

## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 5th April, 1966/the  
15th Chaitra, 1888 {Saka}*

The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri N. Ramakrishna Iyer (Madras).
2. Shri N. R. M. Swamy (Madras).
3. Shri M. V. Bhadram (Andhra Pradesh).
4. Shri V. T. Nagpure (Maharashtra).
5. Shri Arjun Arora (Uttar Pradesh).

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### RURAL WOMEN'S LISTENING CLUB

\*900. SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gram Laxmis, Gram Sevikas, Mukhya Sevikas are actively organising rural Women's Listening Clubs; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the Extension Officers for Women Welfare are helping the organisation of such Clubs in the villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) According to the information available with the Government, Gram Laxmis, Gram Sevikas etc. are generally taking keen interest in organising rural Women's Listening Clubs.

(b) The Extension Officers for Women Welfare are provided with a job chart in which the formation of Women's Listening Clubs has been included.

SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE: May I know from the Minister whether the number of rural Women's Listening Clubs has increased since the time the programme changed from evening to afternoon which is more convenient to the village women?

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SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: The number is constantly increasing. Now the number of rural Listening Clubs is 1856 and of urban Clubs is 2,038.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Who are these Gram Laxmis?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: They are officers in the Community Development Projects.

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: What are the facilities given by the Government to these Clubs?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: There are radios in these Clubs where the women listen to the radios and the questions they put are answered by the radio people and others who are concerned with this.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: How many of these Clubs have been established in the various villages of this country and how long will it take to establish such Clubs in the five lakh villages in the country?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The number has been given.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if the Government has cared to find out how many of the receiving sets with these Clubs are in order and whether these Gram Laxmis have also been trained to repair the radio sets?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Occasionally, any radio set will go out of order but I am aware of the complaint that the lack of availability of dry batteries is one of the main problems which sometimes makes these go out of order. We are making special efforts to overcome this difficulty. So far as the training of Gram Laxmis is concerned for the repairing of these radio sets, all of them may not come up to that.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know why is it that while the second and third category officers are known as Gram Sevikas and Mukhya Sevikas, the first category is known as Gram Laxmis? Do they bring in wealth in any way?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: They are supposed to increase the wealth of the country?

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): Which are the States in which

these rural Women's Listening Clubs are functioning, where they are on the increase and where they are not, and if not, what are the reasons for that and what steps are being taken by the Government to popularise them?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: States like Andhra, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madras and Kerala have evinced considerable interest in this scheme.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH: How much amount the Government is spending for giving certain facilities to these Clubs?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: This is pari of the Community Development Scheme and they have been brought into being as a result of the recommendations of the State Information Ministers' Conference held as far back as in October 1962.

\*901. [Transferred to the 1th April, 1966].

\*902. [The questioner {Shri Surjit Singh Atwal} was absent. For answer, vide cols. 5436 infra].

#### ALLOWANCES TO DEFENCE PERSONNEL ABROAD

\*903. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the allowances and other amenities with their sources of payment admissible given to the Indian Defence personnel on deputation to the United Nations; and

(b) whether these allowances and amenities given to the Indian Defence personnel are at par with those given to the Defence forces of other countries which are similarly on deputation to the United Nations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Indian Army officers and personnel have served in various countries as part of the United Nations Forces. At present, they are serving only in Egypt. The allowances and amenities admissible to these personnel and the source which meets them is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. See (below.) Information about the allowances and amenities given to the various Defence Forces of other countries is not known, but in respect of some allowances it can be stated that they are not

necessarily at par to those paid to the personnel of Indian Armed Forces.

#### STATEMENT

The Indian Army Officers and personnel j serving with the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt are given the following allowances and amenities :—

##### (a) Allowances:

(i) Normal pay and allowances as admissible in India, Compensatory (City) allowance in the case of both Officers and personnel below officer rank as well as compensation in lieu of quarters in the case of personnel below officer rank continues to be paid, if the officer or Other Rank was in receipt of the same immediately prior to being posted to Egypt, provided his family continues to reside at the same station, and in the case of compensation in lieu of quarters in the same accommodation, where he was when receiving the allowance.

(ii) Expatriation allowance at the normal rates, depending upon rank.

(iii) Additional Expatriation allowance, at rates depending on the salary group, as compensation for the levy of Indian income tax on their salaries.

(iv) A daily overseas service allowance not exceeding one US Dollar a day.

##### (b) Amenities:

(i) Free rations.

(ii) Free accommodation and allied services.

(iii) Postal concessions.

(iv) Payment of family allotment through official channels for officers, and free remittance of family allotment and casual remittance once a quarter for personnel below officer rank.

(v) Free medical facilities.

2. In accordance with the general financial arrangements with the United Nations, payment to the troops of the normal pay and allowances admissible to them is the responsibility of the Government of India. All extra expenditure is the liability of the United Nations. This extra expenditure will include items (ii) to (iv) under the head

'Allowances' in the preceding paragraph and all items under the head 'Amenities'.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: From the statement I find that there are two items Expatriation allowance and Additional Expatriation allowance. Would the Minister tell the difference between the two and at what rates they are being given?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Expatriation allowance would be admissible under the Indian Pay and Allowances Regulation. Normally for a Brigadier or Colonel it is Rs. 200 per month, for a Lt. Col. it is Rs. 150, for a Major Rs. 100 and it goes down and for a Naik it is Rs. 12-50 and for a Sepoy it is Rs. 10. As far as Additional Expatriation allowance is concerned, that is the amount to be paid as compensation for Income-tax. That will also be paid in addition to the Expatriation Allowance but that is only to compensate. It will not give them any additional benefit as such.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether any effort has been made to find out whether the amenities provided to Indian troops and Indian Officers are at par with the amenities provided to other Forces of other countries serving with the U.N. ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: As far as the daily overseas service allowance is concerned, it is paid on the same basis to all the Forces coming from whichever country they may be and it is paid directly by the U.N. but as far as the Expatriation allowance is concerned, in fact it varies from country to country and our country is governed by the Indian Pay and Allowances Regulations. In the other countries also they may be governed under their own Rules and Regulations, but it varies. I am prepared to concede that it varies from country to country. It varies widely also. This difference is largely on account of the rules governing the grant of allowances or Expatriation allowance sanctioned in the various countries.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether the payment of family allocation which is borne by the U.N. is at a uniform rate or it also varies from country to country ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: With regard to family accommodation and other things

rations, free accommodation, allied services, postal concessions, permission to retain family accommodation, etc., now they are all same, same for all.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know, Sir, whether the salaries of these officers serving abroad are paid in Indian money in India, or they are paid in foreign exchange in the countries where they are serving?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: As far as foreign countries are concerned they get free rations, free accommodation and allied services. The salaries and allowances which they are due while serving in foreign countries are the same normal pay and allowances which are admissible to them in India, and that they receive in India. Besides that there is what is called an expatriation allowance which they would be allowed to draw there and utilise or even to send it to India. Besides that from the U.N. they get, as I have said, an overseas service allowance. Besides that they are also paid some allowance as pocket expenses to meet the cost of soft drinks, cigarettes, usual toilet requirements and so on. They are all paid on the same basis.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: The crux of the question is that the Indian military personnel, who are serving overseas with other military personnel of other countries, should not be looked down upon in the treatment that is meted out to them by our country to our military forces. Is the Ministry satisfied with that object. Sir?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: In fact I said that as far as certain allowances are concerned, they are all uniform irrespective of the origin of the forces serving with the United Nations Force. But as far as certain other allowances are concerned, they vary from country to country. One such is the expatriation allowance. Now it varies and, in fact, it varies widely also. As for the Scandinavian countries, for example, in fact, they even get their basic salaries and allowances from the United Nations which, I believe, in their own countries are, compared to ours, are higher. In addition to that there is the expatriation allowance, which also is a substantial amount. Of course there is that disparity. But you will have to take into consideration that

it is based on one's own national rules and regulations. Our scale is based on the fact that the overseas allowance paid to an Indian soldier should be the same regardless of the fact whether he is serving with a U.N. Force, or in an international contingent sent overseas as part of India's defence commitment. So it cannot be one and the same compared to that of other countries, where it is more, and therefore it cannot be said that because the expatriation allowance is less, they are looked down upon. But there is a feeling, Sir, which of course cannot be avoided that the forces serving in the same area drawn from other countries get a little more. We have to take into consideration that we cannot afford the allowances of Scandinavian countries, and the forces drawn from Scandinavian countries are more retired officers; they are not serving personnel; by advertisement they are recruited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

#### G.D.R. CREDIT TO INDIA

\*904. SHRI JAGATNARAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of German Democratic Republic has offered a credit of Rs. 22 crores to India which was not accepted by Government and which fact was then made known to the public by the Representative of the German Democratic Republic in India in his Press Conference of December 11, 1965 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it constitutes a breach of a usual understanding by the German Democratic Republic Trade Representative to the effect that the negotiations of this nature should be kept confidential; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) The offer of credit of Rs. 22 crores by the German Democratic Republic is an old offer first made in 1963. It was repeated in 1964, when a G.D.R. Trade Delegation visited India. The Government of India made it clear that the credit would be acceptable if the offer and reply

could be embodied in letters to be exchanged between the Chairman of the Indian State Trading Corporation and the Leader of the G.D.R. Delegation. We could not come to an agreement on this.

It has been reported in the Press that on December 11, 1965, the G.D.R. Trade Representative made a statement on the subject.

(b) No, Sir. This fact had already been stated in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Planning and Minister in the Ministry of Finance in reply to a question on the 17 th September, 1964.

(c) Question does not arise.

