

gulations and bye-laws of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed the Committee with the following personnel, and terms of reference :

Personnel

Chairman :

Shri Justice A. K. Sarkar, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

Members—MPs.

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| 1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan | Rajya Sabha |
| 2. Shri S. S. Bandare | Rajya Sabha |
| 3. Dr. K. Ramiah | Rajya Sabha |
| 4. Shri P. Venkatasubbiah | Lok Sabha |
| 5. Shri N. Dandekar | Lok Sabha |
| 6. Shri Chandrajeet
Yadav | Lok Sabha |
| 7. Shri Inderjeet Gupta | Lok Sabha |

I would like to add that Mr. Dandekar's association with the committee is awaiting his consent to serve on it because he is away.

Members—Scientists :

1. Dr. C. R. Rao, FRS, Director, Indian Institute of Statistics, Calcutta.
2. Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
3. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
4. Dr. P. K. Kelkar, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

Member—Secretary :

Shri N. Sehgal, Additional Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat.

Terms of Reference :

- (i) To review the personnel policies followed at various levels with reference to the Rules and Regulations in force and in particular, to look into the allegations of the irregularities brought to the notice of Parliament from time to time and to suggest any remedial measures necessary ;
- (ii) To enquire into the adequacy or otherwise of the existing policies in respect of payment of royalty, having regard to the following

object prescribed in the Memorandum of Association of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research :—

"the utilisation of the results of the researches conducted under the auspices of the Council towards development of industries in the country and the payment of a share of royalties arising out of the development of the results of researches to those who are considered to have contributed to the pursuit of such researches."

- (iii) To review the overall functioning of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and to suggest ways and means of improvement.

The committee will be requested to make every endeavour to complete its work within three months from the commencement of its deliberations.

18.33. hrs.

*NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Sir, on the floor of the House, we have referred to the plight of various categories of employees in this country. Sometime ago we had a discussion about the plight of engineers. Today I want to draw your attention to the woeful condition and the sad and deteriorating employment situation of the persons who once belonged to the National Discipline Scheme. I do not want to go into the history of the scheme, except to say that it was a many-sided scheme. Besides physical education, it also aimed at moral education and mental uplift. More than that, it was a scheme intended for the integration of the country by making use of the youthful material that we have in this land of ours.

After some time, a committee was appointed and the committee suggested that this scheme should be amalgamated with some similar schemes and it should be called the National Fitness Scheme. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps and other schemes of physical education were combined into this and it was suggested that there should be an

[Shri D.C. Sharma]

omnibus approach to training the young in various fields of national life and also in the art of living on a higher physical, mental and emotional level. I must say that the syllabus which was framed showed an all-India character.

I do not want to go into the whole of that syllabus, but you will be interested to know that from Maharashtra lezium was taken and, similarly, something was taken from the Punjab. Thus this national fitness scheme became a mirror of the physical activities, dances, songs and cultural activities of the whole of India. It was a fine thing by means of which our students could think in terms of India and not in terms of this State or that State.

There were institutes also to be set up in order that the training should go on as it is. But what has happened is this. There were certain States and Union Territories which remained immune to this scheme even when it was in its hey-day, when it was at the peak of its usefulness and efficiency. Even then they did not respond to this scheme of national reorganisation and national regeneration. The Government thought it fit that this scheme should be handed over to the States. At first it was a centrally administered scheme. As central universities promote an all-India outlook, and central institutes also foster an all-India outlook this scheme was supposed to bring about a national outlook. The Ministry of Education is running so many things like the Central Schools, Institute of Technology, Central College of Physical Education, Central Institute of Sports at Patiala and so on. Somehow or other, to provide for some retired person in the Ministry of Education or to provide for somebody else it was said that this scheme should be handed over to the States.

It means that a baby which was owned by Dr. Triguna Sen and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was to be handed over to sixteen or twenty godfathers. You can understand what the fate of that baby can be. A baby can be brought up only by its real parents who are Dr. Triguna Sen and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. But the idea was that it should be given over to the States and to the Union Territories. Of course, it was said that training institutes

will continue and refresher courses will continue along with coaching camps and all that. All these carrots were dangled before the persons who belonged to this scheme. This was done I think to make them accept the scheme.

