

Wednesday, April 12, 1972  
Chaitra 23, 1894(Saka)  
**LOK SABHA  
DEBATES**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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\*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 12, 1972 [Chaitra 23,  
1894 (Saka)]

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गोघ्रा और काश्मीर के स्वतन्त्रता सप्राप्त के दौरान अपने जीवन का बलिदान देने वाले तथा जेल गये व्यक्तियों को पेशन

\* 161. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार गोघ्रा और काश्मीर के स्वतन्त्रता सप्राप्त के दौरान अपने जीवन का बलिदान देने वाले तथा जेल गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को वही सुविधायें प्रार पेशन देने का है जो 1947 से पूर्व के स्वतन्त्रता सप्राप्त में भाग लेने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जाती है।

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : भारत सरकार द्वारा बन ई गई योजना जो कि 15 अगस्त, 1972 से लागू होगी, उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिये है, जिन्होंने विदेशी शासन से देश की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त करने के लिए यातनायें सहनी थीं। 15 अगस्त, 1947 तक काश्मीर में हुआ स्वतन्त्रता संबंध इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है। इन योजना के अन्तर्गत वे व्यक्ति भी आयेंगे, जिन्होंने छोड़ा के स्वतन्त्रता संबंध में उसे पुर्तगाली शासन से मुक्त करा लिये जाने के समय तक भाग लिया था।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि गोघ्रा मुक्ति सघर्ष में कितने लोगों की जाने गई और कितने लोग जेल से रहे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें कैसे पूछेंगे। आप ने तो पेन्शन देने या न देने के बारे में सवाल पूछा है।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछ लेता हूँ। मुक्ति सघर्ष में जिन लोगों ने जीवन दिया और जेल में रहे, उन को सरकार क्या सुविधायें दे रही है—कितना पेन्शन दे रहे हैं और किस तरह की सुविधायें दे रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आम तौर पर वह सुविधा राज्य सरकारें दे रही हैं, जिनकी की यह जिम्मेदारी रही है। कुछ सुविधायें केन्द्र से भी मिलती हैं, उनका सम्बन्ध पहले तो उन लोगों से है जो अण्डमान-निकोबार आइलैण्ड्स में कुछ वर्ष तक जेल में रहे हैं, दूसरे उनसे है जो बाहर विदेशों की जेलों में डिपोट होकर रहे हैं, जैसे गोघ्रा के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी और तीसरे होम मिनिस्ट्री के पाव डिस्कीशनरी ग्रांट है जिससे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को कभी-कभी सहायता दी जाती है।

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA : May I know the names and the number of freedom fighters from Jammu & Kashmir who have been given the facilities from the Central Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not the names The hon Member might ask whether they are allowing these facilities or pension to them, but not the names.

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA : I want to know how many persons have been given these facilities.

MR. SPEAKER : He is coming through the other route. The question is about pension to families of those who laid down their lives during liberation struggles. He is asking about the number...

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : The hon. Minister has said that certain persons have been given facilities from the Centre. I want to know whether any freedom fighters from Jammu & Kashmir have been provided with the facilities given by the Centre.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I explained, there are freedom fighters who apply and we sometimes give some grants out of discretionary funds. I cannot offhand recall whether any of them were from Jammu & Kashmir or not. In 1971-72 a total number of 582 persons were sanctioned various awards from the grant. I cannot offhand say whether any of them was from Jammu & Kashmir.

श्री मूल चन्ध डागा : स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को आप जो सुविचार्यें और पेंशन देना चाहते हैं या दे रहे हैं, क्या आप उसको कानून का रूप देना चाहते हैं, इसके लिए आप कोई लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हम हाउस में इसके बारे के बहस भी हो चुकी है...

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : लेकिन उस वक्त जवाब ठीक नहीं दिया गया था।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : इस प्रश्न को उस वक्त भी उठाया गया था जब श्री शिव्वन लाल सक्सेना के बिल पर यहाँ चर्चा हुई थी। उस वक्त भी मैंने यही रय दी थी कि बिल बनाने से इसकी प्लेक्सिबिलिटी चली जायेगी और बिल न बनाने से इसमें सहूलियत रहेगी, क्योंकि बिल बनाने के बाद आइट की बात आ जाती है। इसमें कई चीजें हैं, इस पर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो अलग से चर्चा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी तक यही विचार है कि बिल न बनायें, बल्कि जैसी स्कीम बनाई गई है उसको कार्यान्वित करें। अगर कोई कठिनाई सामने आयेगी और बिल की जरूरत होगी तो उस पर चर्चा

की जा सकती है, लेकिन प्लेक्सिबिलिटी रहे तो ज्यादा अच्छा है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : बिल न बनाइये, वरना सुप्रीम कोर्ट रद्द कर देगी, क्योंकि वे फ्रीडम-फाइटर नहीं हैं।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह आप कह नहीं है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाया जाय, लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं, वे अलग अलग हैं, कहीं पर नितांत अपर्याप्त हैं। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई केन्द्रीय नीति बनाने का विचार हो रहा है तथा क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन के सदस्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में विश्वास में लेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अवश्य विश्वास में लेंगे। केन्द्रीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, उसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय योजना ऐसी बनाई गई है कि अगर राज्य अलग-अलग पेंशन दे रहे हों तो उसको देखते हुए कम से कम 200 रु० महीना केन्द्र से पेंशन दी जायेगी। अगर राज्य अलग-अलग पेंशन भी देते होंगे तो केन्द्र जब एक मुश्त पेंशन देगा तो उसमें बराबरी आ जायेगी।

Permission to Government Employees  
to Appear in the Regular I.A.S.  
Examination

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\*362. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL  
SINGH :  
SHRI D. N. SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to provide opportunity to every Government employee, who is below 35 years of age, to appear at the regular Indian Administrative Service (including Central Services Class I) Examination and also enhancing the general upper age limit to the above examination, have been under examination of Government since 18th April, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the action so far taken by

Government to implement the above recommendations ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission to provide opportunity to every Government employee who has completed six years of service and is less than 35 years of age and who fulfils the conditions relating to educational qualifications, to appear at the regular I.A.S. etc. examinations, is under consideration of the Government.

Government have decided to enhance the upper age limit of candidates for the I.A.S. etc examinations from 24 to 26 years.

श्री छंकर दयाल सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या राज्य सरकारों की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में आपके पास कोई सुझाव आये है या राजपत्रित कर्मचारी सचो ने आपको अपने सुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में भेजे हैं ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** We have received a number of suggestions and comments with regard to this particular recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission from many Service Associations, particularly, State Civil Service Associations and some State Governments also. They will be looked into when a final decision in this respect is taken.

श्री छंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने आपकी जो सिफारिशें दी हैं उन्हें कब से लागू करने जा रहे हैं ? क्या वो भी जगह तीन बार आप परीक्षाधियों को बांस देने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : धीमन्, दो के बजाये तीन बांस परीक्षाधियों को देने के संबंध में आयोग ने कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कई सुझाव सरकार के समक्ष आये हैं परन्तु उस पर फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will it be favourably considered ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Deputy Collectors from time to time have been requesting the Government of India, and, if so ...

**MR. SPEAKER :** How is that question relevant here ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** It has relevance, Sir, because the question is about permission to Government employees to appear in IAS examination and the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission is mentioned. My question is, whether the Deputy Collectors from time to time have been requesting the Government of India to enhance their quota from 25% to 30% for IAS posts. I would like to know whether the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission has been accepted.

**MR. SPEAKER :** To give a chance to every Government employee ..

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** They are Government servants.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think the question is not relevant. But the dividing line is very thin.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Related question, Sir.

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बात का सकेत किया उसके सम्बन्ध में एक भ्रम सिफारिश है आयोग की जो कि इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है...

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** He put the question in English and the answer is in Hindi :

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : लेकिन आयोग ने यह सिफारिश प्रत्यक्ष की है कि जो स्टेट सिविल सर्विस के व्यक्ति हैं उनको आई० ए० एस० में पदोन्नति करते समय उनकी प्रतिशत 25 से बढ़ाकर 40 की जाये—यह आयोग की सिफारिश भी विचाराधीन है।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : यद्यपि आयोग की यह सिफारिश नहीं है जैसा कि आपने बताया कि परीक्षार्थियों को दो के बजाये तीन बार प्रवेश दिया जाये लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कमीशन के सदस्य ने इस बात को कहा था कि 62 के बाद जो आपने नया नियम लगाया है उसके अनुसार कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है—क्या आपने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है ? यदि विचार किया है तो आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : परीक्षार्थियों की उम्र 24 से 26 बढ़ाने का एक अभिप्राय यह भी था कि जो व्यक्ति बेरी से बिद्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षा पास करते हैं उनको कभी-कभी एक से ज्यादा मौका नहीं मिलता है। परीक्षाओं में बैठने का इसलिए 26 तक की सीमा बढ़ाने से उनको बड़ा लाभ होगा कि कम से कम दो मौके मिल सकेंगे। जहाँ तक दो के बजाये तीन मौके मिलने का प्रश्न है कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे लिखा है और मैं अपने विचार को दोहराते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि इन पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Issue of Letter of Intent for setting up Paper Mill in Jagdalpur (MP)

\*363. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a letter of intent to an industrialist for setting up a paper mill in Jagdalpur District in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so its cost and the number of persons expected to get employment therein?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Is it a fact that the existing factories in Madhya Pradesh have sought permission to expand their capacity in this respect ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir. They have.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : How much extra employment will these factories which have sought this permission be able to give because of this expansion ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The existing factories in Madhya Pradesh are : (1) M/s Alok Paper Industries, (2) Straw Products Ltd, (3) Mandidip Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd, and (4) Orient Paper Mills Ltd.

Most of them have sought expansion under the crash programme and this is being considered. So far as Jagdalpur is concerned, the Bangur brothers have applied for letter of intent which is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : I am really surprised how something can be asked when he has said, no, does not arise.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Since existing paper factories are facing serious shortage for supply of raw materials in Madhya Pradesh and other States, will he consider the setting up of such factories in West Bengal ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you go from Jagdalpur to West Bengal ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He is considering expansion. While considering expansion he may consider this aspect. They face serious difficulties regarding supply of raw materials.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. That is different.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What are the criteria to be considered before letter of intent is given ? What are the salient points ? Is it like, raw material, location, employment etc ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have answered yourself !

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : There is the question of the availability of raw material. The next point is whether the State Government is agreeable to make available raw materials. Forestry is a State subject. Also, employment potential and location factors are considered. We have to consider whether it is a

large house or not. All these factors are taken into account.

**Capacity of Telephone Exchanges of  
Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta**

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\*366. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :**  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present capacity of Telephone Exchanges in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta cannot cope with the increasing demand of people in these metropolitan cities for new telephone connections ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made an assessment about the demand for new telephone connections with a view to expand the capacity ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that the present capacity of telephone exchanges in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta cannot cope up with the demand for telephone connections in these cities.

(b), Telephone demand is assessed annually at these as well as all other places in the country to plan for expansions. But due to limitations of resources the development cannot keep pace with the rising demand.

For the country as a whole the waiting period generally continues to be of the order of 4 to 5 years. The expansions planned for Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta upto 1973-74 which will become available progressively by 1976-77, are expected to meet the demand received upto 1972 in these places.

\***SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** This is addressed to the Minister of Communications. Why is he answering ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has mentioned...

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :** I am answering on his behalf.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Since the Minister of Communications is not available, I defer any supplementary.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Minister replies the question very well.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** Does the Minister know that under the Calcutta District telephone exchange, there are more than one lakh applications for telephones pending for the last few years ? How many have been supplied with telephones during the last two years ?

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :** The waiting list was 20,953 as on 31st December

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member may kindly give separate notice of the question.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** The hon. Minister was replying to the question, but you have intervened.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is much better to give separate notice.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** He was giving some answer, but we could not hear it

**MR. SPEAKER :** It was only a general reply.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** May I draw your attention to the other parts of the question which include Bombay and Calcutta ? I am one of the members of the Telephone Advisory Committee, and I know the condition in Calcutta. Therefore, it is a very important question. In Calcutta, thousands of applications for telephone are pending, and the people are getting a lot of trouble. It would have been much better if you would have instructed the hon. Minister to transfer the question to the next week when the Minister in charge could be present here and give a proper reply to the question. What answer can he give if I put some questions to the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ? Therefore, I appreciate the stand taken by my hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey not to ask any questions on this today. It is very improper to have admitted this question for today.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House how many applications in general category as well as under the OYT scheme are pending in Calcutta as well as in Bombay since the last three years ?

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :** I want notice of the question.

### सहकारी कार्यालयों तथा स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

७३६७. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या यह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कितने प्रतिशत कार्य मूल रूप से हिन्दी में हो रहा है और अंग्रेजी का कितने प्रतिशत कार्य कम किया गया है ,

(ख) क्या स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में भी हिन्दी के कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) प्रगति की मात्रा का सुगमता से प्रतिशत में अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता किन्तु सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में क्रमिक वृद्धि हुई है यद्यपि राजभाषा अधिनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की स्वतन्त्रता है। यह वृद्धि इस बात से भी प्रनिबिम्बित होती है कि ऐसे अनुभागों की संख्या, जिनमें टिप्पण तथा मसौदा-लेखन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है, 3-3-70 को 250 से बढ़कर 31-3-1971 को 356 हो गयी है तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को हिन्दी में उद्भूत पत्रों की संख्या 1969-70 में 37,532 से बढ़कर 1970-71 में 49,552 हो गई है।

(ख) और (ग) : हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थिति के- सरकार के अथवा उसके नियंत्रण-अधीन स्वायत्तशासी निकायों से, अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे राजभाषा अधिनियम के उन पर लागू उपबन्धों का पालन करें तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिये समुचित प्रशासनिक प्रबन्धों को सुनिश्चित करें।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : राजभाषा अधि-

नियम के उपबन्धों जिसके अन्तर्गत सभी सरकारी प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी में रूपान्तर देना आवश्यक था अब तक इतने साल गुजर गये जबकि यह ऐक्ट दी माफिशियल सर्वेजेंज ऐक्ट पास हुआ है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब से यह ऐक्ट पाम हुआ है तब से लेकर अब तक इसको कार्यरूप में क्यों नहीं लाया जाता ? हर एक प्रकाशन जो अंग्रेजी में निकलता है उसका हिन्दी में भी रूपान्तर उसके साथ किया जाय।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : श्रीमान्, इस कानून के पूर्णरूप से पालन करने की कोशिश की जाती है। जहाँ तक अनुवाद का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने अनुवाद के लिए बहुत सुविधायें बढ़ाई हैं। विभागों और मन्त्रालयों में अनुवाद करम के लिये व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की गई है। एक विशेष मुहकमा कायम किया गया है जिसमें सारे नियमों का अनुवाद किया जायगा और इस क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति हुई है।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : प्रेस इनफारमेशन ब्यूरो में कहा जाता है कि काफी हिन्दी का जो स्टॉफ है उसमें रिडक्शन किया जा रहा है, साथ ही साथ जो वहाँ स्केल आफ पे है वह रेगुलर सर्विस व लों की तरह से उन्हें नहीं दी जाती है तो यह चीज कहां तक सही है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस भ्रम का उल्लेख किया वह सही नहीं है। जो ब्यूरो स्थापित किया गया है उसमें व्यक्तियों को और लिया जा रहा है। जो व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाते हैं उनकी कार्यक्षमता के बारे में पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है। उनकी जो वेतन इत्यादि मिलता है वह उनकी ही तरह के अधिकारियों के अरूप है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि कर्मचारियों को इस बात की छूट है कि वे यदि चाहें तो हिन्दी में कार्य कर सकते हैं किन्तु क्या उन्हें पता है कि जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं उन्हें या तो निरुत्साहित किया जाता है या उनके

कहा जाता है कि जो काम उन्होंने हिन्दी में किया है उसका वह अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करके स्वयं लाये ? इस तरह के कई मामले मेरे ध्यान में लाये गये हैं तो क्या मंत्री जी उस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है वह तथ्यपूर्ण नहीं है। इस प्रकार की कोई भी बातें हमारे सामने नहीं आई है कि किसी व्यक्ति को इस तरह से निरुत्साहित किया जाता हो। इसके विपरीत हमारे अधिकारियों को पूर्ण रूप से स्वतन्त्रता है कि वे हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी किसी भी भाषा में सरकारी काम करें। जो अधिकारी हिन्दी से परिचित नहीं हैं उनके उपयोग के लिए जो मन्विदे और नोट्स आदि हिन्दी में तैयार किए जाय उनका अनुवाद करना भी अनिवार्य है। इसमें किसी व्यक्ति को निरुत्साहित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा जो अधिकारी हिन्दी से परिचित नहीं हैं उनको भी सुविधा हो इसका अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाता है और इसलिए हिन्दी में तैयार किये गए मन्विदे और नोट्स का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कराया जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। क्या सरकार का यह आदेश है कि जो कर्मचारी हिन्दी में काम करेगा उससे ही कहा जायेगा कि वह अपनी टिप्पणी अंग्रेजी में भी बना कर लाये ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : हिन्दी में तैयार की गई टिप्पणियों या पत्रों का अनुवाद करने के लिए हर एक मंत्रालय में अनुवाद अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं इसलिए जो माननीय सदस्य ने बात कही वह सही प्रतीत नहीं होती।

श्री जंकर बहाल सिंह : अब हिन्दी की प्रगति का तो स्पष्ट उल्लेख यहीं पर दिखलाई दे रहा है कि जिस तरह से राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने हिन्दी में उत्तर दिया है। यहां अभी कुछ

ही देर पहले अंग्रेजी में पूछे गये एक सम्मेली-मैटरी सवाल का उन्होंने उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया लेकिन मैं एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहूंगा कि निदेशों के बावजूद भी उन निदेशों के उल्लंघन के अपराध में किसी पदाधिकारी को अब तक उन्होंने दंडित किया है या नहीं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : कोई उल्लंघन की सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है और इसलिए दंडित करने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता। माननीय सदस्य का यह भ्रम कि किसी व्यक्ति को हिन्दी में लिखने और काम करने के लिए दंडित किया जाता है सही नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य के पास यदि कोई बस जानकारी हो तो वह अवश्य दे दें और उसके ऊपर जांच करके मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : एक प्रगति तो यह प्रतीत होती है कि जो पत्र हिन्दी में लिखे जाते हैं उनके उत्तर हिन्दी में मिलते हैं। एक यह भी बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि जो उर्दू जानने वाले व्यक्ति हैं जैसे श्री शफी कुरैशी के नाम का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ तो उनके भी हस्ताक्षर हिन्दी में आते हैं। यह तो बात ठीक है लेकिन जो लोग कमेटियों में काम करते रहते हैं जैसे प्राक्कलन समिति है या केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की कमिटी है उसमें हिन्दी में काम करने वालों को अनुवाद साथ-साथ नहीं मिलता जबकि अंग्रेजी वालों को वह मिलता है तो क्या इस कठिनाई की भी मंत्री महोदय को कोई जानकारी है ? यदि है, तो उस कठिनाई को आप कब तक दूर करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसको जानकारी समझें, प्रश्न न समझें।

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Is it a fact that the Government of India issued a notification to all the Central Government departments to insist on the non-Hindi-speaking people to study Hindi and also withhold promotion for not studying Hindi and whether the Government will come forward to give equal status to all the

national languages accepted in the Constitution and also remove the special status given in the Constitution for Hindi.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** The present policy of the Government is that Hindi as well as English should be used for carrying on the administration in the Central Government, and I am not aware of any deviation from this rule. There is no question of insisting upon the people to learn Hindi. We have a Hindi teaching scheme of which a large number of employees are taking advantage. But there is no question of punishing any one for not knowing Hindi.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Sir, what is the answer to the second part of my question? The question was, whether the Government of India will come forward to give equal status to all the national languages accepted in the Constitution and remove the special status given in the Constitution for Hindi.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Of all these languages, there is only one national language.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि प्रगति और क्रमिक विकास हो। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार स्वयम् मन्तुष्ट है कि यह क्रमिक विकास हो रहा है और उसके समर्थन में प्रस्तुत आंकड़ों प्रगति की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त है या उस को और आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है ?

**श्री राम निवास मिर्धा :** मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना से सहमत हूँ कि इसमें और भी आगे प्रगति करनी है, करनी चाहिये और सरकार यह कर रही है।

#### Impact of Farm and Home Cells Broadcasts over A.I.R.

\*368. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the study of listening habits and conditions in the rural areas Farm and Home Cells broadcasts of All India Radio in linguistic regions design-

ed by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication ; and

(b) the impact and motivational value of the programmes and changes in the listening pattern on account of the prevalence of transistor sets ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :** (a) and (b). The study designed by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication was intended to cover inventory of the total listening time, the scale of preferences in the items of Farm and Home programmes, break-up of the socio-economic background of the audience in relation to preferences, the aggregate expectation from Farm and Home programmes and the effect of individual ownership on the scale of preferences. The study could not, however, be undertaken by the Institute due to paucity of resources.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** This is a very important study. Before the study was proposed to be undertaken, was not the budget of the Institute carefully analysed and apportioned for the various study programmes ?

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** I agree with the hon. Member that it is an important study no doubt, but we have to take into consideration the resources position. It is not that no study is going on about it. Actually, as far as this farm and home programme is concerned, we are getting a number of letters from listeners, which is one way of assessing the opinion of the listeners about the impact of the programme.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** What was the budget of the Institute in the year in which the study was Proposed to be undertaken, and how many studies were undertaken in that year ? When will the studies be undertaken ?

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** That is not related to the main question, but actually, the budget estimate was Rs. 1,41,200. It was not possible for the Institute with its limited budget to carry on this study, and they do not propose to carry on this research even this year.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Sir,



this is a relevant question. How many studies were undertaken, how many were completed, and when will the study be undertaken? This is a relevant question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** She says that the budget did not allow further studies.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** How many studies were undertaken within the budget and how many were completed?

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** This question is related to the farm and home programme study to be carried out, which was intended for the farm and home programme. Besides this, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication has so far conducted one study entitled home and farm study at the village level in 1966. They have also their own programme which I do not have with me at the moment.

#### **Development of Indigenous Satellite Launch Capability**

\*369. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made so far towards developing indigenous satellite launch capability with particular reference to control and guidance systems, rocket fabrication and rocket fuel?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** A large number of High precision and sophisticated components and assemblies needed for the control and guidance system of the satellite launch vehicle has been successfully developed and some of the components flight tested. Work is in progress on the augmentation of engineering and laboratory facilities to support the development programme.

Large size rockets will be needed for satellite launchings. Rockets upto 125 mm diameter have already been flight tested from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and rockets upto 500 mm diameter will be tested from Sriharikota Rocket Launching Station. Rockets larger than 560 mm diameter are under development. The Sriharikota Station, from where the first Indian satellite is proposed to be launched, became operational on 9th October, 1971.

Rocket fuel for small size rockets is already being produced at the Rocket Pro-

pellants Plant and Thumba. Further research and development of propellants with a wide range of burning rates and energy levels have been taken up at the Space Science and Technology Centre at Thumba. A Propellant Fuel Complex for manufacturing a large variety of propellant fuels for the satellite launch vehicles is being set up at Thumba.

**SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Is it true that the failure of the Menaka rocket on 15 February was due to excessive pressure in the chamber? If so, does it mean that the propellant produced by us is defective and does not have even burn-out rate and we have no control equipment for the same?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** These are highly involved complicated, sophisticated scientific instruments. These rockets are being developed at Thumba with the help of know-how from abroad also but developed from scratch. I have myself visited the place and seen what a magnificent job is being done by our young scientists there. They are not afraid of learning by doing things themselves. Occasionally there are bound to be some failures and misfirings, but on the whole, the achievement of Thumba is very satisfactory. The development of this particular programme is wholly satisfactory.

**SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Have we been able to develop indigenously inertial guidance equipment and on board miniaturised computers? If not, on which country do we depend for the supplies of these equipments?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I said in my main reply that a large number of high precision and sophisticated components and its assemblies needed for the control of the guidance system and the satellite launch vehicle has been successfully developed and some components flight-tested. I am very happy to tell my hon. friend that many of these components have been developed from scratch at Thumba.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** The Propeller Engineering Division has spent nearly 20 million rupees on research work. Has that research yielded any result? Is it a fact that the head of the Propeller Engineering Division is not properly qualified for that post?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I cannot say off hand about the qualifications of that scientist. I can look into this.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Is it a fact that the Government have decided to shift the rocket launching station from Thumba to elsewhere? If so, what is the reason for that?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** There is some mis-understanding behind this question. There is no question of shifting what is already there at Thumba. Only, a rocket launching station is being developed at Sriharikota island from where rockets are proposed to be launched. It does not mean that the existing facilities at Thumba are being shifted.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Has the rocket launching site been used, or will it be used, for developing long range missiles and also making experiments for that?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** It is a launching site for the satellites. I think it has got a long enough range for that.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Is the rocket launching site being used for development of the missiles for defence purposes? Why do you avoid that question?

**MR. SPEAKER :** No more rocketing of your questions.

#### Non-Utilization of Funds by Backward States

\*370. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of backward States have not fully utilised the development funds allotted to them;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the amounts which have not been utilised by them and the time extended by the Central Government for utilising the funds by these States; and

(c) the reasons for the non-utilization of funds by those States and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) to (c). During the first three years of the Fourth Plan

period i.e. 1969-70 to 1971-72, shortfall in total plan expenditure is anticipated in only 3 backward States—Bihar (Rs. 5.3 crores), Assam (Rs. 2.3 crores) and Nagaland (Rs. 0.3 crores). As the Plan outlays are fixed for the entire five year period, there is no question of extending the time limit for utilisation of plan funds which have not been spent during one or other of these five years.

The anticipated shortfall in plan expenditure in the case of Nagaland is negligible. As regards Bihar and Assam, the main causes for the shortfall in plan expenditure are : reduction in the States' own resources, shortage of key materials, dislocation of work on account of floods, political instability etc.

Implementation of State Plans is the responsibility primarily of the States concerned and the State Governments are requested to remove impediments in the way of proper implementation of their Annual Plans. The Planning Commission also helps the State Government from time to time in this regard.

**SHRI N. E. HORO :** My specific question has not been answered. The Minister has made a general remark. My specific question was whether the funds allotted for development work have been utilised or not. The Minister says in his reply that for Assam and Bihar one of the reasons for shortfall in plan expenditure is non-availability of resources in the State. In view of this, would the government give more help to such States in order that they get sufficient funds to carry on their development work?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** In my reply I have said that the funds allotted to these States have been utilised. Naturally, so far as monetary expenditure is concerned, there are no short-falls. About the other supplementary, it is the policy of the Central Government to give assistance to the extent possible according to the formula evolved by the National Development Council. Naturally it is for the State Governments to have the plan properly implemented. There is also the question of raising resources within the State itself. Unfortunately, in some cases they were not properly raised and there were short-falls.

**SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI :** In view of the fact the intra-State regional

imbalance continues to increase, would the Planning Ministry take up the implementation of the plan, especially in backward regions like U.P. Hill areas ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** It is not possible for us to take up the task of implementation of the Plan, but we are trying to evolve a mechanism whereby proper implementation of the plan is made. So far as the hill areas are concerned, the Planning Commission is now very much engaged in the exercise as to how we can form a cell for these hill areas and how we can raise the infra-structure there for the proper development of backward regions, including the hill areas.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :** May I know whether one of the reasons for the short-fall is the pattern itself to supposed have been evolved in the National Development Council, referred to by the hon. Minister, for giving assistance to these States specially in the eastern region and whether the terms for realisation of loans etc. from those States, the conditions of subsidies and other things without taking into consideration their situation also stand in the way of proper implementation of the plan in those areas ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** This formula has been evolved by the National Development Council, which consists of all the Chief Ministers. Even then, it will be one of the tasks of the Fifth Finance Commission to go into it and take consideration the special problems, particularly of the Eastern region. I have no doubt that a proper and sympathetic approach would be taken by the Government in this matter.

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि इन इन कारणों से कुछ राज्यों ने व्ययों का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी इस कठिनाई को देखते हुए आप क्या उनके प्रति कोई ऐसी नीति अपनाएंगे ताकि उनको इन व्ययों को इस्तेमाल करने में मदद मिल सके और उससे उन राज्यों की जनता को लाभ पहुँच सके ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** This is a very valid question. We are now trying to see that the assistance given to the State Governments is necessarily used for the

projects concerned. We shall take steps in that direction.

**श्री भागीरथ भवर :** मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि इन इन राज्यों में धन इसलिए खर्च नहीं हो पाया क्योंकि इन राज्यों के पास साधनों की कुछ कमी थी। इसके अलावा राजनीतिक अस्थिरता भी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनके अलावा यह भी परिस्थिति सामने आई कि धन की स्वीकृति होने के बाद इन राज्यों को एलाटमेंट समय पर नहीं मिलने के कारण और उसके बाद वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हो जान के कारण धन खर्च नहीं हो पाया ? क्या यह भी एक कारण था खर्च न होने का ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** I am not aware so far that it is because of not making the allotments in time that implementation has suffered. If there are any pointed cases, we shall look into it.

**SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :** I want to know from the Government whether they are aware of the fact that in the last three Plans the Government of Assam could not or did not utilise the money and it lapsed ; and whether they have sent any instruction to the Government of Assam so that backward and hill areas are developed in this Plan

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** I have stated in my reply that the shortfall in Assam is only to the tune of Rs. 2.3 crores. It is not that way a very much significant shortfall.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** May I know whether it is not a fact that the non-utilisation of available funds is largely due to the fact that the allocation of funds is made without any concrete schemes having been forwarded by the State Governments ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** It is the plans which are formulated in the initial stages and it is on the basis of the formulated plans that the sums are allotted. There is no question of allotting sums without formulating proper schemes. Therefore I do not agree with that.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** Here it is

said, "Backward States". A State may or may not be backward but a region may be backward. In Bihar, for instance, Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana, predominantly inhabited by the Tribes, is a very backward area. Now that the Chota Nagpur Santhal Pargana Autonomous Development Authority has come into being, I would like to know from the Government whether they would like to allot funds under the State Plan earmarked for the specific purpose of development of these backward areas.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have already said that it shall be the endeavour ; otherwise, it will not be possible to reach these funds to those backward States and to develop the backward States.

भारतीय स्वाधीनता के इतिहास  
सम्बन्धी ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश कार्यक्रम  
+

\*371. श्री मूलचन्व डागा :

श्री अन्वेश :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताना  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने मार्च, 1972  
में पुराना किला, नई दिल्ली, में भारतीय  
स्वाधीनता के इतिहास के बारे में ध्वनि एवं  
प्रकाश कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्यक्रम में स्वर्गीय प्रधान  
मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री अथवा उनके 'जय  
जवान जय किसान, नारे का कोई उल्लेख  
था ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण  
हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI  
SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Panoramic  
Spectacle on Indian Peoples' Struggle for  
Independence was organised by the Song  
and Drama Division of the Ministry on the  
ramparts of Purana Qila during the period  
January 27 to March 15, 1972.

(b) The basic idea behind the programme  
was to depict the struggle of the people  
against evil, untruth and oppression and  
their continuous fight for the right of

freedom, liberty, equality and peace. The  
programme was for a limited duration of  
one hour in which the primary emphasis  
was given on the common people. There  
was no reference to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri  
or his slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' in it.

(c) The total expenditure booked up to  
31st March 1972 on the programme is  
Rs. 1,97,088/- excluding pay and allowances  
of regular staff.

श्री मूलचन्व डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
भारतीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम के जो मेनानी थे  
श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, डा० राम मनोहर  
लोहिया, आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव और श्री एम० एन०  
राय, उनमें से किसी का भी प्रदर्शन नहीं किया  
गया और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि समय के  
अभाव के कारण ऐसा नहीं किया गया। क्या  
यह उत्तर संतोषजनक है ? क्या आप इसको  
ठीक समझते हैं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :  
As I have already pointed out, the emphasis  
was primarily on the common people rather  
than on individual personalities and the  
programme was developed around major  
events and movements and no chronological  
narration of history was attempted. That is  
why not only Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri or  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia but a number of  
names, which should have got a place in it,  
could not get a place there.

श्री मूलचन्व डागा : मंत्री महोदय ने  
बताया है कि 2,97 हजार रुपये की धनराशि  
खर्च की गई। क्या यह सत्य है कि इसमें धन  
का डट कर दुरुपयोग हुआ है, छः हजार रुपये  
कनवेयेन्स, आने-जाने, पर लगे हैं और छः सौ  
रुपये की एक साड़ी आई है ? क्या यह भी सत्य  
है कि अभिनेत्रियों और अभिनेताओं को पूरा  
पैसा नहीं मिला है ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय रुपये  
का ठीक उपयोग न होने के बारे में जाच करने  
के लिए तैयार हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is entirely a  
different matter. It is not a question ; it is  
just passing of some information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like  
to know whether it is a fact that this was

the first time when the entire struggle of the oppressed people against the oppressors was shown in this Sound and Light Programme from our Freedom movement period to Bangladesh Liberation movement. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that Pandit Nehru's voice was mentioned only once at the time of the Freedom movement Indira Gandhi's voice was mentioned only at the time of the liberation of Bangladesh when she declared that Dacca had been liberated and the Pakistani Army had surrendered, and that no other big leader's name was mentioned. Secondly, I want to know whether this Programme is going to be repeated again and again to inculcate a sense of patriotism amongst young boys and girls in this country.

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** As I already mentioned, we tried to make the Programme around major events and the movements of the common people were given the emphasis in the whole Programme. Within a short duration of one hour, it was not possible to do more. As the hon. Member mentioned, it is a fact that only once Pandit Nehru's voice was mentioned during the Freedom movement and the Prime Minister's voice was mentioned only at the time of Bangladesh liberation. Besides that, actually, when there were some events and people's movement was there, only the slogans raised by common people, like, Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai, Pandit Nehru Ki Jai, were mentioned. No other name was mentioned.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Vajpayee.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I wanted to know whether this will be shown again and again. That was my second question.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या सरकार का यह क्याल है कि 1965 में भारत ने पाकिस्तान पर जो विजय प्राप्त की थी, वह विजय एक स्मरणीय घटना नहीं है? क्या वह विजय जिन श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के नेतृत्व में प्राप्त की गई थी, क्या उन शास्त्री जी का उसमें उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता था? क्या यह सच है कि सरदार पटेल की भी उस कार्यक्रम में उपेक्षा की गई है? क्या यह सच है कि जान-बूझ कर कुछ नेताओं को देश की स्मृति में से निकालने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है?

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** That is not a fact. There was no question of omitting the names of any other leader or personality. As I already mentioned and Shri Banerjee also pointed out, the names of Indira Gandhi and Pandit Nehru were mentioned only once. It was not possible to mention their names also again and again. Only they figured when there were slogans at the time of the Freedom movement. What the hon. Member said is not a fact. I am sorry the hon. Member speaks that way. There was no intention to remove the names of some leaders from the mind of the people.

#### Delhi Citizens Council

**\*372. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 472 on the 17th November, 1971 regarding Delhi Citizens Council and state :

(a) whether in view of the recent Elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council of Delhi, some changes are likely to be made in the composition of Delhi Citizens Council ; and

(b) if so, the nature of changes likely to be made and the time likely to be taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) The Delhi Administration has intimated that at present there is no proposal to change the composition of the Council.

(b) Does not arise.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** जब यह सिटीजन्स कौंसिल बनी थी, उसके चेयरमैन, दुर्भाग्य से स्वर्गवासी हो गये। उसके बहुत से सदस्य भी स्वर्गवासी हो गये। (अवधान) उनका जन सेवा से देहान्त हो गया—वे चल बसे। मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल का नया चुनाव भी हुआ है और उसमें नये सदस्य आ गये हैं। इस नागरिक परिषद का उद्देश्य खास तौर से साम्प्रदायिक एकता था। लेकिन उसमें उन लोगों के नाम हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिक एकता का विरोध करने वाले हैं, जो गांधी मर्डर केस में गिरफ्तार हुए थे। जो श्री सरदार पटेल को, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को उनकी मजिदगी में गाली देते रहे वह

सब अधिक से अधिक सख्या में इस कौंसिल में मौजूद है, अब जो बदलता हुआ जमाता है उस स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौंसिल को आप फिर से बदल रहे हैं या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इन सबका स्वर्गवास कर दीजिये ।

**श्री कृष्ण चण्ड पन्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का मतलब स्वर्गवास से नहीं है, वह तो घरवास से मतलब है । घरवास हो गया है ।

लेकिन यह जो समिति बनी थी अगर इसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता होगी तो उस पर लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर विचार करेंगे और देखेंगे कि क्या कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । अभी उनके सामने कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, यह उन्होंने कहा है ।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** मैं सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ और मैंने आपसे दरखास्त किया कि जो लोग गांधी मर्डर केस में गिरफ्तार हुए, जो लोग साम्प्रदायिक एकता के विरोधी हैं, उनको इस नागरिक परिषद में रखा गया है, आप जो नई कौंसिल बनाए उसमें कम से कम वह न हों, इस बात का आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय दें ।

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a suggestion for action.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** इसका आश्वासन तो मिलना चाहिये ।

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a suggestion for action.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सद्य राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए वर्ष 1972-73 की योजनाएं

\*364. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा

वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए अब तक स्वीकृति योजनाओं पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ?

**योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :**

**वार्षिक योजना : 1972-73—सद्य शासित क्षेत्र**

(लाख रुपये)

1972-73	
अनुमोदित परिव्यय	
1. अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	300.00
2. चण्डीगढ़	153.29
3. दादर और नागर हवेली	49.00
4. दिल्ली	4100.00*
5. गोवा, दमन तथा द्वीव	868.00
6. लकादिव, अमिनद्वीव और मिनिकोय द्वीप-समूह	45.00
7. मिजोराम	275.00
8. नेफा	300.00
9. पांडिचेरी	300.00
<b>जोड़</b>	<b>6450.29*</b>

\*सड़क परिवहन के परिव्यय को छोड़कर जिसे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के गठन के बाद अब केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के अंतर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

#### Precision Instruments Factory in Kerala

\*365. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of the Central Government to set up a Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala has undergone a change ;

(b) whether the Central Government are aware that the Kerala Government have

already acquired land for the purpose and spent lakhs of rupees on the preliminary work on this scheme ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for changing their decision at this stage ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) :** (a) No, Sir. As indicated in the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5312 on 20th July, 1971, if and when the need for the establishment of a second precision instruments unit in public sector arises, an endeavour would be made to set up the project at Palghat in Kerala State, as originally intended.

(b) It is understood that the State Government of Kerala has spent an amount of Rs 21.81 lakhs on land charges and water supply.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Expansion of A.I.R. Cuttack**

**\*373 SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of the All India Radio Station at Cuttack ; and

(b) whether the disputed land in question has since been occupied by Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :** (a) Yes Sir. The present transmitter at this station will be replaced by a more powerful transmitter and a permanent building to house the studios and offices constructed. The studio facilities will be improved.

(b) Possession of the land on which the new station is to be constructed was taken over by All India Radio on 24th December, 1971.

#### **Setting up of Joint Ventures with Hungarian Collaboration**

**\*374. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :**  
**SHRI P. K. DEO :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hungary proposes to set up joint ventures in India on a massive scale ;

(b) if so, a broad outline of the proposal ; and

(c) the items to be manufactured in India with Hungary's collaboration ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) :** (a) to (c). During the course of the Annual Trade Talks with Hungary held in New Delhi in January, 1972, the subject of industrial collaboration between India and Hungary was also covered. The progress of the existing Indo-Hungarian ventures in India was reviewed and the prospects of further collaboration in the manufacture in India of micro-wave tele-communication equipment, lamp and lamp making machinery, seamless steel tubes and gas cylinders were broadly explored.

#### **Grant for Starting Functional Industrial Estates in Kerala**

**\*375. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Kerala Government for starting Functional Industrial Estates ;

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the amount sanctioned ; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant the balance amount to the State Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) :** (a) to (c). In order to assist the educated unemployed, the State Governments, including Kerala, were asked to implement certain specified schemes within stipulated allocations which *inter alia* included Industrial Estates. The scheme envisaged the reimbursement to the States of the actual expenditure incurred by them during the financial year.

The Kerala Government intimated an expenditure of Rs. 15.70 lakhs under the scheme to assist educated unemployed and it has already been sanctioned

#### **Commemorative Stamp for Army men killed in recent Indo-Pak war**

**\*376. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to take

out Commemorative Stamp for those army men who laid down their lives during the 14 day war with Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, when such a Stamp is likely to be released ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :** (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to bring out a special postage stamp to commemorate the role played by the three Defence Services during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict.

(b) The date for issue of the stamp has not yet been fixed.

**पश्चिम जर्मनी द्वारा भारत में पूँजी का निवेश**

\*377. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी के उद्योगपतियों ने भारत में लगी अपनी पूँजी में वृद्धि करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं : और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहनलाल हक चौधरी) :** (क) से (ग). अन्य विकसित देश की भाँति भारतीय पार्टियों से तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय निवेश में सहयोग करने में पश्चिम जर्मनी की पार्टियों ने रुचि दिखाई है। इस विषय में सरकारी नीति के अनुसार प्राप्त सभी आवेदन पत्रों पर प्रत्येक मामले के अनुसार अलग-अलग विचार किया जाता है।

**Charges Against Chief Minister of Haryana**

\*378. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :**  
**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Parliamentarians and Legislators from Haryana recently submitted a memorandum against the Haryana Chief Minister, Shri Bansilal,

to the President containing a number of charges of corruption and mal-administration ;

(b) whether a copy of this memorandum would be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) whether Government have examined various charges made in the memorandum and if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c). Two Memoranda of May 1969 and July 1969 containing certain allegations against Shri Bansilal, Chief Minister of Haryana, and others, were submitted to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma and certain Members of the Haryana Legislative Assembly. After careful examination, the allegations contained in these Memoranda were found not to have been substantiated.

Another Memorandum signed by Shri B. D. Sharma, M. P., and some others was presented to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma on the 27th October, 1971. A further Memorandum was also submitted to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma on the 24th February, 1972, containing certain allegations against Shri Bansilal and others. Some Members of Parliament also invited the attention of the Prime Minister to the Memorandum dated the 27th October, 1971, and the earlier Memoranda. They also enclosed with their letters copies of the Memorandum presented to the President on 27th October, 1971. The Memoranda of 27th October, 1971, and 24th February, 1972, in which request has been made for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry are under examination. Since these Memoranda are under examination, it will not be desirable to lay their copies on the table of the House.

**Setting up of Cement Industry at Neem-Ka-Thana Kotputli (Rajasthan)**

\*379. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a Cement factory at Neem-ka-thana or Kotputli in Rajasthan ; and



(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHURY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is for the setting up of a cement factory in the private sector at Patan in Neem-ka Thana Taluk of Sirhoi district, Rajasthan with an annual capacity of 7.35 lakh tonnes at a cost of Rs. 13.5 crores.

#### Expansion of Paper Mills

\*380. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences for substantial expansion have been issued to some of the paper mills to meet the shortage of paper in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Letter of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued, partly under the Crash Programme for increase in production in existing mills by installation of balancing equipments and rationalisation of production, and partly for setting up new units/ effecting substantial expansion in existing units. The capacity expected to be established under the Crash Programme and under normal expansion schemes is approximately, 1,09,750 tonnes per annum and 5,73,925 tonnes per annum respectively.