श्री जगत नारायण : क्या वजीर साहब बतलायेंगे कि यह जो 22 करोड़ रुपये का क्रेडिट आफर किया गया है, इसके साथ कोई बंदिश है जिस से हमारी सरकार इसको मंजूर नहीं कर रही है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जी, बंदिश इसमें कोई नहीं है। हमने यह तजवीज की थी कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और लीडर आफ दी जी० डी० आर० डेलेगेशन एक लेटर एक्सचेंज कर के यह मान लें लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात को मंजूर नहीं किया।

श्री जगत नारायण : क्या वजीर साहब बतलायेंगे कि सीधे गवर्नमेंट के साथ ऐग्रीमेंट करने में क्या नुकसान है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : नुकसान की बात नहीं है, जाबते की बात है क्योंकि जिस गवर्नमेंट को हम रिकग्नाइज न करें उनके साथ गवर्नमेंट टू गवर्नमेंट डीलिंग मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री जगत नारायण : क्या वजीर साहब बतलायेंगे कि क्या आपने अपना ट्रेड सेंटर जर्मन डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक में खोल दिया है या खोल रहे हैं ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री इस बात को डील करती है मगर उनकी तजवीज यह है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का कोई नुमाइन्दा जी० डी० आर० में मुकर्रर करें।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There are two German States, and they have come to stay; one is recognised by them, and another not. Now he said that so long as we do not recognise the German Democratic Republic we cannot move forward like that. I can understand the position but may I know, Sir, the reason why the Government should still stick to its old decision of discrimination against the German Democratic Republic with its non-recognition of the German Democratic Republic? They should know that such recognition of the G.D.R. would make the G.D.R. help us develop trade relations for mutual advantage. We can get especially from them certain assistance easily for our own reconstruction. Why should not the Government, in the larger interests, even in the national interests of the country, reconsider the question of according recognition to the G.D.R. and extend the recognition forthwith?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I would like to clarify that we do want to develop trade relations, economic relations with the G.D.R. Already these relations exist, and it is our intention to make them even stronger. Now on the question of recognition of the G.D.R., the position was examined some years ago and a statement was made in Parliament explaining the position why we are adopting this policy in relation to the G.D.R. We have not yet come to the conclusion that the decision already taken calls for any revision.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, may I ask the Minister whether it is not a fact that the unwillingness of the Government of India to recognise the German Democratic Republic is accounted for by the fact that the West German Government has indicated its displeasure over Government accepting recognition of this Republic?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir, I would not accept that.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether non-recognition of the German Democratic Republic is coming in the way of accepting this aid? Our country is facing a foreign exchange crisis, and are we not doing an injustice to the principle of *panchsheel* when we are not recognising this Democratic Republic, which is a reality?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, there are two parts of the question. It is true that we are in need of foreign exchange, and we are in need of credits to enable us to carry on our development programmes. But whatever may be our difficulties, we should not give up our principle merely for money—I want to make it absolutely clear. Now the other question is about strengthening relations, and I do not know how *panchsheel* comes in this; this is a political entity, and the House is no doubt aware that our original desire not to take any step which might come in the way of a solution of the German problem was the main consideration which made the Government take the decision at that time of not recognising the G.D.R. Now the situation, if it has changed, we will certainly reexamine the situation. But that is the existing position.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Is it not a fact that the G.D.R. exists and functions as a separate State? If that is so, is it not possible for us to concede to the G.D.R. at least consular representation? As I understand the position, the G.D.R. has a trade representative in India and we have not even a trade representative in the G.D.R. Assuming that for some mysterious reasons we are not prepared to give recognition to the G.D.R. or assuming for the sake of argument that we do not want to complicate our relations with West Germany, the German Federal Republic, by conceding diplomatic recognition to the G.D.R., is it not possible for us to concede to the G.D.R. consular representation?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, there is no mysterious reason. The position was clarified by Panditji himself in Parliament and he gave the reasons why this decision had been taken some years ago.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You remember what he said?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Yes, I do. Therefore, there is no mysteriou\* reason at all. If we decide to recognise the G.D.R. we will follow it up with all the necessary concomitants of full-fledged recognition. But so long as we do not take that decision we cannot achieve the same objective by some other method, and all these questions which have been put really are directed in that direction. Some of these

arc suggestions for action which we can consider.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : May I know what is the principle involved? The hon. Minister said it is a question of principle. What is the principle involved for not recognising a State which does exist and which has friendly feelings for India and with which our trade and cultural exchanges are growing?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I am fully aware of the fact that the G.D.R. is friendly to India and we have good economic relations and good trade relations. But the question of principle is quite obvious. I said that when my hon. friend opposite, Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy, put me the question, "When we are in difficulty, why don't we recognise the G.D.R. and thus be able to get all the aid? If we recognise, then the aid will follow and also whatever are the other consequences." But we cannot reverse the process merely to get aid, if we do not otherwise consider it appropriate. We cannot extend recognition merely to get aid from a country. It is the obvious question of principle.

SHRI BIREN ROY: Sir, the question is specific. There is this offer of Rs. 22 crores credit to India. We are now going to open an office of the State Trading Corporation in the G.D.R. Then why don't we now take up this question with our newly opened office of the State Trading Corporation in the G.D.R. with the representative of the G.D.R. here without tagging to it this recognition question? Can we not take it up now?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the reply is specific. Even before we did attempt to persuade, we made an attempt to persuade the G.D.R. to extend that credit to the State Trading Corporation whose office we are now proposing to open in the **G.D.R.** That offer still remains. We are still prepared to pursue that matter with the G.D.R.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister rightly mentioned the fact that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said something on this subject several years ago. But what did he say? Does he remember that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He replied, "Yes."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Does he remember what he said? Does he remember that at that time one of the principal arguments advanced by the late Prime Minister was that the existence of two German States was uncertain, that there was talk of unification of the two Germanies and so on; and in such a situation we would go on watching, and things like that. That was the underlying principle. Now the two German States have come to stay. The G.D.R. has consolidated itself as a State and nobody thinks that it is going to disappear. Why, Sir, in that case, the matter is not being reviewed? While on the one side, in the case of the G.D.R. it has friendly relations, in the case of the Federal Republic Germany its hostility was revealed at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict when their papers wrote against us and some of their writings against India were much worse than what appeared in the British press. Therefore, in the case of West Germany which assumed a hostile attitude to us at a critical moment, the Government has diplomatic recognition whereas in another case, the **G.D.R.** has friendly relations and attitude towards us and it is denied even the elementary courtesy of this recognition.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, it is a speech and I cannot do the same thing in reply. I will try to answer the points that he has raised. He has reminded me and put me to a memory test as to whether I remember what Panditji had said at that time. Anybody can look up the debate and satisfy himself as to what the Prime Minister said at that time. If there is any change in the situation, then certainly we are prepared to review. We do not have a closed mind on that. We can certainly take into consideration any changed situation and in the light of the changed circumstances we can have another look at the problem. I would like, however, to utter this word of caution, that mere hostile attitude or friendly attitude according to our assessment should not be the consideration for recognition or non-recognition of a country.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is it then?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Sir, this side has not been looked at at all for this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been. I never make any such distinction.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: But you have not. There is not even one question from this group.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half a dozen questions have been put from this side.

**REHABILITATION OF PERSONS UPROOTED  
IN THE BORDER AREAS**

•905.1 SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA:  
SHRIMATI TARA  
RAMCHANDRA SATHE:  
SHRIMATI LALITHA  
(RAJAGOPALAN):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 284 in the Rajya Sabha, on the 1st March, 1966 and state

(a) whether the persons, who were uprooted from the border areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict have by now been completely rehabilitated; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) All the persons who were uprooted in the border areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict have not yet been completely rehabilitated. However, the move-back by the uprooted persons has commenced. So far, the following numbers of uprooted persons have gone back to their original places of residence:

- |                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. In Jammu and Kashmir . . . . . | 1,65,000 persons |
| 2. In Punjab . . . . .            | 1,953 persons    |
| 3. In Rajasthan . . . . .         | 105 families.    |

t The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Sir, what is the total number of persons uprooted? The hon. Minister mentioned only the number of persons who have gone back to their original places of residence. I want to know what is the total number uprooted and also the total amount of loss suffered in this conflict that was inflicted by Pakistan.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The total number of persons in the Jammu and Kashmir border area and the Punjab and Rajasthan areas is 3,07,793. And the break-up of this figure would be like this: Jammu and Kashmir 2,50,000, Punjab border area 51,800 and for Rajasthan border area about 6,000. Now concerning the assessment made about the damage that had been caused by the Indo-Pakistan conflict, I may tell for the information of the hon. Member that so far as the Rajasthan border is concerned, one production centre belonging to the Khadi Commission was destroyed involving a loss of Rs. 16,950. And about 35 shops belonging to the Mahajans who had left from that place during the conflict, were looted by the Mujahids involving a loss of about Rs. 4 lakhs. And then concerning the Jammu and Kashmir area, not much loss was there, but some 300 shops were destroyed. Recently I paid a visit to the Jammu and Kashmir area and the Chhamb Jaurian area and also the Akhnoor area. I found that practically all the villages had been destroyed. There was no roof, only mud walls were standing. So far as the actual assessment of the loss is concerned, it has not been possible to do it as yet. That will be done some time later.

SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are considering the question of giving a special type of training in respect of self-defence and for education of the people, men, women and children, residing in all the border areas and the people who are to be rehabilitated at present, which might help them to face the situation like this created by the Chinese and Pakistani aggression?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: This will not arise out of this question. This Ministry deals with rehabilitation, and I am not aware whether there is any such scheme with any other Ministry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The hon. Minister has just stated that before withdrawing the Pakistani forces razed to the ground towns like Khemkaran, Chhamb and Jaurian. Is there any proposal to raise new townships in place of these towns instead of offering cash loans to the displaced persons?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Yes, Sir. Apart from the maintenance grants and other things which are to be given, there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to re-site those villages which, from the security point of view, are vulnerable and for that purpose teams of town planners from the Central Government have gone there and in consultation with the town planning officers of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the security forces they are planning to re-site the villages.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Has any attempt been made by the Government to find out on a tentative basis the total financial loss sustained by these persons who are to be rehabilitated?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I said a survey of certain areas has been done but it has not been possible to make a survey of the areas which were under the operational occupation of the Pakistani forces.

SHRI A. D. MANI: What is the result of the survey?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That I just now mentioned. So far as Rajasthan border was concerned I have mentioned that a production centre has been destroyed.

SHRI A. D. MANI: What is the financial loss?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That also I mentioned.

