, कोई अच्छा संस्कृत नाम हो। या उसे हम अंग्रेजी का ही नाम दे सकते हैं क्योंकि हम ने १५ साल के लिए अंग्रेजी को रखने का फैसला कर रखा है। परन्तु अच्छा नाम की एक केन्द्रीय संस्था का आप स्टैंडर्ड्स को डिस्टीनिश करने के लिए निर्माण कर सकते हैं।

डा० एम० एम० वास : कोई नाम बतलाइए।

श्री वी० जी० दशपांड : आप इस का नाम भारतीय विद्या संगम, विद्या संगम या और कोई अच्छा नाम रख सकते हैं। विचार करने के बाद मैं कोई और सुन्दर नाम भी आप को बतला सकता हूँ।

तो आप बहुत अच्छी श्रेणी की संस्था जिस का काम स्टैंडर्ड डिस्टीनिश करना हो, बनाइए। बाकी पैसे देने के लिए एक जलवादी बननी चाहिए। मैं तो कहूंगा कि पैसे देने के लिए एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि पैसे देने के बारे में हम ने बहुत सी शिकायतें की हैं और दूसरे में आया है कि आज के विद्यमान मंत्रिमंडल के अन्तर्गत जो पैसे दिए जाते हैं उस में साम्प्रदायिकता बर्ती जाती है, यह हमारा आक्षेप है। इस दृष्टि से उस पर संसद् का नियन्त्रण हो। बाकी रखा स्टैंडर्ड्स को डिस्टीनिश करने का सवाल, उस के लिए विद्वानों की आप एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर सकते हैं। स्वायत्त संस्था भी आप बना सकते हैं। यह दो सुझाव मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता था। बैठने के पूर्व मैं आप से एक प्रार्थना और करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने यह विधेयक एक सीमांत के सुपुर्द करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मंत्रिमंडल के जो लोग यहां बैठे हैं उससे तो यह ज्ञान पड़ता है कि वे इस विधेयक को कोई खास महत्त्व नहीं देते। मेरा खयाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं उनके जवाब इस बिल के बारे में आप के पास आए होंगे वे आप हमारे सामने रख सकते हैं

ताकि हम यह जान सकें कि उनकी प्रतिक्रिया इस बिल के बारे में क्या है और उनके दैनिक कारोबार में किस प्रकार का दखल दिया जाता है। यह सब दूसरे के पश्चात् ही इस पर विचार किया जाए, इतनी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The University Grants Commission actually forms a very important part of the recommendations made by the Education Commission, known as the Radhakrishnan Commission. It is fundamental to the proposal for improving and developing the Universities. The Parliamentary Secretary has already detailed to us the history of the various other Commissions that had been set up from time to time, both by the Central Government and the provincial Governments to investigate and suggest remedies for the management and instruction at Universities. It is well known that our Universities have in the past and at the present moment also suffered from various defects, but it is also well known that the recommendations of the Commissions and Committees could not be implemented because of the sad lack of funds, and the policy of trying to run the Universities without adequate financial support. Actually, even some of the very excellent recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission could not be implemented for the same reason. From this point of view, the intention of the Government to put adequate funds at the disposal of the Universities is a thing that everybody will support, and especially those of us who have been associated with Universities for some period. We do welcome it from that point of view, but at the same time there is a sneaking fear as to whether these funds will be really adequate. Will it be that just a small portion will be made available, or sometimes not even that, and with that the Government will try to dominate the Universities under the plea of standardisation and levelling up of education? If we really look at the financial state of affairs at the present moment, although the Parliamentary Secretary has told us that

38 per cent. of the expenditure on Universities is donated by the State and Central Governments, if we minus the amount that is raised by the Universities and also minus the amount that is paid by the State Government, then I am afraid the Central Grant is insignificant and in this position in spite of a number of Commissions that may be set up, nothing will improve. Not only that; we are afraid that governmental interference in educational matters and especially the universities, will lead to further deterioration. It is not correct to say that if we have a Government taking a "keener interest", things will improve. We have seen in our own University in Bengal that the secondary education Board chosen by Government has made things so bad with regard to examinations etc. that we have become the laughing stock of India, if not of the world. Therefore, it is a very fundamental question as to whether adequate funds will be made available for the universities. When we come to see the amount that is received by the Bombay University, the grand total of expenditure is Rs. 1,36,00,000, out of which about Rs. 75,00,000 comes from fees, Rs. 25,00,000 from the State Government and only Rs. 3,00,000 from the Central Government. In respect of the Calcutta University, out of the grand total of Rs. 1,96,00,000, Rs. 82,78,000 comes from fees, Rs. 43,39,000 from the State Government and only Rs. 8,54,000 from the Central Government. I could give more details in respect of other Universities. Therefore, out of this total of 38 per cent. donated by the State Governments and Central Government, the State Governments give much more than the Central Government and we have to see this in the proper perspective. I do not agree entirely with my friend Shri Gurupadaswamy that the job of the University Grants Commission is only the allocation of grants, because even for allocating grants certain other features of the Universities will have to be looked into. For the very fact that you have to look into the needs of a particular University, you

have to give more powers to the University Commission. Therefore, we recognise the need for planning, co-ordinating and expanding University education and correlating it to the aims and needs of the national objective. That is absolutely certain. But we also want to see from the very outset that good care is taken to see that the University education does not become an appendage of the Government.

As a matter of fact, there is clause 20. It is a pernicious clause, and we want to oppose that clause. It says that in the discharge of its functions under the Act, the Commission shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy as may be given to it by the Central Government. Now, the point is this. Certainly there must be co-ordination between the policy of the Education Ministry and the Commission, but the Commission must have the right of going against certain policies of the Education Ministry if it so thinks fit. Of course, it will naturally be guided by the directive principles of the Constitution and by the planning that has to be carried out, but certainly there may come occasions when the Commission, as the highest authority and guided by people of academic eminence, may vitally differ from a particular policy followed by the Ministry of Education; and as such, I think it is very important for us to consider, when we take into consideration this University Grants Commission, what will be the actual formation of this Commission; whether it will be really an independent body or merely an appendage of the Ministry of Education. That is a very important point. Our opinion is that the Commission must be completely independent of Government. Government may appoint two men from the Ministries of Education and Finance, but the majority must be men of letters and representatives of Universities and college teachers. We do feel that it is necessary that the majority of them should be determined on an elective principle. Two, for instance, could be men of letters

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elected by Parliament and five, I feel, should be elected by college and university teachers, because, one of the things which the Radhakrishnan Commission said was that when such a Commission is set up, it is very important that Universities should not look upon this Commission with fear but with respect and it should be able to guide the policies not as a policeman but as somebody whom they feel is highly eminent to do so. They should have faith in the Commission. Therefore, I think it is very necessary to have an elected member, to have a very big weightage of academicians, of people of learning rather than officials, because, in the Bill itself, it is stated that:

"the remaining number shall be chosen from among persons who are educationists of repute or who have obtained high academic distinctions or who have experience in administrative or financial matters."

The first part is all right, but the later part may well come into operation and the Commission may become just an appendage of the Ministry of Education. That is exactly what we do not want to have. The Commission's status must be independent.

The other thing which we stress very much is that the Commission's report and recommendations for grants should be made available to Parliament. What has happened in the past is that the Commissions have made certain recommendations after having looked into the demands of the Universities. It is submitted to the Ministry and the Ministry, as well as the Finance Ministry, looks into it and the Government brush aside whatever they feel is not necessary and gives just the amount which they think, in their opinion, is enough. Since Parliament is given the right to co-ordinate and determine the standards in the Universities, for higher education, I think it is very essential and it is only right that such a Commission

should also submit its reports and recommendations to Parliament, so that Parliament may be in the know as to why a particular recommendation has been made and the reasons thereof, and why the Ministries have not been able to give the recommendations full weight. At least they will be on the record. That is a very good deterrent and I think will really help in the development of University education.

Now, the other thing which the people are rather afraid of is the restricted connotation of the word 'University'. An attempt is made, under the plea of improving standards—I am afraid our Parliamentary Secretary has also given us this impression—to restrict the amount of University education. He says that the big trouble that we are having is the fact that so many Universities are coming up. What is the total number? 31. Now, in a country like ours, I do not think 31 is a very abnormally big number. In a small country like England, I think we have 14 or 18 Universities. I am not sure.

Shri S. S. More: Nineteen.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So, it is not a question of 31 being a big number or not, but it is a question of how to improve the standards for those 31 Universities. That is the thing which we have to consider. But what we have actually seen is that, whenever we have given this right of levelling up, as they call it, or determination of standards, to the authorities of Government in judging certain Universities who are suffering from want of proper equipment, who are fighting against poverty and financial duress, the Government complain that they have not got enough apparatus, charts, equipment, etc. and make it an excuse to plumb down upon them threatening cancellation of their recognition etc. Therefore, instead of helping financially, they try to restrict. Such a thing must not happen. What has actually happened in this Bill

itself is, the connotation of the word 'University' leaves out of its scope a large number of affiliating colleges which are today dominating University education. This is a very important point on which I should like to give facts and figures. For instance, in the University education in India, we have four distinct types of Universities. One is the unitary type; the second is the federated type; of course, the Delhi University is the only one of this type; then there is the teaching and affiliating type and lastly the purely affiliating type. Actually, what is the position? We find that the total number of people enrolled in the University stage is 3,96,745 out of which 3,03,213 study in affiliated colleges. I would not go into many details. In Bombay, there are three University teaching Departments and 22 affiliated colleges. In Calcutta, there are 35 University teaching Departments and 104 affiliated colleges. In Madras, there are 21 University teaching Departments and 20 constituent colleges and 58 affiliated colleges. Taking the whole country, there are 137 constituent colleges and 558 affiliated colleges or more. Out of the total number of those who are engaged in the University, namely, 3,96,745, the number of students studying in the affiliated colleges comes to 3,03,213. This is the position. The affiliated colleges are those that require the greatest amount of help, whether in the matter of apparatus, whether in the question of relieving overcrowding, whether in the matter of raising the salaries of staff or whether in the living conditions of teachers. They are the people who require the greatest amount of help. If we want to improve University education. And yet, by this Bill, we are, by the term by which we are going to call a University as a 'University', leaving out the affiliated colleges.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): In the Bill,

"University" means a University established or incorporated

by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any institution recognised as a constituent college of a University under any such Act."

How are they debarred? I would like to know that. The principle we have enunciated is all right.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Constituent college. There is a separate category called constituent college.

Shri. Syamnandan Sahaya: The definition includes that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want an answer from the Ministry. If only the Parliamentary Secretary can assure us that all the affiliated colleges come within the purview of this word, then certainly I have nothing to say. I would be very pleased if the Government would assure us that these affiliated colleges that form the bulk of those who are going to be educated in the Universities will come within the purview of this Bill—I am then at one with them and I will welcome such a move. But as far as I can make out, it is not so, I shall give you another example. Certain difficulties have already arisen by a resolution which was lately undertaken regarding the question of University teachers, their conditions of service and salaries. Now, what has happened? The two Universities, —those of Mysore and Travancore— according to the Radhakrishnan Commission, had professors and teachers who had the lowest scales of salaries. Now, they have been actually left outside the scope of this measure. Why? Because, they were told, "You are not autonomous". They were under the State Government, and they were formed at a time when those territories were princely States. Therefore, they have been left out of the scope of the resolution because they are not supposed to be 'autonomous'. Again, take the University of Delhi, a federated University. Those who are University appointed teachers and those who are college-appointed teachers—they have

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absolutely the same status. But according to this resolution, they have been left outside the scope of this measure. So there is a great deal of confusion on this point. As far as I know, the bulk of the University students come from the various affiliated colleges.