#### Recruitment of Engineers in C. P. W. D.

2547. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission recommends candidates for recruitment as engineers and others in various Government departments according to the number of vacancies intimated by them ;

(b) whether the various departments like C P W D. directly recruit a large number of persons in relaxation of the set procedures to do so ; and

(c) whether a large number of departmentally promoted Executive Engineers have sometime back been reverted in C P. W. D. in order to accommodate the direct Class I recruits who passed the Union Public Service Commission examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDA) : (a) Recruitment of engineers and others to various Services/posts under the Central Government is made by the Commission :

(i) through competitive examinations held by them ; and

(ii) by selection on the basis of interview alone.

In so far as recruitment by selection on the basis of interview is concerned, the Commission invariably recommend number of candidates equal to the number of vacancies reported for being filled through a particular 'Selection' provided sufficient number of suitable candidates are available.

As regards recruitment by competitive examination, the Commission conduct various examinations in accordance with the provisions of the Rules for the examinations notified from time to time by Government in the Ministry/Department concerned. These Rules *inter alia* provide that after the examination, candidates would be arranged by the Commission in the order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination shall be recommended for appointment up to the number of unreserved vacancies decided to be filled on the results of the examination. The Rules also provide that candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes may, to the extent the number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes cannot be filled on the basis of the general standard, be recommended by the Commission by a relaxed standard to make up the deficiency in the reserved quota, subject to the fitness of these candidates for appointment to the Services/posts irrespective of their ranks in the order of merit at the examination.

The number of candidates appointed on the results of an examination conducted by the Commission does not exceed the number of vacancies reported to the Commission for being filled through that examination.

(b) No, Sir. Ad-hoc appointments to Class I and II posts can, however, be made in public interest for a period not exceeding one year under Regulation 4(i) of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption

from Consultation) Regulations, 1958. Recruitment in relaxation of the prescribed procedure can be made only if the relevant rules provide for such relaxation. In so far as C. P. W. D. are concerned, direct recruitment at the level of Assistant Executive Engineer (Junior Class I) and Assistant Engineer (Class II) is made on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission only.

(c) Twelve Assistant Engineers who were promoted in the C. P. W. D. for filling up ad-hoc appointments in vacancies of Executive Engineers meant for Class I direct recruits were reverted in 1966-67 to make room for the latter.

**Administrative Reforms Commission's  
Recommendations on Avenues of  
Promotion for Engineers**

2548. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had made certain recommendations regarding the provision of more promotion avenues to the Engineers who perform well in their service career than in academic career ; and

(b) if so, the relevant portions of the recommendations and the action so far taken by Government to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no specific recommendation to this effect, in the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Wrong Delivery of Money Orders in  
Bihar in 1970**

2549. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of cases of wrong delivery of Telegraphic money orders/money orders separately throughout Bihar, District-wise, which have been brought to the notice of Government during 1970 and the amount involved therein ;

(b) the total amount paid back to the

senders together with the names as also the total number of pending cases ; and

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken as also the nature of action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**Setting up of Industries in backward  
areas of Chotanagpur and Palamau  
by Big Business Houses**

2550. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2332 on 1st December, 1971 regarding the setting up of industries in backward areas of Chotanagpur and Palamau by big Business Houses, and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ; and

(b) if not, the probable time by which it would be collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have stated that no instructions have been issued to the Tatas, Birlas, Sahu Jain and Dalmia for establishing large scale industries in Chotanagpur and Palamau. It is not the practice for the Government of India to instruct business houses to set up industries in any particular area. However, applications received from all entrepreneurs are considered on merits and in accordance with existing policy. A list of licences and letters of intent issued from 1967 onwards to larger houses for locating industries in Bihar is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1722/72] The Bihar Government have not reported that the people of Chotanagpur are not getting employment.

**Appointment of Commissions by Government**

2551. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of commissions appointed by Central Government under the Commissions of Inquiry Act during the last two years ;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon during the aforesaid period, Commission-wise; and

(c) which of the Commissions appointed by Central Government are functioning at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) to (c). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

**Loss Incurred by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi**

**2552. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss incurred so far by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the state of affairs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Total loss incurred by the Society till 30th June, 1970 was Rs. 27.72 lakhs.

(b) Following steps were taken by the management to reduce the losses:

- (i) Closing of un-economic stores;
- (ii) Checking of pilferage of goods by the employees;
- (iii) Reduction in over-head charges by exercising economy in expenditure;
- (iv) Rationalisation of purchases by the society.

The position has now considerably improved. The accounts of the year 1970-71, when finalised, are likely to show profits.

**Development of Industrially backward Districts in Bihar**

**2553. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of backward Districts selected for speedy industrial development in Bihar; and

(b) the outline of financial and other

incentives proposed to be extended for their development?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHVAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). Certain districts/areas have been selected for the grant of a Central subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment in respect of new units, or substantial expansion of existing units, upto a fixed capital investment not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. The details of the scheme have been published in the Gazette Extraordinary dated the 26th August, 1971. Two districts, namely, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur, from Bihar qualify for this subsidy.

Finance at concessional rates is available for industries to be set up in about 219 selected districts designated as backward throughout the country. The following districts from Bihar are eligible for this concession.

Darbhangha; Bhagalpur; Santhal Parganas; Champaran; Saran; Saharsa; Purnea; Palamau; and Muzaffarpur.

Besides, Government are also operating rural industries projects for small industries in 49 backward areas including 5 areas from the districts of Santhal Parganas, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Shahabad and Gaya from Bihar.

The Industrial Development Bank of India has carried out a survey of the State and a report has been submitted to the State Government.

It is expected that the State agencies and entrepreneurs would take advantage of these facilities/concessions and set up industries in various parts of Bihar.

**Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Kerala in 1971-72**

**2554. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections given in Kerala during the year 1971-72 and the number of pending applications;

(b) whether there is an abnormal delay in giving telephone connections after receiving applications if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the process?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :** (a) No. of telephone connections given in Kerala during 1971-72=4,357

No. of pending applications as on 31-3-72=12,478

(b) Yes. There is a general shortage of exchange equipment and other essential stores in the country as the demand for telephones far exceeds the production. The delay in provision of telephones in Kerala is also due to shortage of exchange capacity, underground cables and linestores.

(c) Efforts are constantly made to meet the demands to the maximum possible extent within the available resources. Steps have already been taken to arrange for additional exchange capacity and underground cables for providing more connections.

#### Utilization of Mineral Deposits in Coastal Area of Kerala

**2555. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a sizeable portion of the valuable mineral deposits in the coastal area of Kerala will remain unutilised for several years at the present rate of utilization by the existing plants ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start new plants or expand the existing plants ; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposals ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a public sector company under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, have set up a Minerals Sand Separation Plant at Chavara to produce one lakh tonnes of Ilmenite per annum, besides small quantities of other minerals. Indian Rare Earths Ltd have plans to expand the capacity of the Plant to produce about two lakh tonnes per annum of Ilmenite in the near future, depending on the demand for Ilmenite. In addition, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation are planning to set up a plant with a capacity of

one lakh tonnes per year to cater to needs of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. and other mineral based industries in Kerala.

#### Increase in Revenue of Newspapers

**2556. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which circulation and advertisement revenue of newspapers has gone up since the constitution of the Second Wage Board ; and

(b) the extent to which this increase in revenue is offset during the same period due to increase in cost of production, increase in wage bill and payment of bonus ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMA BIR SINHA) :** (a) and (b) Government have no information on the subject.

#### Import of Uranium

**2557. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether uranium is being imported for being harnessed in the atomic energy plants in the country ;

(b) whether the reserves of uranium in the country are sufficient enough to avoid import from any foreign country ;

(c) if so, whether any assessment has been made to find out the total reserves available within the country ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to harness the resources and to what extent the harnessing of the country's resources will avoid import of uranium ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) Enriched uranium is being imported from U.S.A. for the Tarapur Atomic Power Project. Half the initial natural uranium fuel for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project unit No. 1 has been imported from Canada.

(b) Yes, Sir. Except for enriched uranium required for the operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While a number of uranium deposits of different sizes have been found in the Singhbhum Trust Belt of Bihar. The Jaduguda uranium deposit has been developed into a full-fledged mine and is being commercially exploited by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited—a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy. A mill for processing the ore from the mine has also been set up and is in operation. The mine and mill at Jaduguda are geared to meet the present demand for uranium in the country and the mill is able to handle upto 1000 tonnes of ore per day. The question of increasing mining as well as processing facilities for uranium at Jaduguda and other locations is constantly under review, taking into account the likely demand for uranium for the present and future power reactors. The second half of the initial fuel and the full amount of the replacement fuel required for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit No. 1 and the initial and replacement fuel

requirements of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit No. II and the Madras Atomic Power Project will be met from indigenous sources.

#### Utilisation of Capacity in Car Manufacturing Industry

2558. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing car manufacturing plants are fully utilising their capacity ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of their unused capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The achievable capacities of the three car manufacturers and the production achieved by them during the last three years is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the manufacturer	Achievable capacity	Production		
			1969	1970	1971
1.	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta	30,000 cars per annum	21,641	23,325	25,657
2.	M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	14,000 cars per annum	12,218	12,054	12,821
3.	M/s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras	3,400 cars per annum	1,405	450	847

(b) All the three car manufacturers have been assisted with adequate foreign exchange for import of components and raw materials to enable them to produce cars upto their full achievable capacity. In addition, M/s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., who have been facing financial difficulties for the last few years, have also been assisted in securing additional finance required from the public financial institutions

Superintendents in the Directorate of National Sample Survey, who have been officiating against this post for the last more than 10 years has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the date by which the persons concerned are expected to be confirmed in this Grade ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The seniority list of the Superintendents in the Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation (formerly Directorate of National Sample Survey) for the relevant period, has been finalised.

#### Finalisation of Seniority List of Superintendents in the Directorate of National Sample Survey

2559. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority list of the

(b) Action for confirming the eligible officers against available permanent posts has been initiated. The matter is to be processed in consultation with other agencies concerned, and orders of confirmation will be issued as early as possible.

**Extension to Ad Hoc Promotees to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service**

2560. SHRI K. SURAYANARAYANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the tenure of *ad hoc* promotees to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service has not been extended beyond 31st December, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how long will it take to make their promotions regular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The continued *ad hoc* appointment of officers to Grade IV posts of the ISS beyond the 31st December, 1971 requires the approval of the Union Public Service Commission which is awaited.

(c) A majority of the posts are being held by *ad hoc* promotees and are required to be filled by direct recruitment which is being resorted to in a phased manner. Action to fill the remaining posts by regular promotion is being taken. As a large number of Ministries/Department of the Government are involved, it is not possible to give a time limit for such regular promotion.

**T. V. Booster**

2562. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Research Centre at Pilani has developed a booster which will enable the T. V. sets installed within a radius of 250 kms. from Delhi to receive and broadcast the programmes of Delhi T.V. Stations ; and

(b) if so, the name of the cities which are likely to be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Committee on Research and Development Organisations under Communications**

2563. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the present position prevailing in the various research and development organisations under it ;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit report ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The details regarding the composition and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-17-3/72].

(c) By the end of September, 1972.

**Preference of B.Scs. to Diploma Holders in Engineering for Posts of Engineering Supervisors in Telephone Branches**

2564. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Supervisors who possess B.Sc. Degree are recruited in Telephone Branches in preference to Engineering Diploma holders (Electrical or Telecommunication) ;

(b) whether the recruitment rules of Engineering Supervisors are uniform in all Circles ; and

(c) the number of Diploma Holders in Engineering and B.Sc. recruited in the last three years in various Circles with circle-wise break up ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Yes

(b) Yes.

(c) Information in respect of a few

circles has not so far been received. In respect of the remaining circles/units required information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1724/72].

#### Recovery of Lead from Scrap

2565. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology is examining a proposal for the recovery of lead from scrap which will save Government over one crore of rupees in foreign exchange ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main source of secondary supplies of lead scrap is used batteries and their residues. The total battery production in India is above a million per annum. All the world over, the trend in battery production is to use the metal obtained from old batteries. The battery industry in advanced countries meet about 80% of its requirements from old batteries. The problem in this country is to devise an efficient system of collection by which all the used batteries finally reach either the battery manufacturers or the secondary metal refiners, who can assure a very high yield of the metal which ultimately returns to the battery industry. The Technology for efficient recycling of lead scrap is available in India but a series of administrative arrangements have to be made so that old batteries are made available to battery manufacturers in the organised sector or battery refiners. The economics and administrative snags in this problem are being studied.

#### Setting up of Joint Ventures in Collaboration with Thailand

2566. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent visit of President to Thailand, any ministerial level talks were held for setting up joint ventures ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) While the Ministerial level talks in Thailand covered generally the question of cooperation between India and Thailand for establishing industries in Thailand, no specific industrial joint ventures were discussed. However, a suggestion had been made about a joint venture in films.

(b) No firm proposals have been formulated.

#### Training in Operators' Course in Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur

2567. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the candidates sponsored by Kerala Government for training in Operators' Course in the Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur are facing some difficulties ; and

(b) if so, the nature of difficulties faced and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Consequent on the Government's decision to set up paper, pulp and newsprint projects in the Public Sector in Nagaland, Assam and Kerala, the respective State Governments had been requested to sponsor students for training at the Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur, and also share the cost of providing additional teaching and other facilities to students sponsored by them. The Governments of Assam and Nagaland contributed Rs. 3500/- per student/Course, over and above the existing tuition fees. While the Kerala State Government have not agreed to pay any contribution to the Institute beyond the tuition fees paid to the students sponsored by them. Consequently, the Institute has not been able to provide additional laboratory workshop facilities etc. to meet the needs of Kerala students.

#### Commission to look into Centre-State Relations

2568. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to



constitute a Commission to look into Centre-State Relations and demarcate their powers ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir Questions relating to Centre-State relations have already been studied in depth by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Study Team appointed by the Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission have come to the conclusion that the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are adequate to meet any situation or resolve any problem that may arise in this field. The State Governments have been requested to furnish their views on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

#### भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में मारे गये नागरिक

2569. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिसम्बर, 1971 में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त कितने भारतीय नागरिक मारे गये ? और कितने लापता हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1971 में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त मारे गये अथवा लापता भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 171

लापता व्यक्तियों की संख्या 156

उपरोक्त आंकड़ों में पंजाब तथा मेघालय राज्यों और जम्मू व काश्मीर नागरिक सेना (मिलिशिया) से सम्बन्धित सूचना शामिल नहीं है, जो एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Malfunctioning of Crossbar Exchanges

2570. SHRI N K SANGHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated the 9th February, 1972 that one of the main causes for malfunctioning of the crossbar exchanges in India is that an American firm with which Government had collaboration arrangements did not supply latest technology necessary to manufacture the equipment in India ;

(b) if so, since when the collaboration arrangements have been in force and the number of crossbars exchanges manufactured under this collaboration, which are not giving trouble-free and adequate service and the cost involved in their manufacture ; and

(c) the quantum of extra expenditure to be borne to rectify the defects and how much of it is to be borne by the collaborating firm ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT - 1725/172]

#### Autonomous Boards for Electricity, Water Supply and Sewage Disposal in Delhi

2571. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up autonomous boards to manage the electricity system and the water supply and sewage disposal system in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ; and

(c) the time by which they will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The details are being considered.

#### Symposium on Engineering and Management of Projects

2572. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Engineering Association is sponsoring a two-day symposium in Delhi on "Engineering and Management of Projects" ; and



(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It is understood that such a symposium is scheduled to be held in May, 1972. As this symposium is not sponsored by Government and is yet to be held, the question of reaction of Government to the symposium does not arise.

#### S S. Bhatnagar Awards

2573. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some teachers of Delhi University have been awarded S. S. Bhatnagar Awards for the years 1968 and 1969 ; if so, the total number of awards given since its inception ;

(b) the reasons of fluctuations in awarding these awards at intervals ; and

(c) whether some procedure for uniformity is being considered by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 57 Indian Scientists and Technologists have been given the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Awards since its inception ; of which two Professors of Delhi University have been given the Awards for the years 1968 and 1969.

(b) and (c). There has been some delay in making the Awards in the last few years on account of the procedure for selection being revised and streamlined. The procedure as approved by the Governing Body of the CSIR is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1726/72]. It is expected that the Awards will soon be brought up-to-date and made regularly.

#### National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination

2574. SHRI FATESINGHRAO  
GAEKWAD :  
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a

National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination ;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof and when the Committee is expected to submit its report ;

(c) if no such Committee has been appointed, whether Government are aware of the need to identify and investigate the problems of preserving and improving the human environment in the country in the context of population growth and its distribution and economic development ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). Yes. The Government have established a National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination vide Government of India Resolution No. H 11013/2/72-Admn I dated February 18, 1972, which also gives the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee. A copy of the same is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1727/72]. The term of the Committee is for two years.

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

चुनावों के समय प्रश्न मंत्री का दौरा

2575. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री समर गुह :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1972 में सम्पन्न राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के समय प्रश्न मन्त्री ने किन राज्यों का दौरा किया था और वे कितनी बार दोरों पर गयी थीं ;

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिए भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों का कितनी बार उपयोग किया गया था और ऐसी उड़ानों में औसतन प्रति घण्टा कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ग) फरवरी और मार्च, 1972 के दौरान प्रश्न मन्त्री द्वारा किये गये दोरों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 13 फरवरी से, 9 मार्च, 1972 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने आठ दौरे किये, जो सरकारी नहीं थे तथा निम्नलिखित राज्यों व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में गई :-

1. मध्य प्रदेश
2. महाराष्ट्र
3. उत्तर प्रदेश
4. आंध्र प्रदेश
5. मैसूर
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश
7. पंजाब
8. राजस्थान
9. गुजरात
10. बिहार
11. पश्चिम बंगाल
12. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
13. गोवा, दमन व दीव
14. हरियाणा
15. जम्मू व काश्मीर

(ख) और (ग). इन सभी दौरों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने भारतीय वायु सेना के वायुयानों का प्रयोग किया। ऐसी उड़ानों के लिए व्यय का कोई अलग से हिसाब नहीं लगाया जाता बल्कि वसूली, नियमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार की जाती है।

#### Hoardings put up by Delhi Administration

2576. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration put up big hoardings on the eve of Elections entitled "Delhi the City of Smiles" ;

(b) if so, whether there was a protest against such misuse of public funds ; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The Delhi Administration has intimated that during the last financial year one of the physical targets

under the Plan Schemes of Directorate of Information and Publicity related to putting up hoardings. This had no bearing on the elections held in March, 1972. The subject matter of the hoardings was absolutely non-political. It shows a fountain and the profile of an onlooker and carries only the following written message :-

"Delhi-City of Smiles ; Delhi is your city keep it beautiful."

(b) Yes.

(c) It was examined and decided that since the hoardings were not politically motivated, no action was considered necessary.

आकाशवाणी दिल्ली पर संसद सदस्यों, पत्रकारों और शिक्षाविदों द्वारा वार्ता

2577. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में आकाशवाणी द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों पर जिन-जिन गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों की वार्ताएं प्रसारित की गई है उनमें से संसद सदस्यों, पत्रकारों तथा शिक्षाविदों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन तीनों श्रेणियों में अलग-अलग अथवा प्रथम 10 व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सर्वाधिक अवसरों पर वार्ता के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था ; और

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें केवल एक बार वार्ता के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती जयन्ती सत्यबी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरणों में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [संघालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1728/72]।

#### Setting up of Working Groups to Formulate Proposals for Fifth Five Year Plan

2578. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a number of working groups to formulate proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan including the one on the Centre-State financial relations ;

(b) if so, the composition of the working groups ; and

(c) the criteria adopted by Government for the composition of the working groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) A number of Steering Groups/Task Forces/Working Groups including a Study Group on Centre-State Financial Relations have already been set up. The setting up of some more groups is under active consideration.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1729/72].

(c) The members of the various Groups are drawn from the Planning Commission, various departments of Central Ministries, officials of the State Governments, officials of autonomous bodies and non-official specialists ; who are well acquainted with the concerned problems.

**Sheikh Abdullah's Reported Statement  
about Accession and Autonomy of  
Kashmir**

2579. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across the statement of Sheikh Abdullah as reported by the *Times* (London) correspondent, Mr. Hazlehurst, that his "quarrel with the Government is not about accession but about the quantum of autonomy" and that he and his companions were "accepting the Indian Constitution" ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a)

Government have seen the report referred to.

(b) If the statement, as reported, is an indication that Sheikh Abdullah now believes that the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India is final, Government would welcome this change in attitude.

**Enquiry Against State Government  
Bhavan Officials**

2580. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any C.B.I. enquiry in the past against any incumbent (s) of any State Government Bhavan located in Delhi for alleged spying and anti-national activities ;

(b) whether the Government had ever suspected the activities of any incumbent (s) of any Bhavan ; and

(c) if so, whether the concerned State Government have been cautioned for the cause ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Amount Earmarked for Kerala During  
Fourth Plan**

2581. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the State of Kerala under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether Government propose to enlarge the Fourth Plan for the State of Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the particular fields in which allocations are proposed to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The approved Fourth Five Year Plan outlay of Kerala is Rs. 258.40 crores.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Plan outlay is likely to be increased to some extent on account of expected increase in the State's own resources. The sectoral distribution of the additional outlay has yet to be worked

out in consultation with the State Government.

### राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना

2582. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके द्वारा बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सके ;

(ख) सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप आगामी दो वर्षों में अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सकेगा ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) से (ग). सरकार रोजगार के अधिकाधिक अवसर मुलभ कराने की दृष्टि से कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए सभी संभव कदम उठा रही है। रोजगारोन्मुख आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त, जिनके माध्यम से योजना अवधि के दौरान पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसर मुलभ होने की संभावना है, कई विशेष कार्यक्रम भी तैयार किये गये हैं ताकि समाज के अधिक कमजोर वर्गों तथा बेरोजगारी और अर्धरोजगार वाले क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक प्रत्यक्ष तथा प्रभावी ढंग से काम प्रारंभ किया जा सके। ये कार्यक्रम इनसे सम्बन्धित हैं—छोटे किसान, उप-सीमान्त किसान तथा खेतीहर मजदूर, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी तूफानी (कैश) स्कीम, इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीशियनों सहित शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लाभ के लिए 1971-72 में विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ किये गए हैं। ये कार्यक्रम 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में भी जारी रहेंगे। पहले ही प्रारंभ किये गये मुख्य कार्यक्रमों का संबंध प्राथमिक शिक्षा के विस्तार

तथा सुधार, ग्राम इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण, कृषि सेवा केन्द्र, उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के स्वरित विकास, छोटे उद्यमियों की सहायता, सड़क परियोजनाएँ तथा ग्राम जल सभरण स्कीम तैयार करने से है। 1972-73 के बजट में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के विस्तार तथा सुधार के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपये और विशेष रोजगार स्कीमों के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन होने का अनुमान है। 1971-72 में प्रारंभ किये गये कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने के अतिरिक्त 1972-73 में इंजीनियरों, शिल्प विज्ञानियों तथा वैज्ञानिकों जैसे उच्च योग्यता वाले तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इस स्कीम में अनुसंधान तथा विकास सम्बन्धी प्रयासों की वृद्धि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण, शिल्प-विज्ञानीय आधार का सुदृढीकरण और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कर्मचारियों की वृद्धि तथा देश और आयातित दोनों ही प्रकार की प्रौद्योगिकी का मूल्यांकन भी सम्मिलित होंगे। इंजीनियर तथा वैज्ञानिकों जैसे उच्च तकनीकी कर्मचारियों सहित समाज के सभी वर्गों को रोजगार के अधिकाधिक अवसर मुलभ कराने के प्रयोजन से कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 26.5 करोड़ रुपये तथा सघ शासित क्षेत्रों को 50 लाख रुपये दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

सभी स्कीमों द्वारा कितना रोजगार बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है इस सम्बन्ध में सुनिश्चित अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। मोटे तौर पर अनुमान लगाया गया है कि छोटे किसानों सीमांत किसानों तथा खेतीहर मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों, ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी तूफानी (कैश) स्कीम से 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग 25 लाख लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों

से सम्बन्धित विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से 1972-73 में लगभग 3.5 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है।

अथ तथा रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में श्री बी० भगवती की अध्यक्षता में गठित विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। इस पर योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित एक अन्तर-मंत्रालय दल इस समय विचार कर रहा है ताकि कार्रवाई के लिए एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा सके। इस जांच के आधार पर विचार के लिए समुचित अतिरिक्त कार्यक्रम उठाये जायेंगे जो भौतिक तथा वित्तीय ससाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर होंगे।

Accusation made by Sheikh Abdullah for Adopting Double Standards by Prime Minister in Kashmir and Bangla Desh

2583. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :  
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the reports of the *Times* (London) correspondent Hazlehurst in which Sheikh Abdullah has accused the Prime Minister of India of adopting double standards in Kashmir and Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). According to the *Times* of London dated the 10th March, 1972, Sheikh Abdullah in the course of an interview with its correspondent Mr. Hazlehurst is reported to have accused the Prime Minister of India of adopting "double standards" in Kashmir and Bangla Desh.

Government consider the reported statement to be unwarranted and contrary to facts. Any comparison between the two situations is wholly irrelevant.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के हेडक्वार्टर्स

2584. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :  
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :  
(क) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के हेडक्वार्टर्स कहां-कहां है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त हेडक्वार्टर्स में स्थित सभी जवानों के इस समय रहने के लिए पर्याप्त आवास व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) इस असुविधा को दूर करने की दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) . (क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के हेड-क्वार्टर्स मध्य प्रदेश में नीमच तथा बरवाहा में हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . नीमच में लगभग 900 पारिवारिक क्वार्टर्स तथा 14 अविवाहित-व्यक्ति-बैरक की कुल आवश्यकता को तुलना में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के 485 क्वार्टर तथा 6 अविवाहित-व्यक्ति-बैरक उपलब्ध है। शेष आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने 164 लाख रुपये की लागत से 442 पारिवारिक क्वार्टर तथा 8 अविवाहित-व्यक्ति-बैरक बनाने की पहले ही स्वीकृति दे दी है।

बरवाहा में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के पास प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त आवास है। क्योंकि वार्यकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये आवासीय स्थान तथा उपलब्ध भूमि को पर्याप्त नहीं पाया गया है, अतः मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की 46 एकड़ भूमि खरीद ली गई है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श कर इस भूमि का कब्जा लेने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

B. S. F. Men Taken Prisoners During the Indo-Pak War

2585. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of B. S. F. men

taken prisoners by Pakistan during the December, 1971 War against Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : During the Indo-Pak war in December, 1971, 92 BSF men were taken prisoners by Pakistan.

#### Gift Money to Former Rulers

2586 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for giving gift money to the former Rulers to compensate them for the abolition of their rulerships ;

(b) if so the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the actual burden which the exchequer of India will have to bear for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Matters arising out of the abolition of privy purses and privileges are under consideration of the Government.

#### Supply of Rectifiers by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

2587. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal have negotiated contracts with various Indian companies for the supply of Rectifiers ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the contract ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The broad terms of the contracts negotiated by HEIL, Bhopal, with various Indian Companies for supply of rectifiers are mentioned below :—

- (i) 10% of the value of the order as advance alongwith the order.
- (ii) Further 20% of the total value of the order as advance after expiry of 6 months from the date of placement of order.
- (iii) Further 20% of the total value of

the equipment as advance after expiry of the delivery period from the date of placement of order.

- (iv) Balance 50% against Railway Receipt.

However, before the terms as mentioned above were standardised, progress payments varied between 25% to 60% of the value of the order with the balance payable on proof of despatch.

The equipment is guaranteed by the HEIL against defective material/design and bad workmanship for a period of 18 months from the date of despatch or 12 months of the date of commissioning, whichever is earlier

#### विधान सभाओं के हाल ही के चुनावों के दौरान मंत्रियों द्वारा किए गए खर्च

2588. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में संपन्न विधानसभाओं के चुनावों के दौरान अर्थात् 1 जनवरी, 1972 से 29 फरवरी, 1972 तक प्रधान मंत्री सहित प्रत्येक मंत्री के दोरो पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान से स्थानीय काल और ट्रंक काल

2589. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान से जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, 1972 के दौरान कितने स्थानीय काल और ट्रंक काल किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्थन बहुगुणा) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय के लिए जो पाथ टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं उनमें से तीन टेलीफोन (617477, 617070 और

376929) प्रधान मन्त्री के लिए उनके घर पर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) मीटर रीडिंग हर कैलेंडर महीने के लिए अलग-अलग रेकार्ड नहीं की जानी। इसलिए 3 टेलीफोनों के बारे में हर महीने पहली और आखिरी तारीख के आस-पास ली गई मीटर रीडिंग के आधार पर उपलब्ध स्थानीय कालों की संख्या सम्बन्धी सूचना नीचे दी जाती है। जहां तक टुक कालों का सम्बन्ध है, केवल 10 मार्च 1972 तक की गई सरकारी कालों के बारे में ही सूचना उपलब्ध है। यह सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

(क) स्थानीय कालों की कुल संख्या  
16,443

टुक कालों की कुल संख्या 63

(ख) कुल व्यय 7470.35 रुपये।

Complaint Against the Manager, Indian  
Rare Earths, Limited, Udyogamandal  
(Kerala)

2590. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the Manager, Indian Rare Earths Limited, Udyogamandal, Kerala about using of cement of the Company for the construction of his personal building ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the charge ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being investigated and the report is awaited.

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस, नीमच के जवानों का हताहत होना

2591. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडेय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस, नीमच, मध्य प्रदेश के कितने जवान शहीद हुए ;

(ख) इस युद्ध में अलग-अलग कितने जवान घायल और अपंग हुए ; और

(ग) इन अपंग जवानों की सहायता हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) और (ख). भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस नीमच का कोई भी जवान न तो मारा गया, न जख्मी अथवा अपंग हुआ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान मारे गये, जख्मी तथा अपंग हुए समस्त केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 1

जख्मियों की संख्या 1

अपंग हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या 1

(ग) दुश्मन की कार्यवाही में मारे गये सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विधवा पत्नियों के लिए और युद्ध में अपंग हुए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए उदार पेंशन देने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। ये आदेश हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान मारे गये अपंग हुए केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर भी लागू होंगे।

TV Sets Gifted to Delhi Administration  
by UNICEF

2592. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 100 TV sets were gifted to the Delhi Administration by the UNICEF for the use in rural areas ; and if so, when ; and

(b) the broad outlines of time and method of distribution of the sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Scheme for Educated Unemployed

2593 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for the educated unemployed have been planned by the Centre as well as by the States in the country ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the steps taken by the Centre in assisting the States in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 25 crores was made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 with a view to take up some schemes for the educated unemployed. In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Planning Commission, the Central Ministries formulated programmes for the benefit of the educated unemployed during 1971-72. The Planning Commission recommended schemes involving an outlay of Rs 13 crores for 1971-72 and Rs 25 crores each during 1972-73 and 1973-74 for the continuation of these schemes. Some of the schemes are of a nature which would be implemented by State Government on the basis of the expenditure being met by the Centre while some others would be directly administered by the Centre.

The main programmes already initiated to expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education, rural engineering surveys, agro-service centres, accelerated development of consumer cooperatives, support to small entrepreneurs, preparation of road projects and rural water supply schemes. An allocation of Rs. 30 crores for expansion and improvement of primary education and Rs 60 crores for special employment schemes is envisaged in the Budget for 1972-73. Besides continuing the programmes initiated in 1971-72, it is proposed to utilise a sum of Rs. 20 crores in 1972-73 for generating employment and training opportunities for highly qualified technical personnel like engineers, technologists and scientists. This scheme would also include the stepping up of research and development efforts, natural resources surveys on a national scale, strengthening of the technological base and personnel of public sector enterprises and evaluation of technology, both indigenous and imported. It is also proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 26.5 crores to the different State Government and

Rs. 50 lakhs to the Union Territories for formulating programmes for generating increasing employment opportunities for all sections of the population including highly technical personnel like engineers and scientists. The Planning Commission has already addressed the State Governments and Union Territories to forward suitable programmes by 1st May 1972 for consideration in the Planning Commission.

मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिए दिए

गए धन का उपयोग

2594. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश की विकास के लिए आवंटित धन का उपयोग भली प्रकार और पूर्ण रूपेण नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका कारण क्या और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि पिछले तीन वर्षों 1969-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश का कुल योजना व्यय अंशमादित परिव्ययों से अधिक होगा, फिर भी 1971-72 में दो निर्धारित कार्यक्रमों या तो सहकार और प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के खर्च में कमी आने के कारण केन्द्रीय सहायता के उपयोग में भी कुछ कमी होगी । इन कार्यक्रमों और कम खर्च किए जाने के कारणों की राज्य सरकार से पूछताछ की जा रही है ।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में उत्तर भारतीयों का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व

2595. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में उत्तर भारतीयों का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की योजना क्या है ?



गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । तथापि, सविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 (1) के अन्तर्गत जन्म-स्थान या निवास-स्थान के आधार पर सार्वजनिक सेवा के मामले में भेदभाव रखना निषिद्ध है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Employment in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

2596. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many persons belonging to States other than Madhya Pradesh are getting employment in the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, on the plea that their relations are residing in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Employment of personnel in the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, is in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government for recruitment for recruitment in the public sector undertakings. As per this policy, preference is given to the local residents for appointment to posts of technical and scientific nature carrying a basic pay of less than Rs. 210/- as also non-technical and non-scientific posts carrying basic salary upto Rs. 500/- p. m. which are notified to the local employment exchange. While no preference is given to employment in HEIL, Bhopal, of persons belonging to States other than Madhya Pradesh on the plea that their relations are in Madhya Pradesh, it is not unlikely that persons belonging to States other than Madhya Pradesh may get themselves registered with the local employment exchange by giving the local address of their relations, etc. and such persons, though belonging to States other than Madhya Pradesh, when sponsored by the Employment exchange could not have been barred from getting employed in the HEIL, Bhopal. Besides, where the local employment exchange is unable to sponsor suitable candidates and a non-availability certificate

is issued by them the posts are advertised in important newspapers, both in English and Hindi within the State of Madhya Pradesh. I may, however, state that in order to determine criteria for permanent domicile of Madhya Pradesh, the State Government have since issued certain instructions to District authorities regarding the issue of certificates of domicile. Candidates seeking employment in HEIL, Bhopal, for posts carrying a salary of less than Rs 500/- and Rs 210/- p m as stated above, are now required to produce a permanent/domicile re-ident certificate from Madhya Pradesh before they are offered employment in HEIL, Bhopal.

दिल्ली में बन्दी बनाये गये नक्सलवादी

2597. श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में कितने नक्सलवादी बन्दी बनाये गये ; और

(ख) उनके पाम से बरामद आपत्तिजनक साहित्य तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से 31 मार्च, 1972 तक दो वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान इस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में नक्सलवादी गति-विधियों के लिए पन्द्रह व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ।

(ख) चीनी प्रकाशनों समेत उग्रवादी साहित्य तथा हस्तलिखित अभिशंसी दस्तावेज बरामद किये गये ।

Removal of Unemployment during Fifth Five Year Plan

2598. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any novel features regarding employment will be made in the Fifth Plan to remove the problem of unemployment ; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Preparatory work on the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan has only just been initiated. It is therefore not possible to indicate at this stage the features of the schemes to be included in the Fifth Plan.

#### Commercial Broadcasting over TV

2599. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce commercial broadcasting over the Television ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise,

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना

2600. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में कामकाज करने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक कार्यालय में अनुवाद "सेल" खोला है, जो कार्यालयों में काम आने वाली सामग्री का अनुवाद करता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनुवादित सामग्री का उपयोग सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किस रूप में किया जा रहा है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क). भारत सरकार के सरकारी कामकाज के निष्पादन के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से एक वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाता है। 1971-72 वर्ष के लिए वार्षिक

कार्यक्रम की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [सन्ध्यालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—1730/72]

(ख) मन्त्रालयों/विभागों की अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अनुवाद के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध करने के अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं।

(ग) अनुवादित सामग्री का प्रयोग (i) यथा संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के कार्यान्वयन, (ii) जो व्यक्ति हिन्दी में दक्ष नहीं है उनके लिये सरकारी कामकाज के सम्पादन को सरल बनाने और (iii) जो व्यक्ति विभागीय प्रपत्रों, नियम-पुस्तकों आदि का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं, उनको ये उपलब्ध कराने, के लिए किया जाता है।

सरकारी फार्म/लेटर हेड को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छापना

2601. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कार्यालयों में प्रयोग होने वाले फार्म/लेटर हेड, डी० ओ० लेटर अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी छापे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन फार्मों पर लिखाई दोनों भाषाओं में होती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन फार्मों को हिन्दी में छपवाने का उद्देश्य क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क). वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार सभी फार्मों के शीर्ष अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में होने चाहियें।

(ख) लिखाई अधिकतर फाइलों पर होती है। लिखाई के प्रयोग के लिए सामान्यतः फार्मों आदि का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता। यथा संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अपने टिप्पण-मेखन में हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की स्वतन्त्रता है।

(ग) सरकारी कार्यालयों के नियमित प्रशासनीय कार्य में हिन्दी लाने की दिशा में एक प्रथम उपाय के रूप में तथ्य कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी शब्दावली से परिचित कराने की दृष्टि से फार्म हिन्दी तथा अष्ट्रेजी में छापे जा रहे हैं।

लघु उद्योग विकास सगठन द्वारा पहाड़ी जिलों में लघु उद्योग स्थापित किया जाना

2602 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लघु उद्योग विकास सगठन ने देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने और उनके विकास करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है , और

(ख) इस कार्य में पढ़ने वाली बाधाओं का ध्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) लघु उद्योग विकास सगठन अपने नियमित कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में स्थानीय कच्चा माल, दक्षता और अन्य आर्थिक अवस्थापना के आधार पर विद्यमान तथा नये उद्योगों का पता लगाने के लिये पहाड़ी जिलों सहित देश में कुछ क्षेत्रों का तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु अपने विशेषज्ञों के दलों को भेजता रहा है। इन सर्वेक्षणों में निम्नलिखित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र आ गये हैं :—

- (1) बिलासपुर
- (2) कागडा
- (3) किल्लौर
- (4) लाहौल और स्पिति
- (5) मण्डी
- (6) चम्बा
- (7) सम्पूर्ण जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य, लद्दाख, बारामूला डोडा, राजौरी और पुछ सहित।
- (8) नीलगिरि
- (9) कुर्ग

(10) अलमोडा

(11) चमोली, पिथौरागढ़ और उत्तर काशी (उ० प्र०) के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र

(12) तिब्बत के साथ मिले हुए उ० प्र० के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र

(13) दार्जिलिंग

(14) अरुणाचल प्रदेश (नेफा)

(15) नागालैंड

इन रिपोर्टों में की गई सिफारिशों पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही आमतौर पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रारम्भ की जाती है क्योंकि सर्वेक्षण आमतौर पर उनके कहने पर किये जाते हैं, इन रिपोर्टों में की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। कार्य की गति तेज करने की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार ने भी पूँजी में सहायता, पत्रबहन सहायता और रियायती दर पर वित्त देने के बारे में कुछ अभ्युपायों की घोषणा की है जो लघु उद्योगों पर भी लागू होते हैं और इनमें पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थित उद्योग भी सम्मिलित है।

(ख) वस्तुतः अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का अभाव उद्यमिता की कमी धीमे विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी रही है।

लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को भेजे गये तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों का प्रतिवेदन

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(क) क्या सरकार ने तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों का कोई दल देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में इस बात की जांच करने के लिए भेजा है कि वहाँ पर लघु उद्योग अथवा कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए वहाँ उपलब्ध कच्चे माल का उपयोग कैसे किया जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन अपने नियमित कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में स्थानीय कच्चा माल दक्षता और अन्य आर्थिक अवस्थापन के आधार पर विद्यमान तथा नये उद्योगों का 'पता लगाने के लिए पहाड़ी जिलों सहित देश में कुछ क्षेत्रों का तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु अपने विशेषज्ञों के दलों को भेजता रहा है।

इन रिपोर्टों में की गई सिफारिशों पर अनुसूची कार्यवाही आमतौर पर सबधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई है क्योंकि सर्वेक्षण आमतौर पर उनके कहने पर किये जाते हैं, इन रिपोर्टों में की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सबधित राज्य सरकारों ने औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। कार्य की गति तेज करने की आवश्यकता है।

#### Unutilised Grants of Press Information Bureau

2604. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Press Information Bureau out of the grant of Rs. 74.94 lakhs for non-Plan, Rs. 2.68 lakhs for Plan and Rs. 1.90 lakhs for Family Planning Programmes for the financial year 1970-71 ;

(b) if the grants have not been fully utilised, the reasons for the same ; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGHA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the sanctioned budget grant, actual expenditure, the amount remained unutilised and the main reasons therefor is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1731/72].

(b) A statement showing the expenditure during the first nine months (April 70 to December 70) and the last three months

(January 71 to March 71) is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1731/72].

#### Candu Type Reactor

2605. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present installed capacity of Candu Type Reactors ;

(b) the average load factors at which these reactors are working ; and

(c) the total amount, in kilograms, of plutonium they are producing per year ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project under construction will have two Candu Type reactors each with a net capacity of 200 Mwe. The Madras Atomic Power Project under construction will have two Candu type reactors each with a net capacity of 215 MWe. None of them has yet reached criticality.

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

#### Report of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on Irradiation Facilities

2606. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in the submission of the Report on the new Project of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre regarding "Irradiation Facilities" ; and

(b) whether the Report has now been submitted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A ten year prospective plan has been drawn up by the Bhabha Atomic Energy Research Centre for the application of radio isotopes and irradiation techniques which includes setting up of irradiation facilities for preservation of foods, sterilisation of medical products, production of

radio-pharmaceuticals etc. A demonstration plan for the sterilisation of medical products is being set up at Trombay. Implementation of the plans for setting up of irradiation facilities relating to preservation of foods such as wheat, onion, potato and sea foods awaits clearance from the Ministry of Health to whom an application has already been made.

**Non-utilisation of Funds by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre**

2607. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH** : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not utilizing the Budget Provision of Rs. 61 lakhs allotted for the expansion of the Central Workshop under the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre within the specified time ; and

(b) the consequences thereof ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)** : (a) An amount of Rs 61 lakhs has been provided in the IV Plan allocation of the Department of Atomic Energy for the expansion of the Central Workshop. A scheme for the expansion of facilities and purchase of additional machines has been drawn up and it is expected that the allotted provision would be utilised before the end of the Plan period (March 31, 1974).

(b) Does not arise.

**Launching of Rohini Scientific Satellite in 1974**

2608. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH** : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made so far towards the intended launching by mid 1974 of the First Rohini Scientific Satellite with particular reference to Rocketsize, Satellite instrumentation and ground test facilities ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)** : Design specifications for the proposed Rohini scientific satellite have been finalised. The satellite launch vehicle for this satellite will

have four stages. Rockets upto 125 mm diameter have already been flight tested from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and rockets upto 560 mm diameter will be flight tested from Sriharikota Rocket Launching Station in Andhra Pradesh. Rockets larger than 560 mm diameter are under development. The Sriharikota Station, from where the first Indian satellite is proposed to be launched, became operational on 9th October 1971.

A large number of high precision and sophisticated components and assemblies needed for the control and guidance system of the launch vehicle has been successfully developed. Some of these components have also been flight tested. Work for the augmentation of the engineering and laboratory facilities to support the further development programme is under way.