SHRI D. THENGARI: What is the total financial assistance given to these people and in what shape is it given?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: So far as Punjab is concerned it is Rs. 161-55 lakhs, Rajasthan Rs. 4 lakhs and Jammu and Kashmir Rs. 259-75 lakhs and the total is Rs. 425-30 lakhs.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: May I know what are the concrete steps that are being taken to rehabilitate these refugees?

Are they given building materials or only cash loans or is there any scheme being prepared to have some townships so that they can be rehabilitated?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have already mentioned that a team of town planners have gone from here who in consultation with the town planners of Jammu and Kashmir and the security forces are thinking of re-siting these villages. Secondly, for construction of houses certain loans and grants are to be given; maintenance grants are also to be given commencing from 1st March ending September 1966. That is for seven months and that will depend upon the number of members in the family. In addition all necessary steps are being taken by the Government to help them in reconstructing their houses and for rehabilitating them.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN): I would like to know, Sir, area-wise how many are yet to be rehabilitated and what is the total cost involved?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: So far as the total cost of rehabilitation is concerned it is too early to say what it would come to. But roughly it is estimated that about Rs. 10 crores would be the total cost of rehabilitation so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned and about Rs. 8 to 9 crores so far as the Punjab and Rajasthan border areas are concerned.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH. Among the uprooted, people come from various classes. What method has the Government adopted in giving them assistance?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I have just now mentioned, maintenance grants are being given to the agriculturists in accordance with certain prescribed scales. Loans and grants are given in accordance with certain prescribed scales for construction of houses to people both in the urban areas and in the rural areas. For the traders and the business community in the rural areas assistance is given according to prescribed scales. It varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 in rural areas and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000 in urban areas. For purchase of bullocks they are given Rs. 800, for fertiliser Rs. 175 and for agricultural implements Rs. 200.



SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Seven months have elapsed now and there are several families which have to be rehabilitated permanently. May I know why the Government has not so far made any survey and formulated any scheme to rehabilitate these people?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have already mentioned what happened in these areas which were under the operational occupation of the Pakistani army. These areas had to be de-mined because they had been mined. Arrangements had to be made for providing drinking water facilities etc. Quite a lot of *kuchra* had been put into most of the wells and they had been choked up. All these things had to be done before sending these people back to these areas from where they were evacuated.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: But why this delay?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There is no delay. Immediately after and in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration the movement started. I have mentioned that 1,65,000 persons have gone back to their original places of residence in Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly in the Punjab border area also some people have gone back.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTA-JLANKAR: Is it not a fact that in the Kashmir area there are certain people who gave shelter to the saboteurs? They went to Pakistan and now they are coming back to get rehabilitated. May I know whether a deputation of some people from the Rajouri and Poonch areas met the Government and requested them that these people who proved treacherous to the country should not be allowed to come back and get rehabilitated?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have not got information with me now about these people who have crossed over to Pakistan side and who are intending to come back. If my hon. friend puts a separate question I will be able to answer.

श्री जगत नारायण : क्या वजीर साहब कैटेगारिकली यह बतायेंगे कि खेमकरण में लोगों को कब तक बसा सकेंगे । पिछले महीने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने यह एलान किया कि उनको

बसायेंगे, वहां के एक वजीर उनको साथ ले कर गये कि रिफ्यूजीज को बसाया जायगा, वह वहां पर दो सौ आदमियों को साथ ले गये, प्रेस वाले भी गये, लेकिन जा कर देखा कि एक मकान भी साबित नहीं था, एक मकान ऐसा नहीं था जिसमें लोग रह सकें । फिर वह वापस आये । उसके बाद फिर एलान किया कि गवर्नमेंट उनको बसायेगी । अब गवर्नर वहां गये तो दो माइंस फट गई । तो मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि खेमकरण इलाके के लोगों को कब तक आप बसायेंगे, डेफिनिट डेट आप दीजिये ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I am as much anxious as the hon. Member to rehabilitate these persons as early as possible but the facts of the matter have got to be taken into consideration. This area has to be cleared of mines and all other hazards. It is no use putting these people back there without first clearing the area and without ensuring that there is no danger. From the security point of view all arrangements have to be made and the Government will see to it that those persons are rehabilitated in the Khemkaran area as early as possible.

श्री जगत नारायण : एज अर्ली एज पासिबिल तो बहुत लम्बा हो जाता है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद पहाड़िया : मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि राजस्थान बार्डर पर लगभग 30 व्यापारियों को 4 लाख रुपये देने की बात है तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो दूसरे बे घरबार हुये हैं जिन में किसान, राजपूत और दूसरे पेशे करने वाले लोग हैं उनका न तो कोई असेसमेंट किया गया है और न उनको कोई कम्पेनसेशन देने वाले हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इनके लिये भी आप सहायता का असेसमेंट करेंगे और उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करेंगे ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I just now mentioned about payment to be given for rehabilitation and other things. My information was based on the information that was given by the Rajasthan Government. I also mentioned that a production

centre in the border area was destroyed during the Indo-Pakistan conflict and also some 30 shops were looted involving a loss of about Rs. 4 lakhs or something like that. The pattern of assistance for persons both in the Punjab area and the Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan area is the same. There is no difference in the pattern of assistance.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: In reply to an earlier supplementary the hon. Deputy Minister said that he would require a separate notice to answer whether any of those people who had gone over to Pakistan and who afforded protection to the infiltrators had been rehabilitated or are being afforded rehabilitation facilities. Does he not check these things up either with the Defence Ministry or with the Home Ministry before these facilities are made available to people and before the Government incurs expenditure on them who had afforded protection to the infiltrators?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I mentioned that I have not got that information with me now.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But don't you check up with the Home Ministry or the Defence Ministry before incurring expenditure?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: If you put a separate question we shall reply to that.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, it is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why he wants another question to be put.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : The point is before any expenditure is incurred by the Government, should not the Ministry of Rehabilitation check up about the antecedents of the people whom they are going to help? That is an important issue in itself and it should be replied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His question is why you have helped those whom you have helped.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I may mention what happened. I mentioned that in the first place about 3,07,000 people were uprooted giving the break-up for the various sectors like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, etc. And these persons are

going back. He is talking about persons who helped, and crossed over to Pakistan during this conflict and he wants to know whether their antecedents have been checked, and I mentioned that I have not got that information with me and if the hon. Member is pleased to put a separate question, that information could be given.

श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद पहाड़िया : यह एक पालिसी का सवाल है ।

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, it is not a question of collecting information. It is a question of policy, whether it is the policy of the Government to offer rehabilitation facilities also to those who had migrated to Pakistan and are trying to come back. No information is needed. It is the policy of the Government to be stated.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Deputy Minister has just stated that he did not know what the position was and if a separate question is put, the reply will be given to the House. There is no desire to evade the question. Sir.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Sir, how is he entitled to answer this question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

\*906. [The questioner (Shri V. M. Chordid) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 5437-38 infra.]

#### INSPECTION OF ARMAMENTS

\*907. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Inspectorate of Small Arms, West Bengal, issued instructions that the following types of arms need not be sent to him for proof and testing, on account of the non-availability of Nitro Proof Gun Powder (i) Smooth Bore Breech Loading Double Barrels and (ii) Smooth Bore Muzzle Loading Single or Double Barrels; and

(b) if so, whether these instructions have adversely affected the defence production of M/s Hazari and Sons, Gun Factory, Monghyr as well as its employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS):

(a) Yes, Sir, but the proof testing has since recommenced.

(b) As these two types of guns are not meant for use of the troops, the suspension of testing of these guns had no adverse effect on defence production. Government have no information regarding the impact of these instructions on the employment potential of the factory.

SHRI D. THENGARI : Has Government taken any steps to make nitro proof gun powder available or have we shifted or are we thinking of shifting over to some other process ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, the suspension was necessitated because of the shortage of special type of proof powder which had to be imported and which is not produced indigenously. Now we are getting that gun powder. That is why we have been able to recommence the inspection system. As far as the indigenous production is concerned, one company—Messrs. India Explosives Limited, Gomia—has been requested to undertake the indigenous manufacture of this powder and the result is being awaited.

SHRI D. THENGARI: How many employees have been thrown out of employment and what alternate employment are they being offered?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, it is a private sector company. I have no information about the number of officers or persons employed there but I may submit that this inspection procedure has been recommenced and even with regard to the guns which have been manufactured there and which are kept in stock there, the necessary inspection is being done. So there should not be any hold-up in the matter of production.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Would the hon. Minister tell us from which country we were importing nitro proof gun powder? Was it from the United States or the United Kingdom?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The United Kingdom. In fact we placed orders a few

months before the commencement of hostilities between India and Pakistan and because of this conflict a ban was imposed by the United Kingdom. Now that ban has been removed and we are getting this gun powder.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

### शिलांग-सिलचर मार्ग

\*908. श्री राम साहय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में उपद्रवियों ने शिलांग-सिलचर मार्ग के एक हिस्से को उड़ा दिया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग के लोभे जाने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में सैनिकों के आवागमन में बाधा पहुँचने की आशंका है ; और

(घ) भूमिगत के पञ्चान् इस मार्ग को यातायात के लिये कब तक खोल दिये जाने की आशा है ?

[SHILONG-SILCHAR ROAD]

\*908. SHRI RAM SAHAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hostile\* in Assam recently destroyed a part of the Shillong-Silchar Road;

(b) if so, whether any person has been arrested in this connection;

(c) whether the movement of troops in this area is likely to be obstructed because of this breach of the important road; and

(d) when the road is likely to be opened for traffic after repairs?

†[ ] English translation.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRO- I  
DUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF  
DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (\*) A  
part of the retaining wall was damaged by  
some miscreants near mile 51 on the  
Shillong-Silchar Road on the night of  
19th/20th March, 1966.

(b) We have no information regarding  
any arrests made so far by the Assam police  
which is investigating the case.

(c) and (d) The damage was insignificant  
and traffic was unaffected.