3 P.M.

Shri S. S. More: Does the hon. Member mean to suggest that all these constituent colleges should have direct relationship with the University Grants Commission?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As I have already said there are three or four types of Universities: one is of the federated type; the other unitary type; the third, teaching and affiliated Universities and the fourth purely affiliated Universities, as for example, the Agra, the Gujarat, and the Jammu and Kashmir and Karnatak Universities. The majority of the Universities are teaching and affiliating Universities. The word used here is "constituent" colleges. Therefore, we want to be clarified as to whether the affiliating colleges are also considered part of the Universities and as such eligible for grants. Under the plea of levelling up education, we are really giving the Government a whip hand in trying to restrict education. That is what we are really afraid of.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: If they are excluded, how would all-round standard be maintained?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would request the hon. Member to address these questions to Government, not to me.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I am making your task easier.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So, our request to the Select Committee is to go into the connotation of the word "University" and extend the term as to include these colleges, as well. If Government is really serious about planning, they should give due consideration to this suggestion.

There can be no development, unless the Universities are encouraged to turn out good students and the Professors are given the necessary encouragement to do research work. If the bulk of the institutions are excluded from the purview of this measure, I am afraid it will serve no useful purpose.

Mr. Chairman: Under clause 3, even institutions other than Universities are sought to be included.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is only on the advice of the Commission. My plea is that the Commission must have jurisdiction over the affiliating colleges, because they form the bulk of the Universities, as they are constituted today. Of course, we would readily support the inclusion of other technological institutes also.

I have already spoken of the type of Commission we would like to have. It should be a high-powered one; it should be independent; it should be composed of representatives on an elected principle; the majority of them should be men of letters. There is also a very good recommendation made by the Radhakrishnan Commission, that the University Grants Commission should have a panel of experts to deal with various subjects which would require enquiry or research. We do not find any provision to that effect in the Bill.

Dr. M. M. Das: There is provision for association of experts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then it is all right. I referred to that point, because we consider it to be very important. If it is there, I welcome it.

Then within the four corners of rational objectives, the University Grants Commission should try to achieve co-ordination, planning and integration. But, as I have already said, there is a feeling that this measure is likely to stifle the free atmosphere of the Universities. Of course, very few people today would support autonomy in the absolute, but

certainly autonomy for free scope for the development of University education, according to the needs and traditions of a particular University must not be interfered with. For instance, there are the words "determination of standards". This is a very vague term and it may even become dangerous. As a matter of fact, the Radhakrishnan Commission has mentioned this point also. For instance, the Lucknow University may say that it would like to specialise in sociology, or may decide to have a special type of education most suitable to women. The Calcutta University, for instance, may like to lay special stress on domestic science; or some other University may choose to specialise in some other subject. Standardisation must not lead to stereo-typing. It is essential that a vague term should not be allowed in a statute, without concretisation of what is actually meant. We, therefore, feel that there is need for the Select Committee to go into the necessity of delimiting the exact scope of the functions of this Commission. I would like to concretise some of them. In the first place, the University Grants Commission must go into the question of expansion, not restriction: how to expand the Universities, how to help them to expand further, how to help a particular department to improve, with financial or other help, should be its first objection.

Secondly, co-ordination of University education and facilities for research should be taken up in earnest. With the limited resources at our disposal, there must be a certain amount of co-ordination of facilities for research. Particularly in a subject like nuclear physics, with limited resources avoiding of duplication and co-ordination should be there.

The third function should be to ensure minimum levels of attainment in examinations. That is very necessary. We actually see that the attainment of a graduate of the Agra University is different from that of a graduate from the Calcutta University

or Madras University. I do not think there should be the same syllabus; I do not say there should be the same books; but I do say that there should be a minimum level of attainment. For instance, I find that in certain Universities the women students are not taught even the rudiments of natural science. Along with ensuring common minimum standards of attainment, there should also be common minimum level of syllabus—of course not stereotyping of syllabus, but ensuring of a minimum common level. Then, of course, there is the ensuring of the minimum standard of living for teachers and staff. These are certain things which should be specified as the functions of the Commission. Otherwise the University teachers feel—I do not know what the Vice Chancellors do—and very rightly so, that this Bill may affect the autonomy of the Universities and may do more harm than good. Therefore, we must not arm the Commission with vague or sweeping powers without knowing exactly the scope and functions of the Commission.

Lastly, I would like to refer to clause 14, which I consider to be a punitive clause. Now what is the consequence if a University does not comply with the recommendations of the Commission? As far as possible, in education at least, we must avoid punitive measures. The relation between the Commission and the Universities must be on a friendly basis, each respecting the other. Their relation, as the Radhakrishnan Commission has very well put it, must be a relation of friendship and not of a policeman and a criminal. This can be achieved if the Commission earns the respect of the Universities. Clause 14, I think, must be liberalised. The University Grants Commission may, in the first instance, invite the attention of the Universities to any serious defects which may come to its notice, and if it is not satisfied with the reply of the University, the Commission may at a meeting attended by a representative of the University decide on inspection by a Committee. Even

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that Committee should have some representative of the University on it. Finally, I feel that if any particular sanction has to be given, sanction involving control or application of punitive measures to a University, only the specific item for which the grant has been made only that can be suspended. But the sort of thing that is envisaged here is almost the starving of the University. It is said here that it could also "advise the Central Government or the State Government to withhold its grants from that University or to take such other action in respect of that University as the Government may deem proper". This, I think, is very wrong. We should avoid this attitude. I am sure that, with proper co-operation and with a feeling of respect towards each other and with our desire to see that University education really becomes something worth its name and actually helps our young men to become fit for the great national task facing them, there is no necessity for having such very stringent clauses in this Bill. The Joint Committee will, therefore, have to consider the financial aspects of the Commission and how to prevent unnecessary interference with the autonomy of the Universities. They should also consider how to constitute the Commission in a democratic way with the representatives of Universities, teachers, educationists and public men. I would like to stress again that we must see that this Commission is an independent one and more or less on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission so that it is not a replica of the Government. It must reflect the educationists in the country and therefore it must not be merely an appendage of the Government, with whom it can work in close co-operation without having such clauses as are added on here. For instance there are these clauses 20 and 21. It says that the Commission shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy as may be given to it by the Central Government, and if any dispute arises

as to whether a question is or is not a question of policy the decision of the Central Government shall be final. I think that this sort of a clause is rather dangerous. With these few words, I commend the motion to the Joint Select Committee.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I rise to give my general support to the Bill. While doing so, I cannot help making some observations on the system of education that is obtaining in the country generally. The House knows that the University education does not hang by itself; it is related to education from the primary stage upwards. Nothing is so unsettled in the country today as the system of education from the top to the bottom. Commissions and committees are appointed for the re-organisation of the University stage of education, the secondary scheme of education and the basic type of education. We have conferences and seminars without number. But still, I regret to say, we have not evolved a national pattern of education. In other words we do not have definite objectives. We do not have goals which will subserve the national ideals by developing what I call the national character in our young men.

We have launched the First Five Year Plan and are on the eve of initiating the Second Five Year Plan. We may achieve economic independence. If the system of education is not improved, all achievements of the Five Year Plans will be of no avail. That university education is anything but satisfactory can be seen not only from the low standard of education at all levels but also from student indiscipline and from the drifting that the students are having. It is most unfortunate that our young men and women having lost their moorings become a prey to every slogan not knowing their own national ideals, not knowing their place and the place of education in the scheme of things. The Commission may serve a limited purpose under the Bill. It may conserve funds from

various sources; it may even succeed in getting more funds from the Government; it may equitably allot these funds to various universities. But, unless it is a high power body, unless it functions as a sort of brains trust and unless it is highly independent and guides the system of education in the country, it will be only an extension of the Secretariat and the Education Ministry and nothing else.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

Instead of having a Commission with this limited function it is better to add one or more Deputy Secretaries to the Education Ministry and carry on with the work. I consider this of the highest importance that the Commission should not only be independent but also be composed predominantly of academicians of the highest repute. Under clause 5 of this Bill not less than two members shall be chosen from among the officers of the Central Government to represent the Government. The remaining number shall be chosen from among persons who are educationists of repute. I would be satisfied if that clause ended there but it goes on to say about people who have experience in administrative or financial matters. By including people who are experts in the administration or financial matters we may jeopardise the working of the Commission. We may create a Commission which will be more an administrative body than an academic body. I urge strongly that the Select Committee should look into this question and see that the majority of the members are university men of high repute.

I come next to the state of education in the secondary stage. It is common knowledge that our high schools—most of them—have improper equipment, inadequate accommodation and poor staff. We do not have trained men. The type of men that man our secondary schools is itself of a low order and even among them we do not have adequate trained men. The Secondary Education Commission has made far-reaching recommendations

and the Government is earnest about implementing those recommendations but the recommendations or the measure of Government's implementation of them do not touch the fringe of the problem.

University education has rightly to be related to improving the masses of the country. By producing a few brilliant graduates with high academic distinction the country is not going to become great. We should not make the country great at the expense of millions of men steeped in savagery. If the country is to advance, the condition of the masses has to be raised; not only by giving education, but by giving them culture. The Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill says, "It is also necessary to ensure that the available resources are utilised to the best possible effect". But what do we actually see in the Education Ministry? Grants sanctioned to all manner of things: yogic research institutes, All-India Women's Hockey Association, Indian art exhibitions in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.; we have tension projects and literary workshops, youth welfare schemes and an infinite variety of experiments. Our resources, I feel constrained to say, are frittered away. We cannot ask the nation to admire the glory of the sunset when millions do not know the three R's. It is necessary, therefore, before we concentrate, before we give the lion's share of our revenue to the Universities, to see that education is strengthened from the lower stages. Primary education is being tinkered with in several places. Even with regard to the secondary stage, each State appoints its own Commission, and there is no co-ordination between the primary stage and the secondary stage on the one hand and between the Centre and the State Governments on the other with regard to the reform of secondary education. Even in the State of Madras I find the Education Ministry disagreeing with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission with regard to the duration of the higher secondary stage or the university stage.

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

Then, this Bill does not deal with the problem of language. We are committed to imparting instruction in the regional language up to the higher secondary stage. But in the University stage the instruction is in English in most of the Universities. We do not know what the future is going to be. So, unless there is continuity of instruction, the gulf between instruction in the higher secondary stage and the University stage will widen.

It is our desire to see our Universities restored to the glory that it was theirs once. We want them to be centres of encyclopaedic knowledge. We want them to inspire every individual in the country and also every educational institution in the country. But it is important that our limited national resources are conserved and that University education is built up not by pooling together certain grants and distributing them to Universities but by building education from below; by strengthening education from every stage, at all levels, so that our manpower may not be wasted, so that our young men may not face frustration after leaving the portals of the University, so that education may prove not only the panacea for our ills—because ultimately even the success of our democracy depends upon the proper type of education—but also it may guide our national policy in the interests of ourselves and of world peace.