**Extension of Service to Officers of T.V., Songs and Drama Division and A.I.R.**

2609. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the designations of Class I Officers of the Television, Song and Drama Division, All India Radio of the Ministry retired during the year 1971 and 1972 upto now ; and

(b) the designation of Class I Officers of the above said Departments who have been given extension in service and the specific reasons therefor in each case ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA)** : (a) The following Class I Officers in All India Radio, including Television, and Song and Drama Division have retired during 1971 and 1972 so far :

Designation	197	1972 (uptil now)
1	2	3
<i>All India Radio including TV</i>		
Director General	—	1
Dy. Director General	2	—
Chief Engineer	1	—
Dy. Chief Engineer	1	1
Director of Programmes	1	—
Director of Sales (Commercial Broadcasting Service)	1	—
Additional Station	2	—

1	2	3
Director (Commercial)		
Assistant Director of Programmes	—	1
Senior Engineer	2	—
Station Engineer	2	1
Assistant Station Director	1	—
Assistant Station Engineer	2	1
Song and Drama Division		
Deputy Director	1	—

(b) Only Director General, All India Radio, was given extension in service for five months as the various alternative methods for selecting a successor in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules for this post could not be completed in time

#### Decision on Banning Communal Organisations

2610. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :  
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2497 on the 1st December, 1971 regarding Memorandum from Members of Parliament for a ban on communal organisations and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the course of action to be taken in the matter ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON, NEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :  
(a) and (b). The matter is still under examination. The Government are considering the lines on which legislation on the subject should be undertaken.

#### Utilisation of P. L. 480 Funds for helping Political Parties during Elections

2611. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have looked into the allegations that P.L. 480 funds were utilised in India for helping communal political parties in the general elections for State Assemblies and Union Territories held in March, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government

thereto and the specific measures Government propose to take to ensure that they are not misused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Government have no information regarding misuse of P.L. 480 funds in India for helping communal political parties in the General Elections of March, 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Educated Unemployed in West Bengal

2612. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether considering the explosive and deteriorating situation of the educated unemployed in West Bengal, the Planning Commission would set up a study group for suggesting schemes to meet this problem ; and

(b) if so, when this would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The question of educated unemployment is an All India problem affecting not only the State of West Bengal but every other State. The Expert Committee on Unemployment set up by the Government of India (Ministry of Labour and Employment) is already engaged in considering the measures to be taken to increase employment opportunities in the rural and urban areas and in the various States. The Committee has already submitted an Interim Report outlining the short term measures for increasing employment in all the States, which is currently under examination by an Inter-Ministerial Group constituted by Planning Commission. In view of this, there does not appear to be any need for setting up a separate Study Group for West Bengal or for any other State.

All possible efforts are being made by Government of India to provide increasing employment opportunities for educated unemployed in various States. Special programmes involving an annual outlay of Rs. 25 crores were initiated in 1971-72 for the educated unemployed. These includes :

1. expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education,
2. rural engineering surveys,

3. agro-service centres,
4. accelerated development of consumer cooperatives,
5. support of small entrepreneurs,
6. preparation of road projects, and
7. rural water supply scheme.

An allocation of Rs. 30 crores for expansion and improvement of primary education and Rs. 60 crores for special employment schemes is envisaged in the budget for 1972-73. Besides continuing the programmes initiated in 1971-72, it is proposed to utilise a sum of Rs. 20 crores in 1972-73 for generating employment and training opportunities for highly qualified technical personnel like engineers, technologists and scientists in all the States. This scheme would include the stepping up of research and development effort, natural resources survey on a national scale, strengthening of the technological base and personnel of public sector undertakings and evaluation of technology both indigenous and imported. It is also proposed to allocate a sum Rs. 26.5 crores for the different State Governments and Rs. 50 lakhs to the Union Territories for formulating programmes for generating increasing employment opportunities for all sections of the population including highly technical personnel like engineers and scientists.

### राष्ट्रीय आय और प्रति व्यक्ति आय

2613. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969-70 की तुलना में वर्ष 1970-71 में राष्ट्रीय आय और प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि की गति में ह्रास हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) स्थिर (1960-61) भावों के आधार पर वर्ष 1970-71 की राष्ट्रीय आय के "शीघ्र अनुमान" पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले 4.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि बतलाते हैं जब कि 1969-70 में 1968-69 के मुकाबले यह वृद्धि 5.3 प्रतिशत थी। 1970-71 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में

वृद्धि का तदनुरूप अंक 2.4 प्रतिशत था या जब कि 1969-70 में वह 2.9 प्रतिशत था ।

(ख) 1969-70 की तुलना में 1970-71 में वृद्धि की दर में कमी का मुख्य कारण खनन और उत्खनन का निम्नतर स्तर, और संगठित विनिर्माणकारी सेक्टर एवं व्यापार कार्य-कलाप में मन्द वृद्धि है ।

### Delay in Launching Rockets from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station

2614. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :  
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Thumba Equatorial Rockets Launching Station's scheduled programme of launching two duel rockets at Trivandrum has been delayed due to rocket failure ;

(b) the main object of the experiment ; and

(c) whether the experiment was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science of Federal Republic of Germany ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had agreed on a programme for launching two Duel-Hawk rockets from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, near Trivandrum. The rockets and payload were the responsibility of the German side and the Indian Space Research Organisation was providing launch support and data acquisition from ground based camera stations. The main objective of the experiment was to find out the causes of Spread-F in the equatorial ionosphere. The objectives of the experiment were not accomplished because of the failure of the rockets which were launched on 5th and 11th March, 1972.

**Cases of Burglary and theft in South Delhi**

2615 SHRI P. M. MEHTA :  
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of burglary and theft in South Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether South Delhi Police have made some arrests and seized property in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the names of the arrested persons and the property seized ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes 154 cases of burglaries and 932 petty thefts were reported in South Delhi in the last 3 months.

(b) Yes 24 persons have been arrested in cases of burglaries and 101 persons have been arrested in cases of petty thefts. Stolen property in many of the cases has been recovered.

(c) Lists of the persons arrested and property seized are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1732/72]

**Manufacture of Small Car in Public Sector**

2616. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHOR  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the model and foreign collaboration for the small car to be manufactured in public sector ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) by what time and where a factory is likely to be set up and when will it go into production ; and

(d) the number of cars to be manufactured there annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Grade II Stenographers Examination**

2617. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vacancies existing for Grade II Stenographers upto 19th February, 1972, including the vacancies created after 28th November, 1970.

(b) whether nearly 4000 candidates appeared in the Stenographers' Examination, 1971, held by U.P.S.C. out of whom only 10% were selected and other vacancies were not filled up and if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the remaining qualified candidates of 1971 will be selected before considering the claim of examinees of February, 1972 and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) 2366 candidates had appeared in the written part of the Examination, of whom 987 qualified for the Stenography Test. Of these, 839 took the Stenography Test. 112 vacancies in all were reported to the U.P.S.C. by the concerned authorities for being filled on the results of the examination and accordingly 112 candidates were declared qualified by the Commission and recommended for appointment. The remaining vacancies, if any, may have been retained by the cadre authorities for promotion of existing Grade III Stenographers in cases where a promotion quota has been provided for them in the relevant Service rules.

(c) All the candidates of 1971 Examination who have been declared qualified by the Union Public Service Commission would be considered for appointment by the concerned authorities in accordance with the usual procedure.

Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga  
(Bihar)

2618. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the commissioning of the Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.,



Rameshwar Nagar. Darbhanga (Bihar) started as a joint venture of the Governments of Bihar and Assam and some private individuals ;

(b) the time by which the Mill will start production ; and

(c) the total capital outlay on the Mill and its production capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Foreign collaboration agreement has been executed and arrangements have been made for the procurement of machinery, both indigenous and imported. Loans from Financial Institutions are also being negotiated.

(b) The Assam unit is likely to go into production by December, 1973 and the Bihar Unit by early 1974.

(c) The total capital outlay has been estimated at Rs. 26.96 crores. The capacity of the mill is as follows :

	tonnes
Assam Unit : Pulp	36,000
Writing and Printing Paper.	27,000
Bihar Unit : Rag Pulp	4,500
Speciality Paper	13,500

#### Grant for Technicians Co-operatives in Kerala

2619. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Government of India to the Kerala Government for the Technicians Co-operatives as share capital contribution ;

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the amount sanctioned ; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant the balance amount to the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) In order to assist educated unemployed the State Governments were asked to implement certain specified schemes within stipulated allocations which *inter alia* included Technicians Co-operatives. The scheme envisaged the reimbursement to the States of the actual expenditure incurred by them

during the financial year within the allocations made to them.

(b) The Kerala Government intimated an expenditure of Rs. 15.70 lakhs under scheme to assist educated unemployed which has already been sanctioned.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Loan to Kerala State Small Industries Corporation

2620 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Kerala Government as a loan to Kerala State Small Industries Corporation for supply of machinery to industrialists on hire-purchase basis ;

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the amount sanctioned ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide the balance amount to the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) In order to assist educated unemployed the State Governments were asked to implement certain specified schemes within stipulated allocations which *inter alia* includes input of funds by States Governments in State Small Industries Corporation, wherever it exists, for supply of machinery to industrialists on hire-purchase basis. The Scheme envisaged the reimbursement to the States of the actual expenditure incurred by them during the financial year within the allocations made to them.

(b) The Kerala Government intimated an expenditure of Rs. 15.70 lakhs under Scheme for educated unemployed which has already been sanctioned.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Applications from Orissa for Licences

2621. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Orissa and the licences granted during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of industries set up there during the period ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) 80 applications for industrial licences were received from Orissa, and 15 licences were granted, during the last three years, i. e., 1969 to 1971.

(b) It has been observed that, in practice, the setting-up of a new undertaking takes about two to three years, after issue of the industrial licence. The parties, to whom licences have been issued from 1969, onwards, are believed to be engaged in the process of setting-up their undertakings in most cases.

#### Powerful Transmitters for A. I. R.

2622. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether more powerful transmitters have been requisitioned to make All India Radio more powerful so as to obviate disturbances created by some of the countries ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this new planning ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :** (a) The problem is not so much of disturbances created by other countries, but of our being able to cover effectively as much of the country, including the border areas as possible, and of projecting the image of the country abroad through the External Services.

(b) The Fourth Plan objectives in this field are :

- (i) Extension of medium wave coverage in the country to about 80% of the population of each State.
- (ii) Extension of coverage to the border areas.
- (iii) Development and strengthening of external services.

#### Non Payment of Wages to Temporary Central Government Employees who Participated in 1968 Strike

2623. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether temporary Central Government employees in Kerala State who

participated in 1968 strike, have been paid their full wages in accordance with the judgement of the Supreme Court ;

(b) whether the temporary employees in other parts of the country have not yet been paid and if so, the reasons for this discrimination ; and

(c) whether Government are considering the matter and if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Member is referring to the judgement of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 1706 (N) of 1971 dated the 18th February, 1972. If so, the decision of the Supreme Court in that case has been implemented. Similarly the judgements of the Kerala High Court in respect of the termination of services of temporary employees are also being implemented. So far as other temporary employees are concerned, the matter came up for consideration at the last meeting of the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery, which was held on the 24th March, 1972. In the light of the discussion in that Council, the matter is being examined further.

#### Projects of Indian Institute of Mass Communication

2624. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the broad features of the projects on Family Planning Communication, Motivation for Family Planning and Motivation Study of Children's Films processed by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication during 1970-71 ; and

(b) the projects undertaken by the Institute during 1971-72 ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :** (a) During the year 1970-71, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication processed proposals for two research projects on (1) Family Planning Communication and Motivation for Family Planning and (2) Motivation Study of Children's Films, the broad features of which were as

follows :—

(1) Family Planning Communication and Motivation Study intended to find out :—

- (i) the point beyond which simultaneous dissemination of Family Planning messages through multi-media channels of communication fail to yield results ;
- (ii) differences in the quality and quantity of communication prevailing in
  - (a) highly successful and
  - (b) less successful regions in terms of adoption of family planning programme ;
- (iii) the level of understanding and acceptance of the message of family planning among the opinion-leaders who were supposed to popularise the message of family planning at grass root level ;
- (iv) the most effective message which will evoke the maximum response among different categories of people ; and
- (v) a suitable programme of training for motivating the opinion-leaders.

(2) Motivation Study of Children's films :

The study of children's films was intended to find out the impact created by the films produced by the Children's Films Society in terms of objectives of their production.

(b) The following new projects were undertaken by the Institute during 1971-72 :

- (i) Role of Communication in Elections a study of the role of communication in the Parliamentary elections held in March, 1971 in a rural area in Haryana.
- (ii) Perception of Recent Developments in the Indian Sub-Continent—a study undertaken with a view to investigating the perception and understanding of these developments at the village level.

#### Purchase of Scooter Plant from Italy

2562. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to a report appearing in the Current Weekly of the 19th February, 1972, regarding purchase of a scooter plant from Italy ;

(b) whether the proposed plant is over 20 years old ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various machines and equipment comprising the plant were acquired by the Italian firm at different times. Most of the production equipment is less than 10 years old and the economic life expectancy of such equipment ranges from 7 to 10 years for special purpose equipment and 4 to 6 years general purpose equipment. Approximately 67% of the equipment is special purpose. A few items of general purpose equipment which are older than 10 years but less than 20 years, were completely reconditioned by the Italian firm during the last 10 years to suit mass production technology.

अखिल भारतीय साम्प्रदायिकता विरोधी समिति के तत्वावधान में बनाया गया 'मांग सप्ताह'

2626. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय साम्प्रदायिकता विरोधी समिति के तत्वावधान में गत 18 मार्च से 24 मार्च तक दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में 'मांग सप्ताह' मनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समिति के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने जुलूम के रूप में 24 मार्च, को उनके निवास पर जाकर उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन दिया था : और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) और (ख). अखिल भारतीय साम्प्रदायिकता

विरोधी समिति के प्रतिनिधि 24 मार्च, 1972 को प्रधान मन्त्री से मिले थे तथा एक ज्ञापन दिया था जिसमें राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ तथा जमा-ए-इस्लामी जैसे साम्प्रदायिकता अर्ध-सैनिक सगठनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की मांग की गई है।

(ग) साम्प्रदायिक सगठनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सरकार को अधिकार देने वाला कोई कानून नहीं है। दण्ड विधि (द्वितीय सशोधन) विधेयक 1970 को, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ साम्प्रदायिक सगठनों की गतिविधियों से निपटने के उपबन्ध निहित थे, चतुर्थ लोक सभा में विरोधी दलों की आपत्तियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सितम्बर, 1970 में पुरःस्थापन की अवस्था पर वापस लेना पड़ा था। उस समय की गई आपत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ऐसी रूपरेखा पर विचार कर रही है जिससे उक्त विषय पर विधान तैयार किया जा सके।

**विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में बिहार का पिछड़ापन**

2627. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में बिहार सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मन्त्री तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (ग). विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित अधिव्यवस्था और तकनीकी शिक्षा को संगठित और विकसित करने के लिए जो सुविधायें बिहार में उपलब्ध हैं, वे अन्य राज्यों की तुलना के समतुल्य हैं। जहाँ तक इस विभाग का संबंध

है, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की दो सबसे बड़ी प्रयोगशालायें, केन्द्रीय इंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा केन्द्रीय खनन अनुसंधान केन्द्र, धनबाद, बिहार राज्य में स्थित हैं। देश के अधिकांश भारी उद्योग और कोयला खान उद्योग बिहार में ही हैं। देश की प्रमुख सस्या-दी इंडीयन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ माइन्स, धनबाद बिहार में ही स्थित है और यही से खनन और पर्यवेक्षण इंजीनियर शिक्षा ग्रहण कर अन्य स्थानों को जाते हैं। इसलिए यह वक्तव्य कि बिहार विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में सबसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है—स्वीकार करना कठिन होगा।

**पांचवी योजना पर विचार-विमर्श के लिए मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक**

2628. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना पर विचार-विमर्श के लिए योजना आयोग राज्य के मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक बुलाने पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक के कब तक बुलाये जाने की सम्भावना है और इसमें किन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन शारदा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) बैठक की तिथि, समय तथा कार्यसूची के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Seminar on New Machines Devised by Khadi and Village Industries**

2629. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar to discuss and examine new machines and implements devised and experimented in the Khadi and Village Industries was held in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the Seminar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Telephone in Gujarat Villages

2630. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :  
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some villages in Junagarh District, Gujarat State deposited the amount with the Posts and Telegraphs Department for telephone connection about two years back ;

(b) if so, whether telephone connections have since been provided ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, out of the applicants for new telephone connections in Junagarh District, 22 applicants needing long distance lines, who had made payment, could not yet be provided connections.

(b) No.

(c) Due to overall shortage of certain essential stores, it had not been possible to erect these long distance lines upto now. Necessary steps are being taken to make available these stores on top priority basis for providing these connections at the earliest.

#### Indo-Nepal Agreement on Construction of Telephone Exchanges in Nepal

2632. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA:  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Agreement has recently been reached between Government of Nepal and India for construction of Telephone exchanges in Nepal ;

(b) if so, the lines of Telephones provided by India at each of the Exchanges ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred by India on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is planned to instal the following three exchanges :

(i) Biratnagar—1300 lines (Crossbar Automatic Exchange)

(ii) Janakpur—200 lines (Manual Exchange)

(iii) Jhapa — 100 lines (Manual Exchange)

(c) The estimated cost of the entire project is Rs. 66 66 lakhs. Out of this, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 51.8 lakhs will be met by the Government of India under the India-Nepal aid project and the remaining will be met by the Government of Nepal.

#### Issue of Letters of Intent for Manufacture of Escalators, Travelators, Television Picture Tubes and Magnetic Tapes

2633. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Letters of Intent have been issued for the manufacture of escalators and travelators, television picture tubes and magnetic tapes in the country ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee/holder of Letter of Intent/Registration certificate	Capacity covered by Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence/Registration Certificate	Capacity annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>A. Escalators and Travelators</i>		
1.	M/s. Otis Elevator Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Letter of Intent	24 Nos.

1	2	3	4
2.	M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	—do—	10 Units.
	<i>B. Television Picture Tubes</i>		
1.	M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore.	Industrial Licence	1 lakh Nos.
	<i>C. Magnetic Tapes</i>		
1.	M/s. Tarzian India Ltd., Bombay.	Licence/Registration	
2.	M/s. Jai Electronics Industries Pvt. Ltd., Nasik.	—do—	
3.	M/s. Mango Tape Co. Pvt. Limited.	—do—	
4.	M/s. Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Letter of Intent	
5.	M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.,	—do—	
6.	M/s. D. D. Lakhanpal, Bombay.	—do—	
7.	Shri V. K. Gupta	—do—	
8.	Shri R. Prasad, Calcutta.	—do—	
9.	Shri K. N. Patel, Bombay.	—do—	
10.	Shri Suresh Nanda, New Delhi.	—do—	
11.	Shri R. G. Poddar, Ranchi	—do—	
12.	Shri Krishan Kumar Mohata, New Delhi.	—do—	
13.	Shri Harwash P. Gugnani, Delhi.	—do—	
14.	Shri Parmeshwarlal, Calcutta.	—do—	
15.	M/s. Indian Machine Enterprises, Delhi.	—do—	
16.	Shri G. Agarwal, Calcutta.	—do—	
17.	Shri Rishi Prakash, Delhi.	—do—	
18.	M/s. N. K. Electronics, Kalol.	—do—	

**Posts Exempted by U. P. S. C. for Direct Recruitment**

2634. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state, the names of the posts under the Government of India and Delhi Administration, exempted by the Union Public Service Commission under the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958 for direct recruitment by the Union Public Service Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1733/72].

**Scheduled Caste Members in the U.P.S.C.**

2635. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Members, including Chairman, in the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste Members among them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The sanctioned strength of the Union Public Service Commission is 9 including the Chairman. One post is vacant at present.

(b) One of the existing Members of the Commission is a member of the Scheduled Caste.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीकम्युनिकेशन स्वीचिंग इक्विपमेंट फंडरी

2636. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य में टेलीकम्युनिकेशन स्वीचिंग इक्विपमेंट फंडरी की स्थापना के लिये अनुगोष किया था ;

(ख) क्या आई० टी० आई० के प्रमुख की अध्यक्षता में एक तकनीकी टीम ने राज्य के कुछ स्थलों का दौरा किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उस टीम ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं और उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नदन बहुगुणा)

(क) तथा (ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) तकनीकी दल द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

होशंगाबाद में सीमेंट के कारखाने की स्थापना

2637. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री होशंगाबाद (मध्य प्रदेश) में सीमेंट संयंत्र के बारे में 25 मई, 1971 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 180 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होशंगाबाद में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए इस बीच लाइसेंस दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इस स्थान पर स्थापना हेतु लाइसेंस स्वीकृति के लिये तीन आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे । इस क्षेत्र में केवल एक सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सकता है । दो आवेदनपत्र रद्द कर दिये गए हैं और तीसरे आवेदनपत्र के

विषय में राज्य सरकार की शिफारिशें हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

मेहर (मध्य प्रदेश) में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस का जारी करना

2638. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मेहर (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने के दो आवेदनपत्र रद्द कर दिये गए हैं । सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड इस क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने की सम्भावना का पता लगा रहा है ।

#### Additional Powers to BSF and C.R P Deployed on Borders

2639. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give more powers to the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police deployed on our borders and

(b) if so the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Certain powers for the prevention of the Commission of offences on the borders and for the arrest of persons committing such offences, already vest in the members of the BSF under the Border Security Force Act, 1968. The question of enacting suitable legislation to enable the Central Government to authorise its agencies to under take investigation of offences punishable specific laws and committed within specified areas adjoining the borders is under consideration.

#### Applications from "Larger Industrial Houses" for Fuller Utilisation of the Plant

2640. SHRI NIHAR LASKHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under a scheme recently

Introduced applications from 'larger industrial houses' for fuller utilisation of the plant and machinery installed by them in respect of the 54 selected industries are not referred to the Monopolies Commission, if they are cleared by the Task Force ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Task Force has been issued any guidelines for the purpose ; and

(d) what is the response from the larger industrial houses to the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) In terms of Section 21 (4) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, no clearance under that Act is required for an undertaking other than a dominant undertaking, to which Section 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act applies in so far as the expansion relates to same or similar types of goods. Thus, only dominant undertakings whether they belong to one of the larger Industrial Houses or not are required to obtain a clearance under the Monopolies Act for fuller utilisation of the installed capacity.

(c) In view of the answer to parts (a) and (b), the question of issuing any guidelines to the Task Force for the specific purpose of referring the applications of Large Industrial Houses to the Monopolies Commission does not arise.

(d) Government have so far received 17 applications for fuller utilisation of installed capacity from the firms belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign majority companies.

#### Central Laboratory at Ghaziabad for Checking Licences using ISI marks

2641. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR ;  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution is setting up a Central Laboratory at Ghaziabad to keep a check on licences using the ISI mark ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) and (b). The I. S. I. has purchased land measuring about 2 hectares at Ghaziabad from the U. P. State Industrial Corporation Ltd, Ghaziabad at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose of setting up a laboratory. The construction of the laboratory is proposed to be started during the current year and is expected to be completed by 1974. The capital cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 14 lakhs, which will be provided by the Central Government during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74. The laboratory is also proposed to be equipped with testing facilities for various products already covered or likely to be covered in the near future under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme.

The laboratory at Ghaziabad will be in the nature of an extension of the existing laboratory facilities at ISI Head quarters, in which electrical, mechanical and chemical tests are now carried out on about 6000 samples in a year.

#### Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Backward Areas

2642. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn any programme for installing a large number of small scale units in under-developed areas in the country ; and

(b) if so, a broad outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of India are already seized of the need for developing under-developed areas in the country. The programmes of development of Village and Small Industries included under the States' Fourth Five Year Plans cover a number of schemes for providing assistance and facilities in different forms for promotion of small industries in the respective States including their under-developed areas. One of the important objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution is that the disparities in the levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. In the successive Five Year Plans, various steps have been



taken in this direction, such as the provision of infra-structural facilities, development of Industrial Estates and industrial areas, location of public sector projects in backward regions to the extent possible. It was only in the Fourth Plan that a co-ordinated programme has been worked out to deal with the problem of development of backward areas in a more direct manner. A number of special incentives/concessions, which would facilitate growth of industries in the backward districts, have been announced. These concessions include provision of outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment to new units in 37 backward district/areas, concessions in the rate of interest for loans provided by various financial institutions, transport subsidy to a few selected outlying areas, liberalisation of import policy in respect of raw materials and machinery to those areas eligible for 10% subsidy etc.

2. It is proposed to get the backward areas surveyed with a view to evolve concrete developmental plans on the basis of which potential industries could be set up in these areas. Uptil now, 138 Districts and 4 Union Territories have been surveyed. Extensive publicity is being given in these areas in respect of various incentives/concessions offered by the Government and the procedure for availing of these concessions. Out of these 31 Districts have Rural Industries Projects located since 1962-63. In these areas, intensive developmental activities for the promotion of Small Scale Industries have been going on since 1962-63. Since 1971, the areas of operation of Rural Industries Projects have been coincident with the district areas. In the 31 project Areas located in backward districts, 163 C. D. Blocks were covered in the programme and by the end of March, 1971, 18,557 industrial units have come up providing employment opportunities to 82,457 persons.

3. It has also been decided that all the new projects, which would come up in each successive Five Year Plan, will be located in backward districts. For the Fifth Five Year Plan, 50 new RIP Projects covering the entire district (excluding towns with more than 15,000 population) have been selected and all these projects are going to be located in backward districts only.

#### Industries in Backward Areas of Eastern U. P.

2643. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special programme is envisaged to set up industries in 15 most backward Districts of Eastern U. P. ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). Finance at concessional rates is available from financial institutions for industries to be set up in about 219 districts designated as backward in different parts of the country. The following 36 districts from U. P. qualify for this concession :

Bahraich, Basti, Gonda, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Badaun, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Mainpuri, Almorah, Banda, Chamoli, Garhwal, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Pithoragarh, Rae Bareilly, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Barabanki, Bulandshahr, Etah, Etawah, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur and Deoria.

Out of these, the first fifteen districts are from Eastern U. P.

Certain districts/areas have been selected for the grant of a Central subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment in respect of new units, or substantial expansion of existing units, upto a fixed capital investment not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. The details of the scheme have been published in the Gazette Extra-ordinary dated the 26th August, 1971. Two districts from U. P. viz. Ballia (from Eastern U.P.) and Jhansi qualify for this subsidy.

Besides, Government are also operating a rural industries project programme for small industries in certain backward areas including 5 areas from the districts of Allahabad, Almorah, Ghazipur, Jhansi and Saharanpur from U. P.

The Industrial Development Bank of India has carried out an industrial survey of the State and its report is awaited.

It is expected that the State agencies and entrepreneurs would take advantage of these facilities/concessions and set up industries in various parts of U. P.

### Output in Small Scale Industries

2644. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the gross value of output in the sector under the purview of the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation in both organised and unorganised sectors ;

(b) the investment output ratio of the small scale sector as compared to that in the large scale sector ; and

(c) the ratio of employment potential in the two sectors as compared to the capital invested therein ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) On the basis of the limited studies conducted by the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation, the estimated gross output of small scale industries in 1970 was Rs. 4056 crores of which Rs 1818 crores was accounted for by the unorganised sector.

(b) According to comparable data available for the registered factories sector for 1965, the ratio of output to investment (Gross output/Fixed capital) was 6.53 in the case of small scale industries and 1.22 in the case of large scale industries.

(c) While a lakh of rupees invested in fixed capital resulted in employment to nearly 50 persons in the small scale sector, the relative figure for the large scale sector was 7 persons.

### Use by P. M. of Planes, Helicopters and other Vehicles during Elections

2646. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister used Government planes, helicopters and other land vehicles for campaign purposes during last Assembly elections ; and

(b) whether the Opposition parties were given similar facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) In accordance with the existing rules, V. I. P. flights of the Indian Air Force and Government vehicles were used by the Prime Minister during the

recent elections to State Assemblies and charges at prescribed rates have been/will be recovered for credit to Government account.

(b) Such facilities are, under the rules, not available to Opposition parties.

### Shortage and High Price of Paper

2647. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of paper in the country and the prices thereof have gone up ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). The existing production of approximately 7.5 lakh tonnes of paper just about matches the current demand although there are local shortages of low grammage paper mainly due to speculative and unscrupulous trade practices mostly at the level of retail sale. Although the price of writing and printing paper, coluntarily fixed by the Industry, is Rs. 1950 per tonne, the market price varies between Rs. 2250/- and Rs. 2400/- per tonne.

### Arrest of a Man Posing as Reporter of an English Daily in the Capital

2648. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police arrested a man posing as a reporter of a leading English Daily of the Capital on the 17th March, 1972 for allegedly trying to get a telephone installed at his residence ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the said man ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes. However, the attempt made was to get a telephone installed at the house of Shri Radhe Krishna 1st Floor, Shiv Market, Sadar Bazar.

(b) The accused Shri Sushil s/o Shri Lachman Sarup Sinha r/o No. 3 Lancer Road Delhi was arrested in this case on

17.3.72 in case FIR No. 426 dated 17.3.72 under sections 420/468/471 IPC. Police Station Parliament Street for cheating, forgery and using forged documents. The accused has been admitted to bail by the Court and released. Investigation of this case is in progress.

**Issue of Letter of Intent for Manufacture of Passenger Car in Private Sector**

2649. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names and other particulars of the parties the whom Letters of Intent have so far been issued for manufacturing passenger cars in the private sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The names and other particulars of the parties who have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of passenger case in the private sector are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1739/72]

**Shortage and High Prices of Tractors**

2651. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the scarcity and high prices of Tractors ;

(b) whether Government have any programme to reduce the harassment being caused to the farmers in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). While some makes of tractors made in the country are in short supply and there is a large pending demand for them, there are other makes which are readily available. The prices of tractors are controlled by Government and notified under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 after proper cost examination and no farmer need pay a price higher than the notified price. Government have also promulgated

the Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971 to regulate the distribution of tractors and prevent malpractices and harassment to farmers.

**Comprehensive Planning in Science and Technology**

2652. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a scheme to introduce a comprehensive planning in science and technology ; and

(b) if so, how far this scheme has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Committee on Science and Technology has undertaken the task of preparing a Science and Technology Plan which will be an integral part of the socio-economic plan of the country. The draft of the Plan is expected to be ready by the end of April 1972.

**Allotment of time for South Indian Languages Over A.I.R., Madras**

2654. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time allotted in a week for different South Indian languages, other than Tamil, in the programme schedule of the Madras Station of the All India Radio ;

(b) whether the time allotted for Malayalam Programme is considerably less than other languages ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b).

Malayalam	30 mts.
Kannada	30 mts.
Telugu	285 mts.

(c) Time is allotted having regard to the size of the population speaking different languages in the service area of the station,

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार में  
नियुक्तियाँ

2655. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या  
औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड  
हरिद्वार में कुल कितने कर्मचारी एवं अधिकारी  
काम करते हैं ;

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि०  
हरिद्वार, में 1-4-72 को  
कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और  
1971-72 में श्रेणी 1, 2, 3 और 4 में पृथक  
पृथक कितनी नई नियुक्तियाँ की गई ; और

(ग) इनमें से उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या  
कितनी है जिनकी भूमि इस कारखाने के लिए  
अर्जित की गई थी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री  
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

अधिकारी 555

अधिक 6682

योग 7237

(ख) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार में	श्रेणी-1	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
नई नियुक्तियों की सं०	श्रेणी-2	5	41	38
	श्रेणी-3	1	5	2
	श्रेणी-4	569	794	692
		78	273	148
योग		653	1113	880

(ग) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स  
में उन कर्मचारियों की  
संख्या जिनकी भूमि  
उक्त कारखाने की स्था-  
पना के समय ली गई थी।

श्रेणी-1	एक भी नहीं
श्रेणी-2	एक भी नहीं
श्रेणी-3	61
श्रेणी-4	382
योग	443

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार  
में नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नतियों में अनियमि-  
तताओं की शिकायतें

2656. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या  
औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 'भारत हेवी  
इलेक्ट्रीकल्स' हरिद्वार में नियुक्तियों और  
पदोन्नतियों में किए गए पक्षपात और अनिय-

मितता की शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन पर सरकार की  
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री  
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख).  
सरकार को, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड,  
हरिद्वार में नियुक्तियों और पदोन्नतियों के  
भावले में किये गये पक्षपात और अनियमि-  
तताओं के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली थी।

इन शिकायतों की जांच करने से यह पता चला है कि लगाये गये आरोपों में कोई सार नहीं था।

अब कुछ और शिकायतें मिली हैं जिनकी जांच की जा रही है।

**Policy of film Finance Corporation Regarding Help to Successful Students of Poona Film Institute**

2658. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Film Finance Corporation helps successful students of Poona Film Institute to build up independent industry of their own co-operatives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : Diploma holders of Film and Television Institute of India, Poona have been associated with many films financed by Film Finance Corporation, in some capacity or other. Applications for loans from successful students of the Institute are considered sympathetically by the Film Finance Corporation. No co-operative venture of ex-students of the Institute has come to the notice of the Corporation or of the Government.

**Delay in Commissioning of Baroda Research Centre**

2659. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commissioning of Baroda Research Centre has been delayed further ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). There is no research centre of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) at Baroda. However, there is a proposal under consideration to set up an extension centre of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), Calcutta at Naroda

industrial area near Ahmedabad (Gujarat) with financial participation of Industry and the State Government.

**Concessions for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas**

2660. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incentives and special concessions offered for setting up industries in backward areas have yielded anticipated results ; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to extend the benefit of subsidy for all the backward districts instead of confining it only to a few ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The 10% Central outright grant or subsidy Scheme, 1971 was announced on 26-8-1971 while the transport subsidy scheme was announced on 15-7-71. Wide publicity to these schemes has since been given and entrepreneurs have now started showing interest. The Industrial Financial Corporation has sanctioned from July 1970 to 29-2-72, a total assistance of Rs. 645.50 lakhs to 6 units located in backward districts, on a concessional basis. The Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned a total re-finance assistance of Rs. 206.6 lakhs to 143 units in various backward districts as on 31-12-1971.

Regarding the 10% Central outright grant or subsidy scheme, about 360 industrial units have registered themselves with the respective State Departments and it is expected that during 1972-73 many more units will apply for the subsidy.

**Additional unit of I.T.I. Bangalore in Andhra Pradesh**

2661. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal for setting up an additional unit for production of telephone equipment by the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : Yes.

उच्च न्यायालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2662. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में उच्च न्यायालयों में सरकारी कार्य हिन्दी में प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) कौन-कौन से राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में सरकारी कार्य हिन्दी के साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी में भी या अंग्रेजी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में किया जाता है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख). भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 (2) तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के अनुसार उच्च न्यायालयों में कार्यवाहियों, अथवा फैसले, डिग्री अथवा आदेश के लिए हिन्दी अथवा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग की शुरुआत स्वयं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार का वास्ता केवल उस समय पड़ता है जब उच्च न्यायालयों के बारे में संविधान तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम के उक्त उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न हो।

राष्ट्रपति ने उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार के उच्च न्यायालयों की कार्यवाहियों और इलाहाबाद, राजस्थान तथा पटना उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा पास किये गये अथवा दिये गये फैसले, डिग्री अथवा आदेश के लिए हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग के लिये पहले ही अनुमति दे दी है। किन्तु जहाँ कोई फैसला, डिग्री अथवा आदेश हिन्दी में पास किया जाता है अथवा दिया जाता है, तो वहाँ संबंधित उच्च न्यायालय के प्राधिकार के अधीन अंग्रेजी भाषा में उसका अनुवाद साथ जारी होना चाहिए।

अन्य सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से से किसी

ने भी अपने उच्च न्यायालयों में हिन्दी अथवा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के लिए राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति के लिये अनुरोध नहीं किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम और मन्सूर जिलों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन और टेलीफोन एक्स-

चेंजों के लिए मांग

2663. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम और मन्सूर जिलों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए कहाँ-कहाँ से मांग की गई है।

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह मांग कब से की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इसे पूरा करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). ग्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT...1735/72]

मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिले

2664. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग विभिन्न राज्यों के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों की घोषणा किन आधारों पर करता है ;

(ख) मध्य-प्रदेश के किस-किस जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त पिछड़े जिलों को औद्योगिक विकास हेतु दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) योजना आयोग ने वित्तीय संस्थानों से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का चयन करने हेतु निम्नलिखित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बताये हैं :—

(i) प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न वाणिज्यिक फसल उत्पादन इस बात पर निर्भर करते हुए कि क्या जिला प्रमुख रूप से खाद्यान्न फसल पैदा करता है (अन्तर्जिला तुलना के लिये, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, राज्य सरकार पूर्व निर्धारित आधार पर खाद्यान्न तथा वाणिज्यिक फसल के बीच परिवर्तन की दरें निर्धारित कर सकती है)।

(ii) खेतिहर मजदूरों का जनसंख्या में अनुपात,

(iii) प्रति व्यक्ति औद्योगिक उत्पादन (सकल),

(iv) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या में कारखाने में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या अथवा इसके विकल्प में, प्रति लाख की जनसंख्या में गौण अथवा तृतीयक कार्यों में लगे व्यक्तियों की संख्या,

(v) प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत,

(vi) जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से सपाट सड़क से मार्ग की लंबाई अथवा जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से रेलमार्ग की लंबाई, राज्यों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु केवल उन्हें जिलों का चयन करें प्रांकों राज्य के भीतर से नीचे हों।

(ख) श्री (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के निम्न-लिखित 34 जिले केन्द्रीय वित्त संस्थानों से रियायती दर पर आर्थिक सहायता पाने के हकदार हैं :—

बस्तर, मांडला, सरगुजा, सियोनी, भवुप्रा, बालाघाट, बिलासपुर, सिध, बेतुल, रायगढ़, रायपुर, घर, टीकमगढ़, राजगढ़, खरमांव, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी, छतरपुर, रेवा, पन्ना, देवास मण्डसौर, चिन्दवाड़ा, गूना, दनिया, मुरेना, विदिशा, नरसिंहपुर, रायसन, होशंगाबाद, दामोह, भिन्द, सागर और रतलाम।

मध्य प्रदेश में दो क्षेत्र 10 प्रतिशत विनियोजन अनुदान स्वीकृत किये जाने के लिये चुने गये हैं। ये क्षेत्र इस प्रकार हैं :—

एक क्षेत्र जिसमें बिलासपुर तथा रायपुर जिलों के (प्रत्येक में 6 ब्लॉक) 12 ब्लॉक सम्मिलित हैं। दूसरे क्षेत्र में 10 ब्लॉक हैं जिनमें देवास जिले में 2 (ब्लॉक), शाजापुर में 3 (ब्लॉक), राजगढ़ में 1 (ब्लॉक) तथा गूना में 3 (ब्लॉक) सम्मिलित हैं।

आशा है कि राज्य सरकार इन योजनाओं का लाभ उठायेगी तथा इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रति आकर्षण उत्पन्न करने के लिये आवश्यक (अवस्थापना) इन्फ्रान्स्ट्रक्चर की व्यवस्था करेगी।

#### Lack of Interest Among Students in IAS

2666. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Union Public Service Commission's study, the Indian Administrative Service holds no charm for students graduating from most of the Universities ; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government to educate the people about this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**बूंदी, राजस्थान में सीमेंट का कारखाना**

2666. श्री श्रीधर लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बूंदी में एक सीमेंट का या कोई और कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन, मा उद्योग वहा स्थापित किया जायेगा और कब तक ; और

(ग) क्या यह उद्योग सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) में (ग) बूंदी (राजस्थान) में एक सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से एक आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। इस आवेदनपत्र पर विचार किया जा रहा है, बूंदी में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

#### Implementation of Second Wage Board Recommendations on Journalists

2667. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged upon to deny newsprint quota and Government advertisements to newspapers who have not implemented the recommendations of the Second Wage Board ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not possible for Newsprint Control Order which is issued under

the Essential Commodities Act to take into account such cases of individual default. As regards advertisements, however, the position is different. If other methods fail to make a newspaper implement the Wage Board's recommendations, and this is brought to Government's notice, Government will consider the matter.

**औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र**

2668. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश से वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में उद्योगों के लाइसेंसों के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुये और उनमें से कितने स्वीकार किये गए ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए, प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों तथा जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों का लेखा वित्तीय वर्षवार नहीं रखा जाता है। फिर भी, कलेंडर वर्ष 1970-1971 तथा 1972 में (फरवरी, 1972 तक) लाइसेंसों के क्रमशः 242, 334 तथा 44 आवेदनपत्र उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से प्राप्त हुए तथा उसी वर्ष क्रमशः 26, 48 तथा 4 लाइसेंस जारी किये गये।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ों सम्बन्धी समाचार-चित्र**

2669. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेषकर इसके पूर्वी जिलों में पीछे आई बिनाशकारी बाढ़ का कोई समाचार-चित्र तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इसमें बलिया शामिल नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्यों ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बरमवीर सिंह) :** (क) जी, हाँ। दो मार-



तीय समाचार समीक्षकों में सामग्री शामिल की गई थी।

(ख) तथा (ग). फिल्माने का कार्य वायु-यान द्वारा किया गया था। सुल्तानपुर, बस्ती, जौनपुर तथा बलिया जिलों के बिजुलिये गये थे; स्थल स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई न दिये जाने के कारण समूचा भू-भाग एक सा प्रतीत होता था, अतः विशिष्ट नगरों तथा कस्बों को पहचानना सम्भव नहीं था।

#### Overbilling in Telephone Calls

2670. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone calls overbilling cases reported to Government, so far, during the last three years in the country and particularly in Delhi ; and

(b) whether a Committee has been set up to look into the malpractices in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) The total number of telephone calls overbilling cases reported to Government so far, during the last three years in the country is 2,14,220 and in respect of Delhi, 20,160.

(b) The Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha is currently siezed of this problem.

#### Installation of Telephone Meters

2671. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to instal meters at the places of subscribers of telephones was under consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision, so far, taken in this regard and the time by which the said meters are likely to be provided to the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) A sophisticated Charge Indicator meter capable of recording STD Calls

designed by Telecommunication Research Centre of P&T Department is under field trial. The question whether to instal these meters at subscribers place or elsewhere will be examined when the results of field trial of these meters are known.

#### Strike in H.M.T. Unit at Kalamassery

2672. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the H.M.T. Unit at Kalamassery in the State of Kerala have gone on an indefinite strike since 16th March, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, their demands and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The strike of workers of H.M.T. Unit at Kalamassery which started on the 16th March, 1972 has been called off with effect from 5th April, 1972.

(b) The main issue in pursuance of which the workers went on strike was the question of payment of dearness allowance linked to Alwaye Cost of living index as published by the Bureau of Statistics, Government of Kerala instead of such payments linked to the Alwaye Cost of living index as compiled and published by the Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla. As per agreement reached attempts would be made to reconcile immediately the two indices and negotiations resumed under the auspices of the Government of Kerala. Meantime, an *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 10/- will be made towards dearness allowance.

#### Stenographers in Small Industries Service Institutes

2673. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the channels of promotion for Stenographers Grade III in Small Industries Service Institutes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)  
There is no channel of promotion for  
Stenographers Grade III in Small Industries  
Service Institutes.