†[रक्षा मंत्रालय में रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री  
(श्री ए० एम० थॉमस) : (क) 19/20 मार्च  
1966 की रात में कुछ शरारतियों द्वारा शिलांग-  
सिलचर की सड़क को ठीक रखने वाली दीवार  
के कुछ भाग को 51 वी मील के पास हानि  
पहुँचाई गई।

(ख) हमें इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है  
कि आसाम पुलिस ने, जो कि इस मामले की  
जांच कर रही है, किसी आदमी को अब तक  
गिरफ्तार किया है।

(ग) और (घ) हानि नगण्य मात्रा में  
हुई थी तथा यातायात पर इसका कोई प्रभाव  
नहीं पड़ा था।]

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से  
यह जान सकूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने इस तरह से  
रास्ते को खराब किया वे कौन लोग थे  
क्या इसके बारे में जांच हुई? क्या वे  
नागा लोग थे या कोई और थे, किस प्रकार  
के लोग थे?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : Our information  
is that the Assam Police is investigating into  
this case. We have no information whether  
any arrests have been made. In fact it is in  
the hands of the Assam Government.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं यह जान सकूंगा  
कि उनका उद्देश्य क्या था, लक्ष्य क्या था, उस  
रास्ते को खराब करने का और क्या अपने  
यहां की मिलिटरी को उस रास्ते में रोकने की  
गरज थी या कोई और गरज थी?

†[ ] Hindi translation.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, as far as the  
Aijal-Silchar road is concerned, it has been  
damaged by the Mizo hostiles and they are  
also trying to damage in certain areas the  
Silchar-Shillong road. Special attention is  
being given to telephone lines and exchanges;  
we are keeping a watch over them. Attempts  
would also be made to see that this vital  
road is not damaged in any way.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: The hon. Minister  
has described these subversive activities as  
undesirable or something like that; the hon.  
Minister has used a very mild language. May  
I know if the law and order machinery of the  
Assam Government is dealing with them or  
the security units of the Government of  
India are dealing with the problem posed by  
this sort of insurrection? If the Government  
of India security units are dealing with them,  
may I know whether the Forces that are  
dealing with them have been trained in  
counter-guerilla warfare or are those Forces  
trained only in conventional types of  
warfare?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, the House  
has been told that to restore normal condi-  
tions in the Mizo Hills area the Assam  
Government requested for Army aid. That  
was on the 2nd of March. And we have  
made our Forces available to restore normal  
conditions there. As far as the present  
position there is concerned, it has consi-  
derably improved and the situation is const-  
antly being watched. Of course, as sug-  
gested by the hon. Member, they may resort  
to guerilla tactics. We are watching the  
situation.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am surprised at the  
answer given by the hon. Minister. He says  
he does not know whether anybody has  
been arrested. May I ask him whether the  
Government have tried to find out what is  
the extent of the damage done to this road  
and how many miscreants were engaged in  
damaging this road and whether the  
Government of India sent any team to  
investigate the damage personally?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: As far as the  
damage is concerned, I have already said in  
the main answer that the damage has been  
insignificant. We have addressed the Assam  
Government, asking whether they have made  
any arrests or not and after the information  
is received, I shall make it available to the  
House

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Sir, the real question that I put has not been answered. I wanted to know whether the Army Units that the Government of India have sent there in aid of the Assam Government have received only conventional Army training or they have been trained in anti-Bueriila operations and counter-insurgency operations. That is the main thing that the House would like to know.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: May I answer this question, Sir? The hon. Member is making technical distinction unnecessarily between conventional warfare and the other warfare. For India's Army even the conventional training includes mountain warfare and jungle warfare.

#### **FP.M.'s TALKS WITH UNDERGROUND NAGA LEADERS**

\*909. SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

fa) whether the dates for the forthcoming talks between the Prime Minister and the underground Naga leaders have been fixed; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons other than the Nagas who would join the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Talks between Government of India and leaders of underground Nagas will be held between 9th and 12th April, 1966. The leaders of the underground Nagas will also call on the Prime Minister during that period.

(b) The names of the persons who will participate in the talks have not yet been finalised.

#### **NAGA HOSTILE ACTIVITIES**

\*915. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

t\*909 and \*915 were taken up together. For supplementaries, vide cols ..... 5430-32 infra.

(a) whether it is a fact that after their talks with the Prime Minister in February, 1966, the Naga Hostiles have again started hostile acts; and

(b) if so, the number of incidents in which the Naga hostile have indulged in, after the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The Naga hostiles have continued their violent activities in some areas even after call by the Underground leaders on the Prime Minister.

(b) During this period there were 15 such incidents in Manipur and one in Assam.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: At the end of the talks in February, the underground Nagas had agreed to help in restoring peace, but instead of this, they have enforced their permit system, attacked a police station, exacted taxes and celebrated a republic day. This clearly indicates that the Nagas are utilising the talks for consolidating their positions to defy Indian authority. Will the Government, in its talks now, make it clear to the Nagas that this will not be tolerated any more?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am sure all these matters will come up during the discussion. It is very unfortunate that these incidents are continuing and we hope that the underground Nagas will stop this.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Is it a fact that while the Naga rebels met the Prime Minister an assurance was taken<sup>1</sup> from them that they would not indulge in subversive activities and would not create a serious situation for our security forces and in view of the fact that they have broken that assurance, does the Prime Minister still propose to discuss the matter further with them?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There was no question of any assurance in that particular sense of promise, but the Naga underground leaders had expressed that they would help in the maintenance of law and order and abide by the terms.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: My question is: Will the Prime Minister continue

to discuss the matter with them? That part of the question has not been answered.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have mentioned it in the main answer,

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: Is it not desirable for the Government to make prior acceptance of our minimum terms, viz., a status within the Indian Union, essential for further talks?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It has been made clear more than once, on many occasions, that we cannot think of any settlement of the Nagaland question outside the Indian Union. It has to be within the Indian Union.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the leaders of the underground Naga delegation immediately after meeting the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in Delhi, made a statement at the aerodrome in Calcutta that they had not assured the Prime Minister about maintaining peace and the question of maintaining peace, therefore, did not arise and whether in the context of that statement there is any utility in having any further talk with the Naga delegation by the Prime Minister?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If they are willing to have talks and find a peaceful solution, I think we should continue with it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: May I know if, before the hon. Prime Minister meets the Naga leaders, there will be a request from her that they should dissociate themselves from the hostile activities of Nagas and they should denounce them publicly before they have any interview with the Prime Minister?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not think that such a demand would help in these talks.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या आगामी वार्ता में नागालैंड सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया जायेगा ? यदि नहीं, तो उनको शामिल न करने का असर क्या उन लोगों पर

बुरा नहीं होगा जो हमारे साथ हैं और जिन्होंने पूरी देशभक्ति का परिचय दिया है ?

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** इस सवाल का उत्तर देने के पहले, सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक नागालैंड सरकार का सवाल है, हम उन से हमेशा इस बात के बारे में पूछते रहते हैं और जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उनकी रजामन्दी के साथ हो रहा है। जहाँ तक डेलिगेशन का सवाल है, इसमें कौन रहेगा, कौन बात करेगा, मैंने अभी इसके बारे में अर्ज किया कि इसके बारे में बात तब नहीं हुई है।

SHRI C. D. PANDE: When the underground Naga leaders came to Delhi about six weeks back the talks that took place did not result in any reconciliation. At the same time, when they went back, they had their celebration of independence. Now, again they are coming with specific titles saying that the Minister of External Affairs of Nagaland will meet the Minister of External Affairs of India. How far has the Government applied its mind to this aspect? Will the Government show any indulgence on such matters and make it clear to them that they should come here only as leaders of certain groups and not as the leaders of a Government?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I would like the indulgence of the House and the House to appreciate that these talks have been going on for some time and the Naga hostiles have been continuing with their hostile activities for quite a number of years before that and we should at this stage try to find a peaceful solution. All these attitudes are well known and we do not recognise the so-called underground Government. That is also well known, but we should not put any of these conditions as such. They are coming. They are coming as people to talk on behalf of the underground Nagas and we should talk to them.

*{Some hon. Members stood up}*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I will not be able to satisfy all of you. I have to pass on to the next question.

**CHAIRMAN OF ATOMIC ENERGY  
COMMISSION**

•910. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chairman for the Atomic Energy Commission has been appointed to succeed late Dr. Bhabha;

(b) if not, what are the difficulties for appointing a successor; and

(c) by what time a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c) The appointment is under Government's consideration. A decision is expected to be taken soon.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, whether it is proposed to separate the two posts of Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, and Secretary, Atomic Energy Department?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: No decision has been taken in this connection.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, at what stage is the consideration, whether any proposals have been put forward or some sort of temporary arrangement has been made, whether a temporary Chairman has been appointed and a temporary Secretary of the Department has also been appointed?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: For the time being the Cabinet Secretary is acting temporarily as the Secretary of the Department and also as the Chairman of the Commission. No final decision has yet been taken.

SHRI M. T. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, who is heading the Atomic Energy Department at Trombay at present and whether any arrangements have been made for that purpose?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I think one of the Joint Secretaries there would be looking after it. I could not give the name offhand.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is there any proposal to bring, in Dr. Bhabha's place, one of the sons of Shri Ambalal Sarabhai as the head of this particular Commission and, if so, I should like to know what his qualifications are, to be considered in this context?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I could not say offhand as to whose names are being considered and who will be appointed, but the House knows and hon. Members know that Dr. Sarabhai is an eminent person.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Has any attempt been made by Government to consider eminent Indian scientists residing abroad and who are holding important positions in foreign countries in connection with this appointment?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: May I clarify the position? This particular job does not, in itself, require great scientific skill. This is more an administrative job, but a certain amount of knowledge of the subject is very useful and we are considering all these matters.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He said it and I know he thinks that Sarabhai is an eminent person. Sarabhais are always eminent in this regime. I should like to know in what way this gentleman, Dr. Sarabhai, is eminent: Have the scientists in the country been consulted in the matter in order to consider his name as one of the prospective candidates for this post and whether his scientific qualifications have been taken into account in order to see that this sort of people would be fit enough, or considered among those who may be treated as fit enough, to fill this particular vacancy? I should like to know a little more about this matter. A little light should be thrown.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is rather an anticipatory question. He said that they were not considering any name.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They are considering. I put it to the Minister that certain names are before him and that one of the names for which canvassing on a large scale is going on is that of Dr. Sarabhai. Can he deny it, Sir?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Dr. Teja is also.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: How can I go into the question of the various names\* that are being considered? We can give the names only when they have been selected and it would not be desirable to go into the large number of names of people who may be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: A certain wrong impression will go round. As you know, Dr. Sarabhai is connected with the Thumba project and he has made a name for himself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

#### **PASSPORT APPLICATIONS FOR ISRAEL**

\*911. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all passport applications for Israel by Indian nationals are entertained by the Ministry of External Affairs and not by the Regional Passport Officers; and

(b) if so, whether similar procedure is adopted for passport applications for other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) All applications for Israel are first entertained by the Regional Passport Officers who then refer them to the Chief Passport Officer in the Ministry.

