

N.C.C. IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

713. DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of schools and colleges in the country which have N.C.C. training programme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): Information as on 31-12-65 is as follows:—

Schools	4,802
Colleges	2,566

LARGEST RADIO TELESCOPE

723. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has decided to instal one of the largest radio telescopes in the world, at Ootacamund early next year; and

(b) if so, what special service will be rendered by this telescope?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A large radio telescope consisting of a parabolic cylinder, 1700 feet long and 100 feet wide, is proposed to be set up at Ootacamund and will be commissioned by about the end of 1967. Its collecting power will be equivalent to a parabolic dish of 500 feet diameter.

(b) The radio telescope will be used mainly for studies of distant radio galaxies in our universe by the method of moon occultation.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members would have heard with a sense of profound sorrow the news of the passing away of one of our colleagues, Shri Faridul Haq Ansari. Though many of us knew that he had not been keeping good health recently, his death was as unexpected as it was sudden. An early fighter in the freedom movement, he became prominent in the public life of the country by unswerving adherence to high

principles of personal conduct. In national affairs, he held firm to an uncompromising faith in the unity and integrity of the country.

This House will remember him as a man who expressed himself vigorously, but without bitterness, and whose sincerity and earnestness were beyond question. Friendly and courteous, he was a gentleman to the core. His infectious charm won him friends wherever he went and in whatever company he moved. In his passing away, the country loses a devoted and loyal fighter in the cause of freedom and national unity.

I would request the Members to rise in their seats and observe one minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

I shall ask the Secretary to convey to the members of the bereaved family the sense of grief and profound sympathy of this House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS), 1964-65 AND AUDIT REPORT (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS), 1966**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Appropriation Accounts (Post and Telegraphs), 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5972/66.]
- (ii) Audit Report (Posts and Telegraphs), 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5971/66.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1952

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications

†Transferred from (he 1st April, 1966.

of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:—

- (i) Notification G.S.R. No. 235, dated the 25th January, 1966, publishing the Cinematograph (Censorship) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.
 - (ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 236, dated the 25th January, 1966.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6018/66 for (i) and (ii))

**THE REGISTRATION OF NEWS PAPERS
(CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1966**

SHRI RAJ BAHUR: Sir, I also beg, to lay on the Table a copy of Notification G.S.R. No. 304, dated the 26th February, 1966, publishing the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 20-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-6017/66].

**ANNUAL REPORT (1964-65) AND ACCOUNTS
OF THE BHARAT EARTHMOVERS LTD.,
BANGALORE AND RELATED PAPERS**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI M. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Earthmovers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1964-65, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5965/66.]

ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTION *RE* REPORTS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1963-64 and 1964-65

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that under rule 172 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I have allotted three hours for the consideration of Government's

[motion regarding the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

**REFERENCE TO CALL FOR HARTAL
IN WEST BENGAL ON THE 6TH
APRIL, 1966**

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the imminent hartal and "Bengal Bandh" call which is scheduled to take place tomorrow on the issue of the demand of food, protesting against the atrocities perpetrated in West Bengal during the last few weeks, and on the demand for removal of Shri P. C. Sen from the Chief Ministership of West Bengal. Sir, the situation in West Bengal is very grave today. Rice is selling at Rs. 3 per kilogram in different places of the State. There are famine conditions in the rural parts of the State. People started a movement there and the West Bengal Government perpetrated police excesses and military excesses. There is anger and wrath on the part of the people and they have given a call for hartal tomorrow. I beg to call the attention of the Food and Agriculture Minister to make a statement here as a last minute effort and to state in this House what concrete steps he proposes to take to ease the situation in West Bengal and to bring back normalcy there. (*Interruption*) It is a movement led by the people of West Bengal on the demand of food. There has been a consistent attempt on the part of the Government and some leaders of the Central Government to prove that this movement has been engineered by political parties. No, Sir, it is not a movement sponsored or engineered or designed by the political parties. It is a genuine upheaval of the people on the demand of food. This I say with all the emphasis at my command.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That should be enough. You have called attention.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, my request is to ask the Food and Agriculture Minister to make a statement here and now so that the call for "Bengal Bandh" may be averted even at this late hour. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Here and now" is rather drastic.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I gave notice of a calling attention motion with regard to the same subject. It has been with the Home Minister for the last two weeks or so. Now, we are on the eve of a general strike and hartal which of course will be peaceful, I know. Government, however, is trying to give provocation, and the Congress Party there isolated from the people is organising what they call a resistance group in order to create provocation so that the West Bengal people are driven to this kind of violent activities. While they will steer clear of all provocation in West Bengal, I would like to know from the Central Government what it is doing in (his matter).

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you driving at ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What I am driving at is

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you sent notice?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It has been pending before you, Sir. You must have forgotten it. It is about the police excesses and the way they are handling the situation. Except for the statement we got from Mr. Subramaniam with regard to the quantity that will be supplied to West Bengal, other aspects of the matter have not been dealt with by any statement. Therefore, I think it is right for us here in this House on the eve of the general strike and the hartal to ask the Government to state its position. Maybe they can help the situation even now, and the point is in today's papers I find that the West Bengal Chief Minister has said: "I will release some people if you stage the strike for 12 hours and not for 24 hours and if it is peaceful." Is this the way that a responsible Government should function? Why don't they come and say

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have called attention to your notice. That should be enough.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Too late, Sir. The sands of time are running out. That is what I say. There is still time. The Government can make unilateral

declaration with regard to increase in the ration, revocation of repression and release of people, and an enquiry into police and military firing. These declarations would go a long way in settling the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have amply reminded me and the Government of your notice.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know, Sir, you are helpless in this matter, perhaps, but all the same I still implore the Government and the Prime Minister who has come back and the Home Minister who was dealing with this matter to come if possible and make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. That will do.

REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF TIME TO DISCUSS POLICE FIRING IN BASTAR

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we had requested you the other day to allot some time for discussing the Bastar episode.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that would be done before we dispersed. I think it will be tomorrow though I am not quite sure.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The House should be informed today. We should not be taken by surprise because we are going to adjourn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be probably tomorrow in the afternoon.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not make it certain, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ascertain and tell you again. Probably it will be tomorrow in the afternoon.

श्री निरंजन सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): बस्तर के मामले में यह कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

श्री सभापति : अब बहुत कहने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि उसपर डिस्कशन होगा ।

श्री निचंन सिंह : उसके लिये दो घंटे काफी नहीं हैं।

श्री सभापति : उससे ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता है।

**THE DELHI SHOPS AND
ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1965-conrrf.**

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Madras): Sir, the Bill further to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 is before the House. It is a very good piece of legislation on the part of the Labour and Employment Ministry to amend a 12-year old Act. I have always found that as far as matters connected with the wage-earners, the working classes, are concerned, the Government is very lethargic in introducing amendments although they understand the difficulties of the wage-earners in our country. To take 12 years to introduce this amendment does not speak well of them but, however, it is good on the part of the Ministry to bring forward amendments to widen the scope of the application of the Bill and to make it obligatory on the part of the employers to fix an interval and to provide that applications for claims be made not only by the employee but also by a trade union representative on his behalf. These are all good amendments. But what I say is that they ought to have been brought into force earlier than 12 years. May I, therefore, suggest that in future the Labour and Employment Ministry under the able leadership of Shri Jagjivan Ram should not think of giving time for more than three years to find out whether an Act passed by this House works to the advantage of the working class or to the disadvantage of the workers?

Taking into consideration the amendment to section 2, I would say that it is a good amendment. It is a very good piece of legislation, giving the status of a worker to an apprentice and the Labour and Employment Ministry is setting a good example to the private sector. At the same time this applicability of the workman's right to an apprentice should also be extended to the apprentices who are in the public sector.

I think the Labour and Employment Ministry will not forget making immediate amendments to the Acts connected with the public sector undertakings in regard to those apprentices.

Coming to the next amendment, substitution of new section for section 10, I may quote here that the Labour and Employment Ministry is copying out only a 20-year old legislation, namely the Factories Act, section 55. Section 55 of the Factories Act stated in those days that a worker shall not work for more than five hours at a stretch without having half-an-hour recess for meal. I think the same section is quoted here after 20 years. How can a worker, whether he be employed in a shop or a commercial institution or in a factory, be able to work for more than five hours without a break for meal or tiffin or coffee to stimulate himself? So in respect of this old rule under the Factories Act, 1948, it is high time that the Labour and Employment Ministry thought of reducing the hours from five to at least four. Instead of keeping it at five, it should have been brought down to four as a par with the advanced countries.

I find a very peculiar habit with our Government to adopt the introduction of labour-saving machinery, electronic computers, etc. They go and see the electronic computers in the foreign countries working and immediately they copy them here, even though they reduce the potential employment of the working class to that extent. And our Ministers do not take any interest in reducing the hardship of the working class in the country. If they had brought down the working hours to four instead of five, I would have welcomed it. It is happening in other countries. There are countries where the workers do not for more than five hours a day. In the Rockefeller Institution in the United States of America workers work for not more than five hours a day and five days a week. There are other countries also where they have restricted the hours of work to 40. Even in the USSR they have given a guarantee last week that they are going to bring down the weekly days to five. So, in our country when we are copying other things from other advanced countries, it is high time that as far as the working class is concerned, we take more interest in following the advanced

countries. Why I suggest that is to that extent we may avoid unemployment. What is the good of bringing in labour-saving machinery when we are not able to provide work for lakhs and lakhs of willing workers in this country? Therefore, our Government should think first of introducing rationa-listed methods to open employment potential to our working class.

Next I come to clause 6, amendment of section 22. I find that the principal Act is very clear. It is said in the principal Act 'privilege leave with full wages for a total period of not less than 15 days.' But here in the amendment sought to be made it is 'privilege leave for a total period of not less than fifteen days'. There it is said 'with full wages', here 'with full wages' is omitted. But the Labour and Employment Minister may say, "Please refer to the words 'wages with leave' under section 23". And he may say immediately that the wages are being provided with leave. But here leave means not only privileges leave but there is the sick leave and also the casual leave. If you are not very specific in the amendment as to what kind of leave it would be with full wages, I do not think that under the present set-up the employers or the industrialists or the commercial managements will immediately give them wages for sick leave. There are institutions where they have introduced sick leave at half pay. But here it is silent, even section 23 does not very clearly say about the leave or how one can qualify one self to earn the leave. Therefore, I think the removal of the words 'full wages' is of a doubtful nature and I expect that the Labour and Employment Ministry will give a satisfactory explanation for omitting from the principal Act the words 'leave with full wages'. That is a point which I am placing before the Ministry in the interests of the wage-earners.