**Staff in Small Scale Industries Development  
Organisation**

2674. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the  
number of new posts of gazetted officers and  
non-gazetted field staff and ministerial staff  
category-wise created in the Small Scale  
Industries Development Organisation from  
1st April, 1969 to 20th March, 1972, year-  
wise, and the annual expenditure to be  
incurred by the Government on their salary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-  
MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :  
A statement is laid on the Table of the  
House [Placed in Library. See No 1 T  
1736/72]

विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने में अब  
तक हुई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए  
योजना आयोग का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार  
से अनुरोध

2675. श्री गंगावरण दीक्षित : क्या  
योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश  
सरकार से इस बात का मूल्यांकन करने का  
अनुरोध किया है कि संसाधनों में कमी, क्षेत्रीय  
असन्तुलनों और योजना के कार्यक्रमों के क्रिया-  
न्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में उठने वाली समस्याओं  
का पता लगाने में अब तक हुई प्रगति का  
मूल्यांकन करे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार  
ने इन सब समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में मूल्यांकन  
करके अपना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज  
दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी ध्वारा क्या है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री  
मोहन भारद्वाज) : (क) अगस्त, 1971 में

राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि  
वह सभी पहलुओं से राज्य की चौथी योजना  
की समीक्षा करे ताकि योजना को इस प्रकार  
का मोड़ दिया जा सके जिससे उसकी गति में  
वृद्धि हो और राज्य की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में विनि-  
योजन का कारगर उपयोग हो सके, श्रम सघन  
तथा रोजगार उन्मुख कार्यक्रमों पर अधिक  
बल देकर अन्तः क्षेत्रीय प्राथमिकताओं का पुनः  
निर्धारण किया जा सके और जनता के निर्बल  
वर्गों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए  
कार्यक्रम बनाया जा सके। राज्य सरकार से  
यह भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह पिछड़े  
क्षेत्रों यानी आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों के त्वरित  
विकास के काम को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान  
करे।

(ख) और (ग). जी हाँ। राज्य सरकार  
ने आयोग के पास "राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय  
योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन" नामक  
दस्तावेज भेजा है जिसकी मुख्य बातें सभा-  
पटल पर प्रस्तुत विवरण में दिखाई गई है।

**विवरण**

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की चौथी  
योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन के सम्बन्ध में  
एक दस्तावेज प्रकाशित किया है, जिसकी मुख्य  
बातें इस प्रकार हैं :

- (1) राष्ट्रीय योजना में निर्धारित  
नीतियों तथा प्राथमिकताओं की  
व्यापक प्रणाली तथा राज्य की  
विशेष समस्याओं को ध्यान में  
रखते हुये राज्य की चौथी  
योजना का पुनर्निर्धारण किया  
गया है।
- (2) योजना में कृषि क्षेत्र में 5 प्रति-  
शत और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में  
लगभग 8-10 प्रतिशत की दर  
से विकास की कल्पना की गई  
है।

- (3) इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है—  
स्वावलम्बन, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना, समाज के कम सुविधा सम्पन्न वर्गों विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आर्थिक हितों पर बल ।

- (4) इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए जिस नीति का अनुसरण किया जाना है वह यह है कि कृषि के अधिकतम आधुनिकीकरण कर सुदृढ़ कृषि क्षेत्र का निर्माण करना और सघन कृषि कार्य कलापो और छोटी-सिंचाई, सहकार, आदि सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में वृद्धि कर अनाज और वाणिज्यिक दो प्रकार की फसलों उत्पादन बढ़ाना आदि ।

- (5) ग्रामीण बिजली-करण कार्यक्रमों पर विशेष बल देते हुए चालू-सिंचाई तथा बिजली स्कीमों पर बल देना ।

- (6) औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों तथा औद्योगिक बस्तियों की आधारभूत सुविधाओं के विकास पर बल देना ।

- (7) संचार क्षेत्र में चालू सड़क कार्यों के काम को शीघ्र पूरा करने को प्रथम प्राथमिकता दी गई है ।

- (8) समाज सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत, पुनर्भूतस्थानित चौथी योजना में प्राथमिक शिक्षा, शिक्षा के समस्त गुणात्मक सुधार, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तथा परिवार नियोजन को सुदृढ़ करने, जल सम्भरण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन विशेष-

कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तेजी लाने पर बल दिया गया है ।

2. उपयुक्त उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए, मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन दस्तावेज में, राज्य की स्वीकृति चौथी योजना 393 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 435 करोड़ रुपये करने के लिए कहा गया है तथा बड़े हुये परिब्यय की पूर्ति राज्य के अपने संसाधनों द्वारा करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार को आशा है कि राज्य की चौथी योजना के बाहर ग्रामीण बिजली-करण कार्यक्रम के लिए ग्रामीण बिजली-करण निगम 20 करोड़ रुपये उपलब्ध करेगा ।

**आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, इन्दौर में अधिक शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाना**

2676. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंदौर का आकाशवाणी केंद्र इस समय मध्यम प्रकार का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर अधिक शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी के इन्दौर केन्द्र का वर्तमान ट्रांसमीटर मध्यम शक्ति का है । चौथी योजना के दौरान इसके स्थान पर एक उच्च शक्ति का ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाएगा ।

**Integrated Development of North Eastern Council Area**

2677. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been envisaged for integrated development of the North Eastern Council area ; and

(b) if so, what are the broad features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Action is being taken to set up the North Eastern Council in terms of the North-Eastern Council Act 1971, which has been recently enacted. One of the functions of this Council will be to draw up regional plans for the North Eastern region. The drawing up of a scheme or schemes for the integrated development of the North Eastern region has, therefore, to wait till the constitution of the North Eastern Council.

Technical Consultancy Service by National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi

2678 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the principal function of the National Industrial Development Cor-

poration, Ltd., New Delhi is to provide technical consultancy service ;

(b) if so, the number of officers and staff (apart from technical personnel) employed, and the total expenditure on their salaries, allowances, T.A. conveyance allowance, and overtime allowance in 1970-71 ; and

(c) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation gets its designs and drawings for some important projects executed by private consulting engineers instead of doing them itself ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the number of employees in the service of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1971 and the expenditure on their salaries, allowances, T.A., Conveyance allowance and over-time allowance for the year 1970-71 was as under :—

#### TECHNICAL

	Officer	Staff
1. Number of employees	97	117
	Rs.	Rs.
2. Pay	10,14,209.90	4,98,219.65
3. Allowances	4,06,973.90	4,95,956.30
4. T.A.	3,84,554.68	44,524.93
5. Conveyance	—	—
		13,741.99
		(Both for Officers and Staff).
6. O.T.A.,	—	41,473.05
Total :	18,05,738	13,93,916

#### NON-TECHNICAL

	Officer	Staff
1. Number of employees	6	130
	Rs.	Rs.
2. Pay	72,213.55	2,69,945.55
3. Allowances	28,010.20	3,25,650.82
4. T.A.	1,854.25	2,473.40
5. Conveyance	—	—
		2,744.85
		(Both for Officers and Staff).
6. O.T.A.	—	25,310.45
Total :	1,02,078	6,26,125

(c) All design work relating to projects is carried out by the NIDC in its own office. At times, when there is peak work-load some low level drafting, detailing and printing work is got done from external sources but the same is checked in the NIDC office and corrected before issue.

**Bills sent by Kerala Government for Approval of Central Government**

2680. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bills sent by Kerala Government to the Central Government for approval during the last three years; and

(b) the number of Bills received approval by the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
F.H.MOHASIN) : (a) Nine.

(b) Six Bills have been approved and two are under examination. In one bill the State Government has been advised to await Central legislation.

**Helicopter Mail Service to Keylong**

2681. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fortnightly helicopter mail service has been introduced to Keylong in District Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh during the winter months;

(b) whether the mail service was not working satisfactorily as on 19th February, 1972 and at least on one occasion the helicopter landed at Keylong without any mail; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (SHRI H.N. BHAHUGUNA). (a)  
Yes.

(b) No. The service has worked satisfactorily except that mails could not be loaded on 19th February, 1972.

(c) The mail was not loaded due to misunderstanding by the local Border Roads

staff who have since been suitably advised and mail exchange for Keylong has been functioning normally.

**Appointment of Sweepers on Daily Wages in the Department of Statistics, New Delhi**

2682. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sweepers were appointed on daily wages basis through the Employment Exchange by the Department of Statistics, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi;

(b) whether even after working for three to four years on daily wages basis, these Sweepers are still working on daily wages basis, inspite of the fact that during this period there has considerable expansion in the Department of Statistics; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER  
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF  
ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-  
MATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI  
INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, they were ap-  
pointed through the special Employment  
Exchange which is responsible for sponsoring  
candidates for employment on daily wages  
basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been a ban on direct recruitment to Class IV posts, including sweepers since 1969. The question of their appointment against regular posts of sweepers in relaxation of the ban is being taken up.

**Implementation of 4-Point Plan to improve the working of Class I Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers.**

2683. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government offices have implemented the four-point plan of the Union Government to improve the working of Class I Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Govern-

ment for affording 25 percent reservation of seats for deputing these officers in training programme in India and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b). The decisions of the Government regarding arrangements for training of Class I officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for improving their work are contained in the Department of Personnel Office Memorandum No. 1/9/69-Estt (SCT) dated the 15th November, 1971, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1737 172] These orders laydown *inter alia* that in drawing up training programmes adequate margin should be provided to take in as many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers as are sponsored by the Ministries and that it would be useful to earmark 25% of the seats for Officers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wherever possible and in case this becomes difficult in any particular programme, then such officers could be covered in the next course or a special programme may be arranged for them. As regards training programmes abroad, no percentage of seats has been suggested but it has been stated that it would be useful if officer of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were inculded in the vorious training programmes abroad. The orders issued in this regard on 15th November, 1971 have been sent to all Ministries/Departments for implementation. It would take sometime before the effect of these orders could be felt.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe  
Officers Deputed Abroad by C.S.I.R.  
Etc. for Training Programmes

2684. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the action taken by Scientific departments like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, National Physical Laboratory, India Meteorological Department and Defence Science etc. in deputing Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers for training programmes abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) Scientific and Techni-  
cal Personnel are selected for training abroad

keeping in view their field of specialization. Reservation orders in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes do not apply in the case of appointments to posts for conducting research, or for organising, guiding and directing research *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 9/2/63- SCT. I dated 2-11-63, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-1.38 172]

#### Confirmation of Scheduled Caste, Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation

2685. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delay in finalising the combined seniority list of Senior Investigators in Central Statistical Organisation would not affect the interest of the Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators;

(b) whether orders confirming them from 1964 were issued by the Department of Statistics in September, 1971;

(c) whether after confirmation, some Senior Investigators officiating as Assistant Director since 1967 became junior to the Scheduled Caste Investigators who were promoted as Assistant Directors only in 1971;

(d) if so, whether this delay in their confirmation has already not affected their interest by delaying their promotion for at least four years; and

(e) if so, the action the Government has taken for restoring to them the benefit of promotion from atleast 1967 when their junior officers were promoted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Confirmations were made in September 1971 against certain permanent posts of Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation. As a result of these confirmations, the *interse* seniority positions of some of the Senior Investigators had to be revised. These changes were carried out and the revised seniority list circulated on 9th November 1971. There has thus been no delay in finalising

the seniority list of Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. As a result of the confirmations made in September 1971, one Senior Investigator who had been promoted on an *ad-hoc* basis to officiate as an Assistant Director in the Central Statistical Organisation in 1967 and a few others who were promoted on an *ad-hoc* basis in 1969, became junior in the grade Senior Investigators to two Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators who were promoted on an *ad-hoc* basis as Assistant Directors in the Central Statistical Organisation only in 1971.

(d) The promotions of these Senior Investigators against vacancies of Assistant Directors in the Central Statistical Organisation were all made on an *ad-hoc* basis, and they would continue only till such time as regular Grade IV Officers of the Indian Statistical Service become available for appointment against these posts. Such *ad-hoc* promotions do not confer any right to regular promotions against the posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service. As such, delays in the *ad-hoc* promotions do not affect the service interests of an individual, though there may have been some monetary loss.

(e) The question of inclusion of the names of the two Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the integrated list of feeder post holders from among whom promotions to posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service are to be made, is under the consideration of Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

#### Appointment of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation

2686. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7588 on the 11th August, 1971 regarding appointment of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation and state :

(a) whether the Department of to Personnel took three years in deciding treat as regular the appointments of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation appointed through the Union Public Service Commission in 1962 for the purpose of inclusion of

their names in the 1st Select List for promotion to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service ;

(b) whether even after taken the above decision the Department of Personnel has not so far included their names in the above select list ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The question of treating the appointment of certain Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation belonging the Scheduled Castes appointed through the Union Public Service Commission in 1962 as regular from their initial appointment was under consideration by the Department of Statistics in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the Department of Personnel. It was only in July 1971 that a decision was taken that their service since 1962 could be accepted as regular. The question of eligibility and fitness of these officers for inclusion of their names in the first Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service along with other similar cases has been taken up with the Union Public Service Commission.

#### Vijayawada-Madras Trunk Telephone Service

2688. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vijayawada-Madras trunk telephone service had very much deteriorated since three months ; and

(b) the reasons for such a situation and the remedial measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) There has been deterioration in the performance of trunk telephone service between Madras and Vijayawada following heavy copper wire thefts. Works are being carried out for replacement of copper-wire by copper-weld wire which is less likely to be stolen. Replacement of two pairs has been completed and performance is now expected to improve.

**Tamil Nadu Request for Entrusting Censorship of Films to States**

2689. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government had asked the Centre to entrust the censorship of films to the States and if so, the reasons given in asking for such a change ; and

(b) the reaction of Centre thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) Does not arise.

**Permission to Released Emergency Commissioned Officers to Appear in I.A.S. Examinations**

2690. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.P.S.C. has issued an advertisement for holding examination for I.A.S. ;

(b) whether the Released Emergency Commissioned Officers were given earlier, two special chances to appear in I.A.S. examinations ;

(c) whether this time those released ECOs., who were studying in University at the time of their selection in the Armed Forces have also been allowed to appear in I.A.S. Examination along with other general candidates as a special case under relaxed age rules and thus they would be getting the third chance ;

(d) whether this facility is being denied to those released ECOs. who were already graduates at the time of their selection in the Army ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to allow those Released ECOs. also to take the I.A.S. Examination as a special case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers are given a maximum of two chances to appear in the I.A.S. etc (Released Emergency Commissioned Short Service Commissioned Officers) Examination.

(c) No, Sir. A Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officer is eligible to appear at the Indian Administrative Service (Released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers) Examination only if he has acquired the prescribed educational qualifications before the commencement of the examination or if, having studied in a recognised institution for the acquisition of any of the prescribed qualifications, had discontinued his studies because of joining the Armed Forces and had, as such, not acquired such qualification. This examination is thus not open to those released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers who, having discontinued their studies prior to their selection for the Armed Forces did not possess the prescribed educational qualifications at the time of joining the Armed Forces and also did not acquire them before their release from the Armed Forces. For such of these officers who, prior to their selection in the Armed Forces, were well within the age limit to obtain the prescribed educational qualifications and compete at the general competitive examination, a relaxation in the upper age limit has been granted to enable them to appear once for the general Indian Administrative Service Examination, with a view to compensating them for the opportunity that they would have had to appear at that examination had they not joined the Armed Forces.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Review of Cadre Structure of Indian Statistical Service**

2691. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4784 on the 16th December 1970 regarding separate cadre for Departmental



candidates before selection to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service and state :

(a) whether the review of the cadre structure of the Indian Statistical Service has since been completed, if so, its broad outlines ;

(b) the manner in which it is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the scheme, as finalised does not affect the persons who are already working in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service on an *ad-hoc* basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The review of the Cadre Structure of the Indian Statistical Service is still under consideration of the Government. Government have nothing to add to the information given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4784 on 16th December, 1970.

**Criminal Case of Bank Robbery Against Shri Nagarwala**

2692 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to drop the criminal case regarding bank robbery involving Shri R. S. Nagarwala who died on 3rd March, 1972 ;

(b) whether the deaths of Shri Nagarwala and of the Police Officer, Shri Kashyap who was incharge of the investigation, have got any connection with the efforts to cover the ramifications and connections of other influential persons with the crime ; and

(c) if not, whether high level enquiry into the affairs is being considered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No. The criminal proceedings pending in court of the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, New Delhi against the accused Shri R. S. Nagarwala in case FIR No. 815 dated 24th May, 1971 under sections 419/420/409 IPC Police Station Parliament Street, have been closed

by an order dated 9.3.1972 of the said court on the death of the accused.

(b) No.

(c) No. A Sub-Divisional Magistrate is conducting inquest proceedings under section 174 C.R.P.C. into the circumstances of death of Shri R. S. Nagarwala, accused, Shri D. K. Kashyap, Additional Superintendent of Police, and the Investigating Officer of this case, died in a road accident near Mathura. A case FIR No. 206 dated 20th November, 1971 u/s 379/304-A IPC was registered in police station Brindaban, District Mathura, U.P. Investigations in this case showed that on 20.11.71 at 4.30 p.m. the car of Shri D.K. Kashyap collided with a tonga, which was moving in a group of 4/5 tongas. The tonga driver and his horse died on the spot. The car was totally damaged, and a pole of the tonga pierced into the right temple of Shri D K Kashyap and killed him. In these circumstances, no further investigation could be done and the investigation has been closed and a final report sent up in this case.

**Disposal of Excess Land Attached to Government Houses in States where Governors reside**

2693. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to dispose of the excess land attached to various Government houses in the States in which the Governors of the States are residing ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). A Committee consisting of an officer each of the Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs and Finance and a nominee of the Comptroller and Auditor General is studying the pattern of expenditure in various Raj Bhavans. The Committee will also examine whether any land is surplus to the requirements of the Raj Bhavans. The question of disposal of the surplus land, if any, would be a matter to be considered after the report of the Committee has been received,

12.00 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REDUCTION IN THE PROCUREMENT  
PRICE OF WHEAT AND CONSEQUENT  
RESENTMENT AMONG PEASANTS

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न-  
लिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मन्त्री का ध्यान  
दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि  
ब इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :

“गेहूँ की बसूली की कीमत हटाई जाने  
और उसके परिणामस्वरूप पंजाब और देश के  
अन्य भागों में किसानों में व्याप्त रोष के  
समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Government have  
not yet taken a decision regarding the level  
of procurement price of wheat for the  
1972-73 marketing season. During the last  
year the procurement prices of Red  
(indigenous) were fixed between Rs. 71/-  
and Rs. 74/- per quintal and the prices of  
all other varieties at Rs. 76/- per quintal. In  
their Report on “Price policy for rabi  
foodgrains for 1972-73 season” the Agri-  
cultural Prices Commission have recom-  
mended that ‘the procurement prices of  
wheat be fixed uniformly for all the States  
at Rs. 66/- per quintal for the indigenous  
Red and Rs. 72/- per quintal for the  
indigenous common white and different  
Mexican varieties’.

Government have seen press reports  
regarding the resentment among the peasants  
in Punjab and other parts of the country  
against this recommendation of the Com-  
mission. Various views have been expressed  
in favour and against the views of the  
Commission through press and other media.  
The question of fixation of wheat prices for  
the ensuing rabi season, is under considera-  
tion of the Government and a final decision,  
will be taken only after considering the  
views of the Honourable Members and the  
Chief Ministers of States who are meeting  
in conference on the 13th and 14th April,  
1972.

Government have adopted the policy of

price support to the farmers, to ensure that  
the producer gets an incentive price, the  
consumer gets foodgrains at a reasonable  
price and the present trend of foodgrain  
output is sustained. To achieve these objec-  
tives of the price policy, the Food Corpora-  
tion of India has been especially created to  
undertake massive marketing operation. In  
deciding the procurement price of wheat for  
the coming marketing season, Government  
will ensure that both the interest of the pro-  
ducer and the consumer are fully protected.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
जो बयान मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है उस बयान  
से समस्याओं का निदान कैसे होगा और  
और समस्याएँ कैसे पैदा हुई हैं इसका कुछ भी  
पता नहीं चलता है। यह सवाल इसलिये महत्व-  
पूर्ण हो गया है कि ट्रेडिशनली गेहूँ उपजाने  
वाले एरियाज पंजाब और हरयाणा के अलावा  
झाज जो खेती में तरक्की हुई है उससे उत्तर  
प्रदेश, बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों में भी गेहूँ की  
पैदावार में काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। हमारे  
बिहार में भी और खासकर चम्पारन जिले में  
जहाँ केवल धान पैदा होता था, वहाँ भी गेहूँ  
की पैदावार हो रही है, लेकिन यह सवाल क्यों  
पैदा हुआ ? यह इसलिये पैदा हुआ कि प्राइम  
मिनिस्टर का बयान हुआ लोक सभा में ; फिर  
ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई,  
उसमें आशंकाएँ व्यक्त की गई कि गेहूँ की खेती  
में लोग अधिक लग गए हैं और दूसरी कैंस  
क्राप्स की ओर ध्यान कम दे रहे हैं, जैसे दाल  
और तेलहन वगैरह है, तो उसके चलते  
आशंकाएँ पैदा की गई कि गेहूँ की प्रोक्वोरमेंट  
प्राइस घटा दी जाय जिससे लोग कैंस क्राप्स  
की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। साथ ही इस बात को  
भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि ऐसा प्रचार करने में  
और जो रोस पैदा किया जा रहा है, उसमें बड़े  
काश्तकारों का भी हाथ है। वह इसलिए भी  
होता है, यह बात भी सत्य है कि कैंनी के मामले  
में अधिक मशीनों के प्रयोग करने और मशीनों  
की अधिक कीमतें बढ़ने, फर्टिलाइजर की कीमतें  
बढ़ जाने तथा सिबाई रेट में भी वृद्धि हो जाने  
के कारण, जैसे कि हमारे बिहार में ही सरकार

की 25 प्रतिशत सिंचाई का रेट बढ़ाने की योजना है, इन सब कारणों से धीरे-धीरे उसके बाद किसानों को अपना कच्चा माल बेचने के बाद जो उसकी अपने-आपके स्तेमाल के लिए माल खरीदना पड़ता है उसमें अधिक दाम देना पड़ता है, इन सबसे गेहूँ की कास्ट प्राइस प्रोडक्शन प्राइस अधिक बढ़ गई है जो नई खेती की प्रणाली के चलते हो रहा है। तो आपने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, लेकिन साथ एक बात और भी है, दूसरा पहलू भी इसका है कन्ज्यूमर साइड और जितने बेतनभोगी लोग हैं, जो शहरों में रहने वाले हैं, गरीब किसान हैं, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं या सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिनको गेहूँ खरीदना पड़ता है उनका सवाल भी इस बात पर विचार करते समय ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। और ऐसा इसलिए नहीं किया गया कि आपके देश में पूँजीवादी मार्केटिंग सिस्टम के चलते किसानों की दोहरी लूट होती है। एक तरफ अपना कच्चा माल जो है, वह छोटे-छोटे किसान फसल के दिनों में बेच देते हैं सस्ते दामों पर। लेकिन वही गेहूँ वह खरीदने जाएंगे तो उनको उनका ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ेगा। ऐसे ही धान और दूसरी फसलों के मामले में होता है। तो जब सरकार की तरफ से यह एलान किया गया है कि हमारा लक्ष्य समाजवाद है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिए या फूड कारपोरेशन के जरिए पूरे अन्न के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है या नहीं? क्या इस बात के लिए सरकार गारंटी करने जा रही है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस इस साल गेहूँ की ज्यों की त्यों रखी जायेगी और आइन्दा साल भर पहले ही सरकार गेहूँ की प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस या दूसरी चीजों की प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस एलान कर देगी ताकि किसान अपनी खेती के पैटर्न को बदल सके और उसी के अनुरूप अपने को ढाल सके? क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए भी

तैयार है या नहीं कि एक तरफ जो किसानों की सस्ते दाम पर अपना माल बेच देना पड़ता है और दूसरी तरफ कपड़ा चीनी आदि अपने काम की चीजें अधिक दाम पर लेनी पड़ती हैं, तो इन दोनों में बैलेंस कायम किया जाय ताकि प्राइस सेबल जो है उसमें संतुलन रह सके? और क्या इस बात के लिए सरकार का विचार है या नहीं कि ऐसी सीमा वह तय कर दे कि जिसमें छोटे किसान जो सामान बेचते हैं वह आप की जो प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस है उसके अनुसार उनसे लिया जाय धीरे-धीरे बाबे काश्तकारों से लेवी के रूप में आप अन्न लें, गेहूँ लें और प्राइस कमीशन बे जो सुझाव दिया है उस दर पर उनसे गेहूँ लिया जाय? तो इन सवालों के विषय में आप साफ तौर से बताइए कि आप कब तक फूड कारपोरेशन प्राइस इंडिया के जरिए तमाम अन्न के थोक व्यापार को पूरा का पूरा अपने हाथ में लेने जा रहे हैं और उस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI F. A. AHMED. The hon. Member has advanced arguments in favour of retaining the present procurement price of wheat as also reasons against reduction of the price.

As I have pointed out in my statement, at present, the Government are considering various views expressed in this behalf both by the Members of Parliament, the Members of the Consultative Committee and the members of the Farmers' Forum and the views expressed in the Press for and against the increase of price and after consulting the Chief Ministers, a decision will be taken in this behalf and I hope, in taking a decision, we shall see that the interests of the producer as well as the consumer are kept in view.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : आपने यह नहीं बताया कि फूड कारपोरेशन पूरा अन्न का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है या नहीं?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the Food Corporation are concerned, they are going to take up the procurement of food-grains on a massive scale,

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : स्पीकर साहब, इस मसले ने पंजाब, हरियाणा, वेस्टर्न यू० पी० गबे कि सारे मुल्क के किसानों में एक नई लहर पैदा की है। जरूरत तो इस बात की थी कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में किस तरह प्रोडक्शन होगी, किस कीमत पर लेंगे—इन सबके बारे में एक सीधी और साफ पालिसी बनाती और यह तय करती कि हमारी क्राप पाविसी क्या होगी। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है—हम उस वक्त कीमत मुफरिद करते हैं जब पैदावार आ जाती है, जब किसान उस पर अपनी लागत लगा बैठता है। पिछले साल से लेकर अब तक हमारे एग्रीकल्चरल इन्पुट्स की कीमत बढ़ी है, गवर्नमेंट की अपनी ऐजेन्सीज यह बताती हैं—ग्रेशिंग कास्ट पिछले साल आपने 100 रु० प्रति एकड़ रखी थी, नो-ग्राफिट-नो लास के बेसिज पर उसको तय किया था, लेकिन इस साल आप 120 रु० ग्रेशिंग कास्ट ले रहे हैं। फर्टिलाइजर की कास्ट बढ़ी है, ट्रेक्टर की कास्ट बढ़ी है। लेकिन अब जब प्रोडक्शन आई है तो ऐसा महसूस होता है कि हमारी कोई पालिसी ही नहीं है, हम को कोल्ड-फ्रीजर हो गया है, पैदावार ज्यादा देख कर घबराहट हो गई है।

जहां तक सन्डि की ताल्लुक है—आप हमें बता रहे हैं कि 120 करोड़ रु० सन्डि पर खर्च होगा, 100 करोड़ रुपया बजट में रखा गया है, लेकिन तकरीबन 55 करोड़ रुपया आप जो इस वक्त खर्च कर रहे हैं, इसमें से बचा सकते हैं। आप इसमें से 40 करोड़ रुपया किस को देते हैं? मिडिल-मैन देते हैं? मिडिल-मैन कौन है? वह मिल-ओनर है, जो गन्दुम पीसता है, जो डीपो चलाता है, उसको आप 40 करोड़ रुपये की बोरियां फ्री दे रहे हैं। सन्डि की जरूरत कन्ज्यूमर को है, प्रोड्यूसर को है, लेकिन उनको आप कुछ नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि मिल-ओनर को 40 करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं। अब इस वक्त जो 20 करोड़ रुपये की कमी है, अगर आप 40 करोड़

रुपया जो मिल-ओनर को बोरी की कीमत की शक्स में दे रहे हैं, बचा लें तो यह घाटा पूरा हो सकता है।

दूसरी तजवीज यह है कि आप पंजाब, हरियाणा या वेस्टर्न यू० पी० से 76 रु० में अनाज लेते हैं, उस पर 2 रु० गवर्नमेंट की कास्ट आती है, 78 रु० से आप दूसरे सूबों को बेच देते हैं, बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, बंगाल को बेचते हैं और वहाँ पर आपने स्टेट्स को एलाउ किया है कि वे 84 रु० और 86 रु० थे कन्ज्यूमर को दे। वे कह रहे हैं कि यह हमारा रेकर्गिग खर्चा है। इसको आप बचा सकते हैं, रोक सकते हैं और इसमें से आधी कीमत बचा कर सेंट्रल पूल में पैसा डालें तो फिर किमान को सन्डि क्यों नहीं दी जा सकती—इन प्वाइन्ट्स की तरफ आपको देखना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात—पंजाब और हरियाणा के जो आकड़े मुझे मिले हैं, उनके मुताबिक 230 करोड़ रुपया पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों को बैंको का कर्जा देना है। इसलिये अगर आप अब कीमत घटायेगे तो उसकी लोन वापस करने की कैपसिटी कम हो जायेगी, वह बैंक से लिया हुआ कर्जा वापस नहीं कर पायेगा। अगर बैंकों से लिया कर्जा वापस नहीं कर पायेगा तो अगली फसल के लिए बैंक उसको नया कर्जा नहीं देंगे—इस नये क्राइसिस को रोकना चाहिए। इसलिए एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने जो रिकमेन्डेशन की हैं, वे अन्-रीयलिस्टिक हैं, वे आज के हालात के मुताबिक नहीं हैं, उसमें किसानों के नुमाइन्दे नहीं थे। कमीशन ने देखा कि पी०एल० 480 का कितना कुशन हमें मिलता है, आज उसका जो इम्पोट बन्द कर रहे हैं, उससे कितना नुकसान होगा, उस नुकसान को प्रोड्यूसर कितना उठाये, यह सोच कर उन्होंने रिकमेन्डेशन दे दी है, जो आज के हालात के मुताबिक नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो तजवीज मैंने दी है—40 करोड़ रुपये की बोरी के बारे में या दूसरे सूबों में जो

ज्यादा कीमत पर बेच रहे हैं, वहां पर इन-एफिसियेन्सी को रोक कर रुपया सेंट्रल पूल में लाइये और जो 50-55 करोड़ रुपये के दर-मियान रुपया जाया किया जा रहा है, इससे किसानों को सस्मिडी दी जा सकती है और कन्स्यूमर की मदद की जा सकती है।

भाज हमारे कई साथी कहते हैं कि यह कुलक-क्लास है, लैन्डेड एरिस्टोक्रेसी बन रही है। लैन्डेड एरिस्टोक्रेसी हो सकती है, लेकिन 5 एकड़ वालों को क्या कहेंगे, 10 एकड़ वालों को क्या कहेंगे, 15 एकड़ वालों को क्या कहेंगे, आप को रंगदार ऐनक लगा कर नहीं बैठना चाहिए। उन साथियों को पंजाब, हरियाणा और वैस्टर्न यू०पी० में जो भ्रानाज पैदा करते हैं, उन किसानों को देखना चाहिए, उनकी इकानामिक हालत को देखना चाहिये।.....(व्यवधान)...

मैं एक बात की वजाहत करना चाहता हूं—आप सीलिंग लागू कीजिये, हम सपोट करेंगे, पंजाब में भी अब सीलिंग करने की बात आई है, हम उसके हक में नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप एग्रीकल्चर इन्कम टैक्स लगाइए हम उसको सपोट करेंगे, आप सीलिंग लागू कीजिए—हम सपोट करेंगे, लेकिन अगर आप एग्रीकल्चर इकानामी डस्ट्राय करेंगे तो उसकी मुलात्फत करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने प्रश्न क्या पूछा ? आप ने तो मशविरे दिये हैं, प्रश्न नहीं पूछा।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैंने तीन सवाल पूछे हैं...

SHRI F. A. AHMAD : The hon. member has made a suggestion which will be considered.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंबसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य को मैंने बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा, लेकिन इसमें कहीं भी यह दिखाई नहीं पड़ा कि माननीय मंत्री जी किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने या उनके हित हों, इस दृष्टि से कुछ विचार रखते हों। अहां तक किसानों के प्रदर्शन का सवाल है, उसके

बारे में उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है, लेकिन मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि देश के विभिन्न कृषि विषयविद्यालयों ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, या सब विषयविद्यालयों ने जो मत व्यक्त किये हैं, उस दृष्टि से गेहूं की लागत मूल्य 95 रुपये कम से कम बैठती है, ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। आपने एक बाल जरूर कही है कि हम न तो उत्पादन घटाने के पक्ष में हैं और न उपभोक्ताओं की महंगे दायों पर देने के पक्ष में हैं, उत्पादक को भी ठीक दाम मिले, इस दृष्टि से इन तीनों में ठीक ताल-मेल बैठाने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन ताल-मेल बैठाने की दृष्टि से किसानों का जो लागत मूल्य है—बीज, सिंचाई, कटाई, मजिया तक ले जाने की दुलाई—इन सब पर जो खर्च आता है, क्या आप के कमीशन ने इन सब के बारे में विचार किया है और सरकार उससे सन्तुष्ट है? अगर नहीं किया है तो उसने इन बातों को क्यों छोड़ा, कृषि मूल्य प्रायोग का जो मानदण्ड है, वह क्या है?

आप का प्रोकर्योमेंट पर आने वाला खर्च पिछले वर्षों में 11% तथा 24% तक रहा और इस वर्ष आप ने खर्च कैसे निर्धारित किया है और वास्तविक जो खर्च होनेवाला है, वह कितना है? मेरा मत है कि प्रोकर्योमेंट पर जो वास्तविक खर्च होता है लगभग 6% बैठता है यदि आप उसको ही लेवे तो उत्पादक को पूरे दाम मिलेंगे और उपभोक्ता को सस्ते मूल्य पर दे सकने हैं तथा किसानों में अनाज पैदा करने की रुचि बढ़ सकती है। वर्ना जैसे अन्य नकद फसलों का उत्पादन घट रहा है, वही स्थिति यहां भी आ सकती है। वास्तव में अभी तक आप की कोई नीति ही नहीं रही है। यदि अमुक वस्तु का मूल्य साल भर पहले या 6 महीने पहले घोषित कर दिया जाय तो किसान उस तरफ प्रोत्साहित होकर आगे आयेगा। कृषि की अनिश्चित नीति के कारण आज किसान का मनोबल टूट रहा है।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। चावल का उत्पादन, गन्ने का उत्पादन और दूसरी बाणिज्य फसलों का उत्पादन घटा है। यदि गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और उसके लिए प्रोत्साहन मूल्य नहीं दिए गए बल्कि मूल्यों को कम करने की बात की गई जैसे कि सरकार 66 रुपया प्रति क्वींटल गेहूँ का दाम रखना चाहती है तो उससे किसानों का मनोबल टूट जायेगा और उत्पादन पुनः घटेगा। तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कौन-सा विचार कर रही है कि उपभोक्ता को उचित कीमत पर भनाज मिले और किसान को भी गेहूँ की उपज का लागत के हिसाब से सही दाम मिले क्योंकि अब किसान की उपज की लागत बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है, 110 और 115 रुपया प्रति क्वींटल की लागत बैठती है। 75 अथवा 76 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल का भाव सरकार ने जो रखा था उससे भी उससे छोटे किसान बहुत पीड़ित हैं। श्रीमन् हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में एक सैम्पल सर्वे हुआ था, रीवा में कृषकों का एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र है वहाँ पर किए गए सैम्पल सर्वे के अनुसार लागत मूल्य प्रति क्वींटल 105 रुपए छोटे किसानों के लिए आई और बड़े किसानों के लिए कुछ कम बँटी। तो किसानों को लागत मूल्य के हिसाब से दाम मिले इसके लिए सरकार क्या निर्णय लेने जा रही है—इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार किसानों को अधिकतम प्रोत्साहन मूल्य देगी जिससे कि किसान गेहूँ का अधिकारिक उत्पादन कर साध्यस्थिति को मजबूत बनाने में योग दे सके।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the cost of production is concerned, an attempt has been made to make an assessment by the Agricultural University at Ludhiana, and also by the Statistics Department of the Punjab Government. They gave certain figures which were taken into consideration by the prices Commission. The Prices Commission have not accepted these figures as correct. (Interruption)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Has the Commission given any reason for it ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : They have. If the hon. Members will be pleased to look at the report, they will find the reasons which they have given there. But I can assure the house that so far as the figures regarding the cost of production are concerned, we have taken steps in our Agriculture Ministry to set up a Cell through which we are collecting data, and I hope by next year it will be possible for us to get the actual cost of production of at least two crops, namely, rice and wheat.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then there should be no price reduction in the meanwhile.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is the action which we have taken. So far as the arguments against the reduction of the existing price are concerned, those arguments have been advanced, both for and against the price reduction, and the Government has not yet taken a decision. As I have pointed out, we shall keep in mind the interests of the consumers as well as the producers, while taking a decision after we have heard the views of the Chief Ministers at the Chief Ministers' Conference.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, the prosperity of India depends on the prosperity of the farmer. (Interruption)

AN HON MEMBER : Which farmer ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The small farmer. If India has to prosper, the farmer who owns land to an extent of an acre, even half an acre or one kanal—he is a small farmer—has to prosper. Whatever price you will fix should be adequate to the farmer also. The prosperity of India depends on the prosperity of the small farmer who owns one acre of land.

With this laudable object in view, for the prosperity of the farmer, the small farmer, the Government appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission. It was a very good object. The object was to give a supporting price. But what did the bureaucracy do ? Here is a very interesting item which appeared in the newspapers which I wish to read. It is the statement by the Minister. It says :

"Mr Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, the Minister, admitted that there was no agriculturist on the Agricultural Prices Commission."

This is how we are going to give relief to the farmer, by appointing a Commission on which there was no agriculturist. It is like appointing a cobbler to perform the function of a dentist. What I want to know is, how this Commission is able to realise the difficulties of the agriculturists. That is why this price has been fixed, when the prices of fertilisers, tractors, water-pumps—everything—have gone up. I want to put a few questions to the hon. Minister and I want clear answers on those points.

Tell me what is the percentage of unirrigated land in India, as compared to irrigated land. How many model farms on unirrigated land were taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission before fixing the price of wheat and any other agricultural product? Which unirrigated farms did they take up, and where are they? What is the cost of production of, say, one quintal of wheat in those farms? Give us specific answers. (*Interruption*) What are you talking, Mr Nahata? You do not know unirrigated land produces wheat.

I wish we have a training school for MPs. Some of them do not know that wheat is grown on unirrigated land. Secondly, what is the percentage of unirrigated land in India? Thirdly, what prevents you from announcing the price policy six months before the present crop came in the market? Will you in future announce your price policy six months before the crop comes into the market? I am told FCI is running at a loss and is not able to manage the show because its cost of procurement and its cost of management have gone up. If that is the object and you want to reduce the procurement price to help the FCI, are you willing to appoint a Commission to go into the working of FCI and see that its cost of procurement and distribution goes down? So that the cut does not fall on the producer? I want a categorical answer to these questions.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The percentage of unirrigated land to irrigated land is 50 per cent so far as wheat is concerned. The production is about 20 per cent. What

factors have been taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission, I am not aware of. As I have already said, we have no data on the basis of which we can say what is the cost of production of wheat or any other produce in the country. For that purpose, we have taken action in our Ministry through which we are making an effort to collect the data and I hope by next year, it would be possible for us to know the cost of production.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : They say they are going to reduce the price but they do not know how the cost of production has been arrived at! It is a rather strange and unsatisfactory answer.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have given a clear answer. I do not want to conceal the information which I have with me. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Mahajan, I know you are a young man set against an old man, but should not go on interrupting like this.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The present procurement price has been in existence for the last three years. At the time when it was fixed, it was drought season and very high prices were prevailing in the country. It has been possible for the cultivators to grow more wheat and have an incentive for the purpose of bringing more area under wheat cultivation. So, it is apparent that the prices which are now offered are remunerative enough so far as the farmer and cultivator are concerned. So far as the argument against the reduction of the price is concerned, we shall take a decision in the matter after we have heard the Chief Ministers.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण बाबे (गोरखपुर) : मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान उनके कृषि मन्त्रालय की कृषि नीति की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि मूल्य का निर्धारण करने के लिए हमें कुछ समय की जरूरत है। मेरे पास माननीय मन्त्री के ही विभाग के कुछ आंकड़े मौजूद हैं। नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन ने जो सिकारिश्नों की हैं मैं उन सिकारिश्नों को मन्त्री जी के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय गोरखपुर]

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री जी के मन्त्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है ? जो नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन ने गेहूँ के दाम के बारे में बतलाया है कि प्रति एकड़ लागत मूल्य इतना पड़ता है और उसके बारे में जो उसने 13 सिफारिशों की हैं क्या उनकी तरफ मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है, यदि गया है तो गेहूँ की प्राइस को फिक्स करते समय वे उन बातों को अपने ध्यान में रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

मैं अब नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन की गेहूँ की लागत के बारे में कही गई सिफारिशों को पढ़ना चाहूँगा। पहली उसकी सिफारिश यह है कि जुताई चार बार करनी पड़ेगी, प्रति एकड़ लागत मूल्य 60 रुपये। पाच बार सिंचाई करनी पड़ेगी लागत 200 रुपये। उर्वरक 240 रुपये के डालेंगे। बीज 150 रुपये के डालेंगे। गहराई में 50 रुपये, कटाई में 50 रुपये, निराई में 10 रुपये, और छटाई में 10 रुपये पड़ेगे। श्रम व भूमि के रूप में पूँजी 800 रुपये होगी। मजदूरी में 50 रुपये कौस्ट पड़ेगी। रखवाली में 50 रुपये कौस्ट पड़ेगी। कीटनाशक दबाए 60 रुपये बँटेगी जबकि मड़ी-यातायात में 20 रुपये खर्च आयेगे। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि गेहूँ का कुल लागत मूल्य प्रति एकड़ का जाकर 1760 रुपये पड़ेगा और उपज 40 मन में 45 मन तक होगी। क्या नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन ने यह जो आकड़े दिये हैं और गेहूँ का प्रति एकड़ लागत मूल्य बताया है उसकी तरफ माननीय मन्त्री का, उन के मन्त्रालय का या जो उन्होंने प्राइस कमिशन नियुक्त किया है उसकी तरफ गया है ?

श्रीमन्, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को जोकि मेरे सामने मौजूद है मैंने पढ़ा है। यह मैंने लाइब्रेरी से प्राप्त की है। यह और कहीं से नहीं है। एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उसके सी और डी पार्ट को अगर देखा जाय और इस सारी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा जाय तो एक ही बात

समझ में आयेगी और वह बात यह है कि इन को हर्डलिंग चार्ज में काफी पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। सारे हर्डलिंग चार्ज के पैसों को जो इन्होंने खर्च किया है, सबसिडी में जो पैसा इन्होंने खर्च किया है उस पैसों को यह कोस्ट के ऊपर गेहूँ के खरीद के दाम के ऊपर लगाना चाहते हैं निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं यह इस प्राइस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है। इसके अलावा इस प्राइस कमिशन को अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि वेन्ट पेपर है तो उसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यह उनकी सिफारिश है और उसके ऊपर यह प्राइसेज तय करने जा रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात वास्तविक है या नहीं ?