Shrimati Na Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I have just a few remarks to make on this Bill which I heartily congratulate the Minister for having brought. When one reads the title of the Bill however, "University Grants Commission Bill", one is apt to think that it is only a Grants Commission and is not there to co-ordinate and determine the standards in institutions for higher education or help research in scientific and technical institutions! The whole dignified function is not envisaged in the title and one gets rather a wrong impression that it is only a financial outlook that is be-

ing presented. When a Commission such as this comes into being it is hoped that it will be a guide, philosopher and friend of all Universities and will have the position of a respected ally wherever Universities are concerned.

In India today we need more Universities that are residential in character, more full in their comprehension, like the ancient Universities of Takshasila and Nalanda where the relationship between the professors and students was something personal, intense and vital. Such a relationship cannot flower unless it is a residential University. The Commission must take into consideration funds for such things to come into being.

The youth of the country must be enthused over and over again and very intensely for the welfare of the country and for the advancement of India. On the youths depends the future of India, and they must learn that the country is theirs. They must be shown the path of self-sacrifice, they must be interested in social welfare and devotion of their time and energy to the bettering of the country. Such ideas must come from the teachers directly to the students. It cannot be imparted through books.

Secondly, Universities today must work in close co-ordination with jobs that can be offered in the next five years. That is one of the main points that I have to recommend. We must have Universities that will teach our students such subjects that will find them scope to be employed after they come out of the portals of the University. The frustration that faces students today is colossal. I wonder if the Ministry realises what is happening to youth in India today! They have no hope of a job or any kind of employment to maintain their families after they come out of the Universities. What they have learnt, to them seems useless, and often goes rusty in their minds. If you look into the middle class homes all over India, there is utter depression. Hence, it is essential

for Universities to develop on the lines of jobs that can be offered in the next five years.

The other submission I would like to make is this. The Parliamentary Secretary mentioned three points, namely, absence of co-ordination, want of funds and want of personnel. All these wants are caused by the fact that every University nowadays tries to be an omnibus University. That cannot really work. Universities must be specialised, and we must have specialised Universities for specialised subjects. We must have Universities for humanities, for scientific subjects, social sciences, medical sciences, and our own Indian system of medicines, namely, *ayurved* must not be forgotten—industrial Universities, and general Universities that will teach languages and any kind of cultural subjects. Unless that is done, the funds that are given are diffused and what is given for buildings and equipment goes to a varied number of subjects, whereas if it was given to specialised Universities for specialised subjects then the funds could be utilised to the full and the students would benefit thereby.

When we consider Universities we must not lose the background that stretches far back into the history of India, our old cultural heritage. I would recommend that the Commission takes into consideration the establishment of a Sri Chaitanya University as it was in Nabadwip. It is not a University that has to be made newly, but it is something that has only to be revived. If we lose the ancient traditions that we had, we lose much that was India, we lose much that can be future India. I strongly recommend that the Commission, and the Select Committee when they go into this Bill, take this matter into their direct consideration and do something about it.

I agree with the hon. lady Member opposite that the description of "University" in clause 2(f) should be more liberalised. The affiliating colleges not to be included in that description is really harmful to any good effect that

this Bill proposes to have. There are 558 affiliating colleges all over India, and if those are not going to come within the scope of the grants or help which is going to be given, we shall lose much of the benefit that this Bill could ever offer. These are the colleges that feed the Universities and a large number of students are in such colleges. This clause should certainly be liberalised so as to include all the affiliating colleges as far as possible.

Expansion should be the note; every branch of study should be able to be pursued in the Universities. This alone should be the guiding factor in any Bill that is passed as regards Universities. In the same way, no cultural aspect should be forgotten. Today, Santi Niketan embodies Tagore. That is the work of his own hand. There is no better memorial that we can have for Tagore than Santi Niketan. There is now a crying need that we should today immortalise Kalidasa in the Vikram University at Ujjain, because Kalidasa is the most beloved poet of India. When we read the lines the

"आषाढस्य प्रथमं दिवसे....."

picture of the dark rain clouds that he brings to us touches the mind of every person in India, all separated lovers are carried on the wings of his poetry and fly towards Ujjain. Let there be a concrete proof of that love by having a University in the name of Kalidasa. I hope that the Select Committee will take this into their wholehearted consideration and recommend such a University to the Commission. I have every hope, that this Bill will surely be of benefit to the Universities and do everything towards improving education in India. Education is being re-orientated, this Commission has a large part to play in giving that stable character to education which will take the youth of India forward on the glorious path before them.

श्री नंथ लाल शर्मा (सीकर): यह जाँची-बीची गई गाँठ आयोग का विधेयक आया है यह मेरी मन में थोड़ी सी निराशा और थोड़ा सा हर्ष लाता

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

हैं। खेद इसलिए कि सम्भवतः हमारा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री मेरी भाषा को पूर्णतया नहीं समझ सकेंगे और बिना सचिव महोदय ने इस विषयक को उपस्थित किया है वह भी हिन्दी से इतने परिचित न होने के कारण मेरी भाषा को समझने में कष्ट का अनुभव करेंगे।

Dr. M. M. Das: I may inform the hon. Member that I understand Hindi quite nicely; at least his Hindi I will understand.

Mr. Chairman: There should be no fear now.

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : थोड़ा सा भय मुझे इस बात का भी है कि आजकल अधिकतर शिक्षा का अर्थ अंग्रेजी शिक्षा समझा जाता है। मैं इस विषय को इस सदन के सामने कुछ भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। एक समय था कि पृथ्वी के सारे मनुष्य यहां के विद्वानों के पास बैठकर अपनी अपनी संस्कृति का अध्ययन करते थे।

एतद्दर्शप्रसूतस्य सकाशादगून्मनः।

स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः॥

परन्तु आज हम दूसरों के इतने मुखापेक्षी हो गये हैं कि जो काम भी लेते हैं उसमें दूसरों की नकल करने में अपना गौरव समझते हैं। हम यह नहीं समझते कि यह हमारी संस्कृति के ही कारण है कि आज विश्व हमारा सम्मान करता है। आज भारतवर्ष का सम्मान चाहे हमारा प्रधान मंत्री के नाम से होता हो चाहे श्री गांधी जी के नाम से होता हो, या चाहे किसी दूसरे के नाम से होता हो, लेकिन वह इसी कारण होता है कि वे किसी न किसी रूप में भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतीक उपस्थित करते हैं। यदि वे भारतीय संस्कृति से विरुद्ध जायें तो उनका अपना मूल्य नष्ट हो जाता है और वे दूसरे को किसी प्रकार से आकर्षित नहीं कर सकते। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा का क्या आदर्श रहा है। केवल रोटी पैंदा करना या कपड़ा पैंदा करना यहां की शिक्षा का ध्येय नहीं रहा। आजकल तो हमने मनुष्य

को कर्तृ की तरह केवल रोटी की शिक्षा देकर रोटी के पीछे उसे बांध दिया है। भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा का लक्ष्य केवल रोटी पैंदा करना ही नहीं रहा, बल्कि अपनी संस्कृति के स्वरूप को जानना और मोक्ष प्राप्त करना यहां की शिक्षा का मुख्य ध्येय रहा है। विद्या हि का ? बृहमगीतप्रदा या।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) : पंचतंत्र में क्या लिखा है ?

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : सुन लीजिये। आपको तो पंचतंत्र ही सब कुछ दिखायी देता है। वही आपको सबसे बड़ा आदर्श गन्ध दिखायी देता है।

रोटी केवल शरीर को बचाने के लिए है। इसके ऊपर उठ जाना भारत की शिक्षा सिखाती रही है। यहाँ के विश्वविद्यालयों में एक राजा का पुत्र और एक भिखारी एक जगह जाकर पढ़ते थे। न कृष्ण को अपने पैसे के कारण कोई विशेष सुविधा थी और न सुदामा, का अपनी दरिद्रता के कारण कोई भय था। दोनों बराबर पढ़ते थे। उनको २५ वर्ष तक एक काँड़ी खर्च करने का कोई भाव नहीं था। आज आपकी शिक्षा पद्धति इतनी महंगी है कि एक गरीब आदमी किसी प्रकार से भी ऊँची शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। जो मरने के बाद तब अनन्त काल तक आनन्द को देने वाली है और जो मोक्ष को देने वाली है हमारे यहां उसको शिक्षा कहा गया है, उसको विद्या कहा गया है। यदि आप इस चींटियों से प्राप्त इकानामिक्स को और मकड़ी से प्राप्त इंजीनियरिंग शास्त्र को लेकर इसी के ऊपर मनुष्य शास्त्र को समाप्त कर दें और रीढ़ियों से और समाचार पत्र जैसी दूसरी चीजों से सम्बन्धित ज्ञान को विद्या मान लें तो यह पूर्ण विद्या नहीं होगी। बिना गुरु के वास्तविक विद्या प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती। और वह गुरु कैसा होना चाहिए ? वह ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जो अपनी शिक्षा को स्वयं व्यवहार में लाकर दिखावे ! हमारे यहां कभी शिक्षा को राज्य के आधीन

नहीं रखा गया। हो सकता है कि आज राम का राज्य हो, कल रावण का राज्य हो, परसों सिकन्दर का राज्य हो और उसके बाद औरंगजेब का राज्य हो। तो हम किस किस के विचार के अनुसार अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलते फिरेंगे। इसलिए हमने कभी अपनी शिक्षा को राज्य के आधीन नहीं रखा। यदि शासन के आधीन शिक्षा को रखा जायगा तो जो शासक आवेगा वह उसको बदलेगा, अपनी पुस्तकें बनावेगा और उनका प्रचार करेगा। यदि ऐसा होगा तो हमारी संस्कृति कहां रहेगी? वह कुछ ही वर्षों में नष्ट हो जायेगी। इसी लिए मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि शिक्षा को शासन के आधीन न रखा जाय। आप आज इंजीनियरिंग की, मैट्रिकल साइंस की और वार मैटीरियल प्रोड्यूस करने की विद्या सिखाते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि संसद के सदस्यों को भी इस बात का खेद होता होगा कि हमारी संस्कृति के जितने भी शिक्षणालय हैं वे सार के सार नष्ट होते जाते हैं। इस युग में व्यक्तिगत सहायता देने वाले नहीं रहे। राजे महाराजे नहीं रहे, धनी मानियों का व्यापार नष्ट हो गया है। उनके द्वारा अकेली काशी में २५० शिक्षण संस्थायें चलती थीं वे आज नष्ट होती जाती हैं। डा० मंगलदत्त और दूसरे लोगों ने आज शिक्षा पद्धति में ऐसा डाइल्यूशन पैदा कर दिया है कि विद्यार्थी थोड़ी संस्कृत भी पढ़ें, थोड़ी अंग्रेजी भी पढ़ें, यानी डॉक आफ आल ट्रैंड्स एंड मास्टर आफ नन हो जाय। इस प्रकार संस्कृत की किसी भी विद्या का कोई विद्वान नहीं बन सकता।

अभी हमारी बीहैन ने नालन्दा और तद्विशाला के विश्वविद्यालयों का नाम लिया। परन्तु क्वेश नालन्दा और तद्विशाला ही नहीं उनके पूर्व, परचात जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय भारत में रहे वे कभी भी राजा के मुखापेक्षी नहीं रहे। अगर कभी राजा भी विद्यार्थियों में जाता था तो अपने राज चिन्ह उतार कर जाता था, इस विचार से कि विद्यार्थियों पर उसकी तड़क भड़क का प्रभाव न पड़े। आज आप कहते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा

है, अनुशासन भंग हो रहा है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि आज आपके प्राफेसर को इस बात का ध्यान नहीं है कि जो शब्द वह विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ा रहे हैं उनका उसके जीवन से भी कोई सम्बन्ध है या नहीं। वह आज ऐकडेमिक रीति से फिलासफी पढ़ाते हैं। वह आज एग्स्टीटल, प्लेटो और सॉक्रेटीज की ऐकडेमी की शिक्षा दें अथवा मायावाद में जगत के मिथ्यात्व की फिलासफी लड़कों को पढ़ाते हैं और एक मिनट बाद जाकर होटलों में मौज करते हैं। जो शिक्षा वे देते हैं उसका उनके जीवन से साथ कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे यह नहीं समझते कि इस शास्त्र के साथ मरने जीवन का कोई सम्बन्ध है या नहीं। उसका फल यह हुआ कि आज विद्यार्थियों पर उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं है। जब अध्यापक पर विद्या का कोई प्रभाव दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होता तो भला विद्यार्थी के ऊपर विद्या का क्या प्रभाव हो सकता है। बुक्स लिखी जाती हैं, उन पर नोट्स लिखे जाते हैं और कुछ सेट क्वेश्चन दे दिये जाते हैं और विद्यार्थी परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हो जाता है। इस बिस्व की २२, २२ और २४ धाराओं में जो नियम दिये गये हैं और वका २४ में जो पैनाल्टी का क्लॉज है और जिसमें कहा गया है कि जो धारा २२ और २२ का उल्लंघन करेगा उसको दंड दिया जायेगा, इसमें दंड देने की व्यवस्था रखी गई है। इन धाराओं के अनुसार हम अपनी शिक्षण संस्थाओं को 'यूनिवर्सिटी' के नाम से नहीं बुकार सकते। आज हम लॉय अखिल-भारतीय धर्म संघ महा विद्यालय दिल्ली में चला रहे हैं, कलकत्ते में, काशी में, वृन्दावन में और नरवर में उसकी शाखायें हैं और मैं बड़े से बड़े विद्वान से कहता हूं कि वहां जाकर देखें कि किस तरह शिक्षा का कार्य चल रहा है और मैं जानता हूं कि उनके प्रीत लोगों में कितनी श्रद्धा है। और कितने ऊंचे और विद्वत्पायुक्त स्नातक निकाले हैं और श्रृष्टिकृत बुद्धिपूर्व आश्रम, हरद्वार का निकला हुआ बुद्धिचारी कितना योग्य और पीठित होता है, वह आप स्वयं उससे सामना होने पर अनुभव कर सकते हैं। अभी हमारे यहां एक बुद्धिचारी

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

शास्त्रोद्योग द्वितीय खंड में पढ़ता था, उसने पंजाब से गोल्ड मेडल प्राप्त किया, फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट आया, कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी से फर्स्ट क्लाम लिया और काशी के फीनिक्स कॉलेज की परीक्षा में फर्स्ट क्लास रहा और आचार्य की परीक्षा में भी वह विद्यार्थी बैठा और वहां भी फर्स्ट क्लास जूनेन प्राप्त किया। आज सरकार की ओर से हमारी इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं को कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती, उस परिस्थिति में भी हम लोग उन शिक्षण संस्थाओं को अपने ढंग और संस्कृति के आधार पर चला रहे हैं और बढ़िया से बढ़िया विद्यार्थी वहां से निकले हैं। अब विद्या के अन्दर उसकी योग्यता के अन्दर यह जो आपने बंधन लगा दिया कि अगर ऐसा कोई इंस्टिट्यूशन होगा तो उसको इस नियम के उल्लंघन के लिए एक हजार रुपये का जुर्माना देना होगा, यह कहां तक ठीक और उचित है। आपको इस बात का सदैव ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि शिक्षा के स्वातंत्र्य को बिलकुल नष्ट न होने दें। मैं मौलाना साहब से कहूंगा कि वह इस बात को सोचें कि भारतवर्ष की शिक्षा-पद्धति एक बहुत गम्भीर चीज है और मैं यहां जो अपने विचार और सुझाव रख रहा हूँ वह कोई शिक्षा देने के लिए नहीं रख रहा हूँ। यहां शिक्षा क्षेत्र के एक से एक बड़े विद्वान सांग बैठे हुए हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरे सुझावों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। मैं तो अपना खेद और दुःख प्रकट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि आपने जो हमारे वास्तविक शिक्षणालय थे उनको मलियामेंट कर दिया। और उसी का नतीजा है कि आज वाचस्पति मिश्र और शंकर का जन्म नहीं हो सकता, अब हम बच्चा भा और शिव कुमार शास्त्री को पैदा नहीं कर सकते और जिस तरह से निरन्तर हमारा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हास होता जा रहा है उससे तो मालूम पड़ता है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद मधुसूदन भा, गिरधर शर्मा, और अनन्त कृष्ण शास्त्री जैसे विद्वान आपको नहीं मिलेंगे। दिन पर दिन हमारा स्तर गिरता जा रहा है और कम होते होते एक दिन वह शीघ्र

ही आने वाला है जब वह जीरो हो जायगा। आप कृपा करके भारतवर्ष की शिक्षा पर दया करें, भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति पर दया करें। आज इस प्रवर समिति में जो बनेगी इसमें संस्कृत के कितने विद्वान हैं, मैं उनका इस कमिटी में सर्वथा अभाव पाता हूँ। आप अपनी संस्कृति और संस्कृत की ढींग तो बहुत हांकते हैं लेकिन एक भी व्यक्ति इस कमिटी में ऐसा नहीं रखता जो संस्कृत का विद्वान हो और संस्कृति की दृष्टि से इस को देखने का प्रयत्न करने वाला हो। मैं कमिटी के सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस दृष्टि से इस समस्या को देखें और सर्वथा भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति का नाश न होने पाये, इस का प्रयत्न करें। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि हमारी उस यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी जो गवर्नमेंट से स्कॉलरशिप नहीं हैं, महामहोपाध्याय की डिग्री ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट से प्राप्त कर चुके थे। इस समय वह पंजाब में जालन्धर में गवर्नमेंट संस्कृत कालिज में प्रिंसिपल के पद पर काम कर रहे हैं। हम जो इस सम्बन्ध में आपसे निवेदन कर रहे हैं उसका राजनीति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी अपनी संस्कृति और धर्म नीति तो अवश्य है। हम जानते हैं कि आप हम को किन किन बातों में रोकना चाहते हैं, किस किस रूप में हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलना चाहते हैं अतः मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि हम अपने आप को किसी तरह से चुप करके अपने घर में भूखे प्यासे रह कर भी अपना जीवन चलाना चाहते हैं और इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि औरंगजेब के शासनकाल में भी जब कि हमारी संस्कृति पर कुठाराघात हो रहा था, हमारे लोगों ने अपने पैर फाड़ फाड़ कर वेदादि ग्रन्थों को अपने पैर में छिपा कर रक्खा था, तो आज जब कि हमारा देश स्वतंत्र है हम अपनी शिक्षा-पद्धति को जीवित न रख सकें, इससे बड़े बड़े दुःख और खेद की बात और क्या हो सकती है। ऐसा न हो कि एक दिन ऐसा आवे जब हमें यह कहना पड़े कि भारतवर्ष का शिक्षा

मंत्रालय भारतवर्ष की अपनी संस्कृति और शिक्षा का गला घोटने में एक कारण बना था, निर्मित बना था। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इन धाराओं को अच्छी तरह से देखें। यहाँ पर बड़े बड़े विद्वान बैठे हैं, विश्वविद्यालयों के संचालन करने वाले हमारे श्री श्यामनन्दन सहाय और शास्त्री जी सरीखे पीडित बैठे हुए हैं, मेरे समीप ही एक बड़े शिक्षा शास्त्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उन सब महानुभावों से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप लोग भली प्रकार से इस समस्या पर ध्यान दें। अगर हमारे पास ऐसा सुलभ हो तो हम बड़ी से बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटियाँ खड़ी कर दें, और यह भी आप को बतला दें कि भारतवर्ष के बाद अगर शिक्षा पद्धति को किसी ने ऊँचे से ऊँचे ढंग से चलाया है तो जर्मनी ने चलाया है, वैसे गणना कोई भी हाँक सकता है, ब्रिटन भी दावा कर सकता है और फ्रांस भी कर सकता है। जर्मनी में किसी समय अध्यापक अपनी सोसाइटी का एक दूरिद्रुतम अंग माना जाता था, क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं होता था, तब अध्यापक पैसे को मुख्य वस्तु नहीं मानते थे और आज भी हमारी अपनी शिक्षापद्धति में कहीं पढ़ाई की फीस या प्राइवेट ट्यूशन फीस का सवाल नहीं उठता। अध्यापक शिष्य को अपने पुत्र समान मान कर अपनी रोटी खिला कर उसको विद्या देता है और हमारा आदर्श यह रहा है :

शिष्यादिच्छत्य सजयम्

सारे जगत को विद्याबल से जीत कर और शिष्य से जो हार जाय वह अध्यापक ऊँचे दर्जे का अध्यापक है, यह आदर्श आपके यहाँ रहा नहीं और आप पाश्चात्य ढंग की जिस शिक्षापद्धति से चकाचाँध हो रहे हैं आपने उसके बल पर भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति का नाश करना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि अब भी आप अपने ऊपर समाज और भारतीय संस्कृति के ऊपर दया करें और उसको जीवित रहने दें और इस बिल में इस तरह के जो गला घोटने वाले अंश हैं, वह उसमें से हटा

दें। शिक्षण संस्थाओं का नियमन करना और उनका भली भाँति संचालन करना ठीक है परन्तु यह कि सरकार के अधीन सब शिक्षा संस्थायें हो जायँ और जैसे सरकार चाहे वैसे नाच नाचें, यह मुझे उचित नहीं जान पड़ता। सब दिन बराबर और एक समान नहीं होंते, आज आपके पास गवर्नमेंट हैं हाँ सकता है कि कल किसी दूसरे के हाथ में शासन सत्ता हो और परसों किसी तीसरे के हाथ में हुकूमत की बागडोर चली जाय और निरन्तर इन संस्थाओं का बदलते जानी वाली हुकूमतों के इशारे पर उनका मनचाहा नाच नाचते जाना शिक्षा के हित में और समाज के हित में नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आपको भारत को जीवित रखना है तो आपको शिक्षा को बिलकुल स्वतंत्र छोड़ना होगा और सरकार को केवल एक सहायक के रूप में इस तरह से सलाह देना चाहिये ताकि किसी किस्म की उसमें खराबी न होने पाये और उसमें भारतीय दृष्टिकोण का विशेष ध्यान रखें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Listening to the speech of the Parliamentary Secretary of Education I was very much impressed at the grandeur of the ideas that he presented before this House about university and education in general, but I regret to say that those high-flown ideas, dignified and grand, do not fit in with this Bill.