Coming next to the amendment about the accumulation of leave, from 30 days' accumulation they have now made it to three times— $3 \times 15=45$ days. It is a good thing, I do not say that it is a bad thing. But yet I feel that they could have gone one step forward—instead of 45 days they could have said two months. Accumulation of leave up to 2 months is not a difficult task. Even it gives an incentive to the workers not to absent himself. Workers in this country do not absent themselves

from work because the wages that they get are very limited and they do not want to absent themselves. And, therefore, they could make good use of the accumulated leave if they fell sick. We have not given them sickness insurance in this country. To provide for it is a stepping stone. But if this is increased to two months instead of 45 days, it would have been a welcome feature and it would have become a very good legislation also.

Now under sub-section (b) it is stated 'sickness or casual leave'. Casual leave means leave of a casual nature. A man may ask for casual leave for a day or two but as far as sick leave is concerned, I think this legislation should have provided for accumulation of sick leave. There are establishments, factories and other commercial concerns where they allow people to accumulate sick leave. I think it is a very great omission on the part of the Ministry not to have thought of allowing accumulation of sick leave to the workers for whom this legislation is introduced. However, Sir, on the whole, I may say that this legislation is a progressive legislation and the workers affected by this legislation, workers to whom this is going to apply, will be welcoming this legislation. I request the Ministry that in future whenever they introduce amendments to the old Acts, they should take some interest in comparing the condition of wage earners of this country with the wage earners of advanced countries.

Thank you Sir.

REFERENCE TO STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I have to announce that the Prime Minister being indisposed would not be able to attend Parliament today and will, therefore, not make the statement at 5 P.M. as announced. She would do so on some subsequent occasion.

THE DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISH- MENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965- *contd.*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Delhi

[Shri Chitta Basu.] shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1965 because it provides certain rights to shop assistants and also provides for the removal of certain lacunae in the parent Act. Sir, although it is a belated move it is a step forward towards the removal of these lacunae which were the weaknesses of the Act itself.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY) in the Chair.]

We would have been very glad had there been a comprehensive Bill dealing with all the problems and difficulties of the shop assistants. Anyway, through you, Sir, I like to point out certain lacunae in this Act to the pilot of this Bill.

Sir, in this Bill you will find that there is no provision for the protection of shop assistants against retrenchment and arbitrary discharge. You may say that there are other labour laws for adequate protection against this evil of retrenchment and arbitrary illegal discharges. But there are certainly provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act and it would have been better had these provisions been also included in this Bill so that adequate protection might be given against these illegal discharge and retrenchment, guaranteeing retrenchment benefits to workers of all other categories to which they are entitled.

Sir, you will notice that there is no provision for ensuring security of service. As far as I know, there is no security of service to shop assistants. They are very seldom made permanent in their service. They are arbitrarily discharged and their services terminated. One of the basic questions before all the working people is this that there should be adequate guarantee of security of their service. In this Bill, I note with regret, there is no provision which can ensure security of service to shop assistants.

Sir, you will note that there is also no provision for the improvement of the working conditions in which the shop assistants are to work. Almost in all the shops in developed cities—in this city also—the environments are hygienically uncongenial. Therefore, the shop assistants have to work in conditions which deserve rapid, speedy

improvement. There is no provision regarding that. I agree that in this Bill those provisions cannot be made, but one thing can be done. In this Bill an eight-hour working has been fixed. As you know, Sir, in works which involve hazards, the working hours have been lessened. For instance, in mines those who work underground, their working hours have been reduced. In this case also since the shop assistants are to work in uncongenial, unhygienic places and since there is no provision there for the improvement of the environment, I suggest that the working hours required of them may be lessened by a statutory provision in the Bill.

Sir, again, not only the question of enactment, there is also the question of implementation. It is our general experience that the objectives of many Acts are not fulfilled. They fail because of non-implementation of the provisions of the Acts. As far as my experience goes, I have found that Shop Inspectors are not above malpractices. They do not force the shop employers to observe the law *in toto*, both in letter and in spirit. I think there should be a provision in the Act itself for the supervisory staff to see that the provisions of the Act are properly implemented.

I do not like to take much of your time. I would suggest that all these points may kindly be looked into so that the Bill may be improved to the best possible extent. Thank you.

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : وائس
چیرمین، سر میں اس بل کا مواگت
کرتا ہوں لیکن مجھے حیرت ہے کہ
آخر یہ کیا بات ہے کہ دلی کو
جمہوری حقوق سے محروم کر کے جو
ذہ داریاں ان پر تھیں - کہ خود
ان کی یہاں لیجسلیچر ہوتی اور وہ اپنا
بل آپ بناتے تاکہ اپنی ضروریات کو
دیکھ کر - اپنی دوکانوں کی حالت کو
دیکھ کر - جو ٹائم وہ رکھنا چاہتے تھے
وہ رکھتے اور جس ڈھنگ سے وہ مناسب

سمجھتے جو اپنے لیبر ہیں۔ ملازم ہیں ان کو مدد اس طرح سے کرتے۔ لیکن یہ سرکار کچھ عجیب ڈھنگ سے بنی ہے۔ ان کی یہ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ سارے اختیارات اورنگ زیب عالم گیر کی طرح اپنے پاس رکھنے سے مغل ایمپائر پاشن پاشن ہو گیا وہ نہیں چل پایا تو کیا یہ سرکار جو اورنگ زیب عالم گیر کی پیروی کرنا چاہتی ہے اسی طرح سے سب اختیارات اپنے ہاتھ میں رکھنا چاہتی ہے یہاں سے ہی شاہی فرمان جاری کیا جائے اور اس طریقہ سے فرمان شاہی جو ہے اس سے ان کی بات چلے۔ یہ بات اچھی نہیں۔

جہاں تک یہ سوال ہے کہ اس میں بڑی خویاں ہیں میں اپنے پہلے دوست سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ جہاں اس میں خویاں ہیں وہاں اس میں کافی ترٹیاں ہیں۔ اور ترٹیاں کیوں رہ جاتی ہیں اس لئے کہ سرکار کو مزہ آتا ہے جیسے بلی چوہ کو پکڑتی ہے پھر چھوڑتی ہے پھر پکڑتی ہے اور پھر چھوڑتی ہے اور آہستہ آہستہ اس کو کھا جاتی ہے۔ تو یہ مزدور کو اور ملازم کو بھی خوش کرنا چاہتے ہیں کیوں کہ انہوں نے قسم کھائی ہے کہ یہ سماج وادی ہیں۔ سماج واد کے تحت غریب مزدوروں کو۔ ملازموں کو جو دوکانوں کو چلانے میں مدد دیتے ہیں ان کی یہ مدد کریں اس لئے وائس چیرمین صاحب۔ تھوڑا آہستہ

آہستہ یہ بل لاتے ہیں کبھی بھی یہ پوری تفصیل کے ساتھ پوری برائی اور اچھائی کو دیکھ کر بل لائیں ایسی زحمت انہیں گوارا نہیں۔ کیوں گوارا نہیں؟ اس لئے کہ وائس چیرمین صاحب۔ یہاں پولیٹیکس چلتی ہے یہ خالی دہلی کا سوال ہے۔ دہلی میں تو ان کو جو کونسل بنانے جا رہے ہیں اس کو بنا دینی چاہئے تاکہ وہ اپنے طور پر اس شہر کی۔ اس کیپٹیل کی۔ لاکھوں کی جو آبادی ہے اس کی سیوا کرے۔ اگر ان کو پہلے انہوں نے حق دیا تھا لیجسلیشن کا۔ لیجسلیشن کا حق دینا تھا تو انہیں دینا تھا بجائے اس کے کہ یہ بل لائیں اور ادھورے دل سے لائیں جیسا یہ لائے۔

بہر حال اس میں کتنی ہی خویاں رکھی گئی ہیں اس لئے ہم کہیں کہ اس کا ہم سواگت نہیں کریں تو اس کا تو سواگت ہمیں کرنا ہی چاہئے لیکن یہ بھی سوچنا چاہئے کہ ہم کونسے راستے نکال سکتے ہیں۔ ہم سوچیں کہ دلی میں دو طرح کی دقتیں ہیں۔ ایک یہ کہ دلی تقریباً اب ملازموں کی بستی بنتی چلی جا رہی ہے۔ خدا بھلا کرے کل ہمارے وائس چیرمین صاحب نے یہ فرمایا تھا کہ ایک ہی جگہ سیکرٹیریوں کی بھرمار ہے۔ جوئنٹ سیکرٹیریوں کی بھرمار ہے اور اسی طرح ایک اینٹ اٹھاؤ دس آفیسر نکلتے

(شری عبدالغنی)

ہیں۔ یہ آفیسروں کی اور ملازموں کی بستی بستی جا رہی ہے اور اسی طرح دوکانیں جگہ جگہ بستی چلی جا رہی ہیں۔ لوگ آ کر دوکانیں بنا رہے ہیں کیوں کہ یہ دنیا کا ایک عظیم شہر بن رہا ہے۔ دہلی پر سارے دنیا کی توجہ ہے سارے دیش کی توجہ اس طرف آ رہی ہے اس لئے جگہ جگہ دوکانوں کو چلانے کے لئے ملازموں کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے لیکن مصیبت یہ ہے کہ ملازم پیشہ جو ہیں صبح کے نو بجے تک انہیں دفتر کی فکر ہوتی ہے اور ساڑھے پانچ بجے کے بعد جب وہ گھر جاتے ہیں تو دوکانیں بند ہو جاتی ہیں۔ کوئی شکل ایسی نہیں رہ جاتی کہ سامان خریدیں۔ کیوں کہ آج ان اسپلائنٹ حد سے زیادہ بڑھ رہا ہے اس لئے آپ دوکانوں کا ٹائم اس ڈھنگ سے رکھ سکتے تھے کہ جس میں ملازم کو چھ گھنٹہ سے زیادہ کام نہیں کرنا پڑتا۔ اس کی دوشفت ہوتی اور سرکاری ملازم دوکان کے نوکروں اور دوکان داروں کا پورا پورا فائدہ اٹھا سکتے اور اس طرح سے رکھا جاتا کہ سات بجتے ہی الارم نہ بج جاتا اور اگر کوئی بچے کی بنیان لینا چاہتا ہے تو باہر چپراسی کھڑا ہو کر کہے کہ دوکان کے اندر گھسنے کی اجازت نہیں۔ تو یہ سوچا جائے کہ دو شیفت ہو جائیں اور جہاں بڑے بڑے ملازمین رکھتے ہیں وہاں