श्रीमन्, मैं मन्त्री महोदय तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय का ध्यान जो मैंने चीनी की नीति के बारे में कहा था उस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि आप की चीनी की पैदावार कम होने जा रही है और मैंने चेतावनी दी थी कि चीनी के भाव ऊँचे जा सकते हैं। 3 रुपये 25 पैसे प्रति किलो से लेकर 5 रुपये प्रति किलो तक जा सकते हैं। आप फुल कंट्रोल कीजिए। सप्लाय अब जहाँ पर चीजों की पैदावार कम होती है तो उसमें वितरण पर कंट्रोल किया जाना चाहिए और डिमांड के आधार पर चीनी की नीति चलाइये। माननीय मन्त्री ने छद्म समय इस चीज को स्वीकार नहीं किया और परिणाम हम देख रहे हैं कि चीनी के भाव कितने ऊँचे हैं। 60 परसेंट चीनी आप राशन शॉप्स में दे रहे हैं लेकिन 40 परसेंट के लिए मिलमालिकों को आपने खुली छूट दे रखी है।

आज चीनी के दाम की क्या हालत हो रही है और कन्ज्यूमर्स किस तरह से परेशान हो रहे हैं। आप ने ही मन् 1968 में नेशनल फूड पालिसी अक्स्यार की और सन् 1969 में आपने नेशनल फूड पालिसी के औबर्जैक्टिव्स के लिए कहा कि वे तबदील न किये जायें और उन्हें इस तरह से रिस्ट्रेट किया और यह तीन सिफारिशें आपने की थीं ;



"(i) to ensure a reasonable price to the producer to sustain his interest in increasing production by adoption of improved methods of cultivation ;

(ii) to ensure that consumer Prices do not rise unduly and the interests of the vulnerable groups are safeguarded ; and

(iii) to build up a sizeable buffer stock with a view to avoiding excessive intra-seasonal and intra-seasonal fluctuations in supply and prices."

गह आपने तय किया और इस तौर पर अपनी राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति बतलाई। आज इसका प्रोडक्शन हमारे सामने है। जहां सन् 1966-67 में 11,391 टन आपकी पैदावार हुई वहां सन् 1970-71 में उसकी पैदावार बढ़ कर 23,520 टन हो गयी। आवश्यकता इस बात कि है कि उत्पादन वृद्धि की यह गति धीमी न पड़े और कृषि उत्पादन सतुलित रहे। अतएव यह आवश्यक है कि किसानों को उनकी उपज का उसी प्रकार लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाय जिस प्रकार औद्योगिक उत्पादनों के लिए व्यवस्था है। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है। कज्यूमर्स प्राइस निर्धारित की जाती है और फुटकर मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, आज मजदूर चिल्लाते हैं कि या तो उन्हें और महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा कर दिया जाय वरना सस्ती दर पर अनाज मुहैया किया जाय लेकिन किसान जो कि अनाज पैदा करने वाला है चूँकि वह उतना बोल नहीं है इसलिए उधर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई अपनी नीति निर्धारित की है ? अपनी मूल्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में कोई उन्होंने बोर्ड या कोई कारपोरेशन बनाया है जो कि हर साल उसको रैब्यु करे और फिर दाम तय करे। मैं

अपने मित्र श्री नाहाटा को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सोशलिस्ट मुक्तों में भी पोलैंड में भी जबकि क्राप पैदा होनी है तो पहले उसकी फुटकर नीति निर्धारित होती है, बाजार भाव तय किये जाते हैं। श्री वाजपेयी मेरे साथ उस डेपुटेशन में गये थे और उन्होंने भी उस चीज के बारे में अध्ययन किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को उनकी उपज के दाम के बारे में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई नीति निर्धारित क्यों नहीं की है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसानों को उचित लाभकारी मूल्य देने की नीति सरकार निर्धारित नहीं करेगी तो फिर किसानों की गेहूँ के उत्पादन में रुकी नहीं रहेगी। आज किसान लगातार उत्पादन बढ़ाता जा रहा है और वह ग्रीन रैबोलूशन की तरफ जा रहा है लेकिन इसके साथ ही वह यह अवश्य चाहता है कि उसे सरकार की ओर से लागत मूल्य को देखते हुए उचित मूल्य उसी की फसल का उसे अवश्य मिले क्योंकि आखिर वह भी अपना और अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट भरना चाहता है। इसलिए कृषि उत्पादन का मूल्य तय करते समय इस तथ्य को नजरअन्दाज नहीं करना चाहिए। मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उसमें गेहूँ का भाव कम करने जा रहे हैं ? आज उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसान सगठित हो रहे हैं और ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि उमे आज उत्पादन करने में जो लागत आती है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए उसे उसकी फसल के दाम मिलने नहीं जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को किसानों को उनकी उपज के उचित और लाभकारी मूल्य देने चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जवाब दें ताकि कज्यूमर्स भी खुश रह सकें और उसके लिए सरकार कज्यूमर्स को गेहूँ को सहायता मूल्य पर देने की व्यवस्था कर सकती है।

इस तरह से किसान और कज्यूमर्स दोनों

बुझा रह सकेंगे। सरकार को इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में अपनी नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए।

**SHRI F.A. AHMED :** I do not think I am supposed to reply to the hon. Member because the objectives of the policy which the hon. Member has brought before this House are such with which no one differs and which are accepted by everyone. We are also in favour of looking into the interests both of the producer as well as of the consumer. Keeping in view the interests of both the producer and the consumer we shall certainly take a decision on the basis of all the views which have been expressed both in this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha also by the Prices Commission.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :** Only the producer's point of view has been placed and not the consumer's ... (Interruption).

12.38 : hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri H.N. Bahuguna,

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Commercial Radio Operators Certificates of Proficiency and Licence to operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1470 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library, see No. LT—1713/72].

#### U.P.S.C. (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 1971. AIS (D.A) RULES 1972 AND REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel (Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha) :

- (1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1654 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1971, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1714/72]

- (2) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A Note (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for re-laying the Notification mentioned at (1) above.

- (ii) A copy of the All India Services (Dearness Allowance) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 362 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1715/72]

- (iii) (a) A copy of the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, under clause (2) of article 350B of the Constitution. (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the above Report [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1716/72]

## NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** On behalf of Shri K.C. Pant,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 :—

- (i) The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 296 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1972.
- (ii) The Citizens (Registration at Indian Consulates) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 297 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1717/72]

Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Department of Health.
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fourth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Department of Industrial Development and Department of Labour and Employment.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FOURTH REPORT

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th April, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Copper Corporation (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th April, 1972.”

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTYFIFTH REPORTS

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (KUMBAKONAM) :** I beg to present the following

**SHRI S.C. SAMANTA (Tamiluk) :** I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12.40 Hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(I) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) :** I beg to move :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rules 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973.”

[Mr. Speakers]

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rules 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### (II) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SEZHIYAN (KUMBAKONAM) :

I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973,"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 1972 and ending on the

30th April, 1973, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted*

#### (iii) COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule 1 of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. B. RANA : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of

the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1972 and ending on the 30th April, 1973, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted,*

12. 42 hrs.

Demands For Grants, 1972-73\* FEB.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

Mr. SPEAKER : The house will not take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 6 to 8 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Demand Nos. 93 and 94 relating to the Department of Culture.

The time fixed by the Business Advisory Committee is 6 hours and approved by the House. We will discuss them together. We have been discussing them together.

Hon. Members present in the house and who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions.

DEMAND NO. 6—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,37, 000 be granted to the President to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Department of Education."

DEMAND NO. 7—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66, 04, 62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, '1973, in respect of Education."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,28,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Department of Social Welfare."

DENAND NO 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87, 29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare."

DEMANN NO. 93—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That a sum not exeleiding Rs. 375,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, '1973, in respect of 'Department of Culture."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the peresident.

DEMAND NO 94.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Archaeology.'"

सकती है और जहाँ पर अभाव है उन सबके बारे में सरकार उत्तर दे सकती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामाबतार सास्त्री (पटना) : हम लोगों ने भी इस विषय पर काल अटेंशन दिये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : We have already taken up the next item.

12. 46 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73—

Contd.

12. 44 hrs.

RE : STARVATION DEATH IN ORISSA

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, may I have your permission to raise a point about starvation deaths and near famine conditions in Orissa ? I would beg of you to permit me to draw the attention of the Government, through you, Sir, that there is a grave situation emerging in Orissa. I just returned yesterday from certain areas.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken up the next item.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : There have been starvation deaths..... Cuttack district-11; Keonjhar-6, Mayurbhanj 22; Dhenkanal-3; Balasore-17 and Sambalpur-3. In all 62 starvation deaths have taken place by now. Even then this report is not complete. The Government of India should do something immediately.

There are acute famine conditions in Orissa in nine districts. I would beg of you to ask the Finance Minister and the Food Minister to come forward with a statement because the State Government is denying the facts. That is why I want to bring this to your kind notice.

श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : यह केवल उड़ीसा का मामला नहीं है, बिहार में भी कई जगह संकट की स्थिति है, राजस्थान में भी अन्न का अभाव है। अगर आप एक काल अटेंशन प्रस्ताव मंजूर कर ले तो सारी चीजें आ

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—CONTD

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya. He will initiate discussion on these Demands.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I rise on a point of order. We have seen the Report which deals with Education and Social Welfare. We are accustomed to receiving two reports, one on Education and a separate report on Social Welfare. This house is aware of the fact that separate time was allotted to Education and to Department of Social Welfare.

MR. SPEAKER : He can write to me and I will send it to the Government.. ..

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not know why this has not been done this time.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is not Speaker's ruling that is required on it. The attention of the Government has to be drawn to it. Maybe, when the hon. Member speaks, he can mention it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am concerned with you, Sir. The Business Advisory Committee should have taken note of that, and separate time should have been allotted to Social Welfare and Education. That is why I have raised it, Sir. If no separate time is allotted for Social Welfare, it is injustice done both to the cause and to the people

belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER : They are being discussed together. Social Welfare is also included in it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Separate times used to be allotted and separate reports used to be there.

MR. SPEAKER : For the present, the report is one and the time allotted is also one. In future it may be done. I also hold the same opinion. If the minister happens to be holding charge of both the portfolios, it is not essential that the reports should come together. I hope the minister will agree to it.

The Minister of Education and Social Welfare and Culture (Prof. S. Nurul Hasan) :

We have no objection to accepting the suggestion which you have been pleased to give.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. You have been so prompt in agreeing to it. (Interruption) He is a new Minister. Otherwise, he would not have agreed so promptly. That is the advantage of having new blood and new Ministers.

Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya.

\*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Education Minister has presented the demands for his Ministry. He can take credit for three things, i. e., illiteracy, anarchy in the sphere of education and failure of the present education system.

A gloom has descended on the sphere of education and it would not be possible for the bureaucracy in Delhi to remove it with the brilliance of all the illumination in Delhi. The Ministry of Education has consistently been subjected to criticism but despite all these the Ministry has failed to wake up from its slumber and I do not know if the slumber of modern Rip Van Winkles will at all be broken.

For some time past we have been hearing that we have become a powerful nation. But I ask you Sir, does strength lie in constructing a few buildings a few factories here and there or in military strength ? The real strength of a nation lies in education. It is in fact the backbone of a nation. If the backbone remains weak, it passes my comprehension how a nation can be strong. When the Britishers left our country, they imposed on us a system of education and even today, 25 years of independence, we are still carrying the burden of the British system of education and that backlog of illiteracy. For a long time we had retained a world record. It was in Hockey. The record has now been broken but we have created a new world record. It is the world record for illiteracy. We have the 50% of world's illiterates in our country and I am sure no other country would ever be able to take away the credit from us.

The Congress Government had given us an assurance that within 10 years of the promulgation of the Constitution, education will be made free and compulsory for students up to the age of 14. Twenty years have gone by but how much have we been able to achieve in this matter. During the days of elections, the Congress party, through their election manifesto promised to the people by 1975 they would be able to introduce compulsory primary education in the country. Sir, we have heard many such promises from this Government but nothing tangible has been done. Like the Judas kiss, the Government have no sincerity to implement their own promises. Far from implementing the promises they have taken steps which have, in fact, retarded the progress of education in the country. "Garibi Hatao" is a good slogan. But how can we better the lot of the masses when we are unable to remove illiteracy from our country ? If the majority of the masses of our country remain illiterate, we cannot make any headway towards progress. The basic need for progress of a country is education but here we have not been able to do much. In Sanskrit there is a proverb that an educated man, even if he is sent to a Jungle, would be able to earn his livelihood.

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\*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[ Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya ]

Till to-date, we have not been able to evolve any national policy for education. We are still pursuing the decadent British system of education and we have tried to import some ideas from some foreign countries and are trying to follow them. The States are behaving in an "as-you-like-it" manner and the students have been reduced to an object of experiment in the educational laboratory of the country.

We have not been able to evolve a national wage policy for the teachers. Many Commissions were appointed by the Government. The Kothari Commission also made their recommendation in this regard. There may be some doubt about the adequacy or otherwise of the recommendation of the Kothari Commission but even these recommendations have not been implemented so far.

We the teachers of India, and particularly the teachers of West Bengal, through Nikhil Banga Sikshak Samiti, have been agitating for long for the nationalisation of text books. We have been urging upon the Government that books upto Secondary education should be supplied free. There is a great profiteering involved in the book trade. If this cannot be done, it should at least be ensured that books are supplied at a cheaper rates to the students. We have seen that in some States, books for the lower standards were printed by the State Government and in such cases their price was very low as compared to those published by the private publishers. I would, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister that he should take urgent steps to nationalise the book trade, supply cheap books to students and end profiteering by private publishers.

Another important aspect of the present problem is to provide a Job orientation to our system of education. Many things have been said about it but nothing concrete has emerged. Those who are at the helm of administration are continuing in their office since the British days and even after independence no change in their outlook has taken place. Instead of improvement, things have deteriorated.

The budget allocations for education, be it in the States or in the Centre, have never been upto the expectations or in keeping with the needs. More funds should be allocated for education. During the Second World War, in England, while allocations under different heads were reduced those education were not touched because the British people know that to win a war and to make a country strong, education was necessary.

The working of U G C. has also been criticised often. In this context, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Education Minister that the developmental work of many Colleges in West Bengal is being hampered because of the introduction of new and whimsical rules introduced by the Officer of the U. G. C. who has been deputed to West Bengal.

I would like to submit to the Hon Minister that conditions regarding recruitment confirmation, promotion, grant of increments etc. to the teachers, professors under the Delhi Administration are far from satisfactory. An assurance was given to the Delhi teachers that their pay Scale would be revised as soon as the Bangla Desh problem was over. Unfortunately, nothing has been done so far, even though the Bangla Desh problem is now over. Whatever little that has been done, the authorities have paid no regard to experience of the teachers and, as a result, the experienced teachers have suffered in the deal.

I would also like to stress upon another point of importance. It pertains to the Sapru House Library. The Hon. Minister is no doubt aware of the fact that the Library is a very good centre for research and students and teachers from the different States of India and Universities and also from other countries come here to do their research work. But unfortunately, a conspiracy is being hatched to bifurcate this library and destroy its usefulness. No doubt the Hon. Minister can stop it and I feel he will take necessary steps to prevent bifurcation of the library which is rendering useful service to students and teachers. We have seen that Government had issued an ordinance a few



days before the commencement of the Parliament. If for other things, an Ordinance can be issued, why should the Government not show the same sense of urgency with regard to this matter ?

I have also to say something about the petroleum Engineering College, Dhanbad. The students of this College are agitating for the redressal of their grievances. I have talked to the students personally and from that I learn that the students, when they pass out from the College, are not given employment on the plea that they are given training in exploration only. This is far from true. The students are given training in refining and other branches of refining. No arrangement has been made for providing them with jobs. These boys spend five years and twelve to fourteen thousand rupees on their education and after completing their education they are left in the lurch. But the irony of the matter is that while the students of the College go a begging for jobs a new similar college has been set up in Baroda.

I would also say something about the state of anarchy prevailing in the system of education. Not a day passes when newspapers do not report about such incidents from one state or the other. A few days ago Shri Satyapriya Ray, the president of the Nikhil Banga Shikshak Samiti in a press conference had stated that more than 1000 teachers were being prevented from going to their schools and were threatened with dire consequences. In Kanchrapara, there is a Higher Secondary School for girls. The teachers and students of this school are being harassed and they are being told that they cannot go to school in red bordered saris. If this continues, perhaps very soon we will be told that the Bengali girls will not be permitted to marry in their traditional red sari and perhaps that has to be replaced by a tri-colour sari. Some people have developed some phobia for the red colour like a particular animal but we could never imagine that the phobia will take them to this extent.

Not only this, many college teachers and even a principal has been forced to sign their resignation letters. The matter was discussed in the College Teachers Conference that was held recently at Maldah and they have drawn the attention of the Central and

State Governments to these occurrences. The Hon. minister has a good reputation as a teacher and I would request him to deal with this matter as a teacher. He is well known as an Educationist though he is yet to establish his reputation as a Minister; but I am afraid that he may not be able to achieve much in the Department which has been assigned to him, though I wish him all luck. I will say that either he may remove these difficulties or otherwise he may quit.

With these words, I conclude my speech Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Sudhakar Pandey.

I have noted down Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait's name. His party did not get chance to speak earlier. But this time he will get the chance.

SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may start his speech after lunch.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok-Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73—  
*contd.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—*contd.*

श्री सुधाकर पांडेय (बन्दोली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन साहब का शिक्षा मंत्री के रूप में स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ। केवल इसलिए स्वागत नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि वह शिक्षा मंत्री मात्र हैं। इसलिए स्वागत करता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने अपना जीवन और अपने जीवन का उज्ज्वलतम पक्ष बिताया है और वहाँ पर यश प्राप्त किया है। जब से वह शिक्षा मंत्री हुए हैं इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे

## [श्री सुधाकर पांडेय]

हैं कि सारी चीजों की जाच पड़ताल की जाय और उसके लिए अध्ययन मंडलों की स्थापना की है, रिव्यूइंग कमेटियों की स्थापना की है, स्वयं भी जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा की प्रगति और उसका अभ्युदय किस प्रकार होगा और किम तरह से 25 वर्षों में हमारी शिक्षा की गति का रथ रुक गया है, हमारी प्रगति की गति धीमी पड़ गई थी, उसे किस प्रकार गति दी जाय। यह सर्व विदित है कि हमारी शिक्षा नीति, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति स्थिर है। अब प्रश्न बचल इस बात का है कि हम एक सकल्पनात्मक दृष्टि से और सकल्पनात्मक कार्य करें ताकि उन आदर्शों को, उन परिकल्पनाओं को और उन चीजों को हम पूरी कर सकें जो देश की आवश्यकता है। कोई भी देश बर्बाद नहीं हो सकता और कोई भी देश अभ्युदयशाली नहीं हो सकता जहां पूर्ण शिक्षा न हो क्योंकि ज्ञान जिस गति से संचार में बढ़ रहा है और जिस गति से ज्ञान की गरिमा जीवन को अभ्युदय की ओर ले जाने के लिए अपेक्षित है आज के युग में, उस गति को देखने हुए यह आवश्यक है कि भारत जैसे महान् राष्ट्र को और महान् बनने के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में बराबर ओजस्वी सुधार, परिष्कार किए जायें और जिन बातों की आकांक्षाएं हमारी हैं, जो हमारी परिकल्पनाएं हैं, जो राष्ट्र अपेक्षा करता है शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उसे पूरा किया जाय।

यह सब को मालूम है कि कांग्रेस के चुनाव घोषण-पत्र में हमने यह संकल्प रखा है कि सन् 1975 तक हम 11 वर्ष के संमस्त बच्चों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा देंगे और सन् 1980 तक निश्चित रूप से हम 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से प्राथमिक शिक्षा देंगे। इस संकल्प की शर्त में कुछ शिथिलता दिखाई पड़ रही है। अभी समाचार पत्रों में शिक्षा मंत्रालय की कमेटी की जो कुछ बातें या रही हैं उन से

भाषा बंधी है, किन्तु शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह अप्रार्थ करूंगा कि इस कार्य को बड़ी गति से करें क्योंकि प्राइमरी स्कूलों को देखने का अवसर प्रायः हम लोगों को प्राप्त होता रहता है और उन स्कूलों की उस स्थिति की चर्चा मैं पहले भी सदन में कर चुका हूं, इतनी दयनीय है, इतनी विपंग्न है, इतनी घृणास्पद है कि उस में आदमी क्या जानवर के बच्चे भी नहीं पड़ सकते। अच्छा यह हो रहा है कि प्रत्येक ब्लाक में और प्रत्येक जिले में क्रमशः प्रारंभिक एवं माध्यमिक एक माडेल स्कूलों की स्थापना करने की बात हो रही है। लेकिन इसका कार्यान्वयन शीघ्रातिशीघ्र होना चाहिए और इसके बीच में कोई वैधानिक या राज्य और सच के बीच का किसी प्रकार का मतभेद हो तो उन मतभेदों को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारी प्रगति के अवरोध में बहुत सी चीजें तो ऐसी हैं जो आपस में विचार विनियम के द्वारा राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार तय कर सकती हैं। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य यह है कि कुछ लोगों ने यह ध्यान रखा है कि शिक्षा नीति सीमित हो और उसके सम्बन्ध में राज्य और केन्द्र की लड़ाई का भी प्रश्न उठा दिया जाय, क्षेत्र का प्रश्न भी उठा दिया जाये। इसके कारण भी प्रगति में अवरोध हुआ है। अगर ऐसी अवरोध की स्थिति हो और निश्चित रूप से संविधान में संशोधन की आवश्यकता हो तो वह किया जाये या और कोई तरीका निकाला जाये जिससे इस क्षेत्र में किसी तरह का व्यवधान उपस्थित न होने पाए।

जहां तक उच्च शिक्षा की बात है यू० जी० सी० ने बड़ा अच्छा कार्य किया है और सारे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था उसने की है। केवल धन से शिक्षा में आराम की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती। उसका काम बहुत बढ़ गया है। उसके कारण मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वह केवल धन के विवरण में ही अपनी

सारा समय गंवा देता है और उसे इतना अवकाश नहीं रह गया है कि शिक्षा के प्रति-मानिकरण का जो कार्य उसे भूलतः सौंपा गया था, उसे वह पूर्ण कर सके। तो या तो यू० जी० सी० का विस्तार होना चाहिए और यदि विस्तार नहीं होता है तो उसी प्रकार की किसी और एजेंसी की स्थापना शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को करनी चाहिए जो कि ज्ञान की उच्चता को बढ़ा सके।

दूसरी बात विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहनी है कि राजनैतिक प्रभाव प्राप्त करने का यत्न तो राजनीतिज्ञ शिक्षा सस्थाओं में करते ही हैं, और लोग भी करते हैं, उनसे उन्हें मुक्ति दिलवाई जाये, किन्तु साथ जो देश के गुरु ह, कपिल ह, कणाद हैं, विश्वामित्र हैं, वशिष्ठ हैं उनसे भी मैं आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि समाजवाद में किसी की महन्तई नहीं चल सकती। यदि शिक्षा की प्रगति इस कारण नहीं हुई है कि राजनेताओं में वह योग्यता नहीं थी कि वह शिक्षा का संचालन कर सकें तो यह भी मानने से इनकार नहीं करना चाहिए इन वशिष्ठ और विश्वामित्रों को कि जितनी गन्दी राजनीति विश्वविद्यालयों में इन्होंने स्थापित की है और विभागाध्यक्षों ने जिस प्रकार की अपनी महन्तई स्थापित की है, उस महन्तई का जबाब भी इतिहास में ढूँढ़े नहीं मिलेगा। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को यह भी प्रयत्न करना होगा कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों में जो राजनैतिक गन्दगी आ गई है अध्यापकों के कारण वह दूर हो क्योंकि एक बार जो अध्यापक हो जाता है वह जन्म-जन्मांतर के लिए अध्यापक हो जाता है और ज्ञान का जो विकास हो रहा है उसे ग्रहण करने की क्षमता उसमें नहीं रह जाती है। इसलिए मेरा तो यह कहना है कि इन अध्यापकों के लिए भी एक प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि इंटरमीडिएट तक तो आप ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करते हैं अध्यापकों के लिए, किन्तु विश्वविद्यालयों में जिस दिन आदमी पी० एच० डी० हो जाता है और नौकरी मिल

जाती है, वह जैसा चाहता है वैसा लड़कों को पढ़ाता है, जैसे चाहता है वैसे पी० एच० डी० देता है, जैसे चाहता है वैसे लोगों को नौकरी का पुरस्कार बांटता है और यह सब होता है शिक्षा संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता के नाम पर। ऐसी स्वायत्तता मृत्यु की उपासना करती है, देश को अगति की ओर ले जाती है ऐसी स्वायत्तता देश का सर्वनाश करती है। शिक्षा का सर्वनाश हो जायगा तो देश का सर्वनाश हो जाएगा, ऐसी स्वायत्तता के ऊपर अगर अंकुश भी लगाना पड़े शिक्षा मंत्री जी को तो उसका देश के लोग स्वागत करेंगे। दूसरी बात इन विश्व विद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहनी है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों में देश की गरीब जनता की कमाई का लाखों रुपया, करोड़ों रुपया व्यय होता है। इनके जो अनुसन्धान होते हैं, वे विश्वविद्यालयों के पुस्तकालयों में ही रह जाते हैं, उनका सदुपयोग जनता नहीं कर पाती। कृषि के क्षेत्र में कुछ काम हुआ, जनता ने उस का लाभ उठाया, लेकिन ज्ञान के अन्य क्षेत्रों में जो काम होता है, उसका जनता लाभ नहीं उठा पाती। जैसे एक बार पटवारी की भाषा कच्छरी में बन गई, उसी तरह से विश्वविद्यालयों के खोज की अपनी भाषा बन गई जो साधारण जनता के काम नहीं आती। साधारण जनता की कमाई के रुपये से जो खोज की जाती है, वह उस भाषा में होती है जो साधारण जनता की समझ की भाषा से बाहर है। इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि देश की भाषा में ज्ञान का विकास हो।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उसने हर राज्य को एक करोड़ रुपया भारतीय भाषाओं में उच्च स्तर की साहित्य रचना के लिए दिया है, लेकिन उसकी क्या दुर्गति हो रही है, मैं जानता हूँ। मैं भी एक-भाष जगह सदस्य हूँ और जानता हूँ कि उसकी क्या अवस्था है। इसके लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय यह कह कर मुक्त होना चाहता है कि यह उनका उत्तरदायित्व

[ श्री मधुकर पांडेय ]

नहीं है, राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। उन्होंने कमीटी बना दी है, जिनमें वाइस चान्सेलर्स हैं, अच्छे लोगो को उनमें रखा गया है। लेकिन इतना कहकर शिक्षा मंत्रालय मुक्त नहीं हो सकता। वह देख रहा है कि जनता की कमाई लूटी जा रही है, साहित्य की रचना नहीं हो रही है, उस पर अपव्यय किया जा रहा है, जन का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, समय से काम नहीं हो पा रहा है और चुप है। आजकल एक सिद्धान्त लोगों ने बना रखा है कि जब साहित्य रचना हो जायगी, तब भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से उसकी पढाई हो जायगी। यह तो इस प्रकार की बात है कि पानी में तैरना सीखने नहीं देंगे, जब तैरना सीख जाओगे तो नदी में डकेल देंगे। कितने अधिक ज्ञान का विस्तार इन विश्वविद्यालयों में हो रहा है—मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ 30-35 साल पुराना जो ज्ञान है, वही आज भी पढ़ाया जा रहा है, जो आधुनिक अद्यतन ज्ञान है, वह नहीं पढ़ाया जा रहा है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हायर-सैकण्डरी स्टेज पर विदेशों में जितना विकास हुआ है, उसके मुकाबले में आप अपने देश में देखिए वही यादव चन्द्र चक्रवर्ती की किताब हमारे पिता ने पढ़ी वही हमने पढ़ी, और उसी को कुछ उदाहरण बदल कर आज भी पढ़ाया जा रहा है।

नुरुल हसन साहब स्वयं एक शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि यदि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आप को क्रान्ति लाभी है तो टीचरों को पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करे और तब तक बराबर पढ़ाते रहें जब तक उन्हें पूर्ण अद्यतन ज्ञान न हो, क्योंकि पढ़ाने के लिए टीचरों को पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था में कमी है। आज एक बार पढ़ने के बाद फिर पढ़ने की आवश्यकता टीचरों को नहीं पड़ती।

बहुत-सी एकाडमियाँ स्थापित हुई हैं जो कला का प्रसार करती हैं, साहित्य का प्रसार करती हैं। उनके ऊपर एक जाँच समिति बैठी

हुई है—खोसला साहब के सभापतित्व में। बी-तीन साल उसको हो चुके हैं, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई, शायद दो साल के बाद रिपोर्ट आ जाये, उसके बाद दो-तीन साल तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय उस पर विचार करेगा, इस तरह सात-आठ साल का समय बीत जायगा। आज के विज्ञान के युग में जब कि सारी चीजें तेज गति से बढ़ रही हैं, इन अकाडमियों की तरफ शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान नहीं जाता है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिये उसे साहित्य और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में भी व्यापक कार्य करने होंगे और यह कार्य भी करना होगा जिससे आज के पढ़े-लिखे और अपढ़ लोगो के बीच जो एक बिलगाव की खाई आ गई है, वह समाप्त हो सके। हमारी साहित्यिक संस्थाएँ, सांस्कृतिक संस्थाएँ, सामाजिक संस्थाएँ, जो बाहर हैं, सरकार के सर झण में नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने गुलामी के दिनों में बहुत सुन्दर काम किया है, उनकी सहायता होनी चाहिए। मैं भी एक ऐसी ही संस्था से सम्बन्ध रहा हूँ। काशी नागरी प्रचारणी सभा में हिन्दी विश्वकोष की रचना की है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अगर इस काम को किया होता तो शायद आज तक वह रचना पूरी न हुई होती, उस पर बहुत ज्यादा लागत आती तथा जो भी रचना बनती वह इस ढंग की न होती।

आजकल एक बड़ी चर्चा सभू हाउस पुस्तकालय की चल रही है। बजाय इसके कि उस लाइब्रेरी का विकास हो, विस्तार हो, उसमें ऋगड़ा खड़ा हो गया है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, वह दो संस्थाओं की सम्पत्ति है। उस ज्ञान राशि की रक्षा के बजाय शिक्षा मंत्रालय उसके ऋगड़े में पड़ेगा, तो वही स्वतः होगी जो हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के संबंध में हुई। 10-15 साल के बाद सरकार को कृष्ण-मुख होना पड़ा था। शिक्षा मंत्रालय प्रायः सारे मुकदमों हार भी जाता है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय मुकदमेबाजी के बककर में न पड़े,

बल्कि नव-निर्माण के चक्कर में पड़े और मुकदमेबाजों को कहे कि जनाब, हमारा पिण्ड छोड़िये ताकि शिक्षा का विकास और ज्ञान का संरक्षण हो सके।

मैं अन्त में प्रोफेसर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। धन्यवाद इस लिए देता हूँ कि उनसे पहले मौलाना आजाद से लेकर आज तक शिक्षा एक ऐसी खेती रही है जिस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन अब निश्चित रूप से प्रोफेसर साहब उस पर ध्यान देंगे, जिससे न केवल कांग्रेस दल का मुख उज्ज्वल होगा, बल्कि भारत का भी मुख उज्ज्वल होगा।

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN** (Tellicherry) : Sir, Speaking on the budget of the Education Ministry, one will always be reminded of the sad plight of the education system in our country today. It is often said that the education that we have is a legacy of the old British past and Lord Macaulay fathered our education system. It may be argued from the other side that after independence so many attempts have been made to reform our education. It is a fact that government had appointed a series of commissions and committees, which began with the famous Redhakrishnan Committee. I do not know whether it has ended with the committee of Dr Gajendragadkar on the governance of universities. The process will continue. The question is how far the recommendations made by these committees and commissions, on which the tax-payers have spent enormous sums of money, have been implemented by the government. If you will examine all the reports you will find that there is frank admission in all the reports that the government have miserably failed in implementing the recommendations one after the other.

Here, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a news item which appeared a few days ago in the newspapers. It appears that in Rajasthan the invigilators have been given protection of life insurance to be present in the examination hall, may be a feather in the cap of our education system. Dr Radhakrishnan said two decades back that one aspect of our education which needs

immediate attention is the reform of the examination system. Yet, till today nothing has been done in that direction. May be some piece-meal measures have been taken by the government but they did not bring about any tangible results.

What is the position in the universities today? Copying at the examination hall is a general phenomenon. Invigilators are afraid to meet the students in the examination hall. My hon. friend on the other side said that university administration has become bad because of politics. I do not agree with him. It is not because of political interference in the universities that these things are happening; it is because of the sad failure of the government to bring about meaningful reforms in the education system.

I wonder what prevents the government from adopting the open book method in the examination hall. I hope the Minister will not say that the present system is fool proof. Now you make a boy learn things by heart and call it an examination. It is only a memory test. What about the other aspects of education? In any developing society education is considered to be an effective instrument to be used for the social transformation.

Is our education serving any such purpose? Education has been the single factor which has been responsible for so many of the failings and so many sufferings of the people of this country after independence. Now that we would be celebrating the 25th anniversary of our independence within a few days after this budget session, I hope the Minister will agree that this country stands committed and dedicated to socialism.

In 1951, we had 298 million illiterate people; in 1971 their number is 386 million. With millions of people illiterate, I do not know what sort of socialism you will create in this country. You may create a socialism of darkness... (Interruption)

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN** (Madras North) : Political illiterates are more dangerous than ordinary illiterates.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN** : There is a contrasting picture. The public schools

[ Shri C. K. Chandrappan ]

are flourishing with their British tradition. They are creating snobs and bureaucrats. The Government might say that they were not responsible for that; they were just developing like that; they came from the blue. But they are being given all sorts of facilities by the Government. This Government has given land on nominal rates and financial assistance to public schools. This is an institution of shame which should be abolished, but the Government will not do that. All these 25 years they have failed to do that.

25 years after our independence, when we look back, we find that the young man, who was born on the day of independence and is today 25, is mostly unemployed. If he is educated, he is educated unemployed; if he is illiterate, he is a rural unemployed, maybe, his unemployment is disguised. But the fact remains that this system of education with the least manpower planning has produced a situation which is most explosive and which can create anarchic conditions in our society.

I am not a very big educationist; I am just a student, but all educationists always say that education is to impart certain high moral values. I fail to understand what moral value this sort of a system can impart to the students. Just now the PTI is giving out news from Kerala that the strike of the students of the TD Medical College, who were on strike from the last 23 days, is spreading in the city of Alleppey and the city is observing *hartal*. What is the reason? The reason is well known—capitation fee. Government knowingly or unknowingly, I do not know, is allowing the system of capitation fee to flourish. Often this problem was raised in this House but they conveniently said that it was a State subject. Whatever be the subject, there must be a policy of the Government with regard to it. I do not know on what basis the Medical Council passed judgment, but two years ago one gentleman from the Medical Council went there to investigate as to what was happening in that college. Within these two years so many developments took place but without taking those developments into consideration, the gentleman sitting in Delhi took a decision that the degree of the TD Medical College, Alleppey, will not be recognised. Who is responsible for all things? Are the students

responsible? Should they suffer for that? The Government must come out with a statement on this matter.

Then, we speak of the commitment of this nation. This nation is committed to socialism, secularism and democracy. What is the contribution of our education system towards all these things? Text books, which are so obsolete in their content's, which are so outdated and old-fashioned, which propagate ideals which were opposed by the national movement, are even today being taught to the students of our universities as well as schools. It will not be denied by the Minister when I say that the NCERT came out with a recommendation that 4 per cent of the textbooks being taught today should be summarily scrapped because they present such ideals, like the ideal of communalism, which go against democracy and socialism, and the ideals which we all cherish are all negated in these textbooks.

These text-books should be scrapped. That was a recommendation. I do not know how far it has been implemented. Again, they recommended that 20 per cent of the text-books which are today being taught should be immediately revised because of the same malady. But nothing much has been done. Whatever effort the N. C. E. R. T. has made with regard to the reform of education the State can refuse it also. They have that freedom. So, there should be some national policy with regard to it.

Coming to the problem of students' indiscipline about which we often hear, I do not think the hon. Minister, a good educationist having great experience in the field of education, will blame the students for their indiscipline. Students' indiscipline is part of the indiscipline which is existing in our society today. The Ministers are indisciplined; the Members of Parliament are indisciplined; the politicians are indisciplined. Indiscipline is part of our life. It has been elevated to that position during 25 years after Independence. We have to change the whole system if we want to bring about discipline in most spheres in our country.

Then, there are so many Academies, the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Academy for Literature, etc. But their functioning is very

little because they have been given such a meagre amount and they have to do a big performance, I think, the Government should give some more money to them to make their function more effective.

Now, I would like to point out another thing and that is regarding libraries. There is a library movement in our country which deserves support and encouragement of the Government. But Government hardly looks to that side. I request the Government to do something more, to give more financial assistance, to the library movement in our country.

I know you, Sir, are looking towards me because my time is up ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I ask you to keep discipline now by keeping to the time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : A little consideration.

There is a question of Sapru House Library which was raised here. My only request in regard to that is that the Government should not take a hasty decision on that matter. Before taking any decision, the Government should look into the facts. The previous Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, had given certain assurances regarding the Library to keep it in the present form without bifurcating it. While taking a decision, I would request the hon. Minister to consider that aspect of the problem.

There is a strike today in the Indian school of the Mines, Dhanbad. The students who are qualified to work in the O. N. G. C. and the Indian Oil Corporation are denied employment opportunities. They are on strike. A hunger-strike is going on today. I would request the hon. Minister to look into that matter also sympathetically.

There is an old problem which we raise during every Budget discussion and that is a question of the employees of the National Physical Fitness Corps. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inspired those people. They are with the Government today. But they are told now to go back to their States without telling them what they should do there. While taking a decision on this matter, the Government should discuss the matter with the representatives of their Association.

Another problem is the problem of post-graduate teachers of the Delhi University, which has been raised by my friend from the Marxist Party. It is the question of their promotion which was done on an *ad hoc* basis from 1961 to 1970. The Departmental Promotion Committee had taken certain irregular decision which is now affecting the interests of the teachers. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter personally and take some decision.

One more request is this. Government is spending enormous money on many things. The people belonging to tribal areas should not be forgotten. In my place, for example, there are lakhs of tribals. I have seen how miserable is the condition of their schools which are financed by the Centre. Their condition should be raised.

Folk art and culture of our country which need the support of Government and which sometimes raise the prestige of our country, should be supported.

One specific thing which I would like to mention while dealing with sports is circus for which our State has got a very big tradition. Some training facilities for the circus people should be given. (*Interruption*) I am not doing any circus here ; I am only requesting the hon. Minister to provide training facilities and some assistance to the circus people.

I hope all these points will be considered by the Minister.

I am sorry, I cannot support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI (Anantapur): It is most surprising to learn from the 1971 census reports that the literacy rate of percentage in 1971 is only 29 as compared to 30 in 1961. Instead of progressing and improving the percentage of literacy, we are going back. It is also surprising that in the Third Plan and in the beginning of the Fourth Plan, provision for 30,000 teachers was made, provision for enrolment of 19 million students was made and money was also provided, but the achievements have not been even 30 per cent; in the first two years of the Plan, they could not spend even one-third of the allotment. All these things show that there is something wrong



[ Shri B. Antony Reddy ]

somewhere in the working of the plan. The mistake may be in planning or it may be inefficiency in implementation. Because of faulty planning, there was inadequate expenditure. There are innumerable educated unemployed. There are thousands of trained teachers unemployed and it is a pity that the provision made for 30,000 teachers could not be utilised. Therefore, I suggest to the Minister that he should review the whole policy in the light of these shortfalls and see that efficiency is ensured hereafter at least. The Congress Party, in its election manifesto, had given us some guidelines, for implementing education policy. They have said that their aim is to see that, during the course of the next few years by 1975-76, all the students of age group 6 to 11 years, are enrolled in schools cent percent

Again the manifesto said that the next aim is that by 1980-81, there should be cent per cent enrolment for the age group 11 to 14 years. If the Congress Ministry could only implement the policy laid by the manifesto and if they could adopt all the methods that are possible in order to achieve the aims of the manifesto, we are sure that we are on the right way to eradicate illiteracy in our country.

Again, any attempt to eradicate illiteracy should not forget the fact that there are 160 million illiterate adults in our country. According to the present Plan, the provision is only for teaching 6 million adults during the course of the Fourth Plan. If at this rate we go on, it will take not less than 100-120 years to make all these illiterate adults into literates. Do you think such a programme is in any way useful? Here, the Ministry has to revise their plan targets and see, if possible, that more funds are allotted for educating adult illiterates so that we may be able to eradicate illiteracy during the course of 20 years. Unless this is done, our plans will not be a success and our illiteracy rate will not improve.

Coming to secondary education, the achievements of the Ministry in this field are fairly satisfactory. But still a lot of things remain to be done. Now, the extent of the secondary course varies from State to State. In some States it is 10 plus 2 while in some other States it is 11 plus 1 and so on differing from States to States. If such state of things exists, it will be very hard

for employees of the Central Government to get admission if they are transferred from one State to another State. Here, the Ministry should try to see that all the States in the country adopt one extent for secondary school course, whether it is 10 plus 2 or 11 plus 1, and prevail upon the States to adopt one general pattern.

Again, in the matter of text-books, the state of affairs differs from State to State. I am not bothered much about language text-books. But science subjects which have some content throughout the world, whether it be Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany or Zoology, common text-books can be easily introduced throughout the country. In this the NCERT has brought out a few text-books. Why not the Minister try that the text-books written by the NCERT are adopted throughout the country? If this is done at least in the matter of sciences and Mathematics, there will be uniform standards throughout the country. If that is done, it will be a step forward in the education of our country.

But, Sir, to achieve the highest efficiency in the matter of elementary and secondary education, the greatest block is the Panchayati Raj institutions. We are actually sacrificing our elementary and secondary education on the scaffolds of the Panchayat Blocks and the Zilla Parishads. Very often the personnel who are in the charge of these Panchayati Raj institutions are ill-equipped, inefficient and are almost always power-mongers. These power-mongers are only interested in wanting to keep themselves in power. Whatever may happen to the rest, they are not bothered, as long as their position is not affected.

If our elementary education policy is to succeed, if our secondary education standards are to be raised, Government must seriously think of implementing the recommendations of the Education Commission.

The NCERT is doing good work but still I feel that it requires a lot of overhauling. The Nagchowdhury Review Committee had given some suggestions and I am told the Batu Singh Committee has submitted its report. They too would have given some good suggestions. Reorganise the NCERT in the light of the Committee's report. The NCERT will be the instrument to raise our standards and to establish uniform standards.