(b) Similar procedure is adopted in the case of certain countries also.

#### **ISSUE OF VISA TO NATIONALS OF ISRAEL**

\*914. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourist visa to *bona fide* tourists are not granted to the nationals of Israel by the British Consul in Tel-Aviv or by the Indian Missions abroad under a directive from the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(b) if so, what is the procedure for an Israeli tourist to get a tourist visa\* from an Indian diplomatic mission and how much

time it takes for an Israeli to get such a visa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No, Sir. All Indian Missions are authorised to grant at their discretion tourist visas to *bona fide* Israeli tourists. In Tel-Aviv where we do not have a Mission, the British Embassy issues visas on our behalf. They have to refer all applications to Delhi.

(b) The procedure is the same for any other foreign national applying for a tourist visa and the time taken is normally the same as in case of other applicants.

i MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

#### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

##### **CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR SUFFERERS OF INDO-PAKISTAN CONFLICT IN PUNJAB**

\*902. SHRI SURJIT SINGH ATWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have sanctioned assistance

to the extent of Rs. 100 crores to the Government of Punjab for development of agriculture and as an assistance to the sufferers of the recent Indo-Pak conflict; and

(b) if so, what is the amount so far spent by the Government of Punjab?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No Sir, A sum of Rs. 464.30 lakhs has, however, been sanctioned to the Government of Punjab during 1965-66 for the development of agriculture and assistance to the sufferers of the recent Indo-Pak conflict as per details below:—

Loan	Grant	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1. Development of Agriculture		193 - 39	109 - 36
2. Assistance to sufferers of recent Indo-Pak conflict		85 00	76 - 55
TOTAL		278 - 39	185 - 91

(b) The information is being collected.

\*911 and \*914 were taken up together,



लौटती हुई पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा रेलवे की सम्पत्ति का नष्ट किया जाना

\*906. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ताशकन्द घोषणा के अनुसार लौटते हुए, पाकिस्तानी सेना ने मुनवा रेलवे स्टेशन, रेल की पटरियों तथा राजस्थान में जैसलमेर क्षेत्र के कुओं को नष्ट कर दिया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वे रेल की पटरियां उखाड़ कर ले गये और कुओं में जहर डाल गये; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर 'हां' हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

#### †[DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY BY WITHDRAWING PAKISTANI FORCES

\*906. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani forces while withdrawing in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration, destroyed Munwa railway station, railway lines and wells in Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that they took away the railway lines and dropped poison in the wells; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what action has been taken by the Government of India in this regard?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण) :  
(क) और (ख) राजस्थान के बाड़मेड़ अंचल में मुनाबाबो से लौटने से पहले पाकिस्तानियों ने रेलवे स्टेशन भवन, स्टाफ क्वार्टरों, चेकपो-स्टहॉल, रिलीविंग-लाज, पानी के टैंकों को नुकसान पहुंचाया था और आरामगाह को विनष्ट कर दिया था। वह समस्त फर्नीचर और

रेलपट्टी का बहुत बड़ा भाग, सिमल साज-सामान इत्यादि अपने साथ ले गए। इसके अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं ने कुओं, नल-कूपों और कई स्थानों पर तालाबों को काफी क्षति पहुंचाई। उन्होंने कुओं को रेत और टहनियों से भर दिया और कुछ हालतों में मरे पशुओं की हड्डियों से।

(ग) कुओं को साफ करने और रेलवे लाइन फिर से बिछाने और रेल सम्पत्ति की मरम्मत का काम हस्तगत है।

†[THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Pakistani forces before vacating Munabao in the Banner Sector, Rajasthan, damaged the railway station building, staff quarters, check-post hall, relieving lodge, water tanks, and demolished the rest house. They also took away the entire furniture, a large length of Railway track, signal equipment, etc. Besides, the Pakistani forces caused considerable damage to draw-wells, tube wells and tanks at several places. They filled the wells with sand and twigs and in a few cases with bones of dead cattle.

(c) Necessary action to clean the wells and to relay the railway lines and repair the railway property, is in hand.]

#### TRAINING OF MEMBERS OF MIZO NATIONAL FRONT IN EAST PAKISTAN

\*912. SHRI SIT ARAM JAIPURIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Pakistan regarding training of members of the Mizo National Front in East Pakistan, and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Protests were lodged on March 12 and on March 17 by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi against the provision of facilities in Pakistan to rebel bands of Mizos for the acquisition of arms and ammunition and for the use of Pakistan territory as a base from which acts of rebellion and subm-

sion could be carried out. No reply has been received from the Pakistan Government.

#### CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILMS

•913. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 304 in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a Committee to enquire into the working of the existing procedure for sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition has since been appointed in terms of the non-official resolution adopted by the Rajya Sabha on the 7th May, 1965; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of appointing a Committee as suggested in the Resolution passed in the Rajya Sabha on 7th May, 1965 was postponed for consideration after the situation created by the recent incursions on our borders had eased. This has again been taken up for consideration now.

#### INDIAN-MADE ROCKET

•790. SHRI SURJIT SINGH ATWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian-made rocket will be ready by the end of June this year; and

(b) if so, what will be the cost of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Indian made rockets are expected to be ready towards the end of this year.

(b) The cost is estimated to range between Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 56,000 per rocket, depending on the number of rockets which will be required for our space research programme.

मथुरा में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष के लिये धन का एकत्र किया जाना

\* 671. श्री राम सहाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान, 18 फरवरी, 1966 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' के मुखपृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष के लिये धन एकत्र करने के सम्बन्ध में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा की चुंगी की चौकी पर ट्रकों से बसूल की गई वास्तविक रकम से कम रकम की रसीद देने के बारे में शिकायत की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया है।

†[NDF COLLECTIONS IN MATHURA]

•671. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published on the front page of the 'Nav Bharat Times' of the 18th February, 1966, wherein a complaint has been made in connection with the collection of National Defence Fund and issue of a receipt for a lesser amount than the amount actually collected from truck\* at the Octroi Post of Mathura in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether clarification has been sought from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा परमाणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि समाचार में कोई सार नहीं है। मथुरा की चुंगी चौकियों को राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये अंशदान इकट्ठा करने का कार्य नहीं दिया गया है। उन्हें कोई रसीद बुकें जारी नहीं की गई थी।

†Transferred from the 28th March, 1966.

^Postponed from the 29th March, 1966.

f[ 1 English translation.

[THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY] (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of U.P. have reported that the news-item is without substance. The Octroi posts of Mathura have not been entrusted with the work of making collections for the National Defence Fund. No receipt books were issued to them]

### रक्षा सेवा कर्मचारी द्वारा शराब का प्रयोग

\*813. श्री राम सहाय क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा शराब के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में मद्यनिषेध सम्बन्धी टेकचन्द समिति के प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

†[CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR BY DEFENCE SERVICE PERSONNEL

\*813. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations contained in the Tek Chand Committee Report on Prohibition regarding consumption of liquor by the Defence personnel; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?]

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण) (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

शराब बन्दी के अध्ययन दस की निम्न-लिखित सिफारिशें सीधे रक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं :

†† ] English translation.

†† Pos:posed from the 29th March 1966.

(1) एक विशेष अध्ययन इस बात के लिये किया जाये कि शराब के कारण सशस्त्र सेनाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, विशेषकर दृष्टि, सुनने, सूँघने, ठीक ठीक सोचने, शीघ्र निर्णय लेने, दीर्घकालीन सहन शक्ति, स्नायुओं की मजबूती तथा चित्त की एकाग्रता करने पर शराब का क्या बुरा असर पड़ता है।

(2) किसी भी हालत में सेना के कार्मिकों को वर्जित ढंग से प्राप्त शराब की खपत न करने दी जाये; और

(3) नौ सेना अधिनियम के सेक्शन 52 में व्यवहृत शब्दों "गिल्टी आफ ड्रुकेननेस" और वायुसेना अधिनियम 1950 तथा सेना अधिनियम (सेक्शन 48) में व्यवहृत शब्दों "फाउण्ड इन ए स्टेट आफ इन्टोक्सिकेशन" के स्थानों पर "अण्डर दी इन्फ्लूएन्स आफ ड्रिंक आर ड्रग" लिख दिया जाये।

2. चीफ्स आफ स्टाफ, सशस्त्र सेनाओं की मेडिकल सेवाओं के महानिदेशक तथा तीनों सेवाओं के वैधानिक सलाहकारों के सहयोग से इन सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया है। निम्नलिखित निष्कर्ष निकले हैं:

(क) ऐसी कोई बात नहीं दिखलाई पड़ती, जिसमें यह कहा जा सके कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्यों के शराब पीने के कारण उनके कर्तव्यों के पालन में किसी प्रकार की शिथिलता आई है। प्रभावशाली प्रचार तथा नियन्त्रण के कारण सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कार्मिकों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शराब की खपत में बहुत काफी मात्रा में कमी हुई है।

(ख) सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कार्मिकों द्वारा वर्जित साधनों से प्राप्त शराब की खपत करने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) वर्तमान नियम, विनियम तथा कानून काफी सख्त समझे जाते हैं और सन्तोषजनक रीति से उनका परिपालन हुआ है। इन हालतों

में सेवाओं के अधिनियमों में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

[THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The following recommendations in the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition concern the Defence Organisation directly:—

(i) a special study may be made on the alcoholic ravages *vis-a-vis* armed forces, particularly on its harmful effects on sight, hearing, sense of smell, accurate thinking, quick decisions, prolonged endurance, steady nerves and on ability to fix attention;

(ii) in no case should Army personnel be permitted to consume alcoholic beverages from contraband sources; and

(iii) for the words "guilty of drunkenness" as used in Section 52 of the Navy Act and "found in a state of intoxication\*" as used in the Air Force Act, 1950 and the Army Act (Section 48), the words "under the influence of drink or drug" should be substituted.