ان ملازمین کو پورا موقع ملے کہ وہ بھی اگر ان کے گھریلو ضروریات کی چیزیں ہوں تو ان کو وقت پر لے سکیں۔ ان کو آسانی ہو۔ تو ایسی کوئی شکل اس میں نہیں ہو پائی اور اس لئے نہیں ہو پائی کہ جیسا میں نے کہا ان کو فرصت نہیں ہے کہیں ناگا ان کو ستاتے ہیں کہیں میزوان کو ستاتے ہیں کہیں ویسٹ بنگال سے گرم ہوائیں آ رہی ہیں۔ ابھی میرے بھائی نے صبح ویسٹ بنگال کی سچویشن کی طرف توجہ دلائی تو یہ ہنس دیتے۔ میرے دل میں آیا کہ آج یہ ہنس رہے ہیں کل خون کے آنسو روئیں گے کیوں کہتا ہوں یہ بات سرکار کے توجہ کی ہے۔ اگر یہ حکومت کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو جہاں کو دیکھیں۔ یہ جو گرم ہوائیں اٹھ رہی ہیں۔ مشرق سے ڈر ہے کہ یہ فتنہ پیدا نہ کریں۔ اس طرح سے مزدور کے ساتھ جو کھیلنا چاہتے ہیں تو میں ہمیشہ کہا کرتا ہوں پھر کہتا ہوں ایسا نہ کریں۔

تمناؤں میں الجھایا گیا ہوں

کھلونے دے کے بہلایا گیا ہوں

اگر بل لانا ہو تو بل لائیے۔ تفصیل سے لائیے اور بہتر یہ ہے کہ آپ نہ لائیے کیوں کہ دلی کی اسمبلی بنتی ہے اسمبلی بنائیے۔ کونسل بنانی ہے کونسل بنائیے۔ ان کو پورا اختیار دیجئے کہ جس میں وہ اپنی

بہتری سمجھتے ہیں وہ کریں ۔
 ان کو موقعہ دینا چاہئے بجائے اس کے
 کہ ساری کی ساری چیزیں آپ اپنے
 ہاتھ میں لے لیں ۔ خدا آپ کا بھلا
 کرے آپ سماج وادی ہیں ۔ آپ
 سماج واد لانا چاہتے ہیں اس لئے کوئی
 ایسی شکل نکالیں کہ مزدوروں کو ۔
 ملازموں کو ۔ جو دوکان کے ملازم ہیں
 ان کو ۔ پورا موقعہ ملے کہ وہ بھی
 اپنے بچوں کی تعلیم کی طرف ۔ اپنے
 بچوں کی صحت کی طرف ۔ اپنے بچوں
 کے لباس اور کھان پان کی طرف دیکھنے
 کا پورا موقعہ پا سکیں ۔ صبح تڑکے وہ
 جاتے ہیں اور شام کو سات بجے آتے
 ہیں ان کے لئے اپنے بچوں کے لئے
 کچھ کرنا ناممکن ہے ۔ آپ اپنے
 سرکاری ملازموں کو موقعہ دیتے ہیں
 پانچ بجے وہ چلے جاتے ہیں ۔ ساڑھے
 پانچ بجے وہ چلے جاتے ہیں ۔ لیکن
 بے چارے دوکان کے ملازموں کو
 اجازت نہیں ہے ۔ تو اس لئے ان کی
 دو شیفت کی جائیں اور اس ڈھنگ سے
 کیا جائے کہ جو دوکان دار ہیں ان
 سے کہا جائے کہ وہ سات بجے دوکان
 بند نہ کریں ساڑھے آٹھ بجے کریں ۔
 اس میں ڈبل شیفت رکھا جائے تاکہ
 کام ان کا زیادہ چلے اور ہمارے ان
 امپلائمنٹ کو کافی موقعہ ملے کہ وہ
 کم ہو ۔

وائس چیرمین صاحب ، میں یہ
 ایک اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 اگر وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ دلی سے ہمارے

اس ایکٹ کا تعلق ہو تو میرا خیال
 ہے کہ جہاں تک راشٹر پتی رول کا
 تعلق ہے وہ تو کافی جگہوں پر ہے ۔
 جیسے کیرل میں ہے یہاں ہے اور
 دوسری جگہ بھی ہے سب جگہ ایک
 ہی قانون لانا چاہئے ۔ آج آپ دلی
 کے لئے ایک قانون لاتے ہیں ۔ کل
 کیرل کے لئے قانون لائیں گے ۔
 پرسوں کسی اور جگہ کے لئے لائیں
 گے ۔ کیوں سب جگہ کے لئے ایک
 ساتھ قانون نہیں لاتے ۔ کیوں کہ
 جہاں تک ملازموں کا تعلق ہے ۔
 دوکانوں پر جو ملازم ہیں ان کی حالت
 ایک سی ہی ہے ۔ ایک سے ان کے
 مفاد ۔ ان کے انٹرسٹ ، ان کی
 ضروریات زندگی ہیں ۔ تو جہاں جہاں
 ان کا اپنا راج ہے یعنی جہاں جہاں
 راشٹر پتی رول ہے یا سینٹرل گورنمنٹ
 کے تحت جہاں جہاں کام چلتا ہے
 ان سب جگہوں کے لئے اکٹھا ہی
 قانون لے آئیں تاکہ ان کو زیادہ
 موقعہ مل سکے ۔ زیادہ وسیع نظریہ
 ان کا ہو سکے کہ کس طرح سے
 لیبر کو اور ملازمین کو ڈیل کرنا
 چاہئے ۔ لیکن یہاں ایک بدنصیبی
 ہے ، وائس چیرمین صاحب—کہ ان
 کے اپنے جو ملازم ہیں ان کی کیا
 حالت ہے ۔ آپ دیکھئے ۔ چیراسیوں
 کو لیجنے ۔ چھوٹے چھوٹے کلرکوں
 کو لیجنے ۔ چھوٹے چھوٹے نگہبان
 کو لیجنے جو دوسرے ملازم ہیں سرکار
 کے ان کو لیجنے یہ ان کے مفاد کی

(شری عبدالغنی)

طرف کتنا دھیان دیتے ہیں؟ میرے خیال سے اگر یہ غصہ نہ کریں تو ایک وزیر کی کوٹھی کا جو خرچہ ہے وہ یہاں کے سو ملازموں کے خرچہ کے برابر ہے۔ وہ بے چارے سو ملازم بھی اس سے کم خرچ کرتے ہیں تو سماج واد اس طرح سے نہیں آئے گا۔ اگر یہ سوچنا ہے کہ تو پھر آپ اس ڈھنگ سے سوچیں کہ آخر ۴۰ کروڑ کی بستی کو جو خدا کی سب سے بڑی بستی ہے اور جس میں خدا نے بڑے بڑے رشی منی پیدا کئے گرو پیدا کئے - بڑے بڑے ولی پیدا کئے - اس بستی کو اگر سنبھالنا ہے تو اس ڈھنگ سے سنبھالنے کی کوشش کیجئے - وہاں آنے والے الیکشن کی تیاری کرنا اور چرچا کرنا ہم نے مزدوروں کے لئے یہ کر دیا اور دوکانوں پر جو ملازم ہیں ان کے لئے یہ کر دیا اس سے بات بننے والی نہیں ہے - میں امید کرتا ہوں سرکار اپنی اس پالیسی پر پھر سے وچار کرے گی کہ آیا انہیں اس طرح سے قدم قدم پر چھوٹے چھوٹے بل لانے چاہئیں یا ایک جامع بل لانا چاہئے - بہر حال میں سرکار کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور وائس چیرمین صاحب آپ کا بھی -

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी (पंजाब): वाइस चेयरमैन, सर, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता

†] Hindi transliteration.

लेकिन मुझे हैरत है कि आखिर यह क्या बात है कि दिल्ली को जम्हूरी हकूकों से मरहूम करके जो जिम्मेदारियां उनपर थीं कि खुद उनकी यहां लेजिसलेचर होती और वह अपना बिल आप बनाते ताकि अपनी जरूरियात को देखकर, अपनी दुकानों की हालत को देखकर, जो टाइम वह रखना चाहते थे वह रखते और जिस ढंग से वह मुलाजिम समझते जो अपने लेबर है, मुलाजिम हैं, उनकी मदद उस तरह से करते। लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ अजीब ढंग से बनी है उनकी यह समझ में नहीं आता कि सारे अस्तयारात औरंगजेब आलमगीर की तरह अपने पास रखने से मुगल इम्पायर पाश पाश हो गया, वह नहीं चल पाया तो क्या यह सरकार औरंगजेब आलमगीर की पैरबी करना चाहती है इसी तरह से सब अस्तयारात अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है यहां से ही शाही फरमान जारी किया जाए और इस तरीके से फरमान शाही जो है इससे उनकी बात चले। यह बात अच्छी नहीं।

जहां तक यह सवाल है कि इसमें बड़ी खूबियां हैं मैं अपने पहले दोस्त से इत्फाक करता हूं कि जहां इसमें खूबियां हैं वहां इसमें काफी त्रुटियां हैं और त्रुटियां क्यों रह जाती हैं इसलिए कि सरकार को मजा आता है जैसे बिल्ली चूहे को पकड़ती है फिर छोड़ती है फिर पकड़ती है और फिर छोड़ती और आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता उसको खा जाती है। तो यह मजदूर को और मुलाजिम को भी खुश करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने कसम खाई है कि ये समाजवादी हैं, समाजवाद के तहत गरीब मजदूरों को, मुलाजिमों को, जो दुकानों को चलाने में मदद देते हैं, उनकी यह मदद करें इसलिए वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, थोड़ा आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता यह बिल लाते हैं कभी भी यह पूरी तफसील के साथ पूरी बुराई और अच्छाई को देखकर बिल लाएं ऐसी जहमत इन्हें गवारा नहीं। क्यों गवारा नहीं? इसलिए कि वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, यहां पोलिटिक्स चलती है। यह खाली दिल्ली का सवाल है। दिल्ली में तो उन