With regard to the university and its functioning we have two systems that apply to the Republic of India. If nationalisation of education is the object of the Government, then this Bill is the first step to start implementing the idea, but if nationalisation is not the object then I beg to submit that the system of education should be confined, as we confine industries, to a mixed economy. We have functions discharged by the private sector and functions of universities undertaken

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

by Government for the public sector. In a democratic country we have seen that the mixed system of education has been in vogue. Private institutions have fared very well and have advanced education to a great extent in Europe and America. We find that literacy is highest in my State, Travancore-Cochin, in the whole of India. There private bodies have been running the educational institutions. Not only Christian Missionaries but also Hindus have been running educational institutions in Travancore-Cochin. Trivandrum is called the City of Colleges and Travancore-Cochin is called the Temple of Learning.

How far can we reconcile the idea of a democratic educational institution with this Bill? That is the next point. We have an Education Ministry and the nation is spending a very big amount on the Education Ministry. We have a learned man at the top as Education Minister. I think the nation is spending enough for education and supervision. This University Grants Commission, in my view, is nothing but an elaboration of the machinery. The object to be reached is the same. By this elaboration of machinery, we are not going to do anything more towards stabilising education in universities and standardising the efficiency. I agree with sections 12 and 13 of this Bill, but from section 20 onwards, all the sections are contradictory to the nature of education in a democratic country like ours.

This Bill is calculated to stabilise education by a grant from the Centre. Nobody can object to it. We welcome financial help not only from the Centre but from anywhere as far as education is concerned. But the Bill wants to supervise the grant—not only to supervise the grant but to interfere with the curriculum, interfere with the granting of degrees, interfere with the appointment of officers and interfere in every respect. On the whole, the policy of education is the policy of the Gov-

ernment. How far can we reconcile this more or less totalitarian type of supervision with a democratic country? I quote an accredited authority on education from our own State who is now holding a very important position.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): Who is he?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Professor Radhakrishnan. He says that autonomy of universities is an essential condition for its efficient functioning. He says that we should not make inroads into the autonomy of the universities. Even additional grants can be made in such a way that the self-respect of the university is not injured. "Autonomy covers besides financial freedom, academic and administrative freedom as well." Considering this point, Sir, I wish to submit that the best results of university education had been contributed by autonomous universities like Madras, Bombay and universities abroad. To-day India owes much of its university education to this type of universities. Therefore, I beg to submit that this Bill, instead of doing good to universities, does more harm.

Sections 20 and 21 more or less dictate rules and regulations for the functioning of universities. The University Grants Commission consists of three members from Vice-Chancellors, two members from Government and four members from among accredited educational authorities. No doubt they form an efficient commission. But what about the principle of selection? Who are the three Vice-Chancellors you are going to have? I would rather prefer that all the Vice-Chancellors of India be summoned and asked to elect three members from among themselves. Again, on what principle is the question of Chairmanship based? There are two Government members. Who is going to be the Chairman?

There is one more point. Here is a Bill asking for sanction of Parliament for an amount to be spent on the University Grants Commission. I would

suggest a different method. We want some supervision of universities because too many colleges have arisen and education is almost running riot, especially after India became a Republic. Strikes, indiscipline, want of character and want of learning are the characteristics of modern education. These have to be supervised, I agree. But should you have an expensive University Grants Commission for that? Why can't we have an expert committee to sit in deliberation over the rules and regulations to be drawn up? Let the report of the committee be presented before this House; let the house consider it and pass it; and let the Central Government enforce it through the State Governments in their own respective universities. We can save so much money by this method. I feel that in this Bill the question of education has been looked at from the wrong angle. Mass literacy and free and compulsory education for the children of India are essential for our democratic population. To-day in every State literacy varies. We have to tackle the question at the very foundation. Unless we reform our secondary education system and provide for compulsory primary education, we cannot reform university education. It is futile to build the top structure and decorate it without strengthening the foundation, because, some day or other, the whole structure is bound to collapse.

Next comes centralisation. I have already dealt with it, but I wish to submit that this is foreign to the idea of democracy and I am surprised that this Government should have brought it. If you follow the whole Bill section by section, you will find that it is a typical example of a totalitarian system of education. I will congratulate Government if it is prepared to nationalise education, because education should be the first charge on the national income; education should be the first subject which a Republican Government will have to handle, if that Government is a progressive democratic Government.

650 LSD.

4 P.M.

This Bill could have been appreciated, if Government had set apart a good percentage of the national income for education. In U.S.S.R., they have set apart sixty per cent. of their national income for education. This is something which the education authorities there have told me in person. If you go there and look at the educational institutions they are having, you will feel that they spend much more than sixty per cent. Similarly, in America and England also, a good percentage of the national income is invested in education. But what have we invested in India? We have invested only about two per cent. or something more than two per cent. With these contributions to educational advancement, how can you bring forward a Bill for the setting up of a University Grants Commission with such an elaborate machinery, and involving an expenditure of more than a lakh of rupees? How can you justify it? I appreciate the intentions of Government. I appreciate their intentions to do something to solve a problem which is staring the nation in the face. I can understand that, but I am sorry that they have handled the question at the wrong end. It is just like crowning a leper patient with a diadem.

I would, therefore, request Government to consider before passing this Bill, schemes to re-organise primary and secondary education on a strong basis, and then to pass this Bill to crown it all, so that the future India may be an enlightened country.

श्री एस० एन० वास (दरभंगा—मध्य) : यह विधेयक जो संसदीय मंत्री जी ने इस सभा के सम्मुख रखा है, स्वागत करने की चीज है। लेकिन बहुत दुःख की बात है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय में जिस के सम्बन्ध में लगभग ५ वर्ष पहले जो यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन आज के हमारे उप राष्ट्रपति की अध्यक्षता में बनी थी और जिस ने अनेक सिफारिशों के साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश यह भी की थी कि एक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन बनाया

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

जाए, यह विधेयक इतनी दूर से लाया गया है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसे महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में सरकार को इतने वर्ष क्यों लग गए । आज जो विधेयक अभी आया है उसे पढ़ने से सच मुच मुझे तो यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि क्या यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को नियुक्त करने का बिल उसी आधार पर बनाया गया है जैसी कि यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन ने सिफारिश की थी या उस से कुछ दूसरी चीज है । हमारा खयाल है कि यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन ने एक खास काम के लिए इस तरह के आयोग की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश की थी लेकिन आज जो विधेयक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसमें उसके क्षेत्र को बहुत व्यापक बना दिया गया है और मुझे शक होता है कि जो काम इस कमिशन के सुपुर्द किए जा रहे हैं और जैसी बनावट इस विधेयक के जरिये उस कमिशन की होने वाली है और जो जो अधिकार इस कमिशन को मिलने वाले हैं या जो जो कर्तव्य इस को सौंपे जाने वाले हैं उन सब का सम्पादन यह प्रस्तावित आयोग ठीक तरह से कर सकता है या नहीं कर सकता है । इस प्रस्ताव को रखते हुए संसदीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सरकार की इच्छा थी कि एक दूसरा विधेयक उन अतिरिक्त अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में जो कि संविधान के जरिये केंद्रीय सरकार को मिले हैं, जैसा विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करना और उनके कामों में समन्वय लाकर स्तर को कायम रखना, लाया जाय । इसके साथ साथ यह भी उसका काम है कि केंद्र से इन विश्वविद्यालयों को उनके विभिन्न कामों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता कैसे दी जाए । जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, और मेरा भी खयाल यही है, कि दो तरह की जिम्मेदारी केंद्रीय सरकार और इस सदन पर आती है । विश्वविद्यालयों का स्तर कैसे हो, उसको कैसे ऊंचा किया जाए, परीक्षा और शिक्षण की पद्धति ऊंचे दर्जे की हो, इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए कैसे व्यक्ति

हों इन सब बातों की जांच करने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि विद्वानों और शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की जरूरत है । विश्वविद्यालयों के काम का समन्वय करने के लिए, कौन से विश्वविद्यालय में किस विशेष प्रकार की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो, कहां कहां कौन कौन अनुसंधान काम हो और किस तरह हो, इन कामों का निर्णय करने का, उस विश्वविद्यालय के विकास के लिए, उसकी उन्नति के लिए प्रगति के लिए, किस तरह के वित्त की आवश्यकता है, इस का निर्णय करने के लिए दूसरी तरह के आदीमियों की जरूरत है । इयूटीज आफ दी कमिशन के बारे में यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के १६वें पंरा में कहा है :

"We have considered the pros and cons of prescribing additional duties for the Commission, besides the allocation of grants, and we have decided against it."

इसके मानी स्पष्ट है कि उसकी सिफारिश का अर्थ यह है कि उस के खयाल में एक ऐसा कमिशन बनाया जाए जो सिर्फ विश्वविद्यालयों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी विभागों की तरफ से जो दूर होती है और जिस के कारण उस विश्वविद्यालय का काम भली प्रकार नहीं चल सकता, उनका जल्दी निपटारा कर सके ।

उदाहरण के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों को आर्थिक सहायता के लिए जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद शिक्षा मंत्रालय जो प्रस्ताव पेश करता है वह प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय के यहां जाता है और वह भी जांचने की कोशिश करता है कि उरअसल यह जो योजना पेश की गई है यह हर दृष्टि से ठीक है या नहीं । इस प्रकार वित्त मंत्रालय में भी उस के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में बहुत वक्त लग जाता है और जो विश्वविद्यालय की स्कीम होती है उसको कार्यान्वित करने में बहुत समय लग जाता है । इन चुटियों को दूर करने के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन ने यह निर्णय किया कि

एक ऐसा कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाए जो आर्थिक सहायता या आर्थिक मदद या आर्थिक अनुदान विश्वविद्यालयों के विभिन्न कामों के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है उसका वह निपटारा जल्दी कर सके। परन्तु अभी जो बिल हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है उसके प्रिंसिपल में उस के कार्य का क्षेत्र विस्तृत कर दिया गया है। वह यह है :—

"to make provision for the co-ordination and determination of standards in Universities and for that purpose, to establish a University Grants Commission".

यहां पर यूनिवर्सिटीज को आर्थिक सहायता देने के बारे में कुछ नहीं लिखा गया है। यह ठीक है कि संविधान के आर्टिकल ६६ के अनुसार शिक्षा में सुधार आदि करने के सम्बन्ध में केंद्र को कानून बनाने का अधिकार है। परन्तु इस विधेयक में बहुत सी बातें रख दी गई हैं। जहां तक हमारी कुछ बुद्धि काम करती है, हमारे ह्याल में संविधान के अनुसार स्तर निर्णय या स्तर कायम करने के लिए एक अलग-अलग कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए था और आर्थिक कार्य को करने के लिए एक अलग-अलग। विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा की पद्धति में, परीक्षा की पद्धति में और विश्वविद्यालयों के विभिन्न विभागों के सम्बन्ध में, जिन का कि शिक्षा के सुधार के कामों से सम्बन्ध है, सुधार करने के लिए विद्वानों का एक अलग कमिशन बनाया जाता तो हमारे ह्याल से ज्यादा उचित होता। इसलिए मैं प्रवर समिति के सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अब भी इस बात पर विचार करें कि विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये वित्त का प्रबन्ध और उन में प्रचलित शिक्षा स्तर के नियंत्रण के लिए प्रस्तावित एक आयोग रखना कहां तक ठीक होगा। आगे चल कर इसमें कठिनाई पैदा होगी।

इस आयोग के संगठन के लिए जो धारा दी गयी है उसको अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि वे मंत्री किस तरह के होंगे। उसमें दिया है :

".....not less than one-third of the number of members shall be chosen from among the Vice-Chancellors of Universities and heads of institutions deemed to be Universities under section 3."