2. These recommendations were examined in consultation with the Chiefs of Staff, the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services and the Legal Advisers of the three Services. The following conclusions were reached:—

(a) There are no indications to show that the use of alcohol by members of armed forces has been deleterious to the performance of their duties in any way. Effective propaganda and control have led to a considerable reduction in the consumption of alcohol by armed forces personnel.

(b) There is no question of armed forces personnel having been permitted to consume alcoholic beverages from contraband sources.

†[ ] English translation.

(c) The present rules, regulations and legal statutes are adequate and have operated satisfactorily. As such it is not necessary to make any changes in the Service Acts.]

#### SUBMARINES

753. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for the construction of a submarine in India with the collaboration of any foreign expert agency?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): No, Sir.

#### INDIAN ASSETS FROM BURMA

754. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian repatriates from Burma have left certain assets in the custody of the Indian Embassy in Burma;

(b) if so, whether these assets have since been repatriated; and

(c) if not what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Most of the Indian nationals have withdrawn their jewellery. Those who have not are free to do so at any time.

#### RURAL BROADCASTING SETS

755. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The State-wise number of rural broadcasting sets so far supplied to the States; and

(b) the demand made by each State?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

*Number of community listening sets so far supplied to the various States and Union Territories under Ministry of I. & B. Scheme and the demands made by them for 1965-66*

States/Union Territories	No. of Community sets so far supplied	Balance against 1963-64 and 1964-65 allocations	supplies being made 1964-65	Demands made by the States for 1965-66 which they have been allowed to procure directly
Andhra Pradesh	12,685	4,500	(Being procured directly).	2,000
Assam	3,795	..		750* (250 already supplied)
Bihar	8,604	..		..
Gujarat	5,344	315		500
Jammu and Kashmir	1,800	..		300
Kerala	3,380	..		200
Madhya Pradesh	7,520	3,000	(Being procured directly).	3,000
Madras	2,666	Not now participating in the Scheme		
Maharashtra	16,081	2,650		4,400
Mysore	4,261	1,170		250
Nagaland	290	417		..
		200	(Being procured directly)	..
Orissa	9,972	498		600
		200	(Being procured directly)	
Punjab	12,185	..		..
Rajasthan	4,400	..		..
Uttar Pradesh	20,490	..		700
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	..		..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	..		..
Delhi	170	..		..
Goa	125	44		15
Himachal Pradesh	2,556	..		150
L.M.A. Islands	7	..		..
Manipur	516	..		100
N.E.F.A.	500	100		500
Pondicherry	159	..		44
Tripura	783	50		..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,18,401</b>	<b>13,144</b>		<b>13,509</b>

\*Supply of 750 sets for Assam against 1965-66 allocation has been arranged through Director General, Supplies and Disposals in view of State's urgent demand. 250 sets have already been supplied and the balance would be supplied later.

**NON-RECOGNITION OF GOVERNMENTS**

756. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of countries the Governments of which have not yet been recognised by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): India does not recognise the Governments in Rhodesia and Formosa.

**TECHNICAL PERSONNEL GOING ABROAD**

757. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the last six months from doctors and engineers for going abroad for higher studies or for employment;

(b) how many of them have so far been permitted to go abroad;

(c) how many applications are still pending consideration; and

(d) how many applications have been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**SHOTAGE OF ENGINEERS IN THE ARMY**

758. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of engineers in the Armed Forces.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make up the shortage on a regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deficiency of Engineers is 2796 in the Army, 120 in the Navy, and 306 in the Air Force.

(c) A statement giving the information required is attached.

**STATEMENT**

In addition to the selection through open competition, the following measures have been taken to meet the shortage of Engineers in the Army:—■

(i) Grant of two years ante-date to graduate Engineers.

(ii) Grant of additional ante-date up to two years to serving officers of Central and State Governments and public sector undertaking, who were granted Short Service Commission for 5 years.

(iii) For Engineering graduates granted Emergency or Short Service Commissions, reservation by the Central Government and certain State Governments of 50 per cent of the permanent vacancies in Class I and Class II Engineering Services to be filled by direct recruitment.

NOTE.—The Emergency Commissions and Short Service Commissions referred to in (ii) and (iii) above are no longer granted.

(iv) Grant of Short Service Commissions on probation to selected Engineering students in the Final year of the degree course, under the University Entry Scheme during the period of study and during training after graduation. After successful completion of training they are granted Permanent Commissions.

(v) Grant of Short Service Commission under Compulsory Service Liability Scheme. Under this Scheme all Engineering Graduates recruited to posts and services under the Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings and State Governments where Recruitment Rules have been revised, will have a liability to serve in the Army for a period of four years including the period of training which will be for about four months.

(vi) Expansion of the College of Military Engineering, Kirkee so as to train officers commissioned in the technical arms of the Army.

(vii) Provision of training in selected Engineering Colleges in India to Permanent Commissioned officers who have not got the engineering degree

**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 x 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  
ذمہ 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 اسپلائمنٹ 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 دوشفٹ ہوتیں 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 شیفٹ 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 بنی 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 मुनासिब 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 फुर्सत 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 आया 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

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] country and start a foundation of this kind? In case we want expert opinion or information in science or technology, we can get it by exchange of information, by getting professors from abroad, by sending our own students abroad. By all these methods we can get what we want. The Foundation is not that. That is what I want to tell you. The Foundation is something more and you will learn about it by and by. You talk about youth indiscipline and say that our young men do not develop in the proper way. But who is responsible for this? If in this country we see these drain-pipe trousers and pointed shoes in which our young boys go, who is responsible for that? Who has inculcated that kind of a culture or that kind of a taste which makes our young boys go and pick up crime and sex stories? It is not our culture. It is not our way of life. We have our own Viswabha-rati. Other institutions are there, Kashi Vidya Peeth and so on. Our universities have been there even before in pre-indepen-dent India, to see that certain ideas and values are there in the matter of culture and so on.

Therefore, you should not open the door for intrusion in our cultural life. You will see that along with the money from this Foundation, the Foundation will cater to this kind of so-called way of American life. So-called I say because it is not the idea of the common American. It is the way of life of those neo-colonialists and others who treat us as subordinate people and if we do not yield to them, they try to blackmail us. If they do not succeed in blackmailing us, they try to suppress us by violent action as it has been done in Vietnam. Therefore, this is the thing and I am dead opposed to it and I think it is a challenge to the conscience of our people.

I can tell you that this was arranged even last year. For the last several months last year preparations were going on for starting a foundation in this country. The idea of this was with our Ambassador in the U.S.A. and he had been sponsoring an idea of this kind for a long time. It could not easily find acceptance in the old days. But it has found response and acceptance here with this Government last year and this is being consummated now. I do not want to say much just now. I do hope that this agreement will be repudiated and will

be denounced by our students and teachers. I want a movement to develop in this country, in our colleges and educational institutions, against this kind of a foundation. Otherwise all talk about university autonomy and self-respect of our educational institutions and of teachers and students and of our academic bodies, would be empty talk. That I would like to say. Everything will fade away before this mighty adventure of interference and intrusion which this Foundation will bring in its wake. That is what I say.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, coming to other aspects of the matter I would like to say one or two things. In the first place, I should like to see education made cheaper. We must make up our mind as to whom we are providing education. Certainly the sons and daughters of the rich should not be denied education. They have the wherewithal to arrange for their education. The difficulty arises only in the case of those people, the sons and daughters of poverty, who live in villages and in the slums and in the neglected and dilapidated areas of our towns and cities. For them we must make proper arrangement for education. Into the portals of learning in our land we want to see them entering day after day in large numbers. Today our education, I regret to say, has a class bias in the sense that it is available easily to people belonging to the relatively better classes, to the upper classes, those who are materially well-off in life. It is not accessible, even with the best of intentions, to those who live in poverty. And in these days of high prices, high taxes, you can imagine how difficult it is for a man who earns Rs. 300/- to provide for the education of his children, to send his son or daughter to college or to a hostel if he lives outside the city or town. You can well imagine that. Therefore, the most important thing today is to make education cheaper and I think we should not grudge spending money for this. Investment in human culture is perhaps the great-test investment. It does not bring in returns in terms of accretion to our annual Budget. But it does bring in immediately and more so afterwards, great but invisible returns in the cultural uplift of a great nation. Therefore, it is very very important that we do pay attention to this aspect of the matter. Even from the material point of view it is important that we take education to the

homes of the poor and bring them into the orbit of education, because if the boys come from the working people and they are given technical and scientific education then they develop much quicker their creative energy and their creative talent than those who come from the parasitical sections of our society. Therefore today even for producing your cadre for the reconstruction of the country it is important that the emphasis should be shifted from the upper classes to the other sections of the toiling people. Not that the upper classes should be neglected but they can, as I said, provide for their own education without much financial backing in that way in the personal sense from the State. Today if you go to Calcutta, you will find many many people, even in the lower middle class, cannot afford higher education and it causes pain and sorrow to the dear parents when they see that their neighbour's son is in a position to go to a university for no other reason than that his parents are better placed in life in a material sense whereas others are not so well placed. Is it not a most depressing thought that we have amongst us today such people? Why should it be so? Therefore I think Mr. Chagla will be justified in claiming more money for education and I would like the University Grants Commission to be provided with enough funds.