You will be surprised to know that some of the States to which they wanted to hand over the scheme said that they did not want to take over this scheme. Why? It was because though the Government may be able to give them some money in the Fourth Plan period afterwards the States will have to run the scheme on their own. Therefore, some States resisted taking up this scheme. So also some of the Union Territories did not take up this scheme and they did not also see eye to eye with the Central Government. I am not saying something which is very outrageous because the hon. Minister, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad himself made a statement on the floor of this House in which he said that some of the States had refused to handle this scheme.

This scheme does not concern only men, I may tell you. At present there are about 7500 persons employed in the scheme out of which there are 2,000 women. I have seen these persons in action and I must pay a tribute to their missionary zeal for doing it.

What did Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad say? He said :—

"The State Governments did not find it possible to give scales of pay of the Government of India and the State Governments were not in a position to undertake responsibility in respect of instructors to be employed under local bodies and in private schools."

What does it mean? A fine scheme, a scheme full of idealism coupled with practical usefulness, a scheme which was adumbrated by a great INA General, General J. K. Bhonsle, a scheme which had worked well all these years, a scheme where trainees had done excellent work wherever they had been put, that scheme came under a shadow and it was said that the Central Government should wash its hands of this scheme.

What I mean to say is that the Central Government should keep the scheme as

it is, should administer the scheme and should allot the persons to different States, Union territories and other places. It should also try to see to it that the seniority of the persons does not suffer, their emoluments do not suffer and their other service conditions do not suffer. I think, this is a very modest proposal which I have put before the Ministry of Education and they will save this scheme from being shipwrecked, from foundling on the rocks of provincialism, regionalism, private enterprise and other things. They will see to it that the scheme is kept under the patronage, if I may use that word—it is a very bad word—of Dr. Triguna Sen and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and that the instructors become messengers of good-will all over India and bring about the re-orientation of the mental and physical outlook of the students all over the country and they make them true citizens of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI SONAVANE : (Pandharpur) Sir, there is no opposition in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the question. The procedure has slightly been altered. The Minister will reply first and afterwards, Shri Supakar and Shri Shashi Bhushan who have written to me... (*Interruption*)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : (Yeshmal) I have also written to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not got it. Afterwards these two persons will be allowed to put a question each. If there is a new point made by them, the Minister will reply to that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the need for this discussion is given in the explanatory note of Professor Sharma in which he says that the question on the subject came up in the Lok Sabha again and again for more than a year and Government's reply was inconclusive. This is the first reason given for this discussion.

I would go point by point to make it very clear. This decision was taken in 1965-66 to have an integrated programme of multi-purpose physical education. I would like to clarify what the scope of this scheme is because Professor Sharma had given it as something which it is not. It does not reflect the civilization or culture of all States and parts of the country. It was an integrated scheme of physical education, the National Discipline Scheme and the ACC fused into the the National Fitness Corps. It was evolved in 1965-66 and the moment this scheme was formed, then and there it was decided that it shall be decentralised. That was in 1965-66. Therefore when Professor Sharma says that the baby of two will now be taken care of by 15, he is wrong. The baby, if it may be called that, was an idea of the different State Governments which decided in 1965-66 to have the scheme decentralised.

Therefore, to say that it was an inconclusive decision is not a fact. In 1965-66, it was conceived by all the State Governments sitting together and the National Fitness Corps was brought into being.

After that, immediately, in reply to Starred Question No. 889 on 30th March, 1966, in reply to Starred Question 943 on 29th March, 1968 and in reply to Unstarred Question 1755 which is now under discussion, and my statement also, if you go through all these Questions, it will be clear that from time to time, Mr. Chagla and myself have very clearly said that the moment this scheme was formed it was then and there decided that this scheme would be decentralised. Therefore, there is nothing like inconclusive, there is nothing like keeping it in any uncertainty and there is nothing like any indecision in respect of this scheme.

This is a scheme of multi-purpose physical education. For whom? It is for primary schools, for middle schools and for higher secondary schools or secondary schools. It was decided that in the Fourth Plan, we shall cover first the higher secondary or secondary schools. It is a multi-purpose physical education scheme run by different schools under private management and also some Government schools. Therefore, it is not possi-

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ble for the Central Government to run this multi-purpose physical education scheme formulated for different schools in the country from the Centre. At the time of amalgamation, we decided it then and there.