यह स्पष्ट है कि गाँट्स कमिशन के कुछ सदस्यों का वाइस चांसलरों में से चुनाव होगा। मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन जहां तक मेरा ह्याल है वाइस चांसलरों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में यूनीवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन की जो सिफारिश है उसको बहुत सी यूनीवर्सिटीयों ने अभी तक नहीं माना है। बहुत सी यूनीवर्सिटीयों में इस सिफारिश का विरोध चल रहा है। हो सकता है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारें इसलिए इस सिफारिश को मंजूर नहीं करती कि उनका हक चला जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा पद्धति का निर्णय करने के लिए और परीक्षा पद्धति का निर्माण करने के लिए जो शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं या मनोविज्ञान शास्त्री हैं वे अधिक उपयुक्त होंगे बनिस्वत उनके जो स्पर्धायी विषयों का अनुभव रखते हैं।

इस धारा के दूसरे हिस्से में कहा गया है :

".....not less than two members shall be chosen from among the officers of the Central Government to represent that Government;"

इसका यह मतलब है चीफ़ सरकार जैसे दती हैं, इसलिये उसके दो प्रतिनिधि रहने चाहिए। तो इस आयोग में दो सरकार के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे। इससे मालूम होता है कि जो संगठन आप बनाने जा रहे हैं उस पर सरकार को पूरा विश्वास नहीं है। इसमें यह नहीं दिया गया है कि इस आयोग में कैसे अफसर रहेंगे। सरकार को स्वतंत्रता है कि वह किसी भी अफसर को नियुक्त कर दें। हो सकता है कि उनको सीनियोरिटी के आधार पर रखा जाय। हो सकता है कि कोई अफसर सीनियर हो पर योग्य न हो। इस तरह के मेम्बर बोर्ड के कर्तव्य का ठीक ठीक पालन नहीं कर सकेंगे।

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

तीसरी उपधारा में कहा गया है :

".....the remaining number shall be chosen from among persons who are educationists of repute or who have obtained high academic distinctions or who have experience in administrative or financial matters."

हमारा जहां तक ख्याल है जब मेम्बरों की नियुक्ति का समय आवेगा तो जो तीन उपकुलपति हैं वे शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञ समझे जायेंगे। जो सरकारी अफसर हैं, उनको किस आधार पर रखा जायगा यह इसमें नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार जिसको चाहे रख सकेगी। लेकिन तीसरे में कहा गया है कि ऐसे आदमी जिनको एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव और फाइनेन्शियल मैटर्स का अनुभव हो। मैं यह समझ सकता हूं कि जहां तक रुपया देने का सवाल है वहां तक तो ऐसे अफसरों की जरूरत हो सकती है, लेकिन यह निर्णय करने में यूनीवर्सिटी की शिक्षा पद्धति कैसी हो, या प्रीक्षा पद्धति कैसी हो, इसका निर्णय करने में प्रशासनिक अनुभव की कोई विशेष जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा का नियमन करना दूसरी बात है और शासन चलाना दूसरी बात है। इसलिए मेरा ख्याल है कि इस कमीशन के दो अलग अलग विभाग होने चाहिए। अगर एक बिल से ही ये दोनों काम होने हैं तो इस कमीशन के दो विभिन्न तरीके के कामों को चलाने के लिये दो पृथक विभाग कर दिये जायें। एक विभाग आर्थिक अनुदान देने का संगठन होना चाहिए, और जहां तक शिक्षा के स्तर को कायम रखने का सम्बन्ध है इसका निर्णय करने के लिए दूसरा विभाग होना चाहिए। दोनों का काम अलग अलग बता देना चाहिए।

[SHRIMATI KHONGMEN in the Chair.]

एक बात और वहां कही गयी है कि विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा में सरकार को हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूं। लेकिन इस विषय में दो दृष्टिकोण हैं। एक यह कि विश्वविद्यालय के शासन में सरकार

का हस्तक्षेप होना चाहिए और दूसरा है कि नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा पद्धति है उसको अंग्रेजों ने कायम किया था और आज तक हम उस विरासत को ढो रहे हैं, और जैसा कि हमारे श्री लिंगम ने कहा कि बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञों के भाषण होते हैं कि हमारे देश की शिक्षा पद्धति अच्छी नहीं है उसे बदलना चाहिए, लेकिन न तो केंद्रीय सरकार ने और न राज्य सरकारों ने और न किसी विश्वविद्यालय ने किसी नई शिक्षा पद्धति का निर्माण किया है। कोई ऐसी चीज सामने नहीं आई है कि जिसको कहा जाय कि यह हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन है। इस शिक्षा पद्धति की वजह से हमारा देश गुलाम रहा और हमें अपनी आजादी प्राप्त करने में भी इसके कारण बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा। इसलिए हमें दूसरी शिक्षा पद्धति तां चलानी ही है। अब अगर हमें अपनी शिक्षा का आदर्श कहीं ढूंढना है तो हमें उसको अपने संविधान में ढूंढना चाहिए। हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जो उस प्रकार के समाज के निर्माण में सहायक हो सके जिसकी कि हमने कल्पना की है। हमने अपने संविधान में जो मूलभूत सिद्धान्त रखे हैं उनके आधार पर हमको अपने समाज का निर्माण करना है। हमको यह शिक्षा पद्धति निर्माण करनी चाहिए जो कि हमको उस समाज के निर्माण में सहायता दे सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरा यह सुझाव भी है कि हमारे देश के लिए जहां कि जलवायु की, रहन सहन की, और दूसरी चीजों की इतनी विभिन्नता है, केवल एक प्रकार की ही शिक्षा पद्धति सब के लिए उपयोगी नहीं हो सकती। इस देश में एक तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति तो बही चलावेगा जिसको मनोविज्ञान का या देश की नशा का ज्ञान न हो। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि किसी केंद्रीय संस्था द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में शिक्षा पद्धति का नियंत्रण और नियमन ठीक नहीं होगा। इसका विरोध हर एक आदमी को करना चाहिए। हम लोगों ने शान्तिमय

कान्ति द्वारा इस दश की सरकार का स्थान लिया है, और हमने अपने सामने एक नये समाज का आदर्श रखा है। हमको अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति द्वारा उस आदर्श की पूर्ति करनी है। हमने अपने दश को सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न प्रजातांत्रिक गणतंत्र घोषित किया है, और राजनीतिक सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक न्याय सब के लिये समान रूप से उपलब्ध करने का संकल्प किया है लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज २६ करोड़ जनता में से हमारा दश में केवल ६ करोड़ ही ऐसे हैं जो लिख पढ़ सकते हैं। इतना बड़ा प्रयोग हम अपने दश में करते जा रहे हैं जिसमें हमें समता, स्वतंत्रता और भावभाव का प्रसार करना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, हम चाहते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारा दश हिन्दुस्तान विश्व-बन्धुत्व कायम करने में अग्रसर रहे। हमने अपने दश की जनता के हाथों में तमाम निष्पीठित संस्थाओं के सदस्यों को चुनने का अधिकार रखा है। ऐसी दशा में अगर हम उनको अज्ञान के अन्धकार में रखें तो यह हमारा लिए बहुत लज्जा की बात होगी। इसलिए जहां हम आज विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहे हैं, हम इस बात को भी अपने दिल से नहीं हटा सकते हैं कि करोड़ों जनता को शीघ्रतः शिक्षित कर उन्हें योग्य नागरिक बनाना है। राष्ट्र का निर्माण उमर से नहीं हुआ करता है। राष्ट्र का निर्माण नीचे से होता है। नीचे नीचे अगर कमजोर हैं नीचे नीचे पक्की न हो और ऊपर बड़ा महल खड़ा किया जाय जिसमें नक्काशी और फूल पत्ती का काफी काम किया जाय तो ऐसी इमारत ज्यादा दिन तक चलने वाली नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहेंगे कि यदि सचमुच में यह सरकार चाहती है कि जो प्रजातांत्रिक गणतंत्र हमने कायम किया है, वह सफल रहे और जो समाज व्यवस्था का आदर्श हमने अपने सामने रखा है वह जल्द से जल्द हमें प्राप्त हो तो यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा का नियमन और उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने के साथ साथ

हमें दश की जो करोड़ों जनता अभी भी अपने कर्तव्य और अधिकार की भावनाओं से वंचित है उसको जल्द से जल्द उस योग्य बनाना है।

लेकिन अभी वह विषय नहीं है, अभी जो विषय हमारा सामने है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में जो दिन प्रति दिन के काम हैं, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या विश्वविद्यालय के जो विभिन्न अंग होते हैं जैसे सीनेट, सिंडीकेट और फैकल्टीज की जो अलग अलग कमेटियां होती हैं उन सब कमेटियों के काम में न तो राज्य की सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और न केन्द्र की सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये। जो हम नियमन करने जा रहे हैं इसे हम हस्तक्षेप नहीं कहते क्योंकि हमें एक नये समाज की रचना करनी है और राष्ट्र ने ऐसा समाज स्थापित करने की जिम्मेदारी ली है इसलिए अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय में ब्रिटीश यूनिवर्सिटीयों की स्थापना हुई और अभी भी जो यूनिवर्सिटीयों की स्थापना हो रही है, उनके संचालकों के सामने हमको बराबर एक आदर्श रखना है कि हमारा इस राष्ट्र का क्या उद्देश्य है, किस तरह के समाज की हम रचना करना चाहते हैं और सभानेत्री महोदया, इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि चाहे किसी भी क्षेत्र में जाइये, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में जाइये, टीचनकल विभाग में जाइये, प्रशासनिक विभाग में जाइये कहीं भी जाइये जब तक हमारा दश में ये करोड़ों भाई अशिक्षित हैं और जब तक वह अपने प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार और कर्तव्यों के ज्ञान से वंचित हैं तब तक अगर कोई उन आदर्शों की रक्षा करने वाले हैं तो वह यही हमारा यूनिवर्सिटी के तरुण भाई हैं। उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा अगर ठीक से न हो तो इस बात का पूरा खतरा है कि जब तक हमारा यह २६ करोड़ लोग कर्तव्य और अधिकार के ज्ञान से युक्त हो सकेंगे और जागृत होंगे तब तक हमारा प्रजातंत्र का जो ढांचा है वह ढह सकता है। इस दृष्टि से हम जरूरी समझते हैं कि हम यहां केन्द्र में एक ऐसी समिति का निर्माण करें जो इस आदर्श को सामने रखते हुए विश्वविद्यालयों के काम में