Lastly, I would like to talk about technical education. There seems to be something wrong in the matter of our technical education. Ours is a developing country needing the services of technician. But, how is it that thousands of our engineers, diploma-holders and technically-qualified people are unemployed? There is something wrong in the method of training given to these people. I was making enquiries about Don Bosco Industrial Schools. They have 20 to 30 industrial schools. We find that these schools maintain themselves with the work turned out by the trainees and about 90 to 95 per cent of the boys who come out of the schools are immediately employed. They are looked some time in the last year of their course, by the various industries and factories to take up employment immediately after the course is over. If the Don Bosco Industrial Schools are so successful, what is the reason that our Government schools are not at all successful? Therefore, I suggest that the Minister studies how these institutions are run; and if their methods are good, adopt those methods in the other Government institutions and make our technical training also efficient.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding charging of school and college fees from those S. C. & S. T. students who fail in the examination even once (5)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-implementation of instructions regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the time of initial recruitment in newly started services (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding introduction of system of committed expenditure in the matter of granting scholarships

to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding selection of candidates not belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against reserved posts (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce adult education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes incumbents against all reserved posts in Government services (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure early payment of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in various States (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish Legislature Committees in various States and Union territories for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head

[ Shri Bhogendre Jha ]

Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to issue directive to the State Governments to distribute vacant cultivable land among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce principle of reservation of posts for S. C and S. T. in all public undertakings (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start a financial corporation for Harijans to give the loan on easy terms and conditions (18)].

"That the Demand and the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement all the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (19)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement all the recommendations of the Elayaperumal Committee (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure to implement the various recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes submitted annually to the Government (21)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the increasing atrocities upon and harassment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in the country (22)].

SARI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Urgency of establishing a modern Mithila University at Darbhanga, (23)],

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of ensuring free and compulsory primary education throughout the country (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for providing free secondary education for the whole country during the Fifth Five Year Plan (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Necessity of banning all private public schools (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for taking over of all the private High schools and colleges throughout the country (27)]

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Urgency of a drive to eliminate all communal writings and communal approach from text-books (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for fixing financial disability of a family as the criteria for backwardness of students. (29)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for ensuring full free student-ship and stipends to all students whose family income is below Rs. 2000/-per annum. (30)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring full free student-ship and stipends to all students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (31)]

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Urgency of evolving an alternative method of examination for ending favouritism and malpractices by students, guardians and examiners. (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need for replacing the present educational system by a system ensuring self-reliance, self employment and technical advancement among students (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for ensuring minimum living salary and other facilities to all primary and secondary school teachers (34)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :

I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to introduce uniform standard of education in all the States. (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to lay down a common syllabus for all the States. (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make education less expensive and within the reach of common man(39) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check communal propaganda in educational institutions. (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Undue delay in re-constituting University Grants Commission.(41) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase the amounts of scholarships. (42) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ban R.S.S. activities in educational institutions. (43) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to lay more emphasis on the propagation and development of Urdu language. (44) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reorientate present education system to conform to the needs of the people. (45) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make education employment-oriented. (46) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up at least one Central University in each State in the country. (47) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check gradual deterioration in the standards of education. (48) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check black marketing in text-books. (90) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs 100,"

[Shri Ramavtar Shashtri]

[Need to change the text. books prepared by the Delhi Administration under the regime of Jan Sangh. (91) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate special grant for the reconstruction of school buildings devastated by floods in Bihar. (92) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant dearness allowance to University teachers at Central Government rates. (93) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special grant to Patna University for the expansion of its Library. (94) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place Patna Commerce College in the category of deficit grant College. (95) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare Patna University as a Central University. (96) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to increase the number of Central Schools. (117) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide land in Kankarbagh Colony to the Central School, Anisabad (Patna) for construction of

its own school building so as to enable it to shift to Kankarbagh Colony (118) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the number of Central Schools in Bihar (119) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check irregularities in matters of admission in Central Schools (120) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Central School at Smastipur in Darbhanga district for the children of railway employees and other employees (121) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to shift the R.S.S. office from Banaras Hindu University (122) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the propaganda and organisation of R.S.S. in the Regional College of Education, Aimer (123) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of the grants given by University Grants Commission to Universities (124)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give special financial assistance for improvement of the miserable condition of Patna University (125)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 200."

[Need to allocate more funds to Patna University for the construction of hostel (126)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue delay in setting up a Central University at Darbhanga (127)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over private schools by Government (128)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay more attention to the expansion of technical education (129)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the amount of scholarships admissible to the students of backward communities, scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (130)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make satisfactory arrangements for the rehabilitation of handicapped persons (131)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide more funds for scholarships to blind students (132)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide Government jobs to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the prescribed quota. (133)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend to all children the scheme for providing nutritious food (134)].

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA  
(Mandsaur) : I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check undue Government pressure in the working of universities (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make universities more effective and competent (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference for taking appropriate measures for the country-wide use of Hindi (59)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to undertake research work in Sanskrit literature (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the education policy with a view to building national character (61)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in making Hindi and other regional languages as medium of technical education (62)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to overhaul the educational policy thoroughly (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate a special educational policy and system with a view to imparting education to adult villagers and women (64)]

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate financial assistance to Government and private recognised educational institutions in Madhya Pradesh (65)].

[ Shri C. K. Chandrappan ]

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to mould the nature of educational system to meet the requirement of the country (66)].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :  
(Tellicherry) : I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1"

[Decision to bifurcate the Sapru House library (69) ].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1"

[Permission given to teacher to join and work for R S S (70)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1"

[Non-regularisation and assigning superiority to the post graduate teachers of the Government schools in Delhi on the basis of their promotions as post graduate teachers. (71)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to solve the problem of illiteracy (72)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re 1".

[Policy of giving employment to highly qualified technical personnel resulting in increased brain drain (73)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re 1".

[Keeping unscientific and obsolete contents in text-books (74)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re 1".

[Non-implementation of the provision of compulsory primary education as stipulated in the Constitution (75)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to stop the running of public schools (76) ]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re 1".

[Attitude towards traditional Indian arts and sports (77).]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure in providing students Unions with full democratic rights in all educational institutions (78)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re, 1"

[Policy regarding appointment of Vice-Chancellors (79)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Urgency for the setting up of a Sanskrit University in Kerala (80)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Urgency of having a realistic policy in the field of sports (81)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in implementing the policy of giving representation to students in the academic and administrative bodies of the universities (82) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get the building in campus of BHU vacated by R.S.S. (83)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of having a comprehensive manpower planning in education with a view to fight unemployment (84)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing more scholarships, better hostel facilities and other assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (85) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for bringing about basic changes in education so that it would reflect the need of the country today (86)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Urgency of making the mother tongue as the medium of instruction every where for all examinations. (-7)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give due encouragement to Urdu (88) ].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in helping and assisting voluntary organisations in the field of education and culture (89) ]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1"

Allotment of land and building colonies for the tribals in areas unsuitable for habitation (97)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for promoting the culture, education and health of the Tribals in India (98)].

Mr. DEPUTYSPEAKER : The cut-motions are also before the House.

\*SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI (Vellore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, before I start speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture which we

are discussing now, I would like to point out that till 5 P. M. yesterday the Annual Reports of the Department for the year 1971-72 were not made available to us. You will appreciate, Sir, how difficult it is for the Members of Parliament to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of these Departments without going through the activities of the Departments. I would request the hon. Minister of Education to explain why the Annual Reports could not be made available to us much earlier so that we could express our view-points on the basis of the achievements of the Departments.

The Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan candidly mentions that the percentage of literacy in our country is just 29% and in fact illiteracy is particularly high in the rural areas and among women. The appraisal also says that improvement of the quality of teacher education needs serious attention. The present programmes and the achievements are grossly inadequate. The achievements in this sphere have fallen short of the targets in the Plan. The book production programme has not made much leeway. There has been no uniform development in education.

While a miserable picture of failure has been painted by the mid-term appraisal, we find to our chagrin that the moneys allocated for educational schemes have not been spent in full. I will give some glaring examples.

Under Demand No. 106—Capital Outlay of Ministry of Education and Social Welfare the budget estimate in the year 1971-72 was Rs. 1,44,55,000 and the revised estimate shows a figure of Rs. 1,18,84,000. Similarly, under Demand No. 7—Education, the budget estimate for 1971-72 was Rs. 73,12,86,000 and the revised estimate is Rs. 70,37,11,000. For National Council of Educational Research and training, a sum of Rs. 3.15 crores was provided originally in 1971-72 budget, and the revised estimate is just Rs. 2.75 crores.

I have quoted these statistics to show that, when it is universally felt that the financial provision for Education is insufficient and inadequate, even these sums are not fully utilised for the development of

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[ *Shri R.P. Uliyanambri* ]

education. I would like the hon. Minister of Education to explain this paradox in his reply to the debate.

About 40 institutions, including some State Government Colleges are being assisted to offer facilities for about 154 courses for the end of IV Plan. The budget provision in 1971-72 was Rs. 40 lakhs and only a sum of Rs 25 lakhs has been spent.

Sir, a scheme has been formulated for subsidising the publication in English of selected standard works in order to ensure that good Indian text-books do not have to face unfare competition from subsidised books published under the joint Indo-programmes with U K., U S. A. and the U. S. S. R. The budget provision in 1971-72 was Rs. 10 lakhs, and the utilisation of this allocation was only Rs. 5 lakhs. In the year 1967 an agreement with the U. S. A. was signed for acquiring modern scientific and technical equipment not manufactured in India. The total amount of this loan was 12 million dollars. This Agreement came to an end in the middle of 1971. I regret to point out that the entire amount of loan could not be availed of before the Agreement came to a close. I would request the hon. Minister of Education to explain the reasons for the non-utilisation of this loan in full.

The Central Government propose to set up two National Educational Resources Centre for documentation of imported books and for maintenance of a text books referred library. As you are aware, Sir, Madras has been the seat of learning for ages and I would urge upon the Minister that one Centre should be located in Madras.

We have also launched a new programme known as National Programme for non-student youth and an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed during the IV Plan period. This scheme is of far-reaching importance and though many schemes have been proposed under this programme, for the present only development of play fields and establishment of works centres have been taken up for implementation with an outlay of Rs. 115 lakhs. I would like to know how many Works Centres have been established under this programme and their location. I am really surprised to see a paltry provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1972-73 for implementing this highly efficacious programme.

Similarly, under a new scheme called

National Scholarships at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas with a view to having greater equalisation of of education opportunities and to providing a great fillip to the development of rural demands, two scholarships per community development block are to be awarded and the total number of scholarships proposed is 10,000 every year. I need not stress the importance of this programme for rural welfare. But, it is really surprising to see that a sum of Rs 15 lakhs remains unutilised from the budget provision of 1971-72. I am sure, Sir, you would like to know the reasons for the non-utilisation of the amount sanctioned for this programme.

It is common knowledge that there is no legislation at all in many States for the welfare of children. Even the Acts which are there in some States are not being implemented vigorously. The former Minister of Education, Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray, as soon as he assumed the Office of the Education Minister, announced on the floor of this House that a five-Year Plan for the welfare of children would be formulated. I do not know whether, after this solemn announcement, any concrete step was taken in this direction. I understand that in Bombay there are nearly 135 night schools in which more than 30,000 children of workers labourers and poorer people are getting education. These night schools have become very popular with different sections of the society there. I am sure, Sir, if such night schools are started throughout the country, they will be dream-come true for the children of weaker sections of our society. I would earnestly plead with the hon. Minister, who is an eminent educationist, to give his serious thought to this suggestion. I would suggest starting of night schools throughout the country in urban and semi-urban centres.

The Education Ministry is running Central Schools in many parts of the country in which Hindi, Sanskrit and English are taught. The regional language does not find a place in the Central Schools. When the students reading in the Central Schools were agitated as they had no opportunities to learn their mother-tongue or the language of region, the Government of Tamil Nadu wrote to the Ministry that arrangements might be made in the Central Schools for teaching the regional language also. The Central Government wrote back



stating that if sufficient number of students were forthcoming to learn the regional language and if the State Government agreed to meet 50% of the expenditure involved in that, they would provide for the facility. The Government of Tamil Nadu agreed to meet 50% of the expenditure and requested that in the 9 Central Schools in Tamil Nadu, the arrangement may be made for teaching the regional language. But still the Central Government have not implemented this assurance given to the State Government, in spite of the fact that the State Government has agreed to abide by the stipulated condition, I would request the hon. Minister of education to provide for this facility of teaching regional language in the 9 Central Schools in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, in the Eight Scheduled of our Constitution 15 languages have been enumerated as National languages. But the Central Government are spending enormous amounts on the development of Hindi and Sanskrit. An amount of Rs. 9 crores has been spent on the development of Hindi in 1971-62. Last week, there was a Sanskrit Conference convened in the capital and the UNESCO extended its financial assistance to this Conference. I am unable to appreciate the interest taken by the Centre in the development of a dead language. On the other hand, the development of the languages of the people is neglected. I would emphatically say that greater interest should be taken by the Centre in the development of 15 languages enumerated in the Constitution as national languages. I am strongly of the view that special status accorded to Hindi must be removed, if necessary even by amending the constitution.

I would never refer to another undesirable feature in the working of the Education Ministry. The voluntary educational institutions and organisations running primary schools, adult schools, hostels, infirmary homes etc. are getting grants directly from the Central Government though they are all located in different States. In para 85 of the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report, it has been pointed out that such grants should be routed through the concerned States Governments and the voluntary organisations should not be encouraged by direct assistance from the centre. Likewise, the University Grants Commission also gives financial assistance to private institutions

running hostels, libraries etc. In fact, such private institutions get more assistance than the Government-run institutions. The State Governments should be encouraged to set up State University Grant Commissions through which alone such financial assistance should be extended to the private organisations.

In regard to technical education, if the State Government wants to start new technical institutes or to start post-graduate courses in technical education the approval of the All India Council of Technical Education and the Government of India is to be obtained, I would request the hon. Minister of Education that it should be left to the State Governments who are in a better position to assess the needs and to take adequate steps in this direction. The approval of the All India Council of Technical Education and the Government of India should not insisted upon for starting new technical institutes or for starting post-graduate courses in technical education.

With a view to developing dravidian languages and to conducting researches in them, an International Institute of Tamil Studies has been registered under the Societies Registration Act on 27-10-1970, the head of which is the State Minister of Education. The Tamil Nadu Government have made available 25 acres of land for this Institute and during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 74,000 has been spent on this Institute. The estimate for this Institute was Rs. 86 lakhs. But, our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, wrote to our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi that this estimate was very much on the high side and she desired that this should be reduced. In due deference to the wishes of the Prime Minister, our Chief Minister reduced it to 36 lakhs—a recurring expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs. So far, the Government of India have not initiated any action on this proposal and our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has also written to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in this connection. I would plead with the Minister of Education that he should expedite the sanction of this project.

I am constrained to point out that our whole educational system is obscurantist, deriving its vital source from Vedas, irre-

[ *Shri R. P. Ulganambri* ]

levant scriptures and hackneyed epics like Mahabharata. The stories from Mahabharata and Ramayana inspire the children in this scientific age, when rationalist approach is the cry of the hour. The children are made to believe in hell and heaven when man has reached the moon. This kind of syllabus is impeding the growth of children in this modern age. It is in fact turning out square pegs in round holes. It is of paramount importance that our educational syllabus should be rescued from the clutches of superstition and reorganised and re-oriented on modern scientific and rational lines, if we wish well for the country.

Under Demand No. 4, Department of Culture, there was a budget provision of Rs. 3,57,86,100 in 1971-72 and only a sum of Rs. 2,91,85,000 was spent. Similarly, under Demand No. 94-Archaeology though a sum of Rs. 2,11,86,000 has been budgeted during 1971-72 only a sum of Rs. 1,94,09,000 has been spent. This provision is meant for the maintenance of ancient and historical places and monuments. But even here the provision has not been utilised in full. If the Central Government are not able to utilise the budgeted provision, they can as well entrust this function to the State Governments and hand over the money to them. In fact, they are more intimately connected with these places and monuments of historical importance. For instance, in my Constituency Vellore there is an ancient Fort and a temple, which if not cared for immediately, will become extinct. This unutilised money could as well be spent on such important places of history. If the work is handed over to the State Government, it will naturally pay greater attention to this problem, the State Governments are also in day to day contact with the local people and their aspirations. They will be able to give better protection to the pride places of our history.

I will refer here to another minor issue which has caused greater irritation to the people of Tamil Nadu. There is the world-famous Brahadeeswara Temple in Thanjavur. The people of Thanjavur wanted to commemorate the memory of the builder-King Raja Raja Chola by erecting his statue within the precincts of this temple. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, under the inspiring leadership of our Chief Minister, also passed a unanimous Resolution in support of the demand of the people of Tamil Nadu

and in particular the people of Thanjavur. It is bad enough for the State Government to seek the permission of the Central Government for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the local people, but it is worse enough on the part of the Central Government to refuse the permission. Before refusing permission, the Central Government could have at least deputed an archaeologist to find out whether the installation of the statue of Raja Raja Chola would in any way mar the archaeological beauty of the temple or would in any way cause damage to the structure. No, the Central Government would exercise their authority and refuse the permission by sitting here in Delhi. It is worth pointing out that the Centre can graciously leave such things to the State Government. I would suggest even the amendment of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 for empowering the State Governments to protect and maintain such ancient monuments. It will greatly reduce the unnecessary friction between the Centre and the States.

In conclusion, I would briefly refer to the problems of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have got, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, the Director-General of Backward Classes, the Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We talk so much about the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We pass Resolutions in this House. While speaking on this last year in this House, I referred in detail to the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the hon. Minister of Education assured that steps would be taken to ameliorate the living conditions of these people. I would just mention here that the Tamil Nadu Government have set up the Slum Clearance Board and have also passed social welfare legislations like the Archakas Act. The Government of Tamil Nadu have also taken up vigorously the Beggars Rehabilitation Programme. If such worthwhile social welfare measures are implemented on all-India level, naturally and really there will be great relief for the people in great distress.

The President in his Address has referred to the urgency of implementing social welfare measures. The Prime Minister repeatedly echoes the same sentiments. The Finance Minister of the Government of India talks in the same vein. But when the ques-

tion of concrete measures and tangible steps come, we find that nothing worthwhile has been done so far. I would request the hon. Minister of Education to translate such solemn professions into practice. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister of Education whether the assurances given by his predecessor in replying to my speech on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry last year have been implemented.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA** (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a study of the demands reveals that about Rs. 70 crores were spent in the previous year, and the amount proposed for 1972-73 is Rs. 79 crores, that is, Rs. 9 crores more. Of the increased amount, Rs. 3.30 crores are earmarked for the University Grants Commission ; Rs. 20 lakhs for quality improvement programmes ; Rs. 18.5 lakhs for the School of Planning and Architecture ; Rs. 13.18 lakhs to local bodies ; Rs. 12.7 lakhs for graduate courses ; and Rs. 10 lakhs for P. G. But if we carefully study the demands, we would come to know that lesser amount has been allocated than the preceding year on the spread of technical education. No amount has been earmarked for students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for their foreign studies. This will be detrimental to the students of such communities, because they cannot stand at par with the caste Hindus. On the contrary, a provision has been made to spend Rs. 34,96,000 more on public schools. The sad treatment given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students and incentive to the wards of the rich peoples studying in public schools does not tally with the slogan of "Socialistic Pattern of Society" of the Government. I appeal to the Minister of Education that the proposed increased expenditure on public schools may be transferred to studies abroad of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students.

15.00 hrs.

However, the proposals for increased expenditure on physical education, sports, youth welfare and social education are appreciable. But there seems to be no enthusiasm in the Government for the spread of Hindi and other regional languages, opening of Rural Institutes etc., as the proposed amounts are too short to meet the growing demands.

All of us are aware that unemployment amongst educated persons in India is spread-

ding like an epidemic. This must be checked immediately. Since the Government has expressed its inability to introduce unemployment insurance, we must make drastic changes in our present day system of education which produces book-worms only. We must learn a lesson from countries like Japan, Switzerland, West Germany, etc., which have solved this problem to a great extent by introducing mixed education system, i.e. book study and vocational training. Crimes, right from pick-pocketing to dacoity are bound to occur, unless we eradicate the evil of unemployment. This system is also responsible for student unrest.

Let us also deal at this stage with the growing indiscipline amongst the students, specially in degree and post-graduate classes. In this connection, I would say that we must include the students, representatives also in the management of colleges and universities. We must not hesitate to accept their genuine demands.

It is known to everybody that the standard of education differs from State to State and from university to university. According to the statement made by the Vice-Chancellor of Meerut University at Ghaziabad on the 9th instant on the eve of the Convocation Address of the local M. M. H. College, Meerut University stands second according to the result of the successful candidates in the Central Services though the UPSC. On the other hand, there are several universities which could hardly find a place on such lists.

The difference in standards can only be removed when the syllabus of all the universities is uniform and the answer books are sent mostly out of the State. But all this can be done only when education is taken over by the Centre. This is also necessary in view of the heavy expenditure which the State Governments cannot shoulder due to poor financial resources. We have never given the subject of education its due place. It is as important for a nation as defence is. We must remember that we are bound to be in trouble until and unless we give importance to education. In this context, I would request the Minister of education to introduce a Constitution (Amendment) Bill in the current session of Parliament to make education a central subject.

One word about Bihar. The state of affairs in the schools, colleges and universities

in Bihar is deplorable. There is a big zero in the name of teaching there and the same fate is there with regard to the examinations. Examinations are not held in time nor is efficiency maintained. There is a great loot in the name of examinations. The less said about it, the better, it is. What I mean to say is, Bihar Government is not competent to cope with the deteriorating situation and hence sooner education in Bihar is nationalised, the better it is.

The question of Mithila University in Darbhanga in Bihar is hanging in suspense since long. This needs immediate recognition to fulfil the long-felt demand of the lakhs of people there. It will be very kind of the hon. minister to make an announcement in this respect and for this, he will deserve our praise.

The burning question now in Delhi is about the Sapru House Library. It goes without saying that it has a collection of useful books and is rendering useful service. To our utter despair, it is heard that this library is going to be bifurcated soon. I would request the Minister to see even at this stage that in the interest of the library and lakhs of its users, the bifurcation is not allowed to take place.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग को एक कर दिया गया है और कल्चर को भी उनके साथ लगा दिया गया है। इनके लिए समय भी एक कर दिया गया है। इन मंत्रालयों को अलग-अलग रखना चाहिए था। अगर इनपर अलग-अलग विवाद होता, तो शायद कुछ और रहस्य निकल सकते थे।

ये मंत्रालय घनाय से दीखते हैं। यह सरकार न शिक्षा को कोई महत्व देती है और न समाज कल्याण विभाग को। कभी कभी इन पर इस सदन में वाद-विवाद भी नहीं होता है। तीन चार साल इसको बैसे ही छोड़ दिया गया है। इसकी परामर्शदात्री समिति की मीटिंग भी साल में एक दफा बुलाई जाती है। शिक्षा का यह हाल है कि जब तक श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय इसके मंत्री रहे, तब तक उन्होंने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, बल्कि बहु-मंजरी की

चीफ मिनिस्ट्री के चक्कर में फिरते रहे और शिक्षा के प्रति और अन्याय होता रहा।

1967 में एक समिति गठित की गई, लेकिन उसकी सिफारिशों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसी तरह कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। शिक्षा का हाल बेहाल हो रहा है।

ईरान और मलेशिया जैसे आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए देशों में 70, 80 प्रतिशत तक विद्यार्थी कोर्स को पास करके निकलते हैं। जापान में शत-प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी अपना कोर्स पास करके निकलते हैं। लेकिन इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि यहां शिक्षा और विद्यार्थियों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

हमने आज के पेपर में पढ़ा है कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों की जी वेतन-बुद्धि 5 सितम्बर, 1971 को तय हुई थी, उसके बारे में बीच में यह कह दिया गया कि बंगला देश के कारण उत्पन्न आर्थिक स्थिति में वह वेतन-बुद्धि नहीं की जा सकती है, लेकिन अब मंत्री महोदय में कहा है कि हम दो महीने के अन्दर दे देंगे। जब ये लोग दौरा करते हैं, तो झट अपने भत्ते का बिल पेश कर देते हैं, लेकिन उन शिक्षकों का क्या होगा, जो वेतन-बुद्धि से महकम हैं?

उन बेचारों को टेम्पोरेरी घोषित कर रखा है, उनको पर्मानेंट नहीं किया जाता और उनके इनक्रीमेंट रोक लिये जाते हैं।

शिक्षा का विषय राज्य सरकारों को दे रखा है, लेकिन राज्यों के पास पैसा नहीं है। राजस्वान में 75 प्रतिशत ऐसे स्कूल मिलेंगे जिन पर खर्च नहीं है। कोई बचूरा बना पड़ा है। क्या बताएं उनका हाल बेहाल है। बताइए लड़के कहां पढ़ें? राज्य सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है और हम कहते हैं कि हम शिक्षा का प्रसार और सुधार करना चाहते हैं। सुधार क्या करना चाहते हैं? मास्टर स्कूलों में बैठे बैठे बीड़ी सिग्रेट पीया करते हैं तो लड़के उनके क्या सीखेंगे? कहते हैं बड़ी अनुशासन

[श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा]

हीनता हो रही है। जब मास्टर ही ऐसा काम करेगा तो और क्या करेगे? जितने विश्व-विद्यालय हैं उनके प्रबन्ध के अन्दर उनके नुमाइन्दों को नहीं लिया जाता है। अगर उनके नुमाइन्दों को लिया जाय तो वह यह समझ सकते हैं कि जो कुछ किया जा रहा है विश्वविद्यालय के लिए वह सब सही है। लेकिन उनको नहीं लेते। नहीं लेते तो उनका रोष प्रकट होता है और हड़तालें होती हैं। विश्वविद्यालय बन्द हो जाते हैं और फिर पुलिस की गोशियां चलती हैं। यही हालत कलकत्ते में देख लीजिए और दूसरी जगहों में देख लीजिए। लिम्बिया कालेज में हड़तालें हो रही हैं। तो ऐसा क्यों है? यह गलती हमारी है।

हमने कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं अपनाई, राष्ट्रीय नीति की विद्या नहीं दी अगर राष्ट्रीय नीति की विद्या देते तो आज भ्रम-अलग राज्यों में भ्रम-अलग भाषाओं का प्रचार नहीं होता। तामिलनाडू के भाई कहते हैं कि हमी हैं जो हैं। पंजाब के कहते हैं कि हमी हैं। अगर कोई भ्रमपट्ट भ्रमदी चला जाय, भ्रम बोझों को देखें, तो उसको पता ही नहीं चलेगा कि सड़क कहाँ जा रही है। अगर राष्ट्रीय नीति अपनाना चाहते तो एक भाषा का प्रचार होता लेकिन भाषा राष्ट्रीय नीति अपनाना नहीं चाहते हैं। भाषा यह चाहते ही नहीं कि राष्ट्र का सिफाही बनकर राष्ट्र की नीति को कोई समझें। आप तो चाहते हैं कि प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का फैलाव हो और राष्ट्रीय नीति का फैलाव बिल्कुल ही नहीं हो। 9 करोड़ रुपये हिन्दी पर खर्च किये, हिन्दी का विकास कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। प्रायः देश में हिन्दी का प्रचार और प्रसार हो जाता, अगर हिन्दी पर और दिया जाता। त्रिभाषा फार्मूला बनाया, वह कहाँ उड़ गया। कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। प्रायः हम राज्यों की तरफ देख रहे हैं, कौन इसका सुझाव देगा, कौन इसको मान लेगा, लेकिन हमारी कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं है, क्योंकि हमने राष्ट्रीय नीति की शिक्षा ही नहीं दी। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दी का प्रचार और प्रसार करना है तो हिन्दी को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये, 9 करोड़ या 7 करोड़ खर्च कर दिये तो इतना सा क्या है।

रहा पढ़ाई का सवाल। जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं, एक तरफ उन्हें तराशू में रख लें और दूसरी तरफ उनकी किताबों को रख दें, दोनों का वजन बराबर रहेगा। इतनी किताबें उसको दें कि वह सालभर में उनको देख नहीं सकता पढ़ना तो दूर रहा। अगर वह दिन भर पन्नों को उल्टे-पल्टे तो शाम तक तस्वीर ही देखता रह जायगा। यह हालत है। क्या यह पढ़ाई है? पढ़ाई ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिसका खर्च कम हो और गरीब को शिक्षा मिल जाय। लेकिन आज पढ़ाई ऐसी नहीं है। उठाकर किसी कमीशन एजेंट से कह दिया कि तुम किताबें छाप दो, उधे कुलपति से कह दिया कि तुम किताबें बनवा दो। उन्होंने दो लाख-तीन लाख किताब बनवा दी, कुछ कमीशन यह खा गये, कुछ कमीशन वह खा गये। और बच्चों के सिर पर थोप दिया कि तुम्हें यह पढ़ना है। पढ़ाई राष्ट्रीय नीति के अनुकूल होनी चाहिये। पढ़ाई की नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि जिसमें खर्च कम हो, गरीब आदमी को शिक्षा मिल सके, लेकिन आज बड़े-बड़े भ्रमदमियों के बच्चे ही पढ़ सकते हैं। गरीबों के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ सकते।

मैं आप को केन्द्रीय स्कूल, कोटा का हाल सुनाऊँ। वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए एक स्कूल बनाया गया है। उसमें चाहिये तो वह कि 30 परसेन्ट बाहर से लिये जाय और 70 परसेन्ट केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चे लिये जाय, लेकिन उसटा हो रहा है। 70 परसेन्ट बाहर से लेते हैं और 30 परसेन्ट केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चे लेते हैं। हमने कहा कि ऐसा क्यों है? कहा गया कि बच्चे नहीं मिलते। हमने कहा कि अगर सारे भरना चाहा तो सेन्ट-पर-सेन्ट केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चे मिल सकते हैं।

आज हालत यह है कि टेन्टों में बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। हमने कहा कि दो शिफ्ट होनी चाहिये, जैसे दूसरे कालेजों और स्कूलों में होती है। लेकिन नहीं, ऐसी गर्मी में बच्चे टेन्ट के अन्दर बैठायें जाते हैं, क्योंकि प्रिन्सिपल महोदय दो शिफ्ट के अन्दर बैठ नहीं सकती। वह तो 10 बजे घाई, इधर उधर किया और 11 बजे चली गई।

बच्चा को कंमे पास किया जाता है—यह देखने के लिये आप यहां से किसी ऐसे गुप्तचर विभाग को भेजें जो जाकर उसका पता लगाये। कलैक्टर का लड़का फेल होते हुए भी पास कर दिया जाता है। कमाण्डर का लड़का फेल होते हुए भी पास कर दिया गया। इन्जीनियर भटनगर का लड़का फेल होते हुए भी पास कर दिया गया। क्या यह घर की धर्मशाला है? यानी बड़ों-बड़ों के लड़कों को तो फेल होते हुए भी पास कर दिया गया और गरीबों को फेल कर दिया। उनसे जो फीस ली जाती है, गरीबों की फीस तो रख ली और बड़ों-बड़ों की वापस कर दी, इस लिए कि रिचैकिंग की जायगी। रिचैकिंग के नाम से उनकी फीस को हड़प कर गये। केन्द्रीय स्कूल का इतना बुरा हाल हो रहा है कि निर्माण कार्य के अन्दर जितना फर्नीचर आया, हमारे प्रोफेसरो के घर में लगा हुआ है। क्या यह तरीका है केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को पढ़ाने का?

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं या तो स्कूल खोले ही नहीं, अगर खोल दिया तो उसकी देखभाल की जाय। बस चलाई जा रही है, उसके सेल्ज टैक्स की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ली। महावीर ट्रांसपोर्ट कंपनी की बस थी। बस वाला उनके सिर हो गया, उसने बस बन्द कर दी, बच्चे घर में बैठे रहे। इस तरह आपस के झगड़े होते हैं। प्रिन्सिपल महोदय कहते हैं कि ये तो साम्प्रदायिकाता फैलाते हैं और उन्होंने कपूर साहब को ऐसे ही निकाल दिया। अरे हम निकालते हैं? हम तो और रखते हैं। लेकिन आप बच्चों को पढ़ाओ तो सही। विल्डिंग बनाई,

उसमें हजारों खा गये, क्योंकि उनकी देखरेख में थी।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ—पढ़ाई तो इतनी सस्ती होनी चाहिये कि गरीब का बच्चा भी पढ़ सके। अनुशासनहीनता नहीं होनी चाहिये।

दूसरे—इसके साथ समाज कल्याण विभाग लगा दिया है। इसके बारे में थोड़ा सा आपको बतलाता हूं। समाज कल्याण में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चे विदेशों में नहीं पढ़ सकते। उनके लिए वही कोटा तैयार है जो 6 लड़के बाहर भेजे। आज 1966 से लेकर 1972 तक यही हाल चला आ रहा है। उसमें वृद्धि बिल्कुल नहीं हुई है। छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं, वह बढ़ी, 27 रुपये और होस्टल का खर्चा 75 रुपये है। आज कितनी महंगाई है लेकिन उनको 27 रुपये स्कालरशिप के मिलते हैं और 75 रुपये बोर्डिंग का खर्च मिलता है। बोर्डिंग हाउस का हाल देखें तो उसमें खटमल और मच्छर इतने पैदा कर रहे हैं कि आप दो मिनट वहां खड़े नहीं हो सकते। इतने गन्दे हैं और ऐसे आदमियों को ठंका दे रखा है—आवल चाहिये गुड क्वालिटी का लाते हैं बंड क्वालिटी देवता कौन है। जली भुनी रोटियां होती हैं। कभी आपने होस्टलो का निरीक्षण किया है, जरा करके देखें। शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के होस्टलों की क्या दशा है।

कहते हैं योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं मिलने। मैं आप को बताऊँ इन मंत्रालयों के अन्दर एक भी जगह ऐसी नहीं है जिसमें फर्स्ट ग्रेड का आदमी हो या सैकण्ड ग्रेड का आदमी हो। थर्ड ग्रेड के आदमी तो काफी ले रहे हैं। इतने पर भी कह दिया कि राष्ट्रपति भवन में जो फोटो लीचने वाला आदमी चाहिये वह भी शिडयूल्ड कास्ट का अनुपलब्ध है। आर्मी हेड-क्वार्टर के लिए चौकीदार तक शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के नहीं मिलते। इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर ऐसा मैंने देखा। यह भेदभाव क्यों है। चौकीदार आप हजार ले लीजिये शिडयूल्ड, कास्ट के। श्रेष्ठ

## [श्री भोकारलाल बेरवा]

उन्होंने कह दिया कि नहीं मिलते। वह अपनी आँखों से देख रहे हैं, दुनिया की आँख से नहीं देख रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ज़रा उधाराएँ के मामले को देखें। इम रिपोर्ट के अन्दर ऐसा लिखा है—हमने अस्पृश्यता निवारण के केस पकड़े हैं, वह माल भर में '3 य' यानी 13 केस पकड़े हैं। जब कि 8-10 तो हम लाग रोजाना पेपर में पढ़ते हैं अभी जालन्धर के कोठरी गांव में एक हरिजन लड़की को नंगी करके धुमाया गया। क्या यह अस्पृश्यता निवारण का केस नहीं बनना। नगी धुमाया गया और यही हालत रोजाना है। कूँए बनाने की हालत देखें—राजस्थान में। शर्म है ऐसी सरकार को जो पानी तक नहीं दे सकती, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चे-बच्चियों को। तीन-तीन चार-चार मील में पानी लाना पड़ता है। कहते हैं कि हम विकास कर रहे हैं। और यह समाज कल्याण है या कांग्रेस कल्याण है? यह क्या है? वह तो बोट की खातिर उन का नाम लेते हैं। भुंगी भोपड़ीवालों को कभी कह दिया—80 गज देंगे, कभी कह दिया 20 गज देंगे और गन्दी बस्तियों में जा कर देखें—या हालत है। वोट के दिनों में तो वहाँ झण्डे लगा देते हैं, उन को मक्खन खिलाते हैं और फिर ज्वार के दाने भी नहीं देते। यह हरिजन कल्याण है या समाज कल्याण है। समाज के उत्थान के लिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को जब तक आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक समाज कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन आप तो अपना कल्याण समझते हैं।

मैंने छात्रवृत्तियों के बारे में बतलाया, होस्टल के बारे में बतलाया नौकरियों के बारे में बतलाया। अब मैं मकानों के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इनक मकानों के खिसे सात सौ रुपये से बारह सौ रुपये तक कर दिये हैं। इसके लिये आपने एक समिति बनाने के लिए कहा था, लेकिन आज तक वह समिति गठित नहीं की गई, कुछ पता नहीं कि कितने

मकान बने, कहा बने, क्या हरिजन उत्थान हुआ। 1200 रुपये में तो मकान बनाने के "केबलू डण्डे" भी नहीं आते, कैसे मकान बनेगा। बस कहते हैं कि पाँच सौ मकान हरिजनों के लिये इधर बना दिये 500 उधर बना दिये।

हरिजन के उत्थान के लिये तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्चा है, शर्म आती चाहिये इस सरकार को। जो हरिजन आज भी मैना सिर पर डोता है, उसके लिये एक ठेला गाड़ी भी नहीं बना सकते उसके लिये तीन करोड़ रुपये किस चीज में खर्च किया? फ्लश सिस्टम बनाने का आर्डर निकाल दिया, पहले फ्लश सिस्टम चाहिये लेकिन वह आर्डर तक पर धरा रखा है, हरिजन आज भी सिर पर मैना उठाकर गुजराने कर रहा है। कहा जाता है कि 193 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन उसे भी पूरा खर्च नहीं कर सकते, मैं पूछता हूँ क्यों खर्च नहीं कर सके, क्या आप का किसी ने हाथ पकड़ लिया था। क्योंकि यह रुपये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये हैं, इसलिए खर्च नहीं कर सकते। राज्यों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है, वह भी खर्च नहीं होता है, कहा दिया जाता है आप के चुनाव में दिया जाता है।

राजस्थान के अकाल सहायता कार्य में 75 करोड़ रुपये राजस्थान सरकार ने खर्च किया और कह दिया कि हम ने ग्राम विकास के लिये 2600 मील लम्बी सड़क बना दी है, लेकिन आप जा कर देखेंगे तो 6 मील लम्बी सड़क भी नहीं है, सब झूठे फर्जी बिल बन गये। यह हरिजन उत्थान हुआ है। उनके लड़कों के लिये मैट्रिक तक मुफ्त शिक्षा होनी चाहिये, पीपुलिक आहार मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन सब खा जाते हैं। यहाँ तक कि अमरीका और कनेडा से हमारे बच्चों के लिये दाल-दलिया आता है, वह भी खा जाते हैं। क्योंकि वह खाने में नाकन देता है, इसलिए आप लोग खसे भी चट्ट कर जाते हो। हमारे यहाँ मछली देते हैं—आदि-



बासी बच्चों को, लेकिन वहां मछली का नाम भी नहीं है, सब मछली नीलाम हो जाती है। इस तरह से हरिजन सुधार के लिये जितना रुपया जाता है, वह खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि हरिजनों के लिये जितना रुपया मिले वह खर्च किया जाये, उन की अवस्था को सुधारा जाये, उनके लिए मकान बनाये जायें, उनके लड़कों को विदेशों में इंजीनियरिंग और दूसरे विषयों की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये भेजा जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय—शिक्षा की बात आई—हमने कई बार कहा है कि कोटा में मेडिकल कालिज होना चाहिये, कृषि कालिज होना चाहिये, इंजीनियरिंग कालिज होना चाहिये, लेकिन कुछ नहीं खोला गया। कहां बनायेंगे—मद्रास में, बंगलौर में, लेकिन राजस्थान का नाम उस में नहीं आता। अगर बनाना है तो राजस्थान को चमन बनाइये, कृषि कालिज, मेडिकल कालिज, इंजीनियरिंग कालिज कोटा में खुल सकते हैं लेकिन आप खोलना नहीं चाहते, दिल्ली से बम्बई की तरफ निकल जाते हैं।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिन बातों के मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं, आप उन पर विचार करें।

श्री गंगाधरराव बोक्षित (खण्डवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा किसी भी देश की आवश्यकताओं की और उसके समाजिक मूल्यों की प्रतीक हुवा करती है और आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया में भी उसकी बड़ी भूमिका रहती है। यदि हमें आज की हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली को इन बातों की कसौटी पर कसे तो हमें देखना होगा कि क्या यह शिक्षा प्रणाली खरी उतरती है, इन कसौटियों पर कस कर देखें। क्या आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली सामान्य जनता को विकसित कर के हमारे दृष्टिकोण को व्यापक करती है? क्या आज की शिक्षा विशेष दक्षता प्रदान करती है और कुशल समाजिक पूंजी का निर्माण करती है? क्या

आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली तकनीकी ज्ञान का विकास कर के रोजगार के भवसर प्रदान करने का कोई प्रयत्न करती है? क्या आज की वर्तमान शिक्षा आर्थिक विकास और आयोजन के विकास की तरफ कोई दृष्टिकोण का विस्तार करती है? क्या आज की शिक्षा विशिष्ट कानूनों का ज्ञान प्रदान करती है और हमारे शासक या हमारे नागरिकों को इतना ज्ञान प्रदान करती है कि सामाजिक उच्छृंखलता और कुरीतियों का उन्मूलन कर के वे समाज उत्थान का कार्य करें? क्या आज की शिक्षा सामाजिक कुरीतियों का विनाश कर के समाज को ऊँची दिशा दिखाती है? क्या आज की शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय विकास की तरफ कटिबद्ध कराने की कोई योजना राष्ट्र के सामने रखती है? क्या आज की शिक्षा इस बात का प्रयत्न करती है कि मानव की भौतिक पूंजी के साथ-साथ मानवीय पूंजी की तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाये? यदि इन उद्देश्यों की कसौटी पर आज की शिक्षा को कसा जाये तो मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह सोलह आने खरी इन कसौटियों पर नहीं उतरती। यदि हम आज की उपलब्धियों का आंकलन करते हैं तो मानवीय चातुर्य और उस के साथ प्रशिक्षित कल्पना शक्ति की और हमारा ध्यान बिलकुल नहीं जाता। जब हम अपनी उपलब्धियों का आंकलन करते हैं तो उसके साथ हम केवल इस बात का ही ख्याल करते हैं कि उपलब्धियों के लिए धन की ही आवश्यकता है हम इस बात का ख्याल नहीं करते कि धन का उत्पादन करनेवाले, विकास को बनाने वाले कहां तक मानवीय दक्षता प्राप्त करते हैं? इन बातों पर हमें सोचना होगा, विचार करना होगा।

आज की परीक्षा प्रणाली क्या इस दंग की नहीं है कि हम बाक को चुनौती देते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि हम देखेंगे कि दूरे क्या पड़ा है। हमें देखना यह चाहिये कि उसने प्रगति कितनी की है। हमें यह नहीं देखना चाहिये, वह चुनौती विद्यार्थियों को नहीं देनी चाहिये



### [श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित]

कि तू ने क्या पढ़ा है, हम साल में एक बार तेरी परीक्षा लेकर देखेंगे। चुनौती विद्यार्थियों को न दी जाये। शिक्षा बोर्ड को दी जाये, शिक्षा शास्त्रियों को दी जाये, जिन्होंने परीक्षा का भूत विद्यार्थियों के मस्तिष्क पर दिन-रात सवार कर रखा है। आज केवल किताबी शिक्षा का ज्ञान रह गया है। अगर किसी पुस्तक में होली का पाठ पहले है और दीवाली का अन्त में है, तो जब दीवाली आयेगी तो होली का पाठ पढ़ायेगे और जब होली का अवसर आयेगा तो दीवाली का पाठ पढ़ाया जायेगा। बंगाल के नृशस हत्या काण्ड और उसके फलस्वरूप यदि लड़ाई हुई तो समाज का हर वर्ग, समाज की हर दीवारें, समाज का हर कण-कण इस बात से ध्वनित हो चुका था कि लड़ाई हो रही है, लेकिन किताबी स्वप्न में घूमनेवाले पाठक मीरा का भजन गा और पढ़ा रहे थे। बुनियादी शिक्षा के निर्माताओं ने बार-बार हमारा ध्यान दिलाया कि विद्यार्थियों को आस-पास के समाज का ज्ञान कराया जाये, आस-पास के वातावरण से परिचित कराया जाये आस-पास की भौगोलिक परिस्थिति का ज्ञान कराया जाये, लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि आस-पास की भौगोलिक परिस्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता। उनको यह ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता कि हमारे आस-पास का सामाजिक वातावरण क्या है। आज केवल भारतवर्ष की निरक्षरता का ही सवाल नहीं है। यह बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है कि एक तरफ हम साक्षरता की दुहाई दें और यह कहें कि निरक्षरता है, दूसरी तरफ प्रशिक्षित लोग घर-घर भीख मांगते फिरें। यह भारतवर्ष के साथ बड़ी विडम्बना है कि प्रशिक्षित वर्ग दर-दर बिसाम देहि का पाग लेकर घूमे और दूसरी तरफ हम कहते फिरें कि निरक्षरता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह अनुदयोगी है। आज जापान में अगर भई मे चावल बोया जाता है तो वह अगस्त में काट लिया जाता है, सितम्बर तक इकट्ठे की जड़त

नहीं रहती है। उसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर 1946 में भूमि सुधार का जो कानून बनाया गया उसको समझने वाले दस में से 9 काश्तकार थे। लेकिन भारतवर्ष में शायद दस में से एक भी काश्तकार ऐसा नहीं होगा जिसमें, उसके लाभ के लिए जो कानून बनाये जायें उनको समझ सकने की क्षमता हो। उसके लाभ के लिए जो भी कानून बनाये जाते हैं उनको वह नहीं समझ सकने हैं लेकिन जापान में यह बात नहीं है। आज वहां पर 90 प्रतिशत बल्कि शत प्रतिशत लोग जो स्कूल में भर्ती होते हैं उनका जव-तक कोर्स पूरा नहीं होता जाता स्कूल नहीं छोड़ते। लेकिन हमारे यहां क्या स्थिति है? मैं मध्य प्रदेश का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। प्रथम साल जो लड़के भर्ती कराये जाते हैं, वे पूरा कोर्स नहीं करते हैं, जब साढ़े 6 लाख लड़के भर्ती कराये जाते हैं तो पांचवी कक्षा तक वे डेढ़ लाख ही रह जाते हैं। यदि पहली कक्षा में साढ़े 6 लाख थे तो दूसरी कक्षा में साढ़े तीन लाख से भी ज्यादा नहीं जाते। इसका कारण क्या है कि एक बार जो प्रवेश पाता है वह दोबारा वापिस नहीं आता? मैं समझता हूं हमें उनके लिए आकर्षण पैदा करना होगा। हमें उनके लिए स्कूल नहीं बल्कि एक दूसरा घर सा बनाना होगा जिसकी ओर उनका स्वयं ही आकर्षण पैदा हो जाये। स्कूल ऐसी जगह नहीं होनी चाहिए जहां उनको किसी प्रकार का भय या आतंक का आभास हो। वहां पर उनको एक हमदर्द शिक्षक देना पड़ेगा जो कि उनके कार्यकलापों का रात दिन ध्यान रखे और उनके मस्तिष्क को सुधारने की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दे। जब तक इन बातों की ओर बच्चे का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए हमारा ध्यान नहीं जायेगा तब तक बच्चे का ध्यान भी स्कूल से हट कर अपने घर और समाज की तरफ चला जायेगा।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (ulceria): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

[Shri Baljibhai Parmar]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum The hon Member may continue.