को जो कौंसिल बनाने जा रहे हैं उसको बना देनी चाहिए ताकि वह अपने तौर पर इस शहर की, इस केपिटल की, लाइनों की जो आबादी है उसकी सेवा करे। अगर उनको पहले उन्होंने हक दिया था लेजिसलेशन का—लेजिसलेशन का हक देना था तो उन्हें देना था बजाए इसके कि यह बिल लाएं और अधूरे दिल से लाएं जैसा यह लाए।

बहरहाल इसमें कितनी ही खूबियां रखी गई हैं इसलिए हम कहें कि इसका हम स्वागत नहीं करें तो इसका तो स्वागत हमें करना ही चाहिए लेकिन यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि हम कौन से रास्ते निकाल सकते हैं। हम सोचें कि दिल्ली में दो तरह की दिक्कतें हैं एक यह कि दिल्ली तकरीबन अब मुलाजिमों की बस्ती बनती चली जा रही है। खुदा भला करे कल हमारे वाइस चैयरमैन साहब ने यह फरमाया था कि एक ही जगह सेक्रेट्रियों की भरमार है ज्वाइंट सेक्रेट्रियों की भरमार है और इसी तरह एक ईंट उठाओ दस आफिसर्स निकलते हैं। यह आफिसों की और मुलाजिमों की बस्ती बनती जा रही है और इसी तरह दुकानें जगह-जगह बनती चली जा रही हैं। लोग आकर दुकानें बना रहे हैं क्योंकि यह दुनिया का एक अजीब शहर बन रहा है। दिल्ली पर सारे दुनिया की तबज्जो हैं सारे देश की तबज्जो इस तरफ आ रही है इसलिए जगह-जगह दुकानों को चलाने के लिए मुलाजिमों की जरूरत पड़ती है लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि मुलाजिम पेशा जो हैं सुबह के नौ बजे तक उन्हें दफ्तर की फिकर होती है और साढ़े पांच बजे के बाद जब वह घर जाते हैं तो दुकानें बन्द हो जाती हैं। कोई शकल ऐसी नहीं रह जाती कि सामान खरीदें। क्योंकि आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट हद से ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है इसलिए आप दुकानों का टाइम इस ढंग से रख सकते थे जिस में मुलाजिम को छः घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं करना पड़ता। इसकी दो शिफ्ट होती और सरकारी मुलाजिम दुकान के नौकरों और दुकानदारों का पूरा-पूरा फायदा उठा सकते और इस तरह से रखा जाता कि सात बजते ही अलार्म न बज

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जाता और अगर कोई बच्चे की बनियान लेना चाहता है तो बाहर चपरासी खड़ा होकर कहे कि दुकान के अन्दर घुसने की इजाजत नहीं। तो यह सोचा जाए कि दो शिफ्ट हो जाएं और जहां बड़े-बड़े मुलाजिमीन रखते हैं वहां इन मुलाजिमीन को पूरा मौका मिले कि वह भी अगर उनके घरेलू जरूरियात की चीजें हों तो उनको वक्त पर ले सकें, उनको आसानी हो। तो ऐसी कोई शकल इसमें नहीं हो पाई और इस लिए नहीं हो पाई कि जैसा मैंने कहा उनको फुसंत नहीं है। कहीं नागा उनको सताते हैं कहीं मीजो उनको सताते हैं, कहीं वेस्ट बंगाल से गर्म हवाएं आ रही हैं, अभी मेरे भाई ने सुबह वेस्ट बंगाल की सिचुएशन की तरफ तबज्जो दिलाई तो यह हंस दिए। मेरे दिल में आया कि आज यह हंस रहे हैं कल खून के आंसू रोयेंगे क्यों कहता हूं यह बात सरकार के तबज्जों की है। अगर यह हकूमत करना चाहते हैं तो जहां को देखें। यह जो गर्म हवाएं उठ रही हैं। मशरक से डर है कि यह फितना पैदा न करें। इस तरह से मजदूर के साथ जो खेलना चाहते हैं तो मैं हमेशा कहा करता हूं फिर कहता हूं ऐसा न करें।

तमन्नाओं में उलझाया गया हूं।

खिलौने दे के बेहलाया गया हूं।

अगर बिल लाना हो तो बिल लाइये तफसील से लाइये और बेहतर यह है कि आप न लाएं क्योंकि दिल्ली की असेम्बली बननी है। असेम्बली बनाइये, कौंसिल बनानी है कौंसिल बनाइये, उनको पूरा अख्तियार दीजिए कि जिसमें वह अपनी बेहतरी समझते हैं वह करें। उनको मौका देना चाहिए बजाए इसके कि सारी की सारी चीजें आप अपने हाथ में लें। खुदा आपका भला करे आप समाजवादी हैं। आप समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं इसलिए कोई ऐसी शकल निकालें कि मजदूरों को, मुलाजिमों को, जो दुकान के मुलाजिम हैं उनको, पूरा मौका मिले कि वह भी अपने बच्चों की तालीम की तरफ, अपने बच्चों की सेहत की तरफ, अपने बच्चों के लिबास और खान-पान की तरफ,

[श्री अब्दुल गनी]

देखने का पूरा मौका पा सकें। सुबह तड़के वे जाते हैं और शाम को सात बजे आते हैं उनके लिए अपने बच्चों के लिए कुछ करना नामुमकिन है। आप अपने सरकारी मुलाजिमों को मौका देते हैं पांच बजे वह चले जाते हैं, साढ़े पांच बजे वह चले जाते हैं लेकिन बेचारे दुकान के मुलाजिमों को इजाजत नहीं है। तो इसलिए उनकी दो शिफ्ट की जाएं और इस ढंग से किया जाए कि जो दुकानदार हैं उनसे कहा जाए कि वह सात बजे दुकान बन्द न करें साढ़े आठ बजे करें। इसमें डबल शिफ्ट रखा जाए ताकि काम उनका ज्यादा चले और हमारे अनएम्प्लायमेंट को काफी मौका मिले कि वह काम हो।

बाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं यह एक और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली से हमारे इस एक्ट का ताल्लुक हो तो मेरा ख्याल है कि जहां तक राष्ट्रपति रूल का ताल्लुक है वह तो काफी जगहों पर है। जैसे केरल में है, यहां है और दूसरी जगह भी है सब जगह एक ही कानून लाना चाहिए। आज आप दिल्ली के लिए एक कानून लाते हैं, कल केरल के लिए कानून लायेंगे, परसों किसी और जगह के लिए लायेंगे क्यों सब जगह के लिए एक साथ कानून नहीं लाते। क्योंकि जहां तक मुलाजिमों का ताल्लुक है, दुकानों पर जो मुलाजिम हैं उनकी हालत एक सी ही है। एक से उनके मुफाद, उनके इन्ट्रेस्ट, उनकी जरूरत-बात, जिन्दगी है। तो जहां-जहां उनका अपना राज है यानी जहां जहां राष्ट्रपति रूल है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के तहत जहां-जहां काम चलता है उन सब जगहों के लिए इकट्ठा ही कानून ले आए ताकि उनको ज्यादा मौका मिल सके। ज्यादा बसीह नजरिया उनका हो सके कि किस तरह लेबर को और मुलाजिमीन को ढील करना चाहिए। लेकिन यहां एक बदनसीबी है बाइस चेयरमैन साहब, कि उनके अपने जो मुलाजिम हैं उनकी क्या हालत है। आप देखिए, चपरासियों को लीजिए, छोटे-

छोटे कलकों को लीजिए, छोटे-छोटे निगहबान को लीजिए जो दूसरे मुलाजिम हैं सरकार के उनको लीजिए यह उनके मुफाद की तरफ कितना ध्यान देते हैं? मेरे ख्याल से अगर यह गुस्सा न करें तो एक वजीर की कोठी का जो खर्चा है वह यहां के सौ मुलाजिमों के खर्च के बराबर है। वे बेचारे सौ मुलाजिम भी इससे कम खर्च करते हैं तो समाजवाद इस तरह से नहीं आया। अगर यह सोचना है तो फिर आप इन ढंग से सोचें कि आखिर 45 करोड़ की बस्ती को जो खुदा की सबसे बड़ी बस्ती है और जिस में खुदा ने बड़े-बड़े ऋषि-मुनि पैदा किए, गुरु पैदा किए, बड़े-बड़े बली पैदा किए, इस बस्ती को अगर संभालना है तो इस ढंग से संभालने की कोशिश कीजिए—वहां आने वाले इलेक्शन की तैयारी करना और चर्चा करना हम ने मजदूरों के लिए यह कर दिया और दुकानों पर जो मुलाजिम हैं उनके लिए यह कर दिया इससे बात बनने वाली नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं सरकार अपनी इस पालिसी पर फिर से विचार करेगी कि आशा उन्हें इस तरह से कदम-कदम पर छोटे-छोटे बिल लाने चाहिए या एक जामे बिल लाना चाहिए। बहरहाल मैं सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और बाइस चेयरमैन साहब आप का भी।]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The Minister.

SHRI AMD ALI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh): Is he the Minister?

SHRI AMD ALI: I am replying to my friend there. Have I your permission to speak, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): I had called on the Minister. Do you want to speak?

SHRI ABID ALI: Yes, Sir. I beg to make a few observations with regard to the working of the Shop Assistants Act in Delhi. I request that the Government should ensure

at least near-minimum implementation of the provisions of this Act. In most of the areas in Delhi, the provisions of the Act are not implemented by most of the shop-keepers. This morning I was in Pahargunj and most of the shops were open at 8-30 A.M. I do not refer to the vegetable shops or the sweetmeat shops but shops which are governed by this enactment whose working hours are restricted. Similarly on Sundays most of these shops are open. In Subzimandi the shop-owners manipulate the working in such a way that it becomes impossible for the Inspectorate to have any checking. A suggestion was made some time back that along with the system of having employees by rotation, they should also have a system of photographs of the employees so that the Inspectors may be able to know whether a particular employee who was supposed to be on leave on that particular day is working or not. That can be done only if—not by names, because names are changed, and these employees have to submit to the dictates of the shop-owners—photos are there, and then the inspectorate will be able to have some checking done if these suggestions are taken into consideration for their acceptance and implemented. I do not know to what extent the inspectorate are influenced by bribe or otherwise so that, whatever the shop-owners want to do, they are able to do without any fear from the inspectorate. That has been the experience. This may kindly be taken into consideration.