Then, it was said : Why is it that on 13.11.66 when we said that we will come to a decision by 28th February, 1967 it has not been adhered to ? That is the second part of the memorandum. Out of it, I would say, it arises as to why we could not take the decision. It is true we have not been able to come to a decision by this stipulated date of 28th February, 1967. It is because we were very concerned to keep up the present salaries and the conditions of service of the instructors. The Government is being accused of taking a long time. The State Governments had offered certain terms, and if we had accepted them, it would have been decided long before. I can decide it even tomorrow to have the entire scheme transferred to the State Governments. If the hon. Members feel why the decision has not come the answer is very simple. We requested the State Governments that their present salaries and conditions of service may be maintained. What are the difficulties of State Governments ? I would not put the entire blame on the State Governments. The State Governments could not agree to this uptil now because these instructors are drawing higher salaries in Central Government and their counterparts in the State Governments, with the same qualifications, and in some places with higher qualifications, are drawing less. The State Governments say, "Well, you are transferring certain instructors who are, if not less, equally qualified, drawing higher salaries. We cannot pay more." At one stage we said that we are prepared to pay the entire salary for the Fourth Plan period or to set up the Finance Commission whichever is earlier. Now, that is an entirely different story. The Finance Commission has already been announced. They did not agree. Our concern over a period of years has been to protect their salaries and conditions of service. If the states would have agreed, it would have been decided long before. Let us not be accused that we did not keep the promise. It is only

because our concern was to protect their salaries, persuade and guide the State Governments or rather request the State Governments to come to an agreement that they will protect their salaries. Therefore, the second point of the memorandum that we could not do it clearly is not correct. So, about Unstarred question No. 1755, as I have said, I have given the circumstances why the assurance was not fulfilled. The other point was about the holding up of the decision. I have explained that also.

The third point was to alleviate the difficulties of these friends. If the State Governments had accepted the decision earlier, we would have done it. In 1962, before Emergency there were 3000 instructors.

Between 1963 and 1965 they increased by 4,000. That means that, in 1966, more than half of these instructors had less than three years of service at their credit. Let it not be said that we have taken a long time. It is because otherwise, it would have been difficult to have better terms. So far as the question of difficulties is concerned, they say that there is a state of uncertainty. The state of uncertainty, as I have explained very clearly, is due to this fact, our concern to protect them.

About the question of promotion, I would say straightway that it is true that we have not been able to promote, that we have not promoted, them because they are already drawing higher salaries than what their counterparts in State Governments are drawing. If at all I give them promotions, it will be all the more difficult for me to get them adjusted in the State Governments.

Therefore, these points are crystal clear. It was not possible for us. I reiterate it, lest in future we should be accused, that this decision to decentralise was taken on the date on which the scheme was born. We are trying our best to get the best terms possible... We are negotiating with the State Governments fresh terms, and we will try, as far as possible, to get them the best terms of the State Governments.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR
(Sambalpur) : The answer is not clear.

I want to know this. The Minister says that on the date the scheme was born, there was the problem of decentralisation. May I know whether on the day on which this scheme was born it was decided to give the teachers this higher pay with the consent and the concurrence of the State Governments, who opted for decentralisation?

Secondly, how many teachers are affected by this? Without giving them any promise of protecting their pay and other things, how do the Government expect that, merely by protecting their pay only during the Fourth Plan period, the State Governments would undertake to finance the scheme fully for the Fifth, Sixth and the future Plan periods? About the difference of pay, so far as these people, who are supposed to be more privileged and more qualified than the people serving under the State Governments are concerned, about which the State Governments have a legitimate grievance, how is it that when the scheme started and when it operated all these years, these considerations were not brought to the notice of the State Governments or not ironed out with the authorities of the State Governments?