Today it is the hope of our hopes; it occupies a key position in the cultural life of our people and as such it should be given all assistance and more funds should be made available to it. Yet if you look at the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan—the so-called one year Plan—you will find that education has been subjected to cuts. The first Ministry that always comes under cut is the Education. Ministry as if it is so unimportant. And we are told that education is a State subject and all that. It is only a constitutional arrangement as to how the different matters should be treated but education is a national issue, is a national endeavour, is a national task. It is the sap of our cultural existence. If we shape our education and guide our education well, we rise as a true nation with our cultural genius flowering to the benefit not only of our people but to the benefit of all mankind. Therefore, it is very very important that we pay more attention in this

respect, as far as funds are concerned, funds should not be grudged. I should like far greater allocation to be made for education than for many other things under the Fourth Five Year Plan. Let us make it a common cause and ask for more funds. That is one aspect.

As far as the teachers and students are concerned, well, they should be paid all attention. They are not people who are indisciplined. People say that our students are becoming indisciplined. Well, it is a defamation of the student community. I think the Indian student community is an excellent community of which we should all be proud. I do not know how many student communities in the world can claim so much of discipline, composure and good qualities as our student community. If today in some cases disharmony occurs or some disturbance takes place, it is because there is a good deal of neglect, a good deal of frustration, a good deal of unkindness, a good deal of lack of sympathy, a good deal of refusal to understand what is in the minds of our students. Therefore, I think the Ministry of Education and others who are concerned, should develop closer contacts and try to understand what goes on in the minds of the student community with more sympathy than what they are doing at the moment.

That is important. As far as the teachers and the professors are concerned, they are again an excellent lot. After all, they are the product of the heritage of our civilisation and if that civilisation is an enduring one, a glorious one, it can never be that out of that civilisation there will arise teachers and students who are not brilliant, who are not good, who are not potentially full of promise for the future. That is how you should view this matter. Now, their demands should be met.

The university autonomy should be maintained. Here again, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I should like to stress one thing. The universities should not be open for the police to enter. The sanctity of the university and academic institutions should be fully guaranteed. You make it a law; pass a law in Parliament banning completely the right of the police to enter the university except when called upon by the Vice-Chancellor or the Dean or some such people to deal with

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] ordinary offences. National Professors from our academicians Today what do we find? In Quilon, the and teachers, can't we find Chancellors? students and teachers were beaten up by the Certainly we can: but the Congress Party is police; in Uttar Pradesh they were shot at by so fond of handing out cushy jobs and the police; in Banaras the students have been positions of honour and prestige that even violently attacked by the police within the when they make a defeated Congress University campus. In Aligarh the candidate in the election a Governor, they same thing has happened. Everywhere it seek to console the Governor by making him is happening. So I say unless we prevent in addition a Chancellor of a university. Why this thing, all talk about sanctity of edu- should it be so? Well, Mr. Vice-Chairman, cational institutions is meaningless. Let you are an educationist and I think your us take that risk. I am sure if we withdraw conscience should militate against this kind this police business from our universities and of arrangement. And I am saying it in no academic institutions things will be better; party spirit because what happens when the certainly not worse I can tell you that much. Chancellor is the Governor. The Governors Therefore, I should like a situation to be act on the advice of the great institution created when such things cannot take place. called the Council of Ministers. Now, Mr. For that if necessary let us pass a legislation. Chagla knows very well what sort of I do not see the police entering Oxford institution the Council of Ministers is to University or the Cambridge University or to advice the Governor. A Governor can't do the London University and I know that without their advice. Therefore it actually quarrels and disturbances do take place there. but at the slightest instance the becomes interference by bureaucrats and others. We should like these things to go; police do not come in. But here whenever a there is no need for this sort of arrangement. Chief Minister or a Home Minister likes he In fact, the Governors' posts should be can send his minions to invade the abolished. It is a standing scandal today. university campus, run amuck there, beat up These are expensive elaborate elephantine the students and even teachers and behave posts that we retain in our public life and with the Principals and the academic Heads in therefore they should go.

the most atrocious manner possible. So I would ask Mr. Chagla that he should take initiative in this matter to get legislation passed so that such crimes, such shameful things, do not occur and disgrace our education and desecrate our academic institutions. This is another point I should like to stress here because in the past year we have seen what has happened.

As far as the Chancellors are concerned, I do not like the Governors to become Chancellors. It is a constant provocation; it is an insult to the genius of our people; it is an insult to the genius of our life; it is an insult to our academic concepts that Governors, because they are Governors, should be Chancellors. A Governor may be the greatest fool or illiterate on earth; I am not saying that they are necessarily so. It is conceivable under the Constitution to appoint a great knave, a great fool or an abounding idiot as the Governor but why on earth *ex-officio* should he be made a Chancellor also? I cannot understand that. It is absurd to have such an arrangement when others are there. If we can find

As far as the other thing is concerned I should like to add that technical education should be given all encouragement. In the annual Report that we have 4.P.M. got you will find that engineering and technical education still does not have the place that it should be given. Why do I say so ? It is because we are building a modern economy. We are living in the atomic age, when they are sending, in other parts of the world, satellites to the moon, to go round the moon. Such is the situation. Today we want to give education a scientific bias, not that humanities should be neglected. They are necessary for our cultural uplift. Of all people, Indian people *who* have got such a cherished and rich cultural heritage, should pay full attention to humanities. I am not opposed to it. But the bias should be in favour of scientific and technological education, because we want to create engineers. We want to create technicians, who shall storm the heavens as the Russians are doing today. We want

to see our boys producing the finest of machines from the plants, on the one hand and shooting men into the sky to land on the moon, on the other hand. Such an outlook should be there and I do not have the slightest doubt that our people do have that talent. If we make this thing available to them in no time we shall gain those qualities. Therefore, it is not 100, or 102 or 103 technical colleges that we need. There should be more spread-over all over the country, where the sons of workers and technicians and others would come and get education, *i.e.*, technological education. My friend from Madras, who was speaking, said that law should not be left out. It is an important part of education. I am a lawyer and the one thing that I understood is that as civilisation progresses law will be more and more at a discount. In fact, Mr. Chagla is a live evidence of that. How wonderfully he left the judgeship of a High Court, Chief Justiceship. He castigated Mr. Krishnamachari and then became a politician to adorn the Treasury Benches. Now, I am giving a personal example—forgive me—in this matter. Therefore, it is all right. Today nobody bothers about law very much. It is a necessary evil, because we go in for litigation. We do not yet have a full, orderly, civilised life for us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The House fully agrees with you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, I do not quarrel with my lawyer friends. They are too many here now and we are getting them more and more. Some day they may launch an offensive here, but the point is this. What we need is scientific education, engineering education, with a bias for the poor. We need more technical colleges and engineering colleges of different grades, so that people should come and get educated there. Then you will find also that there is less demand for humanities in colleges and so on.

I do not wish to say anything more. These are some of the suggestions. These are broad suggestions, but I do feel that the Central Government, while retaining the autonomy of the States in the matter of education, respecting their autonomy fully and strengthening them further in respect of the autonomy of academic bodies will take

a more live, vigorous, creative and active interest, so that our education gets all due and careful attention in the hands of the nation

Finally, as far as our University Grants Commission is concerned, they are composed of eminent educationists. I only express my respects to them. I do not agree some times with some of the thing they do, but after all controversy in public life is inescapable. Our job today in Parliament is to strengthen the hands of the University Grants Commission. Help it in enlarging the scope of its activities. Provide it with funds and save it, above all from intrusion not only of the internal, bureaucracy but also from the American foundations. This is all that I have to say. I hope Mr. Chagla will pay attention to the few points that I have uttered in this respect. Not being an academician, I may not have spoken in a very scholarly way, but I feel that these are the thoughts that are uppermost in the minds of laymen, who wish well of our education and prosperity and cultural upbringing for our entire people. Thank you.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: With your permission, may I ask Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, to give a fillip to scientific education, to work for an Indo-Soviet foundation, which would give a new life to our scientific education?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Akbar Ali Khan is asking me a question. Well, if you want scientific education you do not want a foundation and joint collaboration. Get all that is best from the Americans or the Soviet Union or any other State, but do it on your own, absolutely as a free nation, retaining hundred per cent, right in your hands.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): Order, order. Mr. Narotham Reddy.

SHRI N. NAROTHAM REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Education on the announcement he had made in both Houses of Parliament yesterday which extends to all university teachers the privilege of the Third Plan scales stipulated by the University Grants Commission. Before going into the details of the reports under discussion, I would like to refer to one or two points

[Shri N. Naroatham Reddy] mentioned by hon. Members. One was mentioned both by Dr. Sapru and you, Sir, That was regarding the constitution, the membership of the University Grants Commission. You were pleased to say that no Vice-Chancellor should be associated with the University Grants Commission.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Sitting Vice-Chancellor.

SHRI N. NAROTHAM REDDY: I mean that a sitting Vice-Chancellor should not be associated with the University Grants Commission because he may have divided loyalties. That was the phrase used by Dr. Sapru. But a perusal of the list of members reveals that the number of sitting Vice-Chancellors is only three out of ten. There are three officials and three non-officials and the Chairman. That makes it ten. So, we see that there are only three sitting Vice-Chancellors out of a total membership of ten. And you, Sir, had been a Vice-Chancellor. You understand the difficulties of the universities and the responsibilities of Vice-Chancellors. Now, unless and until some sitting Vice-Chancellors are associated with the University Grants Commission, I do not know how those who have had something to do with the universities long ago would be able to gauge the difficulties and problems facing the universities at this time. So, I feel that it is essential that some sitting Vice-Chancellors be associated with the University Grants Commission. The arrangement at the moment, *i.e.*, three of them out of ten, is I feel, right.