With regard to what my friend opposite was just saying, namely that a sum more than the salaries of a hundred employees of Government is spent on a bungalow of the Ministers, I do not know how he has been able to come to this conclusion. Perhaps he wanted to say something against the Government, and just he had been telling whatever came in his mouth.

It is, likewise not possible to have a similar Act for Delhi and for Kerala. Kerala has got its own enactment and the shop assistants there have got the benefit of the Act in Kerala. And that cannot be brought here, nor can the Act which is in force here be taken to Kerala.

I strongly oppose the suggestion that from 8-30 A.M. till 8-30 P.M. the shops

should be allowed to be kept open, because that will mean that the spread-over will be much more, and it will be to the detriment of the employees. The suggestion was that, in between, for some hours there should be closure and that sort of closure means that the workers in the shops, who will be supposed to be attending the shop at 8-30 A.M., will be leaving home early in the morning, and if they leave the shop after 8-30 P.M. it means that they will reach home very late, and the rest of the period, they will be whiling away. And meekly he has said that there should be double shift. And that also will mean that again the prices will go up. So both ways it is to the detriment of the consumers and to the detriment of the employees working in the shops alike, and, therefore, no consideration should be given to such a ridiculous and unworkable suggestion.

And about other things which the hon. Member has said, just he wanted to please his own ego, and therefore he was said them and run away, and so I need not attend to them. Of course the hon. Minister will take care of them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): Only walked away, not ran away.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On a point of order. The hon. Member has just stated that one particular Member ran away after making his speech. Is that a happy expression, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): Not decent.

SHRI ABID ALI: What is wrong? All right; he had left the House. Agreed?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are very particular about keeping decorum in the House.

श्री आबिद अली : यह मामला खत्म हो गया है, अब आप बैठिये ।
THE
DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SHAH
NAWAZ KHAN): Sir, I am grateful

to the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. As I stated in my opening remarks, certain amendments had to be brought forward in the light of certain difficulties that were experienced in the actual implementation of the Act, and these amendments were placed before the Home Minister's Labour Advisory Committee, and the Labour Advisory Board of the Delhi Administration.

Sir, a number of hon. Members have spoken. Shri Lokanath Misra wanted that the self-employed shop-owners should be allowed to keep their shops open as long as they liked. But, Sir, that would give rather an unfair advantage to the persons who are operating their own shops themselves, and that might amount to discrimination, and would be objected to by other people. He talked about sick leave and laid that sick leave on half pay should be allowed, as in the case of Government servants. Sir, according to the existing provisions, the amount of sickness or casual leave cannot exceed twelve days in a year. As against this we are providing that such leave shall not be less than twelve days. So, as far as that is concerned, that is an improvement, since higher sick leave can now be allowed by agreement. Regarding sick leave on half pay on the lines admissible to Government servants, it is not possible to compare the conditions of service of these employees with that of the Government servants. He also wanted that a wage board should be set up to determine the wages of shop employees. I am glad to inform the House that the Delhi Administration have set up a committee to fix minimum wages for shop assistants under the Minimum Wages Act. They have also appointed a Wage Board for employees in hotels and restaurants which are governed by the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, since wage structure there is a bit complicated owing to the existence of tips. Then, Sir, he wanted that the spread-over should be minimised and the interval for rest reduced to half an hour and added that, to facilitate this, the workers may be required to work in shifts. Sir, under the Act, the spread-over is not to exceed 10½ hours in any commercial establishment and 12 hours in any shop on any day. Working in shifts is hardly feasible as few employers would be able to engage more than a set

of workers. This may also lead to abuses as pointed out by Shri Mitra, one being the same worker being called by two different names and employed in more than one shift, and this malpractice may receive encouragement under this guise.

Sir, a number of Members also made the suggestion that the shops should remain open on Sundays. Sir, this is entirely within the competence of the Delhi Administration, and there is enough flexibility in the Act to enable the Administration to fix any day for keeping a shop closed.

Then my friend, Shri Anandan, spoke about the continuous hours of work, and he said that people should not be asked to work for five hours continuously without a break for lunch or meals. Sir, this provision is in accordance with and on the same lines as the ones in the Factories Act, and we have based it on the same lines, and when the other workers in the country are working in similar conditions, we do not see any reason why we should make separate provisions for shop workers. Sir, he talked about the wages. That is fully covered under section 23 of the Act. Wages are covered under that particular section. No mention was made of that because no amendment to that was to be effected.

My hon. friend, Shri. Chitta Basu from West Bengal talked about arbitrary retrenchment and said that no provision had been made in this Act against that. • There are other Acts which take care of that and the workers are fully protected under the different sections of those Acts. Also if he will look at section 30 of this Act under the heading "Notice of dismissal" he will find that all the rights and privileges of the workers in this respect are fully covered.

My hon. friend Abdul Ghani Dar digressed from the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill and the Act which is dealing with the conditions of the work of the employees in these shops and went on to deal with the political set-up of Delhi Administration. That is a little beyond the purview of the amendments which are now before the House.

شری عبدالغنی : میں نے تو صرف
اتنا عرض کیا کہ آپ کیوں تکلیف
اٹھائیں وہ خود ہی کر لیں -

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी : मैं ने तो सिर्फ इतना

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: I am sure if it is decided to give a separate Legislature to them, then this will automatically be transferred to them. But until such time as they have a separate Legislature of their own, the Central Government has to look after this.

I am also grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Abid Ali, for pointing out certain drawbacks and certain weaknesses in the actual implementation of these Acts. As he would see, there are Inspectors who have already been appointed under this Act to see that the Act is properly implemented. But I am grateful to my hon. friend for the information that he has given and we shall take all possible steps to ensure that the actual provisions of this Act are properly implemented and I hope. Sir, that with these amendments, which have been fully discussed by this hon. House, we will be able to implement this Act in a more effective manner.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I ask a question as to whether Subzi Mandi is covered or not? In spite of this enactment being amended, subzi Mandi workers continue to work as before. They have no time-limit, no fixed hours of work and the Inspectorate has done nothing in the case of Subzi mandi.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: We will certainly look into that matter. Sir, and if there is any failure of that kind, we shall try to set it right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

†[] Hindi transliteration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—Substitution of new section {or section 24—Contracting Out

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, I beg to move:

3. "That at page 4, line 5, for the figure '1965' the figure '1966' be substituted."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short title

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, I beg to move:

(2) "That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1965', the figure '1966' be substituted."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill." *The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, I beg to move:

1. "That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Sixteenth' the word 'seventeenth' be substituted."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. TIME FOR DISCUSSION ON THE BASTAR INCIDENT

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): I have to make an announcement. The discussion on the Bastar incident will take place tomorrow at 2-30 p.m.

The House now stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty seven minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock. The VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) in the Chair.

MOTION RE REPORTS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1963-64 AND 1964-65

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): Madam Vice-Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 7th May, 1965 and the 4th March, 1966 respectively, be taken into consideration."

Madam, at this stage I do not wish to take much of the time of the House. The Reports have been laid on the Table and I am sure all Members have perused them.

I shall listen with attention to the observations, suggestions and criticisms of the Members and when I come to wind up the debate I shall try and meet those suggestions and criticisms to the best of my ability.

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): Madam Vice-Chairman, let me begin by congratulating the Minister on the up-to-dateness of the Reports and also on the readiness with which he has introduced the Reports for discussion in the House.

With regard to the composition of the University Grants Commission I cannot say much because it is according to the provisions of the Act but I must again draw the attention of the House—as I have drawn in past years—to the embarrassment caused to the Commission and to the members of the Commission by actual Vice-Chancellors of Universities being members of it because however impartial they may be in regard to their own Universities the impression goes abroad that they mutually help each other. Again about the presence of Secretaries of the Finance Department and of the Education Department, although it may be pleaded that their presence would expedite the discussion of questions because the objections that may be raised afterwards in the Education and the Finance Departments to the proposals of the Commission may be disposed of then and there at the meetings of the Commission, I am afraid the presence of these officials of the Finance and Education Departments would interfere with the freedom of discussion because at the very outset these officials may bring forward administrative objections or financial objections that might scotch any proposal of the members of the Commission. Any discussion of the proposals of the University Grants Commission by these officials should come at a later stage when the members of the Commission have come to their own conclusion. The point of view of the administration may be placed before the Minister after the decision of the non-official members of the Commission.

Then going to the body of the Reports I shall take up first the standards in regard to admission with which the University Grants Commission is charged. On page 7,

according to the Report of the Committee on Standards, we find very fine principles stated:

"Methods have to be evolved to ensure that only those students are admitted to the universities who have the necessary aptitude and ability for higher studies. For those who are not considered fit to profit from higher education alternative courses may be provided in technical schools, polytechnics etc."

Then further on they say:

"It will be desirable to provide for two streams of undergraduate education, w/z., pass and honours courses in order to meet the quantitative as well as qualitative requirements of higher education." Now I would like to know what the University Grants Commission has done in order to prevail upon universities to accept these principles of admission. What has the Ministry itself done through its influence with the State Ministries of Education to provide for alternative courses in technical schools so that all those who want education may not rush to the universities? At the middle school stage or at the high school stage students who are not fit for university education on account of their aptitudes or on account of their tastes or «a account of their intellectual qualities should be siphoned off into technical courses. Till that is done by both the Central Ministry and the States Ministries of Education it is no use expecting to look for stricter methods of admission.

Then, as I have so often pointed out, they have invented a remedy which is worse than the disease, namely, the correspondence course, in order to meet the tide of students coming into universities. For the students who find no room in the universities and university colleges correspondence courses have been invented. Now, I have nothing to say against correspondence courses as a means of imparting information on geography, history etc., but what I contend is, it is not university education. The essence of university education consists in students and teachers being brought face to face with one another, students being brought face to face with one another, discussing questions, answering questions, asking questions. That you do not have

in the correspondence courses. There are correspondence courses in England on technical subjects and even on arts subjects but no one pretends that they constitute university education.

Then what has been done by the University Grants Commission to have this division into pass and honours courses? More than one university has given up the honours courses. My own University; the University of Madras, for years had this division between pass and honours courses but for some reason or other they have given it up and introduced the honours courses at the postgraduate stage.