श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का विद्यार्थी जीवन की दहली पर खड़ा हथ्था है जहाँ अनेक भविष्य और अलभ्य अतीत परस्पर अलिंगन कर रहे हैं। आज वह भूत के बोझ से और भविष्य के भय से मुक्त है। उसका हृदय मुक्त है और मस्तिष्क स्वतंत्र है। विश्वविद्यालय में उसके चरित्र का गठन होता है और विश्वविद्यालय रुढ़ियाँ ही विद्यार्थी के चरित्र का गठन करने में सहायता करती है। भारतवर्ष की रूपरेखा बनाने में नालदा और तक्षशिला ने जो काम किया था वह किसी और ने नहीं किया था। तक्षशिला और नालदा ने भारतवर्ष की रूपरेखा खींची थी। उस समय के शिक्षा शास्त्रियों में रूपरेखा खींची थी। उस समय वहाँ जो विद्वान् गुरु थे उन्होंने भारतवर्ष की रूपरेखा का निर्माण किया था। परन्तु आज विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रम की क्या दशा है? हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रम तो ऐसे होने चाहिए जो समाज के स्फूर्त आदर्शों और स्फूर्त आस्थाओं को अपनाने की प्रेरणा ही नहीं दें उनको केवल शाली ही न दें बल्कि विद्यार्थी के मानस में उनकी जड़ें भी मजबूत जमाने की कोशिश करें। तो हमें अपने यहाँ एक विशेष प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए। हमारे शिक्षा शास्त्रियों को यह मोचना पड़ेगा कि शिक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम कैसा हो। यदि राष्ट्रीयकरण करके हम ग—गणेश की जगह ग—गंधे का कहें अपनाते हैं केवल इसलिए कि ग—गणेश में सम्प्रदायवाद की गंध आती है तो मुझे बड़ा अचरज मालूम पड़ता है। अगर ग—गणेश का कहें तो उसमें हम सम्प्रदायवाद की गंध पायें और ग—गणेश का न कह कर 'ग—गंधे का' कहें तो क्या बराबर 'ग—गंधे' का कहने से बालक के मस्तिष्क में उसके सामने गणेश की जगह गंधा नहीं दीलेगा।

तो मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आज हमारे आर्थिक विकास में हमने इस प्रकार की कोशिश की कि आर्थिक विकास हो लेकिन जो मूल आधार शिक्षा का है उसकी तरफ हमारे शासन का उतना ध्यान नहीं जाता जितना कि ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR(Dohad) : I am very much thankful to you for giving me time to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. In view of the limited time at my disposal, I would like to make my speech as brief as possible.

As mentioned in article 45 of the Constitution :

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in, particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

In the light of this provision, I would like to review the progress so far achieved in the edcountry. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, denotified tribes, nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes and other backward classes come to about one-fifth of the population. The amount spent on their welfare during the First, Second and Third Plans comes to Rs. 375 crores on non-plan and plan programmes during the three plan periods. What is now provided for them in the Fourth plan is Rs. 142 crores for plan expenditure and Rs. 35 crores on non-plan budget for their welfare. It is further stated in the report that Rs. 30 crores per annum will also be spent on the welfare of backward classes from the non-plan budget. I would like to know the *per capita* expenditure incurred on the welfare of the various categories of backward classes including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, denotified tribes, nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes. The population of the Scheduled Castes is 6.44 crores and that of the Scheduled Tribes is 3.02 crores according to the 1961 census. The population figures in regard to the denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are not contained in the report. These figures may be made available according to the 1971 census. Therefore,

I would request that these figures along with the *per capita* expenditure incurred so far may be mentioned, so that this House can realise the seriousness with which the welfare work programme is carried on in the country.

The Adibasis and Harijans were allowed to form co-operative housing societies in the State of Gujarat under the P.W.R. Scheme 219. But now it is learnt that it has been discontinued, and the progress in the matter has come to a standstill. I would, therefore, request that this scheme for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be revived for the whole country. This scheme should be sponsored by the Central Government with 50 per cent contribution from them and 50 per cent contribution from the States, so that the Adibasis and Harijans can form co-operative housing societies and get good housing accommodation. Therefore, I would like to suggest that at least 25 per cent of the amount may be provided as subsidy. If this is not possible, an interest-free loan may be granted to these societies for a period of 25 years so that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could repay it in easy instalments.

The Life Members scheme granted for workers among the Adivasis of India may be revived as the old and enthusiastic workers who possess missionary zeal and vigour can be encouraged to do wholehearted work in the distant rural areas covered generally by forests. The scheme may be implemented through the Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, as was done in the past.

With regard to imparting education to Adivasi children in primary standards, I humbly suggest that only opening of Ashram schools in the tribal areas will serve the purpose. Looking to the poverty of the Adivasi people, suitable village groups be formed and Ashram schools be opened. The present village-wise schools in tribal areas should be abolished and replaced by Ashram schools so that these schools can serve as real cultural centres and good and able-bodied citizens bred and brought up for the service of the country. The education given in the Ashram schools must be job-oriented so that the children stand on their own legs and may not wander in search of jobs after completion of their course of studies.

I am sorry to say that even after 25 years of independence Government have failed to remove slums from big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Calcutta and have also not been able to remove segregation of houses of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These houses are generally situated on the outskirts of the villages in the country, which is quite deplorable.

Government should be very vigilant and see that the proper percentage of Adivasis in employment in public sector undertakings is maintained. It is painful to note that the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such employment is not maintained. During our visits, the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes found that only a very negligible percentage of them is employed in these undertakings. This should be looked into. The recommendations of the Committee in this regard should be taken seriously and implemented so that the welfare of this community is properly attended to and their emancipation achieved very soon.

I would like to suggest that the welfare programmes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be implemented on a war footing as we did in the case of Bangla Desh so that their rehabilitation is brought about speedily.

As for the removal of untouchability, I am sorry to say that this evil which has been continuing for thousands of years still continues. This should be rooted out of the country lock, stock and barrel.

During my tour of Ahmedabad, I noticed one instance which I would like to cite here. There was a clash among the students of the B.D. Medical college. The Scheduled Caste students were harassed by the Caste Hindu students. Since the Scheduled Caste students could not get any protection, they had to leave the hostel.

Still, they are outside and are not given due protection to remain in the hostel. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that the Harijan students stay in the hostel peacefully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

[ Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar ]

**SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :** Further, I request that the Untouchability offences Act, 1955 may be suitably amended so that the provisions of the Act can be made very tight and the work of the removal of untouchability can be done effectively.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That will do. Now, Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar.

**SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR** (Joynagar) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to speak in Bengali and I request the hon. Minister to pay his kind attention to the problems which I want to point out.

\* I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry. It has been accepted that education should be the first investment for national development but I have found that there is an inherent defect in our present system of education. If this is not handled correctly at this stage, then the future is very bleak. The structure of prosperity that we dream of constructing the country will be nullified. Why do we need education? We need education for making good citizens. Citizens with creative faculties and disciplined mind. But the chaos that we find today in the field of education, the way the educated people are using their learning cannot be called real education. Only today I have read in the newspapers that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University was 'gheraoed' for six hours. This is not an isolated incident occurring today only. We have come across many such incidents over the past one year. Such incidents have been repeated elsewhere also. The degree of education cannot certainly be gauged by some figures and statistics and through increasing budget. If an increase in budget were an index of the spread of real education then we could certainly say that we are spreading education. But unfortunately it is not so. We have increased the allocation on education progressively over the years but but we have failed to impart real education. The form that education has taken today can only be termed as explosive. Not only explosive it is also suffocating. There is terrible unrest today among the educated youth which has generated out of educated unemployment. What all the educated unemployed do? Will they tear off their degrees at the University Convocation? Will they try to murder the Vice-Chancellor of the University in broad

day-light? If this be the measuring rod of our education today, then certainly we will have to do some rethinking. We have constituted many Committees and Commissions to go into the maladies of the present system of education but where is the implementation of their recommendations? Merely appointment of Committees and Commissions is not going to solve the colossal problems facing up in this field of education. There have been the Gajendragadkar Committee, the Radhakrishnan Committee etc. Committee after Committee and Commission after Commission have been appointed but no tangible results have been achieved. We have not tried to reach the roots of the malady. We have tried to effect certain structural changes only. Where from came the idea that the deeprooted problems can be solved by effective certain structural changes only. What is the basic difference between our system of education and the western system of education? We will have to examine whether the western system of education is beneficial for our country or not. If that system was beneficial to us then how did the 'Naxalites' emerge in our country? Why did the brilliant students of the Calcutta University turn 'Naxalities'? We will have to examine where the fault lies in our educational system. If our education does not teach respect for human values then where is the usefulness of such education? Education should not teach us disrespect and violence. If we cannot find a solution to this, then all our efforts will meet with failure. It will be a colossal wastage. Education, as is understood by the three Rs, does not cover even 29% to 30% of our population. This is a matter of shame and sorrow. If the higher strata of the educated today turn violent then we should have to rethink where lies the flaw in our present system. I will request the hon. Minister to think on this. Unemployment will always be there. Our ambitions and interests can never find a meeting ground with our resources. There will always be a disparity between the two. It is not enough to compare our system of education with those obtaining in the affluent countries like America and Europe and raise a hue and cry over it. What is the aim of our education? Our planning Commission has presented us with a large volume. They have mentioned therein education and manpower. They have tried to translate educa-

\* The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

tion in terms of manpower. What is manpower? Is it specialisation to create specialists? I feel that the creation of expertise and specialists will not be beneficial to the country. We have got many institutions for producing expertise and specialists, but what have we seen there? We have seen that in the scientific, engineering and medical institutions, there is maximum unrest. Ours is a poor and socialist society. Therefore, there is expression of unrest. The western society is an affluent society. But there also, we find discontentment. If affluence is the sole ambition of the people then why are the people of those countries today going out of their society as 'hippies'? I do not believe that plenty and prosperity is the sole solution and remedy of all these problems. I feel that a time has come when we should think of changing our education system entirely. And with that end in view I want to place a few suggestions. Due to the present system of mass media in the country, the students and the people are trying today to find an economic solution of all the problems. Everything is being tied in terms of economics. It is a very sorry affair that our thinking is diverted in terms of economic prosperity.

Today our economists are dictating everything. What should be scale of education, how much progress will be there, all are being devised by the economists. We should be alive to this situation. The violent attitude is spreading fast. We should be on the alert. Only a few days ago we saw that the 'Yuva Shakti' in West Bengal stopped the running of all trains on a flimsy ground resulting in a loss of about Rs. 2 crores.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** It is a quarrel or factional fight between the two sections.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I do not think students have anything to do with it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** The Chhathra Parishad is there.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It is only in name.

**SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :** The student community in western countries want a speedy solution to all their problems and they are also turning restless. The social scientists there have started rethinking. Even those students living in prosperity are craving for more and more. They want motor cars for dating their girl-friends. They

are also not satisfied though living in the midst of plenty and prosperity. There is no reason why we should also rush towards economic prosperity. We need a system of education that will generate character in the students. The sort of character that will make one respectful towards others. The system that will make one humble. Stress should be laid on character building. I have gone through every line of the Report but have failed to find any stress being laid on the character building and character moulding aspect of education. More stress should be laid on the character building aspect. Character is the backbone of an individual and ultimately of the nation. (Interruption—)

I will like to point out that the stipends that are given to postmatriculate students belonging S.C. & S.T. Committees is wholly inadequate in the context of present high cost of living. The amount of the stipends have remained stationary over a number of years whereas the cost of living has gone up beyond all proportions. There is a paramount need to raise the amount of these stipends. Another thing I want to say, Sir, and that is about the I. A. S. training institution for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There is one such institution, I understand, in Allahabad. But in the Eastern region, i.e. in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Manipur, Tripura etc. there is no such institution. Therefore, I would request that one such institution may be started in Calcutta or somewhere else in the Eastern region for imparting training to the Scheduled Caste candidates. One more thing I will say that the Scheduled Caste (Order) Bill was brought before this House in 1967, which suggested certain drastic changes. The Fourth Lok Sabha was dissolved prematurely, and consequently that Bill lapsed. That was a very good Bill and I will, therefore, request the Government to bring forth that Bill again in the present Lok Sabha.

In conclusion, I will say, Sir, that the Budget presented before us is hopeful but it does not fulfil all our aspirations and expectations. I had expected something more. I support the Budget proposals and with that, Sir, I conclude my speech.

**श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शिक्षा का वर्तमान ढांचा लार्ड मैकाले का तैयार किया हुआ है। उस का उद्देश्य भारतीयों को शिक्षा देना नहीं था

[श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री]

अपितु उद्देश्य यह था कि अंग्रेज सरकार का काम काज चलाने के लिये उन की भाषाओं से परिचित कुछ व्यक्ति मिल जायें जो काम-काज चला सकें। मैंने लाख मैकाले का वह पत्र पढ़ा है जो उन्होंने अपने पिता को लिखा था। मैं अंग्रेजी अच्छी नहीं जानता लेकिन काम चला सकता हूँ। मैं पत्र का कुछ अंश उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ जिस में आप को पता चल जाय कि मैंने पत्र को पढ़ा है। वह लिखते हैं :

"We must do our best to form a Class who may be interpreters between us and millions of whom we govern, a class of persons India in blood and colour but English in taste"

आगे भी उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें प्रयत्न यह करना चाहिये कि हम ऐसी अंग्रेजी भारतीयों में तैयार कर दें जो रंग रूप से तो भारतीय हों लेकिन उसके सोचने और समझने का ढंग अंग्रेजियत का हो। यह जो ढांचा उन्होंने तैयार किया था कुछ घटा बढ़ी के साथ अब तक वही ढांचा चला आ रहा है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से लेकर आज तक जितने भी उच्च कोटि के विचारक भारतवर्ष में हुए हैं उन सब का कहना रहा है कि शिक्षा के ढांचे में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डॉ० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने कहा, डॉ० राधाकृष्णन ने कहा, दूसरे शिक्षा शास्त्रियों ने कहा लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस विभाग ने इस तरफ उसको जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया। आज जो नया भारत दिखाई देता है यह सब आपकी शिक्षा के उत्पादन का अंश है, यह आपका प्रोडक्शन है और इस में यदि कोई खराबी है तो इस के लिये आप से उचित रूप में जबाब तलब किया जा सकता है।

16 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order, Sir There is not a single person from the Ministry of Education.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : Shri Ramaswamy is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is he no longer in Home ? Has he shifted ? AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I plead my ignorance. It is a fast changing world !

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : यह समय मेरे हिसाब में न लगाएँ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि कुछ घटावही के साथ यह ढांचा वैसा का वैसा चला आ रहा है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य वास्तव में यह है कि मनुष्य के मस्तिष्क का विकास हो, शरीर का विकास हो और इस प्रकार की शिक्षा जिस समाज में व्यक्ति को दी जाती है उस समाज का विकास अपने आप हो जाता है। यदि आज हम इस प्रकार के मानव भारत में तैयार नहीं कर सके हैं तो बजा तीर पर शिक्षा मन्त्रालय से जबाब तलब किया जाना चाहिये। यह उत्पादन इनका है। और यदि यह खराब है तो इसका दोष भी इन पर ही है। इस वास्ते इस में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। यदि आप इस दृष्टि से देखेंगे तो हमारी शिक्षा में वे तत्व हैं ही नहीं जो मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाएँ, आदमी को आदमी बनाएँ आदमीयत और शय हैं इत्म है कुछ और चीज लाख तोते को पढ़ाया पर वह हैवां ही रहा।

अक्षर ज्ञान और चीज है, निरक्षर को अक्षर ज्ञान कराना और चीज है लेकिन मानवता और इसाबियत वास्तव में एक दूसरी चीज है। जो शिक्षा इसानियत और मानवता सिखाती है, उसी का नाम वास्तविक शिक्षा है। यदि वह नहीं है तो शिक्षा शिक्षा नहीं है। इस समय यदि आप देखें तो इस प्रकार की शिक्षा हमारे विद्यालयों में दी ही नहीं जाती है। चाहिये तो यह था कि हम अपने प्रचीन ढांचे के आधार पर, जो खामिया आ गई हैं, उनको हटाते। पुराने जमाने में गुरु को यह

अधिकार था कि वह परीक्षा करे कि विद्यार्थियों में से कौन से विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जो शिक्षा के पात्र हैं। अक्षर शिक्षा का अधिकार सब को है लेकिन उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये कुछ पात्रता चाहिये, कुछ सात्विकता चाहिये, कुछ इंसानियत चाहिये। इसीलिए आचार्य यास्क जो बहुत बड़े वेद के भाष्यकार हुए हैं, उन्होंने कहा है : विद्या ह्यं ब्राह्मणमाजगाम्य गोपाय मा शेवधिन्हेऽहमस्मि। असुयकायानृजवेऽयताय

विद्या ब्राह्मण के पास गई और अपने कहा कि मैं तेरे खजाने की चाबी हूँ, ऐसे ग़दमी-को चाबी मत पकड़ा देना जो सारे के सारे तेरे खजाने को उजाड़ कर रख दे। जो ठीक तरह से चल सके, जो अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर सके, इस चाबी को, इस खजाने को उसको देना, किसी दूसरे को मत देना। यह अधिकार इस समय अध्यापकों को प्राप्त होना चाहिये। हमने शास्त्रों में पढ़ा है कि तीन प्रकार विद्या प्राप्ति के थे, चौथा नहीं था।

गुरु शूश्रूषया विद्या पुष्कलेन घनेन वा अथवा विद्यया विद्या चतुर्थम् नोपलभ्यते

तीन प्रकार से विद्या प्राप्त होती है। या तो गुरु की सेवा में विद्या प्राप्त होती है। बहुत पुराने समय में ऋषियों की गोए चराते चराते और बीच के समय में गुरु के पैर दबा कर या मस्जिदों में मुल्लाओं की चिलपें भरते भरते, उनकी कृपा से विद्या प्राप्त होती थी। दूसरे पुष्कलेन घनेन वा। या बहुत ज्यादा पैसा हुआ और किसी विद्वान की गर्ज पूरी करके वह विद्वान विद्या दे देता था जैसे द्रोणाचार्य को रख लिया गया था और उन्होंने कौरवों और पांडवों को शिक्षा दी थी।

अथवा विद्यया विद्या

तीसरा प्रकार यह है कि मुझे एक विद्या प्राप्ति है, आपको दूसरी प्राप्ति है और आपने मुझे पढ़ा दिया और मैंने आपको पढ़ा

दिया। चतुर्थम् नोपलभ्यते। विद्या का चौथा प्रकार नहीं है। फिर चौथा प्रकार अगर आपको देखना है तो आज राजाजी के बाद देख लीजिये। चौथा प्रकार डंडे का है। प्रिंसिपल के सिर पर डंडा। पास करेगा या नहीं? उसको पास करना पड़ेगा। दाखिला करेगा या नहीं? उसको दाखिल करना पड़ेगा। मैं ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को जानता हूँ जो डंडे के बल पर बी० और बीए० एड० में एडमिट हुए हैं, जिन्होंने अपने नम्बर बढ़वाए हैं। कल परसों की बात है। हमारी और आपकी नाक के तीचे तिविवया कानेज के प्रिंसिपल की जो इड्डियां तोड़ी गई, वह हमारे और आपके सामने की बात है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी चले गए हैं, नहीं तो मैं उनको अलीगढ़ का उदाहरण देता। प्रिंसिपल गर्ग की हत्या घमें समाज कानेज के मैदान में वहां के छात्रों ने स्वतंत्रता के बाद की। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर पर हमला किया गया, उनको पीटा गया। वह बच गए, दूसरी बात है। उन्होंने चागला साहब को जो पत्र लिखा था वह मैंने पढ़ा था। जो चौथी प्रकार पहले नहीं था वह आज दिखाई दे रहा है। इसलिए शिक्षा में यह सुधार करना चाहिये कि गुरु के लिये आदर भाव और श्रद्धा हमारी शिक्षा के ढांचे में आए।

कुछ संयम और तप की बात भी हमारे विद्यार्थियों में आनी चाहिये। भोग की भूल अगर बढ़ा दी गई तो हजार नारे लगाते रहें कि हम गरीबी दूर करेंगे लेकिन वह दूर नहीं हो सकेगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने ठीक कहा था अपने एक भाषण में कि गरीबी का स्वरूप बदलता जा रहा है। जहां पर सड़क नहीं है, वहां पर इस नाम से सड़क की मांग की जा रही है। दिल्ली में एक और नारा लगाया गया है कि ठर्रा पीने से कुछ लोग मर गए, इस पर एक आदमी ने मुझे कहा कि यहाँ



गरीबी है इसलिए बढ़िया शराब नहीं पी सकते हैं, अगर अभीर हो जाएं तो बढ़िया पीने को मिले। इसका नाम शिक्षा नहीं है, शिक्षा का अर्थ संयम है, इंद्रियों को वश में करना है।

प्रथमे वयसि यः शान्तः सशान्तः इति  
मे मतिः।

घातुषु क्षीयमारोषु शमः कस्य न जायते ॥

उठती उम्र में जबानी के दिनों में जो आदमी अपने ऊपर कंट्रोल करता है, नियंत्रण करता है वही वास्तव में शिक्षा है, और शिक्षा नहीं।

मजा है जबानी में पारसाई का।

नाखुदा वो है जो किस्ती को बचाए  
तूफां से।

जबानी में जो नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकता, संयम नहीं रख सकता, जिस समय कसौटी का समय आएगा तब वह व्यक्ति उस पर खरा नहीं उतरेगा। इस वास्ते शिक्षा में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन होना चाहिए ताकि संयम और और तप का भाव छात्रों में जागृत हो।

एक और आवश्यक बात भी है। स्मृति शास्त्र समय समय पर बढ़ते रहे हैं। स्वतंत्रता के बाद एक नये धर्म की आवश्यकता है और वह है सर्व धर्म समता भाव। सैक्युलरिज्म शब्द का क्या अर्थ है, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन इसका जो अनुवाद हिन्दी में प्रचलित है वह धर्म निरपेक्षता है। मेरी समझ में यह अनुवाद बिल्कुल गलत है। धर्म वह शब्द है जिसका अनुवाद हो ही नहीं सकता। मैं एक वाक्य बोलता हूँ। "जग्गि का धर्म जलना है।" क्या यहाँ पर आप रिलिजियन शब्द का प्रयोग करेंगे? हाँ, नहीं करेंगे। सैक्युलरिज्म का अर्थ मत निरपेक्षता तो हो सकता है जिसमें मत और पन्थ किसी का फर्क नहीं किया जाता, चाहे कोई नमाज पढ़े, पूजा करे, हवन करे, किसी प्रकार

का बंधन नहीं है, लेकिन धर्म का वह स्वरूप जिसको इंसानियन और मानवता कहते हैं, जब तक वह शिक्षा में नहीं आया, तब तक मनुष्य मनुष्य नहीं बनेगा और जो आपका उद्देश्य है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए ऐसी स्मृति बननी चाहिये कुछ विद्वानों को लगाकर जो मुसलमानों के भी उदार भावों को इकट्ठा करे। क्या हाकिम जालंधरी मुसलमान नहीं था जिसने ब्राह्मण को कहा था।

ओ बिरहमन नालये नाकूस मस्जिद तक  
भी पहुँचा दे।

बुरा क्या है मुअज्जन भी अगर बेदार हो  
जाए।

ऐसे जोर से शंख बजा दे ओ ब्राह्मण, कि उसकी आवाज मस्जिद तक पहुँच जाए और शंख की आवाज सुनकर अगर मुसलमान भी जग जाए भक्ति करने के लिए तो इसमें बुरा क्या है?

मुसलमानों, हिन्दुओं और ईसाइयों के उदार विचार आये और उनके आधार पर हमारे शिक्षणालयों में पाठ्य-पुस्तकें तैयार हों। तब उस भारत का निर्माण होगा, जिसको हम सब बनाना चाहते हैं।

बिभाषा फार्मूले में संस्कृत बुरी तरह से पिस रही है। यह हमारे देश की पुरानी बाती है, जिसकी सरकार को रक्षा करनी है। हमारा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत भाषा का कोई प्रसारण नहीं होता है, लेकिन जर्मनी में खबरें संस्कृत में प्रसारित की जाती हैं। इसलिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह संस्कृत को संरक्षण दें, जो उसे और किसी प्रकार से प्राप्त नहीं है, जो उनसे ही प्राप्त हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।



**SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI** (Varanasi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, I would like to refer to the national policy on education as enunciated by the Government of India. It says:

"The educational system must produce young men and women of character and ability to national service and development. Only then will education be able to play its vital role in promoting national progress, creating a sense of common citizenship and culture and strengthening national integration. This is necessary if the country is to attain its rightful place in the comity of nations in conformity with its great cultural heritage as unique potentialities."

In our own Congress Party manifesto also similar sentiments are expressed. A promise has been made to the electorate. I would refer to it.

"Education is a major instrument for the achievement of our social objectives and to generate self-confidence among the people in accordance with national culture and tasks. Among the major task facing education is the inculcation of new social values, promotion of secular State and national integration and the spreading of humane, rational and self-reliant outlook. It must enable the fuller developments of the students' personality and equip them to face the challenges of a fast-changing world."

These sentiments call for certain observations. I have a feeling that there are loopholes in our follow-up of these policies. I would just refer to one instance. In the very matter of our most ancient classics like Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali, our personality, national personality, is split because it is generally supposed that Sanskrit is the concern of the Hindus, particularly of the Brahmins; Prakrit is the concern of the Jains; and Pali is the concern of the Buddhists. This sort of bifurcation or trifurcation has created a split culture in our heritage and we have lost a great deal due to this dichotomy or trichotomy. Many robust, rationalistic and revolutionary traditions have been lost to us because we have neglected the very radical and very revolutionary trends in Buddhist philosophy and Jain philosophy and segregated our-

selves from those trends. We say that our national heritage is one stream. But the stream, it seems, runs apart and there is no effort at integration.

Because of lack of time, I would be very scrappy in my suggestions. I would suggest that at least one Institute in Delhi should be established by the Ministry of Education in which all these three classics can be taken together.

The courses may be so arranged that certain papers from different classics are studied by every student, and taken together, this rich culture and tradition should be brought down into our modern languages. Such an Institute does not exist in India at present. In Benaras there is university devoted to the study of Sanskrit. The Jains, in their own institutions, teach Prakrit language with their own religion and sub-culture. The Buddhists teach Pali language and literature with Buddhist philosophy. They have nothing to do with each other. Each one is hostile to the other resisting the incoming of knowledge from any source other than their own. Now, there is an ancient story. A *Guru* was trying to teach something. Although he was a Hindu, he said something which was also enunciated in the Buddhist scriptures and when he was referring to this matter the disciple asked, 'Well, Sir, that day when I quoted something from Buddhist cautions you said that it was a Buddhist saying and hence should not be followed. But, now you say the same thing as the Buddhists scriptures say.' The teacher said, 'The vessel also counts, not only the milk'. This was the sort of segregation we had come to from the beginning of our deterioration. Now, in ancient India, this was not the case. So, I would suggest that some integrated courses of these classical languages institutions should be there to bring them down into the modern languages. Because there is a lot of talk of translating works from European languages into Indian languages and *vice versa*, but nobody thinks of translating from and to our own heritage which is so rich rationally and revolutionarily. There is a great rational tradition in Buddhism and Jainism which we have completely lost sight of. This should be recaptured and integrated in our cultural stream. This is one of my suggestions.

While on this point of integration and secularism which has been enunciated in our national policy and also in our Congress

Manifesto, I see that there is a lot of talk about which is a communal Party and who is a communal person and who is a national person and which is a national Party. There is a lot of confusion and nothing has come out of it. But, I think, the problem is not so difficult. There are certain ways in which the thing can be defined. For instance, I would suggest that those Parties which do not say anything against the caste system in their manifestos, and in their doctrines, are clearly communal. In the same way, those Parties which do not distinguish between Indian culture as a whole and Indian religion or religions in plural, those people who do not make any distinction between Indian culture, the composite Indian culture, and this religion and that religion belonging to India, are clearly communal. I think it is high time that the Education Ministry should set up some body or same committee to look into these matters, because who else will do it? The politicians mostly talk explicitly or overtly in terms of behaviour. Then who will find out the doctrinal bases which produce the poison? It is only the educationists and intellectuals who could do that. I would request the Ministry of Education to employ somebody on this assignment to go into these matters for a very practical reason so that the text-books may be corrected and no confusion may remain regarding communal matter which creeps into our text-books and spoils the minds of our children who inherit the split personality of our culture.

One thing more I would say when I am on the subject of text-books. Sir, the personality of our children cannot be complete without knowing the other heritage, the heritage of sacrifice and struggle that we have made in winning our independence and which we are still making in reconstructing our society. The text-book, I suggest, should be compiled and written in a very artistic style. It may be a small thing, but it should give the national struggle right from the basic reformers and thinkers' movements to the national struggle and after that, the sacrifices that we are still making in reconstructing our society on a new basis.

This text-book should be a 'must' for every student. No student should be certified as having been educated, without having gone through this text-book at some stage of his education or other.

There is lot of talk about employment-

oriented education. It seems to me, this term is a misnomer. It suggests that employment is there and you have only to orient education towards it, but that is not the position with regard to employment. We should be more careful with regard to the motivations and objectives of our educational policy. Our education has to be not just employment-oriented, but also employment creative. From this point of view, I would not like retrenchment or reduction in training and research programmes, or higher technical training in any field whatsoever. Although it may seem that they just increase educated unemployment, because they are not getting jobs to the extent that they are trained, I do not want to reduce their numbers because it for them to create opportunities, to create situations, with their knowledge and skill, which should ultimately result in increasing employment potential.

I would like to refer to Social Welfare within the few minutes that I have. Social Welfare must not be considered only as ameliorative or reformist; it is not to be taken as just a matter of distributing some doles to the under-privileged. It should better be taken in a revolutionary sense, as it has great scope and potentialities. I would give one illustration. There is a particular situation these days: Harijans and other people are being murdered, molested, or being tyrannised in so many villages. One of the main reasons is that some traditional modes of occupation, traditional services that were handed down to some persons by inheritance are out-of-date now. They are not the order of the day. People are not ready to do those things. They are not ready to take to those assignments and duties compulsorily. You cannot compel people now to take to those assignments because they are born to them. If these people are compelled to carry the washings of the new-born baby or carry the dead animals, a very oppressive situation arises, and questions of law and order and social Justice come to the forefront in a very violent form. On the other hand if these services are not performed, what will happen to the hygiene of the village or of the family? So, what I feel is that this gap in social services must be made up. If Government is anxious to make up this gap, they should institute modern services on voluntary basis to replace those traditional services.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY  
(Nizamabad): Quarrels are not on account

of that ; they are due to property and lands and so on. He is mistaken.

**SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI :** I have my own experience. It is not only that. I have myself been a social worker for 50 years. As I was saying, Sir, Government should fill up the gap by instituting modern services, to replace the traditional services, on a voluntary basis just as modern midwives have replaced the additional midwives or *dhat*s in the field of health services, so that these questions of social justice and law and order may not arise. Lot of trouble can be avoided if social welfare work is taken up in a revolutionary sense. This is not appreciated. That was what I meant.

I have some more points to make, but since, Sir, you have rung the bell, I shall conclude my speech now.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT** (Kozhikode) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having give this opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Education Ministry.

16.26 hrs.

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** (in the chair)

Sir None can deny the importance of having a proper national policy for the education of the younger generation at all levels. For the economic development, industrial efficiency and for the growth of secularism and democracy, what we essentially need is a proper educational system. But, unfortunately we neither have a healthy and proper educational policy nor is the allocation of funds sufficient for this gigantic task. Even primary education has not been made compulsory and free in many States in India, not to speak of secondary education. After 25 years of Independence, only 30 per cent of the people can just read and write. Actually, our educational system continues to be defective. In fact, it is an extension and continuation of traditional policies of colonial education formulated by the British Government. I am afraid that nothing substantial has been done for the last 25 years to improve the pattern of our educational system.

Several commissions have been appointed for the Purpose of bringing about changes in our educational system. As we know, we have had the Radhakrishnan Commission, the Kothari Commission and then recently we had the Gajendragadkar Commission. Their reports are all there. But they are never implemented. The plea is lack of funds

or the argument is that education is a State subject.

With the laudable purpose of promoting communal harmony and national integration, the Saiyadin Committee was appointed to review the text-books prescribed in schools and colleges, because we have such text books as create hatred between different communities and present a distorted version of history and also give a wrong account of various religions and go against the aspirit of secularism in our country. Government had received the report long back, but those recommendations also have unfortunately not been implemented.

In short, we have no purposeful and meaningful educational policy which would reflect our cultural heritage and which will help in the healthy growth of the nation on socialistic lines. Sir, I feel that the standard of secondary education must be raised and must be made job-oriented and university education must be for advanced studies and research.

A defective system of education creates frustration among the younger generations, which is dangerous to the progress of the country. Many education Ministers have come and gone and have made repeated promises to improve the educational pattern but nothing has been done. I hope that at least now the Congress Government which has such a big majority in the States as well as the Centre would do something substantial to evolve a proper system of education which will go a long way in solving the problems facing our country, and developing the personality of our youngman and women.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Godhra) : Education Hatao !

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :** Coming to the problem of Aligarh Muslim University concerning in particular, here also we have been fed on promises and promises alone for the last so many years by people in authority. As the House might remember, the late-lamented Lal Bahadur Shastri, the present Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the former Education Ministers Dr. V. K. R.V Rao, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray all have been promising that the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University would be retained and a satisfactory Bill would be brought forward as soon as possible for this purpose. But such a Bill has not so far seen the light of the day.

[Shr Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

In April, 1970, replying to the debate on the Demands of the Education Ministry, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao said on the floor of this House :

"I took the matter to the Cabinet and I have decided to introduce the Aligarh Muslim University Bill as early as possible. I will try to introduce this Bill during this session or otherwise it will be introduced definitely in the next session."

But nothing was done even after that. Then came Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. When I pressed the matter again, he also said while replying to the debate on the Demands of the Education Ministry last year :

"With regard to the Aligarh Muslim University, Shri Sait has referred to the delay in the introduction of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. While there has been some delay in the matter, this has been entirely due to our efforts to have a consensus in the matter. Meanwhile, the Gajendragadkar Committee has submitted its report on the governance of the universities, which has been considered by the University Grants Commission. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination by the Ministry and in no long time legislative proposals will be formulated in the light of this report and a comprehensive Bill on Aligarh Muslim University would be introduced at the earliest."

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi) : The Bill is coming this session.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : For the last seven years promises have been made by Education Ministers. This promise has been made in the election manifesto of the Congress also. I want to demand again that this Bill be brought forward as early as possible, a Bill that will satisfy the aspirations of the Muslim minority in the true sense of the word.

I fail to understand this lame excuse and delay. The House might remember that Shri F. A. Ahmad was deputed by the Prime Minister to find a solution about the future of the Aligarh Muslim University. He had appointed a committee of eminent jurists and educationists known as the Beg Committee for examining the various proposals and making recommendations. The Committee submitted its report in 1968. Four years

and passed. The report has been welcomed with approval by all important Muslim organisations, the Aligarh Muslim University Old Boys' Convention, the Aligarh Muslim University Union and The Muslim Members of Parliament. But still nothing has been done.

I have to emphasise there that the Aligarh Muslim University is an endearing monument of the culture of the Muslims of the country, raised, created and founded by the labour and great sacrifice of the Muslim community and cherished by it as a trust and bequeathed to the future generations. What we demand is that its minority and residential character should be retained and protected. The University is being run under an Ordinance which was later converted into an Act. All the members of the Court and the Council are appointed, not elected. Thus the University is run in a dictatorial manner. We want that there should be autonomy for the University. There should be an Elected Council and a Court which will administer the affairs of the University. I want to point out that any attempt to change the basic Muslim character of the University will only create a feeling of frustration in the Muslim minority and also shake its confidence in democracy. I would like to point out to the Education Minister and to my friends in Parliament belonging to the ruling party that the pledge given in the election manifesto of the Congress at the time of the mid-term poll in 1971 is as follows :

"Secularism is one of the tenets of the Constitution. In accordance with the constitutional imperative, the Congress will strive to ensure that minorities have full freedom to establish, manage and run educational and other institutions. The Congress will strive to ensure the democratic functioning and protect the autonomous character of educational institutions including those at the instance and for the benefit of the minorities".

SHRI PILOO MODY : He got fooled by it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : It is high time Government understood that justice delayed is justice denied. I hope there will be no further delay in acting up to the promise made and pledge given several times in the past.

While speaking on this subject, I cannot but refer to the refusal of the Prime Minister to

meet students of the Aligarh Muslim University who were demonstrating before her residence on the 23rd of last month. Some of the students were also arrested. though they conducted themselves in a very peaceful manner and raised no objectionable slogans. This attitude of the students was not only unwise and undemocratic but sorrowful and shameful. Anyway the present Education Minister, has once again given an assurance of the A.M.U. that the basic character of the University will not be altered. I hope that the promise would be kept at least this time.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Banaras ?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : That is a majority University.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Even after 25 years of partition. some people are talking in the same vein. We are very sorry about this.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : There is nothing wrong in the view. It is in the Constitution. The ruling party has stated it in its selection manifesto. What be Demand is just implementation of that, nothing more, nothing less. I hope the present Education Minister who was riding watch eounctad with the A. M. U. will keep up the promises made by Government and by the Prime Minister and Education Ministers so that his name will be remembered as one who kept his promise, not as an Education Minister who also went on breaking promises, as has been done in the past by others.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting the demands under the control of the Ministry of Education and the Department of Social Welfare, I submit before the House that on calculation I find that about 23 per cent of the total population of our country belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In my State of Orissa, 24 per cent of the total population of the State belongs to Scheduled Tribes, and another 16 per cent to the Scheduled Castes, making up a total of 40 per cent, among whom the most backward people, for example, are tribes known as Bonda Paraja, Koya, Gadava and Soura. They are so backward that the five year Plans have brought no noticeable change in them.

I am happy that during this period, that is, the fourth Plan period, the Government have decided to give a distinct and special treatment to the most backward tribes. I would like to put forth some important points, before this House, which affects the economy and bars the progress of the most backward people of our society. As most of the Scheduled Caste people do not possess land, they are deprived of any assistance by these banks and co-operative societies. Only 10 per cent of the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are assisted by these banks and co-operative societies, and that too after not during the agricultural season, but after the agricultural season. If during the month of October, the co-operative societies give them loan it is of no use to the cultivator, and that is why many tribal cultivators approach the private money-lenders and take the loan at very high rates of interest. When the repayment time comes, the cultivator repays the amount either by selling his landed property or some other property which he has. In this way, the faulty running of co-operative societies, especially in the Koraput district of my State which is in the main Adivasi belt of Orissa, harms the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes instead of helping them.

Money-lenders and liquor-vendors are the main exploiters, of the tribal people in my state and these tribals, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under pressure, approach the private money-lenders and take the loans promising to give high rates of interest. At the time of repayment, they have to pay several times more than the money they had taken. Thus, the money-lenders taking advantage of the tribal people, oppress them at the time of realisation, and it so happened that in my constituency, sometime back, about seven years back—one tribal person sold two of his children for Rs. 32 to repay the loan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are supposed to speak on education and social welfare.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Sir, I am not speaking on education. I am speaking on social welfare. So, I suggest to the Government, to the Minister in charge of the social welfare department, to open the Tribal Corporation to put end to the exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by these money-lenders,

I wish to put forth another important point regarding the pushing up of the sale of liquor. According to social custom, there is no restriction on the drinking habit among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and so this pushing up of the sale of liquor tends them more to drinking and they get addicted to it. There are several instances in my place of scheduled cast and scheduled tribe people having sold their landed property either to repay the loan or buying liquor for drinking. So it is my earnest request to the House to introduce compulsory prohibition through-out the scheduled castes and tribes belts in the country.

