

stated, when he was asked by our friend, whether the scope of the Commission is to study that there should be a national minimum wage in India covering all the industries, both in the rural and urban sectors and, if so, Whether<sup>1</sup> there is any possibility of determining this national minimum wage on the basis of various recommendations by international bodies?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: That exactly was the reason why I submitted that I would lay a copy of the terms of reference on the Table. Anyhow, this particular item is included to study and report in particular on the level of workers' earnings, the provisions relating to wages, the need for fixation of minimum wages, including the national minimum wage, the means of increasing productivity, including the provision of incentives to workers. So, the national minimum wage is also there.

#### **RAISING OF UNIVERSITY FEE FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS IN BRITAIN**

\*199. SHRI A. D. MANI: SARDAR  
RAM SINGH;

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University fees for overseas students in the British Universities have been raised from £ 70 to £ 250 per year;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have made any representation to the British Government on the subject; and

(c) what would be the approximate increase in foreign exchange remittances from India on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in fees in respect of fresh students is proposed to be from £ 70 to £ 250 p.a. and by £ 50 p.a.

<sup>1</sup>The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri A. D. Mani.

In case of continuing students. It will be effective from October, 1967.

lb) No, Sir.

(c) Approximately £ 55,000 p.a. in respect of continuing students. Increase in respect of fresh students will depend upon the number of students that may go to the U.K. for higher studies.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I ask the Government whether they have ascertained whether there is anything in the report that this move of the British Universities was based more or less on the suggestion of the British Government to discourage immigration of foreign students to Britain on account of the controversy about colour bar in that country?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I do not know this, but I can only say that this is a domestic problem of the British Universities.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, I am not able to understand this question about domestic problems. We are members of the Commonwealth and if one Commonwealth country discriminates against the nationals of another Commonwealth country, naturally, the Government of India is concerned. Has the Minister at least referred this question to the Ministry of External Affairs and asked them to secure a clarification from the British Government?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, there is resistance even among the British public to this measure and the Vice-Chancellors of the British Universities have also strongly protested against this. But it is not possible for us to raise this question there, because this is their domestic problem, as I have already stated.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Sir, we would like the Minister of Education to give replies, because this is an important question.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Sir, in view of the steep rise in tuition fees—from £ 70 to £250 a year which is so un-

conscionable and so prohibitive that no foreign students will be in a position to get admission in the British Universities, will the Government of India take up this matter, so that discrimination against foreigners is done away with?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, this matter was informally discussed by our Foreign Minister with the High Commissioner of U.K. in India and it was understood that the decision of the British Government was not likely to be changed.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या सरकार इसको अद्वेनजर रखते हुए भारतवर्ष में ब्रिटिश के जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं या आते हैं उनकी फीस भी बढ़ाने पर सोच विचार कर रही है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अभी इस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया ।

श्री राजनारायण : इस समय जो ब्रिटिश विद्यार्थी आते हैं वे कितनी फीस देते हैं ?

श्री सभापति : उन्होंने कहा इस पर विचार नहीं किया ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now I can understand the difficulty of the Government in this matter—the British Government raising fees to this figure. But may I ask the Government whether, in view of this, the Government is going to change the policy with regard to those who are sent to the British Universities for education or do I understand that even now the people will be allowed to go there to study Bar and certain other things which are absolutely useless for our country and involve a heavy amount of foreign exchange? Sir, all types of students are sent to England and, if they belong to the richer categories, they are sent even to study Bar. It is

also true that one can always fail in the examination, but actually they study Bar, if not for anything else, for getting foreign exchange. Now, Sir, in view of these malpractices indulged in by the rich people, may I know whether the Government will change the policy with a view to allowing only those students to go abroad whose education there is absolutely essential in paramount national interest, for scientific and technological development, and that we stop all kinds of other education in the colleges and to on—Humanities, Bar, etc.?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Well, Sir, I can only give my own opinion about this matter. I am of the opinion . . .

श्री राजनारायण : आपकी निजी ओपीनियन है या सरकारी ?

डा० त्रिगुण सेन : निजी ।

श्री राजनारायण : तो आप सरकार की ओर से बोलें । निजी राय तो हम आपके घर में आकर ले लेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The policy has not yet been made.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The policy has not yet been made, but I think I will be able to influence the Government. Sir, during my several years of tour in Europe I have found a number of young men roaming about, perhaps sons of the rich men, as stated by Mr. Gupta. If it is in my hands, I will stop any student to go for any undergraduate studies in any subject in any country. I will only encourage young men to go for specialised training, so that our country may be benefited on their return.

I will surely try my best to screen all of them and stop any young man going abroad for undergraduate studies if it be in my hand.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Sir, may I have from the hon. Minister a specific answer? As a matter of fact, Mr.

Bhupesh Gupta has already put the question but the hon. Minister has not answered it. The question is this. Does he propose to stop the emigration to England of students or rather the sons-in-law of rich fathers-in-law or the sons of rich fathers to emigrate in this manner? Does he intend to stop the emigration of such students to the United Kingdom to read for the Bar, that is to say, read for barrister-ship? Now my second question is this. These barristers as such constitute a dying phenomenon and yet some people send their wards to read for the Bar and thus they try to encourage and keep alive this extinct species of law-years called barristers. Will the hon. Minister say whether he will give a further fillip to this extinct species of lawyers called barristers and thus allow this huge drain on the foreign exchange resources of India? That is my specific question. Will he answer it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rather three questions, as usual.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I have no information about young barristers. I am told they come to this House as leaders. I will study the matter and see whether it is necessary to send them abroad, young men, to become barristers and come to this House. Otherwise, I will not encourage it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I would like to immediately call your attention to this matter that . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Murahari.

श्री गोड़े मुराहरी : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार दूसरे कामन-वेल्थ देशों के साथ इस प्रश्न के बारे में राय मंजूर कर के ब्रिटिश सरकार के साथ कोई इस बारे में बातचीत करेगी और साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के भी बच्चे इंग्लैंड में ही पढ़ते हैं और अगर पढ़ते हैं तो वे कौन सा टेक्निकल विषय पढ़ रहे हैं।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I will reply to the question. I am a member of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Association of Universities and I am told—and I received letters—that a large number of universities are protesting against this. I hope the universities will deal with this matter better. I do not like to do it at a Governmental level. Let the learned societies take up the matter with their Governments.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, it seems a stranger was answering these questions. He has been answering but he is still a stranger to this House because he has not been introduced. I know that he is a Minister because I have read it in the newspapers. But he has not been introduced to this House. So he is a stranger.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a custom of being introduced.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Sir, may I introduce to you and, through you, to the House Dr. Triguna Sen?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Namaste.

#### MANUFACTURE OF RESISTIVITY METERS

•200. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad has manufactured Resistivity Meters to find out underground water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) Yes, Sir. The Institute has made a few Resistivity Meters for their geophysical field investigations. The instruments provide information about the electrical properties of subsurface strata. Under favourable conditions, this information can be interpreted in terms of the nature and extent of underground water.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: May I know Sir, whether these resistivity meters have been tried on a major scale,