Then with regard to pre-university course also the Report lays down an excellent principle that the pre-university course must prepare the students for the university course. If English is the medium of instruction, they should be given intensive courses in English so that the students would be able to follow the lectures in English. What has happened is the pre-university course which comes at the end of the higher school stage or in the first year of the university course and the whole Intermediate course is crammed into one year. Science subjects, history, mathematics, all these are crammed into the one year with the result that the students do not get prepared for the university courses of study. Instead of that they should have restricted the number of subjects and laid stress upon intensive course in English or whichever is the language that is to be the medium of instruction at the university stage so that the students may be prepared to undergo the university courses of studies.

I welcome the provision of summer schools for teachers but I find that so far only science teachers have been provided for. There is no provision for teachers in humanities. Of course, a promise is bold out that soon summer schools will be provided for them also. Summer schools for methods of teaching in the humanities are even more important than summer schools for teaching methods in science courses. As a matter of fact, on account of the relatively fashionable popularity of science subjects, humanities are at a discount among our students. So, it is necessary that I teaching of humanities like history, literature.

[Shri M. Ruthnaswamy.] geography, politics and economics should be made more interesting. The standards also should be kept high in these humanity courses.

Then, I come to the controversial subject of general education. Here again, very excellent principles were laid down *viz*:—

(a) it is an important means to arousing the necessary searching enquiries and questions in the mind of the student;

(b) making the three-year degree course as well as other forms of college education more useful in themselves for the individual and for society; and

(c) modernising and rationalising the syllabi and courses of college education.

After arguing for general education, the Commission itself says :

"As general education is not primarily a matter of content, it should not be an additional course. It requires the teaching of the existing courses of study with a general education 'bias or emphasis'."

Then, what is the point of introducing a new course called the general education course in the first year of the three-year degree course ? Any subject, whether it is literature, history or economics, if it is taught properly by competent teachers, would itself realise all the objectives aimed at in the course of general education. General education is an American invention and as American inventions are so popular nowadays, here also we have taken it up, but general education cannot be a subject by itself. Any B.A. degree course or intermediate course can be so taught that it will inculcate in the people all those interests, all those aptitudes and all those mental qualities that are aimed at in the course called "general education."

No doubt, we may congratulate the Ministry on the large number of universities that are being founded almost every year. So far we have 62 and then seven new universities are being promised, two new universities in Gujarat. Even institutions which specialise only in one subject like apiculture or engineering have been given the title of agricultural university or engineering university. When this question was raised some time ago the Minister defended the title of agricultural university saying that

in these universities there are many faculties in agriculture. What has really happened is that many if the agricultural subjects, no doubt, have different departments, but they do not constitute faculties of a university. Each class of subjects has a faculty of its own. Arts have a faculty. Sciences have a faculty. But I was surprised to learn from another Minister in the Union Government, the Minister of Education, saying that even in these agricultural universities provision is made for art and science subjects. Then why should they be called agricultural universities at all? Call them universities specialising in agriculture or specialising in engineering.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Madam, I am afraid my hon. friend is making a mistake. The information came not from me, but from the Minister of Food. I was sitting here when that question was asked. The question put to the Food Minister about agricultural universities. They are not under the Ministry of Education.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: That was the explanation given by the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Then, with regard to the use of the centenary grants, as much as Rs. 1 crore has been granted to all those universities which celebrated their centenary some years back. Has the University Grants Commission enquired how these large sums were spent? I know of universities which have spent the bulk of this Rs. 1 crore grant upon huge buildings, whereas anyone interested in university education would have insisted on the bulk of money being spent on endowments—endowments for teaching posts, endowments for students' scholarships, endowments that would extend the utility of the university. That would have improved the efficiency of teaching in the university, endowments towards the improvement of the salaries of teachers, or an increase in the amount of scholarships granted to students. But the bulk of the money has been spent on buildings. I would like to raise the question whether the University Grants Commission, in its attitude towards the universities, is exercising any degree of control over the courses of study, over the organisation of studies in the universities. Of course, the Minister may say that universities are autonomous by themselves.

No doubt they are autonomous, but when they receive these large sums of money as grants from the Central Government, through the University Grants Commission, they should have a say in regard to the organisation of teaching, in regard to the organisation of courses of study in respect even of the very syllabi of the universities.

Then, again, with regard to the question of teachers, the retiring age of teachers is fixed at 60 and it may be extended by a special resolution of the syndicate of the university to 63. But why should 63 be the retiring age of teachers? In the case of teachers at least age should count as a qualification. There are teachers in England and the United States of America who do not think of retiring till they fall down dead. There teachers go up to the age of 70. At least in regard to teachers some flexibility must be shown by the University Grants Commission. I know of teachers in Madras who, at the age of 70, are able to teach as well as any young man, who is a fresher. They may be better because they have all the experience of years. I do not say that incompetent teachers should be kept on, however old they may be. They may be retired, but some discretion must be given to the university authorities to extend the age of teachers till they are unable to fulfil their duties.

I must congratulate the University Grants Commission on the provision it has made for building quarters for teachers, but care should be taken to see that these quarters are as near the colleges and the universities as possible because it is only then the moral and intellectual influence of teachers on students may be realised.

Then, here is the important problem of students' welfare. With regard to the building of hostels, I find that it is only 18 per cent, of the university student population that is accommodated in our hostels. This is a very low proportion. As I have already insisted, the whole essence of university education consists in its residential character and in the mutual confidence between the teachers and the students. That is only possible if we have hostels attached to university colleges and to universities. In regard to the existing hostels what is the accommodation provided?

Even now we find that in many students' hostels as many as two or three are accommodated in a room meant for only one. It was a happy experience for me only a fortnight ago to visit Pilani. That was the only exception I think in the whole of Indian university life where each student had a room of his own. It is only then that he can learn to keep his room clean, to have some self-respect, to have some time for his studies, to attain all the advantages of university social life.

Regarding the vexed question of university unions, I hope these university unions will be converted into real students' clubs and not into trade union organisations, that they will be open to voluntary enrolment, and that real club life will be provided in these union buildings—a reading room, a common room, a recreation room, and so on—so that students can meet each other and cultivate social life.

With regard to the great problem of the unemployed youth, no doubt the numbers are growing every year as a result of indiscriminate admission to our universities and colleges. But cannot these unemployed B.As. be employed in some useful way, for instance, for developing primary education at a much greater rate than it is being developed now and for developing adult education? These unemployed B.As. can be drafted as teachers in these primary schools and in these adult education institutions. I think if you want primary education to grow much faster than the present wretched rate of 1 per cent per year, we should make use of these unemployed B.As. and convert them into teachers of primary schools and adult education schools.

Regarding the staff of the Commission, I believe it is as high as 350, whereas the English Grants Commission makes do with only 50 on its staff. Of course, India on account of its climate, on account of its special circumstances, requires a large number of subordinate staff, but I think the University Grants Commission should set an example to universities and reduce its administrative staff as much as possible.

I have made these criticisms and comments with a view to improving the working of the University Grants Commission because

[Shri M. Ruthnaswamy.] the University Grants Commission is an instrument in the hands of the Ministry of Education by which it can positively and actively promote the development of universities on the right lines. But the University Grants Commission must take courage in both its hands and see that when it makes grants, the grants are properly used for the efficient development of our universities, for the development of our universities in the directions in which they should develop, so that our universities may be a source of strength, not only of educational but of political and social strength to the country.

SHRI T. CHENGALVAROYAN (Madras): Madam Vice Chairman, I deem it a great privilege to join in the general appreciation of the University Grants Commission's report. The honour I enjoy is enhanced to a considerable degree and intensified to a very great extent when I recall that I have learnt at the feet of the hon. Minister of Education Constitutional Law in the Law College of Bombay. It is a tribute to the quality and the role of university education and also a vindication of our society. Nearly a century of university education has given successive generations of leaders of thought and action in our country. But unfortunately university education has fallen on evil days and in some places on evil tongues. But, thanks to the great role that the University Grants Commission has played, the academic sublimity of university education has now risen to a very high status, and added to that, Madam Vice Chairman, the hon. Minister of Education of the Government of India has given a new tone, a turn and a twist to the whole tenor of university education so that we in this country can be proud of the historic role of university education.

The University Grants Commission report, Madam Vice Chairman, is replete with certain records of achievement in very important directions of reformation and rejuvenation of university education as well as certain notable attempts for the purpose of toning up the entire structure of university education. I am particularly pleased to know that there have been several improvements in diverse directions with regard to the spread of university education. The growth and the expansion of several new

universities is a refreshing portent of the trend that is now visible in our educational life. It is not merely the multiplicity of the universities in number but it has got a certain important role in the evolution of the educational pattern in our country. I am equally pleased that there have been several new colleges coming up with particular traditions and memorials for the purpose of playing a significant role in the new set-up of university education. It is indeed gratifying to note that the proportion of the student enrolment is on the increase. It has been a very long standing criticism that the vast thousands and thousands of people who pass the matriculation standards are not able to get admission into the colleges. But the University Grants Commission report gives a complete answer to that question, and there is a steady increase in the proportion of the student enrolment. It is indeed gratifying to note that the attraction for the students with reference to various subjects is significantly portrayed in the Commission's report. I was rather trembling to know what had been the appeal and the attraction of the Arts and Humanities upon the student mind, and I am indeed gratified to note that the University Grants Commission report has been able to give greater and added attraction for the students in regard to the study of Humanities as well as Arts. Madam, university education will not be complete, will not be adequate, will not be purposeful, unless this greater and longstanding emphasis on the study of Humanities and Arts is always there. But I have a little grievance, Madam, if I may be permitted to point out, that the attraction for the study of Law is rather diminishing, and I do not know what has been the psychological reaction upon the student community with regard to the study of Law. • • •

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Because Judges are becoming Ministers and Members of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI T. CHENGALVAROYAN: • • • because the study of Law is not merely from the professional point of view, but I attach considerable importance. Madam, to the study of Law because it gives a particular sublimity to the entire set-up 3 p.m. of any person's intellectual attainment. With regard to the current trends that are there visible in university

education in our country, I feel that there is a zest for the purpose of getting higher and higher university education, and the visible record of the increase of the attractive standards of post-graduate study is indeed an encouraging sign that we note in the trend of university education. Post-graduate study is to be emphasised and the more and more it is emphasised, the greater and greater will university education become sublimated. For one thing, it is the post-graduate study and course that will give a kind of a syphon arrangement for the purpose of getting the teaching staff into the higher colleges and improving the standards of university education. The University Grants Commission has indeed given considerable encouragement for the promotion and the fostering of post-graduate study.