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

कम से कम हस्तक्षेप करते हुए विश्वविद्यालय को रास्ता बतावे, उन के कामों में समन्वय लावे और तब आर्थिक सहायता देते हुए उनके सर्वांगीण विकास में सहायक हो। सभानेत्री जी, अभी इस आयोग की आवश्यकता पांच, छह वर्ष के बाद महसूस की गई है कि इस तरह का आयोग बनाना चाहिए। यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों की वर्तमान अवस्था क्या है। बहुत से विश्वविद्यालय बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चलते जाते हैं, इसमें कुछ शक नहीं है और वह इसके लिए प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं, लेकिन उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिनका न स्टैण्डर्ड अच्छा है, न जिनकी कार्य प्रणाली अच्छी है और न उनके अध्यापक अच्छे हैं और उनके यहां जो शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सामान इत्यादि है वह भी नीचे दर्जे का है, विद्यार्थियों का विकास मानसिक और शारीरिक दृष्टि से नहीं हो पाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यकताएं जो बताई गई थीं कि विश्वविद्यालयों में क्या क्या कमी है, किस बजह से हमारे देश में उच्च शिक्षा का जो आदर्श है वह पूरा नहीं हो पाता है, उस उच्च शिक्षा के आदर्श को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्र की सरकार की सहायता की जरूरत है। यह बात सही है कि यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा का जो काम है वह राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों की आर्थिक अवस्था आप जानते हैं कि कैसी है। राज्य की सरकार के ऊपर जो बुनियादी तालीम का काम है वह भी सब काम पूरा नहीं हो पाता है, तो फिर विश्वविद्यालय का सारा भार उन राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया जाय, तो यह काम होने वाला नहीं है।

इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस तरह का आयोग बना कर जो आवश्यक चीजें हों उनकी पूर्ति के लिये काम किया जाय।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव सदन के सगच्च रखना चाहता हूं। विधेयक की क्लॉज तीन में बतलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जो अभी आयोग

बनाने वाली है यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की राय से और गजट में नोटिफिकेशन करके किसी भी ऊंची शिक्षा की संस्था को यूनिवर्सिटी घोषित कर सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा ख्याल है कि यह ठीक है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की सिफारिश पर केन्द्रीय सरकार सिफारिश करे और यह काम अन्तिम रूप में पार्लियामेंट द्वारा पूरा किया जाय। संविधान के सातवें शेड्यूल के अन्दर जो सूची दी गयी है और जिन विषयों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र को, संसद् को कानून बनाने का हक है, उस सूची में विश्वविद्यालयों के स्तर का निर्माण या उस की रक्षा एक है। यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने का हक सम्बन्धित राज्य की सरकार को या इस संसद् को है, इसलिए मेरी राय है कि इसका इस तरह से संशोधन किया जाय ताकि अन्तिम निर्णय करने का अधिकार संसद् को हो...

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : क्या करंगी सभा ?

श्री एस० एन० दास : सभा क्या करंगी। मैं आपको बताऊं कि राष्ट्रीय स्मारक के सम्बन्ध में विधान में ही दिया गया है, जो राष्ट्रीय स्मारक सारे देश में फैला हुआ है उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व के जो स्मारक होंगे उनका निर्णय केन्द्रीय पार्लियामेंट विधि द्वारा करंगी, केन्द्र की सरकार आखिर हमसे कोई भिन्न नहीं है लेकिन एक बाजाला कानूनी मंजूरी के लिए अगर वह चीज संसद् में आये तो सारे संसद् के सदस्य जिनके ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी है, वे दख सकेंगे कि जो सिफारिश सरकार की ओर से की जा रही है वह सचमुच मंजूर करने योग्य है या नहीं।

दूसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि वाइस चांसलर जो इस आयोग के सदस्य होंगे उनका अन्तिम निर्णय करने का अधिकार सरकार पर हो, इसमें मझे कोई उज्र नहीं है लेकिन हमारा ख्याल है कि विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के जो वाइस चांसलर हैं या उनकी अगर कोई संगीठित संस्था

हो तो उस संस्था की इस सम्बन्ध में राय ली जाय और उसके सम्बन्ध में उन से कुछ नाम मांगे जायें, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मुनासिब होगा, इस तरह का समावेश इस विधेयक में होना चाहिए।

तीसरा क्लॉज ६ के सम्बन्ध में मेरा ख्याल है कि जो सेवा के नियम और शर्तें (टर्म्स एन्ड कंडीशंस आफ सर्विस आफ मॅम्बर्स) रक्खी गयी हैं वे कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं मालूम होतीं और उस क्लॉज के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहेंगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा कमिशन ने जो सुझाव रक्खा है उसकी तरफ मैं उस संयुक्त प्रवर समिति का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसके सामने यह विधेयक जाना जाता है, कमिशन के सुझाव को मैं आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज ४१० पर सत्रहवें पैरा में कमिशन ने इस प्रकार लिखा है :

"It is vitally important, therefore, that the appointed members should be chosen for the qualities mentioned above and for no political, regional or communal reason whatever. It is equally important that their position shall be as secure as is constitutionally possible. We regard their responsibility as similar to that of the Federal Public Service Commission: their position should be similarly safeguarded, and they should be under a similar restriction as to future employment—in this case they should be debarred from subsequent holding of any university office. They should be appointed for six years but of the first three to be appointed one should retire after two and another after four years."

इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि जिस तरह की जिम्मेदारी इस आयोग को हम देने वाले हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस जिम्मेदारी के साथ साथ हमें इसका भी ध्यान रखना है कि हम उनकी टर्म्स एंड कंडीशन्स आफ सर्विस में इस तरह बदलाव करें जिससे समय समय पर हम उनके काम में अनुचित दखल न दें

सकें और वह अपना काम स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक निर्भयता के साथ कर सकें। इसलिये जो सुझाव यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के सम्बन्ध में यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा आयोग ने दिया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहेंगा कि उस का इस बिन्दु में समावेश कर दिया जाय।

जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है यह जो धारा २० है उस में कहा गया है कि जहाँ तक नीति का ताल्लुक है उस पर सरकार का पूरा अधिकार होगा। लेकिन यह साफ नहीं मालूम होता है कि नीति में किस प्रकार की बात होगी। अगर आयोग में और सरकारी अधिकारियों में इस बात पर कोई मतभेद होगा कि कौन सा विषय नीति से सम्बन्ध रखता है तो उस के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी निर्णय ठीक समझा जायेगा। अच्छा तो यह होगा कि कौन सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन का शिक्षा पद्धति से ताल्लुक है इस का निर्धारण विश्व-विद्यालय करें और सरकार को इस में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये, परीक्षा पद्धति कौन सी हो इस का निर्णय हो जाय तो इस में सरकार को हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये। इस लिये इस का स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहिये कि कौन से विषय ऐसे हैं जिन का अधिकार सरकार अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है। अगर यह स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया जाय तो बात समझ में आ सकती है।

एक धारा २२ है जिस में कहा गया है कि पदवी देने का या उपाधि देने का जो अधिकार है वह उसी यूनिवर्सिटी को रहेगा जिस की व्याख्या इस में दी गई है और उसी संस्था को रहेगा जिस संस्था को सरकार बाजान्ता यूनिवर्सिटी घोषित करेगी। अब इस में सवाल यह है कि अभी तक हमारा देश में बहुत सी ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो सरकारी तौर पर नहीं बनी हुई हैं, उन के द्वारा स्वेच्छा से संगठन कर के और जिन को शिक्षा से प्रेम है और जिन में दानशीलता है उन के प्रयत्न से बहुत सी संस्थायें पुराने जमाने से शिक्षा प्रदान का विभिन्न प्रकार की पदवी और प्रमाणपत्र देती आ रही हैं। इस धारा को स्वीकार करने के बाव

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

इन संस्थाओं का क्या स्थान रहेगा, क्या वह किसी तरह की परीक्षा ले सकती हैं या कोई पदवी दे सकती हैं या नहीं, मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा शक है। जैसे हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन है, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी है, काशी विद्यापीठ है, यह स्वतंत्र संस्थायें सरकार से सहायता नहीं लेती हैं, यह पदवी दान करती हैं, यह अपनी शिक्षा प्रणालि रखते हुए हैं, इन संस्थाओं का क्या होगा ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर पूरा विचार कर के तब इस धारा को रखना चाहिये। यह जो धारा है उस से स्पष्ट नहीं मालूम होता कि उस में सरकार का क्या उद्देश्य है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जैसी तैसी संस्थाओं को जिन के कोई साधन नहीं हैं, जिन में कोई विद्वान आदमी नहीं हैं, जिन्हें शिक्षा से कोई प्रेम नहीं है, पदवी देने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो अच्छी संस्थायें हैं वे सभी सरकारी नियंत्रण में आ जायें तभी वे पदवी दान कर सकें, यह उन के लिये अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता है। इस लिये इस धारा पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। और अदल बदल करना चाहिये जिसमें कि कुछ स्वतंत्र संस्थायें चलाने का अधिकार भी लोगों को रहे।

अन्त में मैं फिर इस विधेयक का, जो सभा के सामने है, समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो दो प्रकार के काम मैं ने बतलाये हैं उन दोनों प्रकार के कामों को अलग अलग विधेयकों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिये और उन के लिये अलग अलग आयोगों की स्थापना की जायें ताँ जित उचित है और विश्वविद्यालयों के सुधार के लिये जो जो सुझाव यूनिवर्सिटी कमिशन ने दृश के सामने रखे थे वह सब इन के द्वारा पूर्ण होने चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri S. S. More: I have been very keenly listening to the debate but I find that most of the speakers have emphasised the academic, educational

aspect of the matter. Is that outlook enough when we proceed to consider this present measure which is of the greatest importance? Now, I want to bring to the notice of this House that in looking at this educational matter we must also take into consideration the social aspect. What is our objective? According to the Prime Minister, the creation of a society which is of a socialist pattern is our objective. That is another way of saying, as had been said in the Constitution, that this Constitution shall try to create conditions where justice, social, political and economic, shall be assured to every citizen. So, what sort of society we want to create? Many people have emphatically asserted that economic inequalities shall be removed. First, they shall be narrowed down and then finally removed. The economic inequalities are not the only ulcer from which our society suffers. If we subject our economic inequality to a further analysis and make a further probing into it, we find that our society is cleaved into two broad aspects, the rich and the poor, and if we want to create a socialist pattern of society, then we must also, at the same time, try to remove the educational inequality which is one of the fruitful sources of economic inequalities. That ought to be the purpose. Of course, I do admit that it will be a long range purpose. We cannot create such a society overnight, and therefore our whole educational system, right from the bottom to the top, must be tuned, must be in accord with the social objective, and only then we can approach in the right direction.

Now, we are going to create a University Grants Commission. Most of the speakers have pointed out certain recommendations from the report of the University Education Commission which had submitted its report in August, 1949. But this report, which I have tried to peruse in my own way, has become a sort of antiquated document. After this report of 1949, we

have framed our Constitution and that Constitution has come as a final document on the statute-book and in the preamble of that Constitution all our social objectives have been mentioned. In the terms of reference to that Commission, there was no such term whether the educational system should be devised, planned or shaped for the purpose of giving concrete shape to the social objective which was mentioned in the preamble.

Dr. M. M. Das: The Commission has discussed it.

Shri S. S. More: My submission is that it is this preamble which must control all our action, all our declaration, and as far as this report is concerned, it looks to me at least, as being one in the tradition of those Commissions, dating from the wood-despatch of 1854 followed by the Hunter Commission, Raleigh Commission and the Sadler Commission, and all other Commissions appointed by the Britishers. It is on the same lines, a sort of bureaucratic, a sort of British outlook, prevailing to assert on our educational system. With the enactment of the Constitution, I think the British outlook has receded back and that this new social outlook must come to the forefront, and try to control and regulate all our actions.