As I said, most scheduled castes people do not possess land and that is why they are deprived of financial assistance by the cooperative societies, etc. Those who do not possess land are in the habit of cutting the forests for *podu* cultivation for their livelihood. The Government prosecute them and fine them or put them in jail. My suggestion is that there is plenty of cultivable land available in jungles. There people can be colonised and established in colonies. We will achieve two objects of a time. We can stop the destruction of forests by tribals and secondly, we can establish these landless people in colonies.

It has been decided by Government not to open any tribal development blocks during the fourth plan period. But there are a number of blocks in the country which satisfy the criteria for becoming tribal development blocks. They have more than 66 per cent of tribal population. But they have not been declared as tribal development blocks. During this plan, the tribal development blocks are financed with Rs 10 lakhs each. But other blocks are deprived of any assistance because they are not declared as tribal development blocks. There is thus a great disparity. I request the minister to make alternative arrangements to release funds for these blocks which are not declared as tribal development blocks.

Coming to education, I submit that poverty prevents the scheduled castes and tribes people from educating their children in the schools. Their children are engaged in earning their livelihood and they do not attend schools. So, residential type of schools are best suited to them. But the number of such schools is very limited to accommodate them. I suggest that as many residential schools as possible should be

opened for the benefit of the children of the down-trodden people of our society.

Coming to services, 16 and 7½ per cent of Government vacancies are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively and every year lakhs of rupees are being spent for the pre-examination year training of these candidates. But actually only a few vacancies are filled by the SCST candidates. The explanation given is, sufficient number of SCST candidates with the required minimum qualification did not turn up at the examination. In my opinion, it is an admitted fact that the SCST people are not as efficient as the general people and hence the reservation system is there. If sufficient facilities are given to the scheduled castes and tribes people having sufficient academic qualifications, I am sure all these vacancies can be filled every year.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद घूसिया (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने पूर्व कई वक्ताओं के भाषण सुने। इन्होंने शिक्षा के विषय में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। महोदय, हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति के विषय में जब मैं सोचता हूँ तो मुझे बड़ी निराशा होती है। निराशा इसलिए होती है कि हम लोग बात और आवाज बहुत ऊँची करते हैं, परन्तु जब काम करने का समय आता है तो हम लोग उदासीन हो जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, प्रति वर्ष इसी पार्लियामेंट में शिक्षा के बजट के सम्बन्ध में बहस होती है।

प्रति वर्ष शिक्षा की उन्नति के विषय पर यहां बहस होती है और सुझाव दिये जाते हैं। सुझाव के साथ साथ कमेटियाँ और सब कमेटियाँ बनती हैं तथा कमिशनों की रिपोर्ट्स भी आती हैं। परन्तु शासन और शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों की तरफ से क्या किया जाता है? उनको सुन लिया जाता है और सुनकर उत्तर दे दिया जाता है और यही से मामला खत्म हो जाता है।

प्रति वर्ष शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट प्रथम सुझाव जो दिये जाते हैं इनके विषय में क्या

विचार किया जाता है। साइकालोजिस्ट्स और एजुकेशनिस्ट्स की इसके विषय में क्या राय है, उन पर कौन कौन से एक्सपेरिमेंट किये गये, क्या सुझाव इस पर मांगे गये और कितने कार्यान्वित हुए, प्रास्पेक्टस सिस्टम और सब्जेक्ट्स में क्या परिवर्तन और परिवर्द्धन हुए, इन सब विषयों पर कुछ भी नहीं किया गया। शिक्षा को किस तरह से डाइनेमिक बनाया जाय, इस पर कुछ नहीं किया गया। मेरा शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि वे इस पर ध्यान दें।

शासन और शिक्षा विभाग की इस प्रकार की उपेक्षा के कारण जन-साधारण में शिक्षा के प्रति कोई जागरूकता नहीं आई और देश की शिक्षा चौपट हो गई। शिक्षा विभाग में विद्वानों की कमी नहीं है। वहां पर बड़े बड़े विद्वान, रिसर्च स्कालर्स, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स, साइकालोजिस्ट्स और एजुकेशनिस्ट्स रहते हैं, परन्तु इन विद्वानों ने शिक्षा विभाग को क्या दिया? क्या उन्होंने अपनी विद्वता से अपने जीवकोपार्जन के अलावा समाज के लिये कोई कल्याणकारी कार्य किया? इस चीज को शासन और शिक्षा विभाग को देखना चाहिए।

अभी तक जो परम्परा यहां पर कायम रही है उससे तो बड़ी ही निराशा हो रही है। जब हम दूसरे मुल्कों की शिक्षा के विषय में, विशेषकर जर्मनी, जापान और स्विटजरलैंड के विषय में पढ़ते हैं तो हमारे हृदय में एक टीस भा पंदा होती है। मन में यह प्रश्न उठता है कि कौन सा वह सौभाग्यवाली दिन होगा जब जैसी शिक्षा वहां पर दी जाती है वैसी शिक्षा यहां के समाज के अनुरूप दी जायेगी। वहां के एजुकेशनिस्ट्स और साइकालोजिस्ट्स की निगाह हमेशा समाज की शिक्षा के ऊपर रहती है। वह वहां के विचारशील सुझाव और वहां की एजुकेशन की बुराइयों का मनोवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण करके एक्सपेरिमेंट करते हैं और अपने वाले समय के लिए किस तरह से उसको मोड़

कर ठीक किया जाये, किस तरह से शिक्षा का समाज के अनुकूल बनाया जाय, इसको देखते हैं। बिल्कुल उसी तरह से जब तक हमारे देश में शिक्षा नहीं दी जायेगी तब तक हमारे देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता।

हमारे देश में मौशलिज्म लाने की बात की जा रही है, परन्तु जब तक शिक्षा में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक देश में सोशलिज्म नहीं आयेगा और उस समय तक देश के निर्माण की बात सोचना व्यर्थ है।

इसके अलावा मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1946 के पहले हमारे विद्यालयों में या हमारे शिक्षा विभाग में अनैतिकता और रिश्ततख्तोरी नहीं थी।

परन्तु इस जमाने में क्या चीज चल रही है इसको मुन लीजिये। रिश्ततख्तोरी, बेईमानी, जातीयता, गुटबन्दी आदि का बोलबाला है इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में। इतना ही नहीं, जो ग्रांट्स इन विद्यालयों को और लोकल बाडीज को और आटोनोमस बाडीज को दी जा रही है उनका खर्च भी बड़े अनैतिक ढंग से हो रहा है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हर जगह अशांति है। मैं इसकी एक मिसाल आपको दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की दे रहा हूं जो हमारी नाक के नीचे है। यहां पर शिक्षा विभाग में मफेद हाथी भी पाले जा रहे हैं। इन सफेद हाथियों में से एक सफेद हाथी है काउंसिल आफ सोशल साइंसिस एंड रिसर्च। साठ लाख रुपया सालाना इस इंस्टीट्यूशन पर खर्च हो रहा है और यह रुपया बिल्कुल पानी की तरह बहाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस खर्च को रिव्यू किया जाए और वहां जितनी भी डिसक्रिपेंसीज हैं, उनको देखा जाय और गड़बड़ी पर रोक लगाई जाए। जबतक इस तरह के चीजों पर रोक नहीं लगेगी तब तक शिक्षा का असली प्रसार होना असम्भव है। यही कारण है कि देश के विद्यालयों में इतनी अशांति है और पैसों की चोरी, गुटबन्दी



[श्री अनन्तराम घुसिया]

तथा जातीयता चलनी है। बनारस, जलनऊ, इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता और पटना विश्वविद्यालय की हालत बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। अब आप इसके मूल कारण को देखें तो आप पाएंगे कि यही बुराईयां हैं जिनकी वजह से इनकी हालत बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। इस वास्ते इन बुराईयों की तत्काल रोक जाना चाहिये।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ उपलब्धियां भी हुई हैं। लिट्रंसी कुछ बढ़ी है और साध-ही-साध साइंस की रिसर्चिज भी हुई है और इसके लिए शासन और शिक्षा मंत्रालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है।

अब मैं सोशल वेलफेयर के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। भारतवर्ष में ऐसा कोई गांव नहीं है जिसमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोग न हों। हर गांव में करीब-करीब वे लोग पाए जाते हैं और शायद संसार की सतह पर इतनी दुर्दशा किसी की नहीं होती है जितनी इनकी होती है। मैंने स्वयं छः गांवों का सर्वे किया था। उस सर्वे में मुझे एक ऐसी घटना देखने को मिली जो कि शायद बहुत ही कम लोगों को मालूम है। जिस बर्तन में सूअर पानी पीता है उसी बर्तन में इंसान भी पानी पीता है। शायद ऐसी चीज संसार के किसी कोने में नहीं हुई होगी। जब उनकी ऐसी हालत है तो उन बेचारों को शिक्षा देने का क्या अर्थ है? उनको शिक्षा देने के लिए चार आने, आठ आने, एक रुपया, दो रुपये का बेट दिया जाता है और उनको स्कूल भेजा जाता है। उनको जितनी फैसिलिटीज दी गई हैं वह सब पोलिटिकल बेट है। इसमें कोई स्पेंडिनिटी नहीं है। अगर यह पोलिटिकल बेट न होती तो शायद 26 साल हो गए हैं, अब तक उनकी हालत सुधर जाती। मुझे तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि उनकी हालत बंद से बदतर होती चली जा रही है। कोई गांव आज ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब के लोगों के पास अगर दो भंगुल जमीन है तो गांव भर लिपटकर उन लोगों को गांव से उजाड़ने की कोशिश में न हो। इसका सबूत यह है कि यहां

पर हर रोज अलबारों में ऐसी खबरें छपती हैं कि कहीं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की औरतों को, बहनों को और लड़कियों को कोई नंगा नचा रहा है। कोई उनको गोली से मार रहा है, कोई उजाड़ रहा है, कोई गिकाल रहा है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है और अगर कर भी रही है, तो वह दिखाने के लिए है। इसका कारण क्या है? गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी में ज्यादातर वही लोग हैं, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के विरुद्ध हैं, जो उनसे घृणा करते हैं। ये सब लोग मिलकर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के विरुद्ध हीनस फ्राइम करते हैं, उन गरीबों को विक्रिमाइज करते हैं। क्या यही समाज कल्याण की निशानी है?

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की नोकरीयों के विषय में कहा है। मैं खुद भी एक एजुकेशन आफिसर रहा हूं। जब कभी इन गरीबों के लिए किसी नौकरी का, एक चपरासी की नौकरी का भी, मौका आता है, तो जैसे लोगों पर पहाड़ टूट पड़ता है। पचास हिकमत्तों की जाती है कि किसी को चपरासी की नौकरी भी न मिले। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के प्रति एक प्रेजुडिस है। उनके बारे में सोचा जाता है कि वेसी व ही रहें, जैसे कि वे हैं।

मैं आपको अपना एक इनस्टेंस बताना चाहता हूं। मेरे यहां चपरासियों की दो जगहें खाली थीं। मैंने सोच लिया था कि मैं उन दोनों जगहों पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आदमियों को रखूंगा। लेकिन एक मिनिस्टर ने मुझे लिखा—शायद अभी भी वह चिट्ठी मेरे पास हो—कि उस जगह पर अमुक व्यक्ति को रख लिया जाय इस स्थिति में इन गरीबों को नौकरी कैसे मिलेगी?

मैं यूनिनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के एक मेम्बर की बात आपकी बताना चाहता हूं। मैं उसका नाम नहीं बताना चाहता हूं। आप देखिये कि किस तरह से लोग गरीबों की बेचाराइय कर रहे हैं। यूनिनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का



वह मेम्बर खुद शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का आदमी था। जब कोई शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का उम्मीदवार वहाँ पर इन्टरव्यू के लिए जाता था, तो दूसरे मेम्बर उससे कुछ क्वेश्चन करते थे और कहते थे, "ओह, ही इज ए शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स मैन"। लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का मेम्बर वही क्वेश्चन दूसरे उम्मीदवारों से पूछता था और कहता था, "आर दे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स मैन?" जब टाप से बाटम तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के प्रति प्रेजुडिस भरा पड़ा है, तो फिर इन गरीबों का कल्याण कैसे होगा?

17.00 hrs

पिछले वर्षों में इसी गवर्नमेंट में यह तय हुआ था कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का आदमी ही कमिशनर के पद पर नियुक्त किया जायेगा। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बेस्ट पासिवल कैंडीडेट्स, बाइसबांसलर तक, मौजूद थे, लेकिन यह जगह उनमें से किसी को न दे कर एक दूसरे आदमी को दे दी गई, जिसको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के साथ कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है।

इतना ही नहीं, सोशल वेल्फेयर डिपार्टमेंट में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कितने आदमी हैं? उस में एक ही आफिसर है और मुझे माखूम हुआ है कि उसको भी निकालने की कोशिश की जा रही है। क्या यही समाज कल्याण के लक्षण हैं?

एक निवेदन मुझे और करना है कि जब तक सेंटर में सोशल एजुकेशन की अलग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं होगी और जब तक फोर्सिबली इम्पार्टेड एडाइड्स पर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आदमी नहीं रखे जाएंगे तब तक इन लोगों का कल्याण नहीं होगा। इसके लिए एक सबूत मैं दे रहा हूँ। देखिए, अनटचेबिलिटी जापान में भी थी, अमेरिका में भी थी, और मारीशस में भी थी। लेकिन इन तीनों में कैसे अनटचेबिलिटी खत्म हुई इसका एक थोड़ा सा उदाहरण देता हूँ। जापान में वहाँ के किंग यह आर्डर किया था कि अगर कोई आदमी

किसी के साथ डिस्टिन्गुनिशन करता है तो शूट हिम डाउन। मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि वहाँ कि अनटचेबिलिटी एक हफ्ते में खत्म हो गई। अमेरिका की जो नीग्रो प्राबन्धन है, वहाँ पर इस वक्त कितनी अच्छी निग्रोज की प्रोग्रेस हो रही है जिसके कारण मैं मैं जाऊँ तो ज्यादा समय लग जायगा। वही कम मारीशस का है। मारीशस में लोमर स्ट्रेटा के ही आदमी ज्यादातर हैं। उनमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार, तामिलनाडु वगैरह के आदमी हैं। लेकिन वहाँ की अनटचेबिलिटी खत्म हो गई। मगर हिन्दुस्तान की अनटचेबिलिटी जो हजारों वर्षों से चली आ रही है अभी तक वैसी की वैसी ही है और बद से बदतर होती चली जा रही है। मेरा यही आप से निवेदन है कि यह जितनी जल्दी खत्म हो सके अनटचेबिलिटी, प्रीजुडिसेज और जितने खराब सोशल कस्टम्स हैं, इनको खत्म करें। इनको खत्म करने में ही देश का कल्याण है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social welfare. But I would like to say something which perhaps not many members have said. Because you are very particular about time, may I request that you may not press the bell in my case very often...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am giving the hon. Member only ten minutes.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I do not know what I can say within these ten minutes; I am feeling nervous, what I should say and what I should not.

Whenever we discuss the department of Social Welfare, we think that it is only a question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This question is being discussed and in that context the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the last 25 years.

In this very House we have discussed on many occasions about the injustice done to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—burning, looting and exploitation. In the case of Scheduled Castes, it is the stigma of untouchability. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, it is a question of economic exploita-

[ Shri Kartik Oraon ]

tion. As you know, in the case of but Scheduled Tribes, they had landed properties they have been robbed of all lands legally all over the country. Even now we are getting reports from here and there that their lands are still being exploited; they are illegally alienated by nontribals.

It is not a question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a national issue, and we should have taken this in that spirit. Therefore, whatever we are supposed to get, we must get. We must get all that is due. My point is that these lootings, burnings and exploitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should become things of the past. Why do I say, Sir, that they should become things of the past? We have solved much bigger problems in, perhaps, a very smart way and in a very short time.

Now, due to the unique popularity of our Prime Minister and the heavy mandate from the people in this country and an able steward like Babuji Shri Jagjivan Ram heading the Defence Ministry, we have been able to create a history, a history that is not to be found anywhere in the world, that a war has been fought and a country liberated in fourteen days. I don't think the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is bigger than the problem of Bangla Desh. But it has not been sorted out. Why? I personally think that a ruthless decision with determination and good intention is lacking in the case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I must say 'lacking'. Otherwise, there is no problem. I don't think there can be any problem like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes anywhere in the world. There are also other people who are exploited. Sir, I hate to be called a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe; I wish to be called only as an Indian citizen. Those who exploit them, those, who burn them, those who perpetrate atrocities against them, must be severely punished. I would like to ask one thing: When we can solve the problem like Bangla Desh in 8 months and we have spent Rs. 530 crores, where did this money come from? It is a good intention on the part of our Government to find this sum of Rs. 530 crores for one crore of refugees. If I work it out at that rate, then, in that case, for eleven crores of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government have to make an allotment of Rs. 10,000 crores. You

have to get it. I don't believe that you cannot get the money. Only thing that is wanting is a good intention to help these people. Now, Bangla Desh is liberated. You are putting an extra five paise refugee relief stamp over and above the normal postage. Is it impossible for this Government to come forward with similar measures? With measures like this, you have to sort this out. I don't know how you get it. If the Government really have some good intention to solve the problem of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in a very short time—according to our promise, this is to be done within three years and this is a very heavy task—you have to get Rs 10,000 crores—help the tribals to retain their land. Otherwise, merely allocating a hundred or fifty crores of rupees in twenty years and thinking that you are thereby helping the tribes, will not solve the problem. I will urge upon the Government to bring some radical measures to wipe out the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe terminology itself from the surface of India. That is what is required to-day.

In this context, I want to say that there are other types of exploitation also which most people do not know. I would like to say one thing. So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, Art. 341 of the Constitution has expressly defined who is a Scheduled Caste. "Such castes, races or tribes or part of or groups within such castes or races or tribes."

Again, "Notwithstanding anything contained in para 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu and Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste." In the case of Scheduled Tribes who are the Scheduled Tribes? According to article 342 of the constitution "Tribes or tribal communities, parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities". So it is defined. According to the Constitution, you will appreciate that nobody has the authority to make or unmake Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. In order to determine whether or not a particular tribe is a tribe under Art. 342 it shall be necessary to look to the public notification issued by the President as provided in clause (1) of this Article. Now, it shall not be open for anybody to lead evidence to establish if one is a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled

Tribe or not. It is not within the competence of any court of law to pronounce judgment as to whether one is a Scheduled Tribe or not. It is even outside the competence of the Supreme Court or any Court of law, but things of this nature have been done, particularly, in the case of Scheduled Tribes. It is only Parliament which is competent to pronounce a judgment or to say who should be included or who should be excluded, who should be treated as a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe; by amending of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Order they can say, this is a scheduled tribe, this is not a scheduled tribe, etc. For becoming a scheduled tribe, one must be a tribe, 100 per cent tribes are not necessarily scheduled tribes. We know that all tribes are not scheduled tribes. What is happening is this. Some people have taken upon themselves the right to say that they are scheduled tribes. If necessary they go to the court of law. You can produce any number of false and fabricated affidavits if you have got plenty of money. That sort of thing is happening. In practice we have seen this.

Sir, a non-tribal woman marrying a tribal man becomes a scheduled tribe. A tribal woman marries a non-tribal and still remains a scheduled tribe. A non-tribal man marrying a tribal woman becomes a scheduled tribe. A Scheduled Caste Christian is also a Scheduled Tribe because he is not allowed to enjoy the privileges meant for the scheduled castes. An Anglo-Indian, marrying or keeping a scheduled tribe woman becomes a scheduled tribe. That is the position. Thus everybody is presumed to be a scheduled tribe, unless 'otherwise proved.' That is what is happening. But that is not correct, that is entirely wrong. This is a thing on which the Government should keep a vigilant eye. I know there is a matriarchal society in tribes. There is also a patriarchal society. But I have never come across a "husbandiarchal" or a "wifearchal" society. Tribal characteristics cannot be acquired by the above processes and therefore this is a wrong way of thrusting themselves as scheduled tribes by backdoor methods and take undue advantage as members of the scheduled tribes. I would suggest that the Government should bring about some sort of legislation to stop this sort of circumventive designs to exploit the scheduled tribes.

This problem of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes must be fought on a war footing. Then only Government can solve the problem. This problem of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should not be allowed to linger on for an indefinite period. The Prime Minister said that we should take about three years or so to eradicate poverty and unemployment. What I wish to submit is that we should be able to do it within that period.

Now, I want to come to Education. There are huge statistics on each and every item. But, we should not go by the statistics alone, but, we should go by the human problems involved. So, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not be taken as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but as one section of society, namely a weaker section of society in our country, that is, as a weaker section of Indian citizens, and they should be liberated just like Bangla Desh.

I personally think that education is the most important factor in our country. This is a great moving force and education alone can bring about a revolutionary change in our country, and if we neglect education, we neglect everything, and all that we say just does not mean anything and it is all negative in character. Therefore, I personally think that the system of education in our country needs reorientation and it needs a very serious thinking on the subject.

When we talk of self-reliance, it should not be confined to the big projects and things like that only. According to me, self-reliance not only means cutting down imports and increase exports, but it can also be extended to the field of education. We must be self-reliant and self-sufficient so far as education is concerned as well. We must have the technical know-how, and we must have all the talented chaps in different disciplines in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Member should conclude. He has already taken more than 13 minutes.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I hope you will give me some time at least to highlight certain points

What I mean to say is that education in our country must be nationalised. At present, there are so many differences in

[Shri M. M. Joseph]

educational standard in our country; for instance, some students are not able to have even Rs 5 per month for expenditure, but some students have Rs. 200 to 300 per month for their expenditure.

AN HON MEMBER : Rs. 200 to 300 per day.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The latter type of students has achieved a certain standard. When we ask them to sit for a common examination for recruitment, how can we expect all the students to perform equally well? What type of socialism this is? Certainly, there would be an alarming difference between the standards of the two types of students, and nobody can deny this. Therefore, there must be nationalisation of the educational system in our country. I say that the standard of education must be uniform, and everywhere it must be uniform. At present, what we find is that when the students go to the examination hall, they go with knives in their hands, and at the point of the knife, they pass the examinations. This is a very serious problem. So, if we want to bring about a revolutionary social change in the country, then we must attach sufficient importance to the system of education. The system of education should be such that through one gate we shall be sending Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians etc and through the other gate Indians will come out. That is the only type of education which will bring about a change in the country.

For this, we must have a net work of educational institutions. In every village, there must be a primary school or schools. Every gram panchayat must have a middle school; in every block, there must be high school or schools, and at the district level there should be colleges, and in the commissioner's divisions, there must be a university. There is no point in having mushroom growth of schools and colleges and universities because that would lead to an enormous difference in standards. In Bihar, one chap had come for an interview. At the interview, he was asked 'you have secured 93 per cent marks, and so, you have got a very good position; I think you must be the first', and the chap replied 'No, Sir, I am the last'. He had secured 93 per cent and yet he was the last. How can we expect uniformity with such a system? Another point which has struck me just now is this,

and this is in regard to the demand by some people for having UPSC examinations through the media of regional languages. I do not see any wisdom in that. Possibly, I may be wrong, but I personally do not see any wisdom in this for the following reason: If we conduct UPSC Examinations through the media of regional languages, then what will happen is this. The answer papers in Bengali would have to be sent to a professor of Bengali, similarly those of Madras students would have to be sent to a Madras professor, those of Punjabi students would have to be examined by a Punjabi professor and so on. Every Professor will compete to try and get the maximum benefit for students of his State. It will be Madrasis, Bengalis, Biharis and so on. This will bring about alarming differences in the standard of education. Not only that. It will bring about the Balkanisation of the country. All states like Madras, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, etc. will be small countries like France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc and the East European countries. This is a very dangerous move on the part of Government. I may be wrong. But I foresee in this the seeds of disintegration of the country. If we persist in this move, the Balkanisation process will start, each State thinking in terms of its own interest on the basis of language. Therefore, this is a dangerous move and Government should seriously rethink about the repercussions is likely to have on our national unity and integrity.

SHRI M.M JOSEPH (Peermade) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will speak in my mother tongue—Malayalam. After attainment of Independence India has made tremendous progress in the field of education. In the matter of number of students studying and the number of educational institutions in existence India has the third place in the world.

Both in the villages and cities of India there are six crores of students studying in primary and secondary schools. We can see the same progress made in the field of higher education also. There are altogether 94 universities and 3200 colleges in this country and 30 lakh students are studying in these colleges.

We have the University Grants Commission in Delhi to supervise the functioning of these educational institutions. To quote the words of the Vice-Chancellor of Cochin

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The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

University, SHRI JOSEPH MUNDASSERY, this is "almost an expansion explosion". What we need today is not quantitative expansion but qualitative expansion.

The main objective of the Fourth Five Year Plan is the over all development of higher education. By giving scholarships and freeships the Government is trying to improve education in the country. 88 per cent of the students are studying in affiliated and private colleges. There is provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to give financial assistance to them.

We should see what progress has been made in achieving these objectives. The University Grants Commission was modelled on the lives of the British University Grants Commission. In Britain they have only ten universities and 300 colleges, whereas we have a hundred universities, three thousand colleges and thirty lakh students. Therefore, the set-up of our University Grants Commission has to be changed thoroughly. Sir, it is a pitiable sight to see teachers and principals from far-off States like Kerala coming to Delhi and going from pillar to post to get their things done. I have seen it with my own eyes. As in the case of the Food Corporation and the Department of Railways the University Grants Commission also should have its branches in the States. It is high time that such branches are established as otherwise the work in the University Grants Commission will get confused and no progress will be made. As they say : "something is rotten in Denmark" people in the States say : "something is rotten in the University Grants Commission". Even eminent scholars and educationists like Dr. Kothari who has headed this Commission are not satisfied with the working of the Commission. Is it not a fact that Dr. Kothari, out of frustration, expressed his desire to resign ? We have seen reports to this effect in our Press.

In this connection, Sir, I want to bring one specific point to the notice of the hon. Minister. According to the U.G.C. Report of 1969-70, 47 colleges in Delhi were given Rs. 3 crores by way of grants and only Rs. 3.5 crores were given to the remaining 3200 colleges. This is a strange thing to be done in a socialist country. There are some black panthers sitting in the Commission who are manipulating things as they like. I would, therefore, request the hon.

Minister to institute, a thorough probe into these matters.

For buildings, equipments and laboratories the educational institutions are given grants. It is a good thing. But along with that our standard of education also has to progress. The teachers should be given all possible facilities to improve their knowledge. Science is making rapid progress. Great progress has been made in technical education in the world. Yesterday knowledge becomes old today. Today's technique will become outmoded tomorrow. The teachers who got their education ten or twenty years ago will not be able to coach the students of the modern world. If a battery is not recharged you cannot get light out of it. Just like that to bring the teachers up-to-date in their knowledge of technical matters the Government should hold country wide seminars and refresher courses. Also, I would request that at least Rs. 500 should be given to the teachers every year to purchase new books so that they can keep themselves up-to-date with the developments that are taking place.

The University Grants Commission in the Fourth Plan lays stress on standardisation of education. Why is it that each State wants to introduce its regional language as the medium of instruction ? This move will entail the decline of standard of education. This will weaken the very fabric of national unity and preclude the standardisation of education. Either English should be allowed to continue or our national language Hindi should be the medium of education in all the colleges. To achieve this, Sir, primary and secondary education should be kept under State Governments and higher education should be brought under the complete control of Central Government. The States do not have the resources for taking up higher education also.

Finally, before I conclude, I would like to say that art and culture should be given encouragement. An attempt is sought to be made in the Fourth Plan. As far as Malayalam is concerned the attitude of the Central Government is one of neglect and indifference. In the National Book Trust you can see many books that are yet to be translated into Malayalam. Several posts connected with translation work in Malayalam are not filled up so far. Is not that a proof of

[ श्री धरामराव अफजलपुरकार ]

neglect of Kerala by the Central Government ?

Archaeological excavations are done in many States. Kerala which is considered to be the home of Dravidian culture has not been touched. Sir, India is a socialist country. The educational set up should be reorganised in conformity with the socialist ideals. I hope in the field of education and culture the Ministry will make every attempt to keep the country together.

**SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR** (Gulbarga) : Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Demands of the Education Ministry. First, I want to welcome and congratulate the Minister, who has dedicated his life to the cause of education. I hope education is safe in his hands and I expect he will bring many reforms and rectify many drawbacks and improve the quality of education.

We take pride in calling ourselves a democratic country where adults above 21 years have got the right to vote and elect their representatives to form government in the Centre and the States. We have to consider whether democracy and illiteracy can go together. Similarly, we have to consider whether illiteracy and progress can go together. Only when illiteracy is removed, progress is possible and our democracy can be based on literacy. Unless our people are literate, it is difficult to achieve our goal of social development, agricultural development, industrial development, economic development and also self-reliance.

Illiteracy has reached such an extent that it has created an awful scene. It is now 71 per cent. According to the mid-term appraisal of the fourth plan, in 1969, our literacy percentage was 33. In 1971 it came down to 29 per cent with the growth of population. The Planning Commission must realise that our population is growing and the plan must be prepared in such a way that in spite of the growing population, we must eradicate illiteracy and achieve our goal. In 1901 the literacy percentage was 6.2, in 1969 we reached 33 per cent. In 1951 we had 598 million illiterates. In 1972 we have 386 million illiterates. In the interim report, about adult education, it is clearly mentioned that part-time teachers on an honorarium of

Rs. 60 per month should be appointed to teach a class of 35 illiterates. The course will be of a duration of 6 months. Thus, each teacher will cover 70 illiterates in a year. In other words I can say that he can produce 70 literates every year.

In the same paragraph it is stated.

"This modest programme should be able to cover during the next two years about four million illiterates."

In the year of 1971 the number of illiterates is about 386 million. So, at this rate, in order to achieve complete literacy we will take about 193 years. Comparing this with our neighbouring countries, Thailand reached a percentage of 70.8 within ten years. Burma attained 57 per cent within ten years. So far as we are concerned, within 25 years we have come down from 33 per cent to 29 per cent. This is our progress.

We have promised our voters that we will bring socialism, we will have a secular State, we will establish democracy and nationalism. Is it possible under the existing circumstances with the present rate of literacy ? Under the decentralisation theory every village which has got a population of 1,500, or a group of villages which have got a population of 1,500, must have one gram panchayat, one co-operative society and also a primary school. The primary school will come under the supervision of the panchayat. In the magazine *Yojana* there appeared a story on the 24th November, 1968 that out of the 13 members of the village panchayat committee 12 members were illiterate and only the Chairman knew how to sign his name. The secretary was ill in all and he manipulated the proceedings of the Panchayat according to his sweet will and pleasure. So, we have given powers to panchayat under decentralisation of power theory without imparting education to the members of the panchayat as to how to run the village administration and develop the economy of the village or run the primary school. Hence we are not getting any fruitful results.

The present system of education, which is known as the Macaulay system of education, which was introduced by the Britishers to serve their own purpose, should go because this will only produce millions of clerks every year, adding to our unemployment problem, especially of the educated un-

employed. We have already 65,000 unemployed engineers and the problem will be aggravated if we continue this system of education.

Also, how can we achieve socialism and secularism with the present system of education? The object of education is to develop the attitude, approach and personality of the student to enable him to earn his livelihood on his own so that he will not be a drag on the society and knock at the door of the Government. The teaching must fully align to our objectives to which we stand and are dedicated. The money that we have spent on education will be a waste unless we change our methods of education. The Midterm Appraisal on the Fourth Plan has revealed a great shortfall in expenditure. We have spent so far only 37.7 per cent of the total outlay leaving 147 crores for the remaining two years of the fourth plan. Whether it is possible to spend it, is now the question. But that is not peculiar to one department. In almost all the departments the allotted amount was not spent so far. The reason is simple that the officers would not take interest and spend the amount allocated to the departments. Therefore we will not reach our goal. This must be considered at all levels and seen that the amount to spend for the cause.

Regarding medical and technical education, I would request, through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister that it should not be given to private agencies under any circumstances at any cost.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Medical education is not under Education Ministry.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : I know, medical education is under the Health Ministry but the Education Minister has to have a say. Technical education and medical education have become commercial education. Those persons who are running the colleges have opened the commission agents' shops. The UGC is not at all having any supervision and is not taking any effective steps about money i.e. aid given to the colleges, whether it was properly used or not. That is why my submission is that technical education and

medical education should not be given to private agencies.

Regarding the Sapru House Library, the Reddy Committee's recommendations were submitted in 1969 when Dr. V.K. R. V. Rao was the Minister. He had given the assurance that the Sapru House Library would not be partitioned. When there is an agitation and all the students are making efforts to see that there is no division of the library.. (Interruption)

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : समापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम होना चाहिये। शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण में क्या सदस्यों की इतनी भी रुचि नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Regarding the Sapru House Library, when a delegation had met the then Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, "Dr. Rao had agreed with the Reddy Committee's recommendation that to maintain the integrity of the joint library of the School of International Studies and the Indian Council of World Affairs, the joint library at Sapru House should not be divided" So, my submission is that when there is an agitation and all the students are making efforts that they want to study at one place, the Library should not be divided. This cry from the people that, "our boys have eyes, but they are blind," is the real picture of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not repeat it; you have said that.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : With these words, I request the hon. Minister to consider all the points that I have made.

श्री धरमराव नेताल (कांकर) : समापति महोदय, मैं समाज कल्याण मंत्री से केवल अपने जिले के सम्बन्ध में बोझ बहुत कहना चाहूँगा। मैं सभ्य प्रदेश के छात्रों की शिक्षा कस्तूर से



आता हूँ जहाँ पर 90 प्रतिशत आदिवासी रहते हैं। आज वहाँ की वन सम्पदा के कारण भविष्य में औद्योगिक विकास की बहुत कुछ सम्भावनाएँ हैं। इस औद्योगिक विकास की सम्भावना के कारण उस ज़िले में आदिवासी समाज को जो कुपरिणाम भुगटना पड़ रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा बहुत कहना चाहूँगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बेलाडीला ग्रायरन-ओर प्रोजेक्ट दिया जो एशिया का सबसे बड़ा ग्रायरन-ओर प्रोजेक्ट है। उसके कारण वहाँ पर कितनी बड़ी समस्या आज आदिवासी समाज के लिए खड़ी हो गई है वह मैं कहना चाहूँगा। आज बेलाडीला प्रोजेक्ट में करीब 0 हजार कर्मचारी हैं। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उस प्रोजेक्ट के खुलने के बाद से उन कर्मचारियों का करीब 500 आदिवासी लड़कियों से अनैतिक सम्बन्ध रहा।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप एक्सेशन पर बोल रहे हैं ?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैं ने पहले ही कहा था कि मैं सोशल वेलफेयर के बारे में बोलूँगा।... (व्यवधान)...

तो आज 500 लड़कियाँ गैर आदिवासियों की वासना का शिकार हुईं जिसका परिणाम बस्तर के आदिवासी समाज को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। उनमें से अधिकांश के अर्बन्ध बच्चे हुए हैं। उन अर्बन्ध बच्चों का कोन जिम्मेदार होगा। यह भारत सरकार के लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। 200 लड़कियाँ अभी भी बस्तर ज़िले से लापता हैं। उनका कोई भी पता नहीं है। दिक्कत तो यह है कि उधर तो कहते हैं कि कानून रखा करेगा संविधान में भी उल्लेख है पर आज वहाँ के आदिवासी पुलिस घाने भी नहीं जा सकते इसलिए कि वहाँ भी जायें तो किससे फरियाद करें ? उन्हें उनपर डाट पड़ती

है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए वहाँ के आदिवासी समाज ने उन गैर-आदिवासियों से शादी करने को कहा और वहाँ की पंचायत ने करीब 152 लड़कियों की उनसे शादी कराई। मैं भूतपूर्व कलक्टर डा० ब्रह्मदेव शर्मा को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस मामले में उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। यह भी आपको जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उनमें से दस लड़कियाँ ऐसी भी हैं जो दस साल से भी कम हैं, जिनके अब बच्चे हुए और आज बस्तर में घूम रहे हैं। इनकी देखरेख के लिए न राज्य सरकार ने कोई इतजाम किया और न केन्द्र सरकार ने। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि राज्य सरकार के एक भी अधिकारी या सार्वजनिक नेता ने यह नहीं कहा कि अग्राय हो रहा है आदिवासियों के प्रति। वहाँ आदिवासी पंचायत आश्रम खुला, वहाँ पर अभी भी 24 लड़कियाँ रहती हैं। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा, सभापति महोदय, कि भूतपूर्व कलक्टर डा० ब्रह्मदेव शर्मा ने थोड़ा बहुत किया तो वहाँ के गैर-आदिवासी उसके खिलाफ हो गये। जिस दिन उनका तबादला हुआ, 5 नवम्बर को, उस दिन 12 साल की एक लड़की से बलात्कार किया गया और आज उसकी स्थिति यह है कि वह अपनी याददाश्त खो बैठी और पागल हो गई और गर्भवती है और अस्पताल में पड़ी हुई है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर में आज यह स्थिति है, उसको देखें।

दूसरी बात, सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ जितने भी बाहर से लोग आये, सब का एकमात्र लक्ष्य रहा शोषण करना। बस्तर में आप देखेंगे कि सब बाहर के लोग बसे और आदिवासियों का शोषण किया गया। इसलिए आदिवासी सड़कों को छोड़कर दूर जंगलों में जा बसे। वहाँ भी उनको नहीं छोड़ा गया, उनकी ज़मीन खरीदी गई, लकड़ी खरीदी गई, इमारती लकड़ी के नाम से उनकी ज़मीन



खरीदी गई और इस प्रकार से उनका शोषण हो रहा है। कंपेंसेशन भी उनको नहीं देते हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार ने आदिवासियों के वृहत विकास के लिए तीन करोड़ की योजना, पाइलेट प्रोजेक्ट की स्वीकृति दी है। उसके लिए हम केन्द्रीय सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं और यह तीन करोड़ दो साल में खर्च होना है। यह भी आप को जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि अभी तक प्रोजेक्ट आफिसर एक ही नियुक्त किया गया है। न उसके पास कोई स्टाफ है, न आफिसर है, न कोई वहां पर व्यवस्था है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह आदिवासियों का विकास दो साल में किस ढंग से होगा। एक आई. ए. एस. आफिसर जो नये-नये हैं, वह समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि यह पाइलेट प्रोजेक्ट क्या है। न उनको राज्य शासन से कोई सहयोग मिल रहा है, न केन्द्र शासन से। इसके लिए मैं केन्द्रीय शासन को आग्रह कर देना चाहता हूं कि तीन करोड़ रुपये का दुर्गुणयोग होगा और अभी से केन्द्रीय सरकार इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे।

सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में ट्राइबल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन है जो कि आदिवासियों की वन उपज की खरीद करता है। इसमें द्वाइ करोड़ रुपया लगा है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभाग का इसमें भाग हिस्सा है। सन् 1969-70 में करीब डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ और मुझे आज तक समझ में नहीं आया कि राज्य सरकार अभी तक किसी आफिसर के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी थोप नहीं पायी है। कौन जिम्मेदार है, इसका अभी तक फैसला नहीं हो सका। तो जनता के पैसे का इस तरह से दुर्गुणयोग हो रहा है, यह बहुत गलत बात है।

दूसरी बात मैं कारपोरेशन के बारे में

कहना चाहता हूं कि स्वयं भापाल केंद्र है इस कारपोरेशन का और बड़ा भी घाटा हुआ है। अब तो पीने दो करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होने जा रहा है। इसके पहले चार महीने के लिये करीब 700 रु० महीने किराये पर जो आफिसर रक्खा गया उसके लिये बगला लिया गया। बाद में 900 रु० का अलग आफिसर लिया गया। इस तरह से कारपोरेशन दिवालिया होता रहा। अब मार्च के महीने में इस कारपोरेशन के लिये 1500 रु० महीने किराये पर बिल्डिंग ली गई है। आप तो ताज्जुब होगा कि ट्राइबल विभाग के आफिसर के बगलों को 1,500 रु० के किराये पर लिया गया है। इस तरह से आदिवासियों के नाम से पैसा बरामद किया जा रहा है। यह बहुत गलत बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक वार्ता की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूं और वह है पटना विश्वविद्यालय की दुवस्था और दयनीय स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में। जा भी लोग वहां के अखबार पढ़ते हैं उन्हें यह मालूम होगा कि वहां के विद्यार्थियों, अध्यापकों और उप-कुलपति से किसी भी प्रकार का सत्याग्रह या सेल नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से वहां कभी-कभी बड़े हंगामे भी हो जाते हैं। आप ने यह भी सुना होगा कि वहां के छात्रों और उप-कुलपति के बीच में भी कुछ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ और इस को लेकर वहां की शिला के स्तर में गिरावट आई है और लिखाई पढ़ाई नहीं हो पाती है। जो सचर्चे हो रहा है उसमें जनता का कोई भी फायदा नहीं हो पा रहा है।

यह स्थिति आज उस पटना विश्वविद्यालय की है जिस का उस पांच विश्वविद्यालयों में बड़ा महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान था जो सब से पहले देश में कायम किये गये थे। आज वहां हर मामले में,

चाहे विज्ञान की पढाई हो चाहे कला की पढाई हो, विश्वविद्यालय का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। वहा पर जो साइंस कॉलेज है जो और बड़े पुराने कॉलेजो मे से है, वहा पर बैज्ञानिक अपरेटस तक नहीं है जिससे प्रयोग-शालाओ मे विद्यार्थी जा कर अध्ययन कर सके। वहा के पुस्तकालय के अन्दर किताबो की भी बड़ी कमी है और छात्रावासो की भी कमी है, जब कि छात्रो की संख्या बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन उनकी समस्याओ के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है जिससे असन्तोष का बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। और कालिजो क जो बकान है उनकी मरम्मत तक नहीं होती। कहने का मतलब यह है कि वहा बड़ा हो गम्भीर स्थिति है और इस गम्भीर स्थिति को वहा के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी बिहार विधान सभा मे स्वीकार किया है। इसके कारण वहा पर स्थिति बड़ी तनावपूर्ण होती जा रहा है। मेरा तो यही निवेदन होगा कि इतना बड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी की रक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

वहा का जो शिक्षक संघ है उसके प्रतिनिधि और वहा के छात्र जो पहले मुख्य मंत्री श्री दारोगा प्रसाद राय थे उनसे मिले थे। उसके बाद उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन किया था कि वह विश्वविद्यालय बरामद हो रहा है और भारत सरकार उसको अपन हाथ

मे ने ने नाकि उसकी दुर्बस्था को सुधार कर सही मानो मे उसका काम सुचारु रूप से चल सके और बिहार की मदद हो सके। लेकिन इस पर भी सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं पुनः उस बात का निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार उसको अपने हाथ मे ले ले। अगर किसी बजट से उसको न ले सके तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा अडान दे कर अपने पाव पर खड़ा कर वहा पर जो भ्रष्टाचार और जातिवाद है, शृणित परिस्थिति है, उसको समाप्त करके सही मानो मे उसको बढाने का काम करे।

मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पटना विश्वविद्यालय की इस दुर्बस्था को सुधारने की तरफ अविलम्ब जायेगा।

श्री वन्नालाल बाख्खाल (गगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, आप ने मुझ को शिक्षा तथा समाज-कल्याण मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों पर बोलने का जो अवसर दिया उसके लिये आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

12 00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 13, 1972 Chaura 24, 1894 (Saka).*