I am equally impressed, Madam Vice-Chairman, with the efforts that the University Grants Commission has made in the direction of sublimating and even giving a greater tone to the method of teaching, particularly the equipment, the arrangement and the pattern that one has to have with regard to the toning up of the entire teaching. University education, as my friend, Prof. Ruthnaswamy, was pleased to point out, is a particular type of imparting education from one to the other, from the teacher to the student and in some cases, from the student to the teacher as well. That inter-Sow of knowledge and that mingling of thoughts and tendencies would undoubtedly tone up university education and to that extent, the University Grants Commission has done a tremendous job in trying to tone up the methods of teaching. I am particularly attracted to the provision and to the encouragement that the University Grants Commission has given for one important aspect of teaching, namely, what they call the area studies. I am very much fascinated by that idea because today university education should not merely be local, it should not merely be territorial, it must not even be national, it must cross the borders of all these limitations and it should grow wider and wider, in concentric circles of expansion. To that extent, university education becomes sublimated. I am particularly pleased that with their efforts at holding seminars, conferences and discussions— a new trend in university education— teaching will be of very great value and to the

extent to which such seminars and discussions are arranged under the auspices of several universities, it will go a long way in toning up university education.

The University Grants Commission has shown considerable anxiety and even care with reference to the role and the condition* of the teachers of the universities. Our esteemed hon. Minister of Education who was almost on the eve of taking up the discussion on this Commission's Report, has announced the intention and the decision of the Government of India to upgrade and stabilise the scales of salaries of university teachers. May I, on behalf of the several thousands of university teachers, convey their grateful appreciation and thanks to the hon. Minister of Education for having given this new hope and new cheer, as it were, to the life of the teaching staff of the universities? I have myself been a university teacher for a short time* during a certain interval in my political life and I found what a miserable condition the university teacher could be put to. He could not enrich his knowledge, he could not subscribe to important educational journals, he could not purchase new books. Therefore, it is in the context of toning up teaching itself in university education that an improvement in the standard of the emoluments of the university teachers would be a great relieve in the present circumstances.

I am equally grateful, Madam Vice-Chairman, to the Government for the emphasis that it has laid on the question of the stability and also the security of tenure of the teaching staff. One thing, the teacher must be above any worry and to that extent, the tone of his instruction would be really great.

Equally I am pleased with the very considerable care that the University Grants Commission has given with reference to the students. It is a very great problem, it is a very grave problem. We have seen in the recent past certain demonstrations, certain upheavals, among the student community. I have very great respect and admiration for the great patriotic impulse of the students of the universities of our country and whenever and wherever they have rather digressed from their very pristine and puritan standard, it was be-

[Shri T. Chengalvaroyan.] cause of a certain context, a certain environment, in which the student community of the university is placed.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Some legislators establish a very bad precedent for the students.

SHRI T. CHENGALVAROYAN: Undoubtedly. Madam Vice-Chairman, I do not know how far I will be right when I say that there is a mental chaos among the student community and the University Grants Commission has taken very great care in trying to rectify certain defects that are found in student life.

I am pleased to note that there is considerable emphasis laid for the purpose of scholarship for the students and nay, there is also a very reformatory character of the hostel life. It has been suggested by the University Grants Commission that the system of halls of residence must be introduced. I most respectfully endorse that suggestion because a single hostel for the entire mass of students in one particular university will savour either of a garrison or a hospital or both. Some very important colleges have got halls of residence; particularly the Madras Christian College has got seven halls of residence into which the students of the college are compartmentalised. I may very respectfully submit that this system of halls of residence which the University Grants Commission envisages will be implemented with all vigour.

A word about the university students' prospects. Prof. Ruthnaswamy was pleased to state that they could be absorbed with ever-increasing possibility, in social services. That is an important thing which the University Grants Commission may take note of.

One word more and I have done. In this Report of the University Grants Commission, they have got a complete record and a thesis, as it were, about university education. Great emphasis has been laid upon what we very often miss, the importance of general education, and the consideration that the University Grants Commission has given to this important aspect of general education is really a saving thing for which we are indeed grateful.

May I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education that in any scheme of university education, let there not be any tinkering or tampering with the autonomy of the universities? I may bring to the very kind notice of the hon. Minister of Education that there are certain attempts made at the reform of university enactments in several States. It was once said by our hon. Minister of Education that he was envisaging a model Bill for the universities. May I implore him with all respect to come out with that model Bill because there have been attempts by certain States at lowering the dignity, the greatness and the sublimity of university life?

With these words, I have very great pleasure in wholeheartedly supporting and endorsing the Report, and this Report is not only a Report but it is a document on Education.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa): Madam Vice-Chairman, I join with others when I appreciate and give my thanks to the hon. Minister for producing a fine Report about the University Grants Commission. Unlike the other Report which we discussed yesterday, the Report of the Union Public Service Commission, here is a Report which only dates back to last year. So, without going in to the details of this Report, which have been gone through by others, I would only say a few words about the lacunae that we find in university education.

The University Grants Commission is a statutory body with the declared objective of promotion and co-ordination of university education and of determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. These objectives are supposed to be served through financial grants to the universities and the affiliated colleges. Education is a State subject, and despite the sincere and serious attempts of the Education Minister, Shri Chagla, he has not been able to persuade his friends to enlist it under the Concurrent List. So higher education including University education continues to be the monopoly of the State Government.

Under these circumstances, the U.G.C. is perforce to act as a dignified post office rendering advice here and there and depending upon the good sense of University

functionaries and State Governments. The helplessness of the U.G.C. is manifest in case of the amendment of the legislation governing the Universities in Andhra Pradesh with the sole purpose of tampering with the autonomy of the Universities of the State and of using it as a cat's paw by the ruling party. The modification in the Act was hustled through despite stubborn opposition from all quarters including educationists of the country. It has not been implemented because of the intervention of the Centre. But the dark cloud in the horizon remains like a Damocle's sword and other State Governments are keenly watching to know the result and to follow in the footsteps of this sister State. The U.G.C. has been a helpless witness to this political murder of the autonomy of the higher temples of learning. Under the Act it has no power to say 'no' to such a nefarious move excepting utilising the only method of offering temptation of grant and withdrawal of grant.

Again, I can cite instances of new Universities where autonomy has been given a good-bye. Five years back, with the triumphant victory of the Congress Party in our State of Orissa; the University of Agriculture and Technology was given birth to. If you scan the law and the statute governing this baby University, you will find that virtually it is a part of the Department of Agriculture of the State with a managing committee. How can one expect such Universities to impart knowledge to the students in a free atmosphere. Such tendencies are not confined to one State or a few States. The seeds of mischief are there everywhere and unless these tendencies are curbed right now with an iron hand, all our clamour and effort for qualitative improvement of education will remain as moonshine.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention two other salient features about our University laws. In many States the Education Ministers are the Chancellors of Universities. This is a very, very unhealthy tendency and the sooner it is given a good-bye, the better for the country. I need not remind you also about the controversy raging in the country regarding the power of the Chancellors in the matter of appointment of Vice-Chancellors. The Ministries in most States demand a consti-

tutional right to advise the Chancellor in the matter and excepting a few States, the Chancellors have given in.

I would request the hon. Minister to make up its mind in all these matters and bring in at the earliest opportunity an amendment to the U.G.C. Act so that the Universities and colleges will suffer from an embargo if they are not truly autonomous, not only in law, but also in spirit.

The Education Minister recently at Calcutta has referred to the subject matter of utilisation of students by political parties. I have no quarrel with him in this regard. But let charity begin at home. Let him influence his colleagues at Delhi and at State headquarters not to interfere in the activities of the Universities and educational institutions. Let these temples of learning which are destined to produce the future generations of rulers and administrators flourish and be nurtured in an atmosphere of democratic traditions and freedom to shoulder the heavy responsibilities that lie ahead. How I wish the Education Ministry directs its attention first to these so-called responsible persons.

But I am sorry to say that the U.G.C. report does not contain all these issues. Can the Commission fulfil its job, promote and co-ordinate University education by becoming a helpless witness when the demon of ignorance invades these lighthouses of higher learning through power-intoxicated bureaucrats and politicians.

Next, I want to refer to the deplorable conditions of teachers who are still groaning under low salary and inflationary prices. The U.G.C. promises a big share of 10 per cent, of the enhanced salary provided the State Governments come forward with the remaining 20 per cent. Though the U.G.C.'s revised scale of pay, which has been accepted by the Government of India, is very, very low in comparison to comparable services under the Government, the State Governments have not come forward to help in the upliftment of the conditions of these teachers. Either they fail to appreciate the role of these modern *gurus* or sincerely fail to provide money from thin, overstrained budgets. Whatever might be the truth, low pay but the talk of expansion and improvement of standard of education

[Shri Banka Behary Das] go ill together. Is it not a fact that India spends very little on education? Investment in man is no less important than in-investment in industry and agriculture. Without a properly paid cadre of University teachers, the U.G.C. can never attain its purpose. There is dissatisfaction everywhere. The recent agitation of teachers of West Bengal is fresh in our mind. How long an army of disgruntled and dissatisfied teachers be the priests of this temple of learning? The Government of India and the U.G.C. should reconsider the whole thing and should provide a decent pay scale so that better talents can be available and also be retained.

The Government gives more attention to its pampered children, the I.A.S. officers. Not only they are given all sorts of facilities, both financial and otherwise, and authority to exercise, they are also allowed to direct the destinies of technical personnel, scientists and teachers. Such a state of affairs breeds inferiority complex and stultifies the talent. We should have a sharp departure and I am sure the Education Minister with his background and liberal tradition can cut that Gordian knot, provided he frees himself from the prison-house of environment; otherwise the 'Teachers Day' which is being observed annually on the birthday of our President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, will remain as a formal occasion with all pious platitudes of the rulers.

In the end I want to mention another important fact. Mr. Chagla advocates correspondence courses. Of course, we need them urgently and the Delhi University is a pioneer in this matter. I would rather request the hon. Minister to pay particular attention so that all the Universities in India are encouraged to open correspondence courses within the fourth Five Year Plan period.

