

A.M.H. are still alive as witnesses who have seen Mahatma Gandhi directing his son Devdas Gandhi to join this institution as an ordinary teacher, and he continued to teach there for many long years. When the infant son of Devdas Gandhi died, he was buried in the graveyard of Jamia Millia on the expressed desire of Mahatma Gandhi.

Giving a full fledged status of University to Jamia Millia is in the active consideration of the Government. There is sufficient land belonging to the Government of U.P. and Delhi Administration adjacent to its campus which must immediately be handed over to this institution for its all-round development. Efforts should also be made to establish medical college and other technical institutions of higher knowledge.

For their establishment, sufficient financial help should also be rendered.

In order to combat the communal tendencies and create an atmosphere of trust and confidence among the minority community, it would be in the fitness of things if Jamia Millia is made an Urdu University in addition to its present system of imparting education. It should be declared an open university for Urdu-knowing people of India. I trust that Government would make an immediate announcement to make it a full-fledged university and sanction all the above-mentioned facilities to this great institution.

(ii) **Need to review the policy regarding licensing of sugar industry**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): From time to time the Government has given assurance that they will soon declare their long term policy of sugar. So far, nothing has been finalised by the Government. There is acute shortage of sugar due to which it is being imported in a large quantity whereas a few years back our country was self-sufficient in sugar production.

Our country used to export tonnes of sugar. Now, our domestic consumption is on the increase on such a scale that in the Seventh Plan our country will need eleven million tonnes, i.e., 1 crore and 10 lakh tonnes of sugar.

There is need to review the policy regarding licensing of sugar industry. The private sector sugar mills have failed to modernise the factories and step up production to meet the growing need for domestic consumption and export. The cane-growers are being deprived of remunerative price for their produce.

Modernisation and upto-date technology in the sugar output is required.

(iii) **Need to reduce tax on the bicycle and cycle rickshaw parts**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, considering the use of bi-cycle and cycle rickshaw mostly by the people belonging to poor class and lower middle class, the Government of India has reduced the tax on bi-cycle and cycle rickshaws from 8% to 6% which is a welcome step, and this decision has been appreciated by all sections of people of the society, mainly by the users who come from the poorer section of the society. This decision of the Government will go a long way to benefit the people who are below the poverty line. It is surprising that, even though the tax on cycle and cycle rickshaw has been reduced, the tax on cycle and cycle rickshaw parts has not been reduced and it remains at 8% as it was before. As we all know well, a full cycle as well as a cycle rickshaw is not manufactured by one manufacturer. These are prepared by assembling various parts required for it. When the cycle parts are charged 8% tax and the cycle and cycle rickshaws are charged 6% tax, the ultimate losers are the users who are from downtrodden society. Besides, a lot of controversies, arguments and counter-arguments are going on over this issue in all parts of the country; the instances are not rare when there were conflicts among the traders, businessmen and the consumers because of the charge of 8% tax on the parts of bi-cycle and cycle rickshaws.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to reduce the tax on the parts of cycle rickshaw and bi-cycle to 6% instead of 8% as is applicable for cycle and cycle rickshaw.