

PAKISTANI FIRING

*124. SHRI N. R. M. SWAMY: SHRI
RAJ NARAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since
November, 1966, Pakistani forces have been
indulging in unprovoked firing from across
the frontier at Belonia, a town near Tripura;
and

(b) if so, what preventive action has been
taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There was
intermittent firing by Pakistani forces from
4th November, 1966 upto 10th January, 1967,
on and around Belonia, a town in the Union
territory of Tripura.

(b) Formal protests were lodged. Efforts
were made from the very first day of firing to
meet Pakistani J officials at various levels under
the Ground Rules to secure and end to the
firing.

BAN ON Cow SLAUGHTER

*207. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAU-
LATRAM: SHRI V. M.
CHORDIA: SHRI N. R. M.
SWAMY: SHRI A. P.
CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jagadguru
Shankaracharya of Puri suspended his fast on
the 31st January, 1967 on the basis of certain
decisions taken by Government in regard to
the appointment of a committee to go into the
question of a total ban on the slaughter of cow
and its progeny; and

•(•Transferred from the 28th March, 1967.

(b) whether all the correspondence between
Government and the Jagadguru and the
correspondence between Government and the
non-official organizations and individuals
mainly concerned with the question of the fast
and its termination will be placed on the Table
of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government
had issued a statement on 5th
January, 1967 announcing their decision to set
up a committee to go into the question of
cow protection. (Statement I) Subsequently,
a statement clarifying any doubts regarding the
implications of the decision announced
on 5th January was sent to the Sarvadaliya
Gow Raksha Maha Abhiyan Samiti on 3rd
February, 1967. (Statement II) Copies of
these two statements are laid on the Table of
the House, (see *below*.) The text of the
latter statement had been conveyed to the
Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri on 31st
January, 1967. He broke his fast on the
same day. Immediately after breaking his
fast, the Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri is
reported to have made a statement, in which he
said that he had suspended the fast at the
request of the High Command of the Gow
Raksha Samiti. He also said that he had
responded to the wishes of the general
public and leaders, including the President,
the Prime Minister and Shri Jay Prakash
Narayan.

(b) A very large number of letters were
received by Government from various
individuals and organizations and it would be
difficult to lay copies of the entire
correspondence on the Table of the House.
However, if the Honourable Members indicate
any particular letter or letters which they wish
to be placed on the Table of the House, the
matter would be considered by Government.

STATEMENT I

Our Constitution recognizes the special place of the cow in the Directive Principle enunciated in Article 48 which calls for organizing agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines, and lays down in particular, the need for steps to preserve and improve the breeds, and prohibit the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government of India to secure implementation of this Directive Principle which they have reiterated from time to time. They have accordingly accepted in principle, the imposition of a ban in the Union Territories and have already initiated action in this behalf. The Central Government have also been making efforts to persuade the State Governments to agree to similar action. The majority of State Governments have already taken legislative action [to implement a ban. The Central Government would pursue their efforts with the State Governments concerned, to secure adequate action by them.

Government have also decided to set up a Committee which will be composed of representatives of the Central Government, the State Governments and the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mah-abhiyan Samiti and some experts. The Committee will go into the question of cow protection, examine *inter alia* all the suggestions of the Goraksha Samiti on this subject, and having considered the matter in all its aspects namely; constitutional, legal, economic and others, present to Government appropriate practical recommendations for their consideration. The suggestions of the Samiti which the Committee will thus consider, will include the one for a total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny.

The Committee will be formed as soon as possible and will be expected to complete its work within six months of its formation and submit a report to Government. The recom-

mendations of the Committee will receive earnest consideration.

The Prime Minister appeals to Jagadguru Shankaracharyaji of Puri and others to give up their fasts and cooperate with the Government in the implementation of this decision in a calm and dispassionate atmosphere

STATEMENT II

Government is aware of the sentiments expressed in different parts of the country over the demands for total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny. The special position of the cow has been recognised in our Constitution. Article 48 of the Constitution clearly and unequivocally lays down that the State shall take steps for prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. Although a majority of the States have by legislation banned the slaughter of cows a few States have not done so far. The Government of India's policy, as I expressed from time to time in official statements, has been to get the ban imposed by all the States. The Government has already written to the States which have not yet imposed the ban to fall in line with the rest of the States which have done so and it is their intention to initiate vigorous steps within three months to secure an early compliance with Article 48. There are legal and other difficulties in the imposition of a total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny: and the Government of India has already decided to appoint a Committee consisting of representatives of the Central and State Government; and the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Maha-bhiyan Samiti and experts, to consider the matter in all its aspects. The Committee will be competent to suggest ways and means for effective implementation of the provisions of Article 48 and also competent to give full consideration to the suggestion that the Constitution should be amended to bring about a total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny. The Committee will

also recommend practical steps for the protection of cow, calves, bulls and bullocks.

The Government will give due weight to the recommendations of the Committee.

CAUSES OF UNREST AND INDISCIPLINE AMONG STUDENTS

•208. SHRIMAT DEVAKI GOPI-DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed] to go into the causes of increasing unrest and indiscipline among students has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Sen in March, 1965. The Committee submitted its report to the University Grants Commission in October, 1966.

(b) A summary of the recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Summary of the Recommendations of the Committee appointed by T.J.G.C. in March, 1965 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Triguna Sen, inter-alia, to suggest ways and means to improve students morale and discipline in the universities and colleges:

(1) Every effort should be made by the teachers and other authorities to remove the causes of discontent among students, with sympathy and understanding.

(2) There should be increasing participation of students in the business of decision making and programmes in which they are involved

so as to avoid the feeling among them that they are not full member* of the university community.

(3) Education should be connected with employment, so as to bridge the gulf that separates students' education from eventual employment.

(4) Steps should be taken to prevent political parties from interfering; in the internal affairs of the universities and colleges if a convention of non-interference cannot be developed,

(5) Tendency on the part of unions to act like trade unions should be discouraged.

(6) There should be normal application of law and order to the situation in the universities as in the case of Public. Proctoral functions should be developed in the universities in a more systematic way.

(7) Every institution should ensure sound arrangement for work and be prompt in redressing legitimate grievances. The head of the institution particularly should be sympathetic, understanding, responsive and responsible in his dealings with the students. At the same time he should be firm when the situation demands.

(8) It should be impressed upon the students that there are certain areas pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of the institution which cannot be interfered, for example courses of study, examinations, academic standards, appointment of teachers etc.

(9) There is no proper identification of aptitudes or interest with the result that students do not get the type of education for which they are best

J suited. Scientific studies should be undertaken to find out the connection between unemployment or under-employment and indiscipline.

(10) Appointment of right type of teachers in the universities and colleges is of paramount importance in the development of personality of the