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : कब तक हम इस देश में फीताशाही के लाल फीतों में बंधे कर्मचारियों की सनक के शिकार रहेंगे? जब यह योजना शुरू हुई तो उसका क्या मकसद था? उसका मकसद यह था कि इस देश में शिक्षा-पद्धति और पाठ्यक्रम में भिन्नता है; इस लिए इस राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के द्वारा देश में अनुशासन पैदा किया जाये; जिसका सम्बन्ध राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से है। इस योजना के उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छे थे। उसके बाद एक दूसरे अफसर आये। उनकी यह सनक हुई कि इन शिक्षकों को ड्रिल मास्टर बना कर म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कॉपोरेशनज में भेज दिया जाये और उनके कार्य-क्षेत्र को वहीं तक सीमित कर दिया जाये। इस योजना के जो संरक्षक, हायरक्टर थे, उनको भी ड्रिल-मास्टर बना कर म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कॉपोरेशनज में भेज दिया जाता। यह योजना इस देश में

भावनात्मक एकता पैदा करने के लिए चलाई गई थी।

मैं आपके सामने एक छोटी-सी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में ये अधिविन्ह, इन सिग्निया, लगे हुए हैं। जो राष्ट्र आजाद हो गए, जिनके इनसिग्निया बदल गए हैं लेकिन लोक सभा के इस सदन में अभी तक उनके गुलामी के चिन्ह लगे हुए हैं। हम अभी तक साम्राज्यवाद के उन चिन्हों को दूर नहीं कर सके हैं।

अब हम अपनी पार्लियामेंट में अपने नेशनल एन्थम को कब बजाने हैं? क्या हम साल में कम से कम एक बार उसको बजाना शुरू नहीं कर सकते? क्या हम कम से कम 28 जनवरी के दिन उसको नहीं बजा सकते? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अनुशासन हमेशा ऊपर से नीचे जाता है। अब हमें और आगे कर्मचारियों की सनक का शिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। जो शिक्षक इस योजना से प्रलभ किये जा रहे हैं, उनकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Deorao S. Patil. I would make an exception in his case. He should just put a question.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : इस राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना को जनरल भोंसले ने शुरू किया था और स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उसकी बहुत तारीफ और प्रशंसा की थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच में इस बड़ी और अच्छी योजना के सम्बन्ध में जो टर्म्स अंडर एंजल मिनेशन हैं, क्या वे राज्य सरकारों को एक्सेप्टेबल हैं; क्या सरकार को उम्मीद है कि उसने जो टर्म्स दिये हैं, राज्य सरकारें उनको मान लेंगी?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since I had also something to do with this. I would also like to have one clarification. As Shri Shashi Bhusan Bajpai has point-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ed out, the National Discipline Scheme was evolved with a view to seeing that the younger generation or the youth of the country would have some sense of integration and unity. I would like to have that aspect clarified.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I have pointed out, there were many schemes before the National Fitness Corps was formed. As my hon. friend from Maharashtra has said, the National Discipline Scheme was a very good scheme started by our late lamented and dear friend Gen. Bhonsle. There was the ACC Scheme and there was also the Physical Education scheme. All these three schemes were fused together, and made into one—National Fitness Corps.

Let us not ascribe very high motives and principles to this scheme which are not there. It is a scheme for physical training in different schools. It is not for youth in general in the country which constitutes one-third of the population of this country. It is not a scheme for cultural spread...

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : It is all that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Shri D. C. Sharma knows more than I do. I agree that he knows more because of his age and knowledge. But as the scheme stands today, of which I am in charge, it is a scheme for multipurpose physical training of the boys in the primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools,—and not in the colleges,—but only in the schools which are under private or government management. Therefore, this scheme has a very limited scope. It is not possible for the Central Government to control these different schools in the country; they

are not merely high schools but even primary and middle schools. I wish we could, but actually the position is that it can be done only by the State Government. The scheme is very good. The principle is all right. We all sympathise with and support it. That is why we are doing it. But a time comes when things are to be put in the proper perspective.

We started it. We still appreciate this scheme. We still want that the scheme should go in a big and long way. But I am not decentralising it for shipwrecking as the hon. Member says, but we are decentralising it for ensuring proper supervision, and for proper control and for strengthening it in the different schools of India.

My hon. friend has said that we are sending these instructors to corporations and municipalities. That is not a fact. They are already working in those schools. It is not as if they are being sent from the colleges or from Delhi somebody is being sent to Kanyakumari or some distant place to work in a corporation school.

Therefore, I would submit that it should be appreciated that the intention behind the move is only to strengthen it and to keep the future of these instructors on a better and permanent footing. That is why we are trying to maintain their pay scales.

But if it is not done now, I think that in future it will be impossible for us to advance the scheme or to keep this scheme. We are doing it with good intentions, and we shall try our best to give them the best terms that are possible.

19 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 7, 1968/Vaisakha 17, 1890 (Saka).