In this connection I stress another fact. The All India Radio should be pressed into the service of the nation to become the medium of higher learning. I have in mind the very idea of "Universities in the Air". When we lack money, equipment and trained personnel, a few trained persons in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay can man such "Universities in the Air" and supplement the tasks of the Universities

in spreading higher learning. Developing countries like India should take advantage of such a mass media for the purpose. I hope the Education Minister and the U.G.C. would give serious thought to this matter so that our Universities can function in the air with students learning in every home in the country. Then only higher education will be the privilege of many and not a few. Thank you.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairman, as a matter of fact, we have two reports of the University Grants Commission before us. We have a report for the year 1963-64 and we have a report for 1964-65. It is a matter of regret that we were not able to discuss the report for 1963-64 before. I will, therefore, invite your attention to certain broad features of University education as mentioned by the University Grants Commission. First, let me pay a tribute to the University Grants Commission and its distinguished Chairman who is also the Chairman of the Education Commission. We are expecting a monumental report from him and it will be thereafter possible for us to evolve a suitable educational policy for our country. May I say that it was my privilege to be associated with a Committee which had to consider the question of higher education and particularly the work of the U.D.C.? One of the features of the U.G.C. is that it has sitting Vice-Chancellors as Members. I have no grouse that they are not people of great eminence. I have no doubt that they are men of very great experience but you must not have men of divided loyalty in an organisation such as the U.G.C. Therefore one of our suggestions was that sitting Vice-Chancellors should not be appointed as members of the U.G.C. Then there was a suggestion—I think reference has not been made to that suggestion in the U.G.C. report—that there should be at least one Central institution in every State which would maintain the highest standard. We have, as you, no doubt, are aware, certain special responsibilities in regard to higher education under Entry 66 of List 1 of the Seventh Schedule. The co-ordination and determination of standards is a matter which vests in the Union Government. The main agency through which the Union Government discharges this function is the U.G.C. and the conclusion

to which one is driven is that it is not possible for the U.G.C. to be an effective body unless university education is made a Concurrent Subject. We have about sixty-two universities now today and we have a number of 'deemed' universities also and in the future we shall have some more universities added to those sixty-two universities. In my own State we are going to have two more universities. I do not deplore the multiplication of universities. I do not deplore the fact that the poorer classes or the more unfortunate classes of our community will have opportunities of gathering knowledge by correspondence courses which we have instituted. I think we have to compromise in these matters with some of the old-fashioned ideas of what a university should be, but I want to say this that it is in the interests of the maintenance of standards, in the interests of research, that no university should be established without the concurrence of the U. G. C. You cannot give that power to the U.G.C. without a change in the Constitution.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: They can refuse to give grants. If a university is established without their concurrence, they can have a rule that they will not give grant to it.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: They can. I was just coming to that. You cannot compel a State Government or a State Legislature to consult the U.G.C. or to abide by the advice of the U.G.C. but the U.G.C. should, at a matter of principle, refuse to assist any university which is established without its previous concurrence. One of the reasons why we suggested that university education should be made a Concurrent Subject was the fact that the U.G.C. was not in a position to interfere effectively under the Constitution as it exists now.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It will be much better if it is made a Concurrent Subject.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Therefore, I think it is desirable that in addition to higher education, in arts, science and commerce, professional education should also be within the purview of the U.G.C. I find that the U.G.C. has made a recommendation to this effect and I hope that effect will be given

to this recommendation. I hope that this recommendation will be endorsed by the Education Commission.

It is a very vast subject and I know the Chair has to restrict the time, but I would like to say that we find that the financial grants for the U.G.C. in the Third Plan were very meagre. Now, we do not know what the U.G.C. will have for the Fourth Plan period and you will not be able to improve the quality of your higher education, you will not be able to improve the quality of your basic research without spending larger amounts on education than has been the case so far. Therefore, the allotment available for distribution to the universities and other education centres should be higher than is the case at present. Education should be looked upon as a productive subject, as an instrument which makes for greater production and therefore also for greater distribution of wealth. In a well ordered society endeavouring to work towards a socialist goal, education should be given the highest attention and, therefore, I hope that the Education Minister will press for higher grants for the U.G.C. and will not yield to his colleagues on this matter.

Then I should like to say that we need to improve the quality of our teachers in our institutions. Something has no doubt been done to improve the salary scales, and for that thanks are due to the Education Minister. But then the cost of living has gone up; the Administrative Services get much higher emoluments than the members of the educational service, while even British commercial houses believe in paying our young men very high salaries. The result is that the best talent in our universities is not attracted to the profession of teaching. Unless you have high class teachers, unless you have enthusiastic teachers, unless you have teachers who are capable of directing research and giving to the world new ideas, you will not be able to make what you want this country to be, a country of scholars and researchers and men of knowledge and of wisdom and men and women of our country dedicated to the pursuit of wisdom in its highest sense. I would, therefore, plead for larger grants in order that the work of the U.G.C. may be implemented. (Time bell rings). I may just say, Madam Vice-Chairman, that I have no desire to

[Shri P. N. Sapru] further inflict any speech upon you or upon the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE): I thought you might go to lake another point. So I rang the bell.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I would say that it is difficult for anyone to cover a vast subject in a short time and I would say this that I would like my thanks to be conveyed to the U.G.C. and I am grateful to the Education Minister for the admirable manner in which he has been administering this great department.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Madam Vice-Chairman, we are discussing a subject which, I think you will agree, needs special attention in this House and elsewhere, because we have always very little time for discussing education, and when we discuss, we are confronted not with one but with two reports, that is to say, dividing the time between the two reports in the ratio of 50:50. Now that is not a good thing. I think every year the report of the previous year should be discussed. Let me start with a matter which is causing us a little anxiety, namely the autonomy of our universities and 'academic' institutions. The Member who has spoken earlier has referred to the autonomy of the universities and academic institutions and he pointed out—in his words—that it has been politically murdered. I should also like to deal with this subject a little, because this is very important for the promotion of education in our Country. So far, we have the Government interfering in our education, or in the autonomy of our educational institutions, whether in the form of Chancellor, or otherwise directly. Now, we are having another thing, and in this connection I cannot but invite your attention to the joint communique signed on March 29, 1966 at the time of the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to the White House, and this joint communique, among other things, reads as follows:

"Prime Minister Gandhi welcomed the President's proposal for the establishment of an Indo-U.S. Foundation to promote progress in all fields of learning. The President and the Prime Minister looked to this co-operative endeavour to develop new teaching techniques in farm and factory

to advance science and increase research". Now we are having the door thrown wide open for the American interference and intrusion in our education.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARAVA) in the Chair]

This, I believe, is one of the most objectionable things, that has emerged from the recent meetings of the Prime Minister of India and the President of the United States of America. We are told that the funds, or the Rupee funds under P. L. 480 would be utilised for the purposes of this particular Foundation, which is now a kind of U.S.-Indian collaboration, not in India's Private sector industries, not in the sphere where Tatas and Birlas dominate, but in the sphere where our scientists, our litterateurs, our educationists, our men of learning live and work. I think this is a most objectionable thing. What will happen? I shudder. We have had the experience in some ways of the Ford Foundation, and the manner in which it has been functioning. We will now have an enlargement of those activities under the cover of the Indo-U.S. Foundation in which huge funds will come, in a sense to be utilised in the name of education but for those who are not in the garden of our education in the country. Why do I say this?

SHRI PATIL PUTTAPPA (Mysore): Are we discussing the Indo-U.S. joint communique, or the reports of the U.G.C. ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That you* will not understand. We are discussing education and in that context we are discussing the autonomy of education and educational institutions, and also Mr. Johnsons attempts at invading our education. I say we should look after our education.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: I hope it is only to commemorate the visit of our Prime Minister and it will be entirely under the control and direction of the Government of India, its policy, direction, etc.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Akbar Ali Khan is living always under illusions...

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: No.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: and to them he adds another. This is another of his illusions, and he is welcome to it.

Now we know how Americans behave in this matter. We have known this thing in other countries as well and, therefore, we have no reason to think that, as far as the Americans are concerned, they will not seek to promote the same things as they have done elsewhere. I say it is a most objectionable thing. It is derogatory to our national honour, our self-respect and our heritage. That is what I say. For our education we do not need to set up a Foundation of this kind. We have our men of learning. We have our resources and we can utilise them, absolutely our own, independently without becoming involved or stuck under this arrangement.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY) in the Chair]

Therefore I say, Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is entirely wrong, and I do hope that the educationists of our country will raise their voice to protest against this attempted intrusion of the U.S. money in our education. I hope our education should be good free from racial hatreds and animosities. I am entirely for such education, I have love for the Americans, Americans of the type of Lincoln and Jefferson, but I do not like those Americans, intrusion of those people whose hands are dripped with the blood of the Vietnamese people and who want, in the name of education and under such Foundations, to influence and direct the policies of countries even in the cultural sphere, leave alone political sphere. Therefore, it is not a question of racial hatred at all. I should like to learn from Abraham Lincoln and from all the other great Americans who have contributed to that civilization and to the struggle for independence and all those great things which went to the making of that great nation. But I certainly would not like, Mr. Vice-Chairman, an arrangement of this kind which opens the doorway for cultural intrusion by an alien power with the clearest design for distorting and degrading our culture and our educational system. There comes the difference. I say, therefore. . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Would my hon. friend advocate severance of diplomatic

relations with the United States of America? If the U.S.A. is such a horrible country, the correct thing for us to do is to sever diplomatic relations.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am sorry my hon. friend, Shri P. N. Sapru, is needlessly troubling himself by asking questions which are not warranted by what I am saying.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Let us not mix up politics with education.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, this mix-up is here and I want you to disengage education from politics. That is what I am trying to say. This you get from this Foundation and so may I ask who is responsible for this kind of a mix-up? Do you mean to say that President Johnson is so concerned about our cultural development and our lack of educational progress that he now wants to pump in from the Rupee counter-fund crores and crores in order that this nation can rise up? I do not believe it. You may do so. Therefore you don't say that I am bringing it in. You have brought it in. I want to rescue you from the clutches and the monstrosities of an arrangement of this kind. I do hope Mr. Vice-Chairman, that •

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: You are condemning it on the basis of ideology.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not on any ideology at all. Well, I know, that is the trouble here. Even before that Foundation has started there you have the advocates of the Foundation sitting on those benches. You can easily imagine what will happen when this Foundation actually begins here. Then in our country, in the colleges of our country, in our academic institutions and in our universities there will be such spokesmen for an arrangement of this kind which does not justify itself. No doubt, I do not like our education to be treated in this manner. We have got today in the University Grants Commission a competent body. There are educationists and this competent body to counsel us in such matters of education. We have got fine lecturers, fine educationists and academicians on our country at the help of our educational affairs. Why do we go to America or for that matter, any