Now, this University Grants Commission—I shall come to the constitutional aspect later on—is supposed to co-ordinate standards. The purpose is given: it is for the co-ordination and determination of standards in Universities. The Radhakrishnan Commission itself has stated that in our attempts at such measures for co-ordination, and determination of standards, we do not want to create a stereotyped uniformity. This country is a vast country. Different States have different difficulties, different problems, and the educational development of all States is not even: is uneven. Therefore, in assessing what should be the proper standard, or in their efforts to co-ordinate the work of the different Universities, the peculiarities of the States,

the social conditions prevailing in all the States and the particular classes of society which are trying to take advantage of this University education must be the deciding factor, and some dead bureaucratic attempt to create uniformity which will yield to the same yardstick is not and could not be the objective of this University Grants Commission. I will take some concrete instances. I come from Poona. You know Poona is a place where so many institutions have been started, and the tradition of Maharashtra, as far as private effort in educational life is concerned, is very glorious, and I am proud of that tradition. The late Mr. Gokhale started his public career in a private institution. The late Mr. Tilak also started the same way and I can mention a host of names which have become as bright as the stars on the firmament, as far as the educational history of our State is concerned. Not only did they set up a standard for themselves, but they even set a standard for the Britisher to copy. Therein lay their greatness. Now, if we are going to prescribe some yardstick of standard and bring about some mechanical co-ordination, education will suffer. Education is not some dead material which could be lumped up and given some final shape according to the wishes of the Central Government or any other Government. It is a live thing, integrated with the lives of the people, integrated with the lives, aspirations and social conditions of the people. And, therefore, any attempt to create a dead uniformity, and stereotyped uniformity, will be an attempt to create a stuff which has no life, which cannot expand.

I shall give an instance. Now, all the educational institutions in Maharashtra or at any rate most of them—I am talking about the universities and colleges—are localised in urban areas. But what about the rural people? Some people were saying that there is an attempt on the part of some persons to get some communal preference. I am not a man given to communal pre-

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judices. But take for instance the peasant. The young people from the peasantry are taking to education; the young people from among the working classes are taking to education. They have not the finances. University education, at least in the Bombay State, has become the luxury of a few. The cost of education is going up and poor people, people belonging to the middle classes are forced to withdraw their girls first and then their boys from educational institutions. What is the effect? Social disparity is increased. On the top of economic inequality you are creating a social disparity; the existing gulf is widened, generating social discontent and rivalry. Most of our bureaucratic civil servants who are supposed to be ruling the destinies of this country come from the upper strata of our society. They want to keep the higher education as the monopoly of their sons and daughters so that when administrative posts are to be distributed, only their sons and daughters can have all preference, with the possible competitors coming from the peasantry and the lower middle classes eliminated in this economic struggle. I would, therefore, say that mere laying down of standards is not enough. The Commission must also look to the social composition of the people.

Let me give another instance. My hon. friend Mr. Khardekar, who is going to be one of the Members of the Select Committee, had a very good job. He was the Principal of a Government College. He kicked off that job and in a spirit of self-sacrifice started a private institution. He took his college to the rural areas. It was started for want of finances. The best of the intellectuals that he was successful in gathering around his mission had to starve; and the best qualified persons, who would have procured a fat job anywhere in the country, and who sacrificed their all, gave it up in dismal frustration. Therefore, the utility of such institutions is to be assessed not by

some standards forged at the Centre in Delhi, in the light of urban conditions, to suit the bloated purses of a few rich, but from the point of view of the lower strata of society, the toilers who are looking forward for a new life which we have promised them. Therefore, merely setting up of standards of a university would not do. We expect this Commission to look to the social composition of the majority of the people, look to the needs of the universities, look to the needs of the colleges, and these needs have to be assessed in terms of the social strata of the large number of children who enter them, or seek to enter them.

I am not suggesting any Utopian plan, but take the instance of Great Britain. Now, Great Britain is not a socialist country, in the sense we understand socialism. But there the administrators, the Conservatives, have realised that if they do not provide all the facilities for young people coming from the workers' ranks and the peasantry's ranks, there will be a revolution and there will be anarchy. So, what are they doing? They are diverting most of their funds for the education of such classes. How? I shall give the House certain figures.

In 1935-36 the endowments contributed 14.5 per cent. of the total earnings of the Universities; in 1949-50 it went down to 8.7 per cent. Donations and subscriptions were 2.5 in 1935-36; they went down to 1.7 per cent. in 1949-50, because the rich persons refused to shoulder any responsibility. Grants from local and educational authorities in 1935-36 were 8.7 per cent.; they went down to 4.6 per cent. The percentage of parliamentary grants—we are very vitally concerned with this—in 1935-36 was 34.3 per cent.; but it went up to 63.9 per cent. (that is nearly double) in 1949-50, within a period of ten years or so. In 1935-36 the fees collected was 32.5; it came down to 17.7. Other incomes were 7.5 in 1935-36; it came down to 6.5.

This was the percentage of the sources of income of the 6 million pounds spent in 1935-36. But in 1949-50 the total expenditure went up to 20 million pounds. From 6 millions to 20 millions. Government recognised their responsibility for removal of social inequalities.

I shall give this House some interesting figures so far as our country is concerned. The Radhakrishnan Commission said that 10 per cent. of the pupils enrolled are entitled to exemption from payment of tuition fees. A certain percentage has been laid down as an obligatory condition. They cannot exceed one-fifth or one-sixth of their expenditure. State Government and University scholarships are to the tune of one per cent. Now, let us see what is the position in England. I have these figures. In 1949-50 62,000 pupils out of a total pupil population of 85,000 (73 per cent.) were receiving either freeships or scholarships. And there primary education is free and compulsory. Not only primary education, but certain stages of secondary education also are free and compulsory. Naturally, the number of persons coming from the poorer sections going to the colleges and going in for university education is much larger than it could be imagined here.

Some of our State Governments are playing with the idea of free and compulsory education. They say that their objective is to attain universal education within a period of ten years. But, unfortunately, in my province, even primary education is being made difficult because fees have been raised. I am not trying to voice a grievance here, but that is the state of affairs. Now—I am speaking subject to correction—in our State, Government lays down that before a college is affiliated to a university, it should fulfil certain conditions.

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur and Satara): It is the University that lays down the conditions.

Shri Syamanadan Sahaya: That was the position in certain Universities. But now it is the Universities.

Shri S. S. More: These Universities, in their own craving for a certain standard, are making the life of poor institutions which are catering for the poor people difficult. For instance, my friend Bhaurao Patil of Satara has rendered yeoman service to the cause of education, and particularly the education of the toilers, of the exploited. He is starting so many college institutions in rural areas. And the University says you must deposit forty thousand, sixty thousand rupees with us; without that we cannot grant you initial recognition.

Then the building standards are there. You know in this poor country sixty or seventy per cent. of people live in huts, and one Mr. Mehu who was the Director of Education in Madhya Pradesh has described the economic conditions and the educational conditions of our country in very bad terms. He said that students are made to sit in schools which are not fit even for stables according to British standards. Take living conditions into account. Most of them live in huts, mud huts. And when we start any college, then Government comes down with a condition "well, you must have a building of a particular pattern; you must have sitting accommodation of ten square feet" or fifteen square feet—I do not know exactly the latest requirement. Not only that. All the money collected by these educational enthusiasts in their enthusiasm to take the education to the toilers, all that money is taken away in bricks and cement. And when the question of equipment comes up, there is no money to fall back upon. Students are made to sit in palatial buildings, but with no apparatus.

Therefore, my fear is as to what will happen when this Grants Commission comes into existence. The educational experts imported from foreign countries and having Cambridge and Oxford dancing before their mental eyes will try to impose those conditions and restrictions on our educa-

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tional institutions. Mahatma Gandhi when he was speaking before the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference said: we cannot afford to have your standard. He said to the Britishers; financially you are giants while we are pigmies. But our so-called experts, coming to the world with a silver spoon in their mouth and trying to look more to the Oxford and Cambridge tradition than to the local requirements of the people floating in a cloud of richness and not realising the poverty which sprawls on the earth, lay down a standard which is beyond the competence of ordinary mortals in this country. And the result is that the flow of education is contracted, is lessened.

Therefore I would say in bringing out this sort of Commission we will have to take into consideration whether such a Commission with no proper instructions will be able to fulfil the objectives. I would expect the Education Minister who is an old guard of the Congress, to define the social objective of this Commission. Let him come out with a declaration that "this is our social objective".

Now, in Chapter III of this Bill the powers and functions of the Commission are mentioned. Why not describe the social purpose of this measure? It is highly necessary that such a description should be there. Take for instance the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill which has been referred to Select Committee. There is clause 13 which says that in making appointments or declaring guardians the welfare of minors shall be the prevailing objective. And even the Guardians and Wards Act lays down a similar objective—that welfare of the minors shall be the unavoidable and the only effective consideration of the courts. Why should we not have some clause here which will declare the social objective which this Grants Commission will have to take into consideration in

bringing about co-ordination or determination of standards in Universities? This is what I want to say about the social objective which the Grants Commission ought to bear in mind.

But there are some other points which also I want to bring to the notice of the House. I question the constitutional validity of this Bill. Let us go to Schedule Seven of the Constitution where the three Lists are given. According to entry 11 in List No. II, "education including universities" is the sole charge of the State Government "subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I and entry 25 of List III." According to entry 63 in List I, "the institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance" are covered by this entry 63. Entry 64 is regarding institutions for scientific or technical education with which we are not concerned here. Entry 65 is about Union agencies and institutions. Entry 66 says "co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions."

Now, in this Bill the purpose has been stated "to make provision for the co-ordination and determination of standards", and in clause 12, again, co-ordination and determination have been further emphasised. But what is the exact meaning that we are going to attach to the words "co-ordination and determination of standards"? What will be the exact import of this expression?

Why I am raising this question is this. There is going to be a conflict authority between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. The question of legal validity will also be relevant. Suppose for the sake of argument, this Grants Commission has issued certain instructions which go

beyond the scope, the natural legal scope of co-ordination or setting up standards. Then what will happen? The State Governments will say: we refuse to accept the authority of the Commission. And the matter will have to be agitated, litigated in different Courts for the purpose of getting a final verdict till we reach the Supreme Court.

Dr. M. M. Das: Why does my hon. friend assume that the Commission will go beyond their jurisdiction?

Shri S. S. More: I do not know whether my hon. friend belongs to the legal profession. I know he belongs to the medical profession. As far as human heart is concerned he can be said to be an authority, but as far as legal ingenuity is concerned I do not think it lies within his province. We lawyers are there. And when two bodies come into conflict it is the interpretation of these expressions as given by the final authority in this country which will prevail. And it is bound to be a source of conflict.

Take for instance the different States. Different parties might come into power. This Government, with a particular ideology, might have one

conception about the social objective of education or their own responsibility. But a different party in power in a State and not sharing the political views of the party in power at the Centre might come to hold a different view-point and then the battle royal will start in right earnest. According to clause 20 of this Bill it is the Central Government's determination of policy which will prevail, and so the Commission will have to obey the directions of the Central Government, though it is competent to advise both the Central Government and the State Governments, as far as the State Governments are concerned they do not come into the picture. Therefore, as far as this clause 20 is concerned.....

Mr. Chairman: How much more time does the hon. Member require?

Shri S. S. More: I will take some more time because I want to develop one or two important points.

Mr. Chairman: Then he can continue his speech next time.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1955.