Mr. Bhupssh Gupta, in his usual way, transgressed and went wide of the mark. Instead of discussing the Report of the University Grants Commission, he thought it fit to devote most of his time to the Indo-American Foundation mentioned in the joint communique. I do not know from where Mr. Gupta got his facts. Nothing is mentioned. We are not told anything as to what shape this Indo-American Education Foundation is going to take or how it is going to be composed, in what fields of education it is going to interest itself, who are going to manage the Foundation and so on and so forth. Before anything is mentioned, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, who has a great obsession for anything American has gone

all out to criticise the Indo-American Foundation. We have now the Ford Foundation, the British Council, and some other foreign agencies which are helping our education. I do not feel they try to influence either the pattern of our education, the method of our education or the content of our education. What they are doing, to my mind, is that they are trying to help us in the various projects and it is for us and us alone to see how we educate ourselves. The Education Minister, as I was saying, has rightly extended the facilities of University Grants Commission in the Third Plan scales to all teachers in the colleges. It is but right that teachers doing the same kind of work should be paid the same quantum. That is what is going to happen if the recommendations or the aid announced by the Central Government are utilised by the State Governments. Up till now the aid was 50 per cent of the difference in the scales that were there before and the increased scales. Now, by announcing to give 80 per cent of the difference the Central Government have gone a long way and it would not be difficult for all the State Governments, where these have not been implemented, to implement them fully, so that there need not be any differentiation between teachers working in the universities and those working in the colleges. But in this regard I would like to say that when these scales are implemented, it has been the experience of many people I should say that in private colleges a certain scale is given to teachers, but actually at the time of payment something is given with the right hand and a part of it is taken away with the left; that is, the entire scale is supposed to be given on paper but actually the total money does not reach the poor teacher. They take it back in the form of donation to the institution, and may be sometimes it goes into the account books of the institutions and sometimes it does not. I am not trying to cast any aspersion against any institution but this is happening in many private institutions in our country, and the University Grants Commission, through the various universities, should try to prevent this malpractice.

Till recently before these grades were implemented, there was not only a difference between the scales of salary in the universities and private colleges but the colleges

run by State Governments were also not paying the salaries paid by the universities. I could understand the private colleges paying lower salaries because their means are limited, but where the Government colleges are concerned, I think they are the worst offenders in this regard. Not only in regard to payment of scales but also in providing buildings and equipment the performance of the Government-run colleges, I should say, if anything, leaves much to be desired in that regard.

The number of universities in India, as you would see from the report, is at the moment 62, and there are 9 institutions which are deemed to be universities; that is, 71 in all. But before independence, that is up to 1947, there were only 18 universities. So in these 17 years, that is up to the end of 1964, 53 additional universities and institutions deemed to be universities have been added. I feel, Sir, that this sudden and vast expansion has come about not as a result of much planning but the needs of the various areas and State Governments have vied with one another in starting new universities. But now I feel we have reached a stage when we should have a moratorium on the expansion of universities for at least five years. I would be very happy if no new universities are started during the Fourth Five Year Plan at least and we devote these five years in consolidating what we have expanded during the last 17 years and see that adequate facilities are provided in the universities that have been started. Unless and until we do that, there is no point in going on expanding the number of institutions without examining whether they are adequately provided with all the facilities. So is the case with colleges also. Colleges are springing up anywhere and everywhere with the least facilities. In my own State I have seen number of colleges, some of them also run by the Government, which are still running in what were previously godowns. For the last ten years there are a number of colleges which are running in godowns, probably as godowns also they would not be useful today in the leaky condition in which they are. So, until and unless we can improve this condition and also ----- I do not attach much importance to buildings—specially the quality of teachers and equipment, till we can improve that, if we can put • stop to this expansion, that would be a good

thing I think. Previously probably when Mr CD- Deshmukh was the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, there was a recommendation that the optimum size of a college, I mean the strength of a college should be about 700. That is probably right also, but now from the tables given in the Report you will see that out of more than 2,000 colleges about 1,500 have less than the strength and only the others have more than 700. So, this also adds weight to my point that there is scope of expansion in the present institutions themselves. We can very well manage and take in more students in these institutions because there are 1500 institutions which have less strength than the optimum prescribed, not legally but in a certain document.

Nest, coming to the standards of the universities, Mr Vice-Chairman, the Report of the University Grants Commission itself says that there is much cause for dissatisfaction with the prevailing standards of instruction and academic achievement, and to remedy that they have made a number of suggestions. Sir, you have referred to these suggestions and I entirely agree with your remarks in this respect. I do not know how far many or any of these suggestions have been implemented. Specially you have referred to the third recommendation here which refers to the two streams of undergraduate education, namely, the pass and honours courses. Some of the older universities as the Madras University etc. were having in those days the three-year honours courses which were equivalent, with the efflux of time, to the M.A. degree. In many places these have been abolished but still in the examinations 'conducted by the Union Public Service Commission if you have a look at the syllabi for various subjects you will see that they do not correspond to any of the syllabi of the courses in any university. A graduate is incompetent to appear at the Union Public Service Commission examinations with the syllabus he has studied in his course' and when he takes the post-graduate degree, M.A. or M.Sc, that also is inadequate in the sense that at the post-graduate level he specialises in only one subject and not more than one. Here the degree of standard required by the Union Public Service Commission is something higher than the degree level and not exactly of the post-graduate level. They require

[Shri N. Narotham Reddy] • higher standard of increased subjects. So much so, many of the students who are appearing for the examinations of the Union Public Service Commission find it extremely difficult. That is one thing which has got to be looked into. Either the syllabus of the Union Public Service Commission should be so adjusted as to fall in line with the syllabi of the various universities or the old Hons. Course as suggested by the University Grants Commission itself should be started again. Unless this is done, there will be a discrepancy and the students will be put to a lot of hardship.

The Report also refers to the Reviewing Committee regarding the syllabi in the various universities. They say that they have prepared model syllabi in some subjects but it is not mentioned as to how many universities have followed and incorporated these model syllabi into their courses and what is being done in this regard.

Sir, while you were speaking, you were also pleased to refer to general education. I entirely agree with what you have said. General education has become a big failure, I would say. This has been tried in all the universities and most of the universities probably are just waiting for a chance to throw it out of their syllabus. What we have today is neither fish nor fowl. This does not help the students in either improving their general knowledge or in equipping themselves with a better understanding of the main subject of their study. This is the condition and even after a lapse of so many years-----this was introduced probably six or seven years ago or even more—we have not been able to produce the right type of books and give the students the material which they are required to study. Now what happens in these general subjects is that some sort of notes are cyclostyled and circulated by the teachers concerned— not one but different teachers; their notes are put into one. It is supposed to be the subject that is being taught. If we are going to continue this kind of thing, it is not going to help raise the standard of our students at all.

I would like to say something regarding admission to engineering and technical colleges. Admission to the Indian Institute of Technology is regulated by the examinations conducted by the IIT Board. But

the medium of examination is English only. Now most of the students throughout the country are studying up to the higher secondary stage in the regional language media. When they are asked to appear for the examinations through the English medium at the IIT, none of the boys or the girls who have had their education through their regional language media have any chance of admission into the IITs. I would like the Education Minister to examine the admission records of the IIT students for the last so many years and see whether one single student who has had his education through the regional language medium could get admission into any of the Indian Institutes of Technology. If this is the case, then why are we trying to bar the student! from getting admission to the Indian Institute of Technology for no fault of theirs?

Another thing is that we are having regional engineering colleges in almost every State, there are 12 or 13 such colleges in the country today. They have got uniform sets of rules for admission. But what happens actually is, a student seeking admission to any of the regional engineering college has to apply to all the 12 or 13 engineering colleges and at the end he does not actually know whether he stands any chance of gaining admission anywhere. They are very bad at correspondence. They do not reply. And he has to apply to 12 or 13 different places and wait for hit chance. If, like the IIT, there is a centralised Admission Board or some such thing, that would very much remove this difficulty. This has to be attended to in the interests of the students. What happens now is, only those who can run about and do something get admission but those students who apply and sit in their homes never get any admission in any of the regional engineering colleges outside their States.

One word regarding Central universities. Some time back, there was a proposal to have a Central university in every State. Afterwards we were told that they were going to have a Central university in every region, in the four or five regions of India. Now that also seems to have been shelved. I do not know why. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us what has happened in this regard.



One world about the autonomy of the universities. This has come to the lime light very much during the last few months. So many things have happened in many universities of India where the autonomy of the universities has received a great setback. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister who was very prompt in trying to interfere and set matters right. They have been set right to a certain extent only. But I would say, as suggested by Dr. Sapru that unless something is done to include Education in the list of Concurrent Subjects and more powers are given to the Central Government, he would not be able to do much in this matter. This has got to be attended to.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। सरकार के पास यह एक माध्यम है देश की दिशा को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नियोजित आधार पर आगे चलाने का और इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि अनुदान आयोग के विचारों का विश्लेषण करते समय हम इस बात का भी विचार करें कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो विस्तार हो रहा है वह किस दिशा में जायेगा। इसमें तो कोई शक नहीं कि कालेजों की संख्या बढ़ी है, शिक्षा-धियों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है, परन्तु अभी तक सभी क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश के क्षेत्र पर पाबंदी लगाने का विचार चल रहा है और इस कारण से अगर हम यह विचार करें कि अब विश्व-विद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ानी नहीं चाहिये या कालेजों की संख्या बढ़ाते समय हम बहुत ही कृपणता के आधार पर विचार करें तो ये दोनों ही बातें इस समय उचित नहीं होंगी। यह बात सच है कि कुछ स्थानों पर शिक्षा संस्थानों का केन्द्रीयकरण हो गया है। इस केन्द्रीयकरण को आगे की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करते समय अगर हम विकेंद्रित कर सकें, गांवों में और कस्बों के क्षेत्र में इन संस्थाओं को प्रारम्भ करने का अगर विचार कर सकें, तो न केवल शिक्षा में अधिक अनुशासन और

संयम रह पायेगा अपितु उसके साथ-साथ अनेक क्षेत्रों के लोगों को जिनको आज भी शिक्षा के जगत से वंचित रहना पड़ता है उनको हम लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे, इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अधिक संस्थायें खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार पाबंदी लगाने पर विचार करने के बजाय हम इस बात का विचार करें कि इन संस्थाओं को हमें कहां खोलना है।

यह भी एक सवाल है कि आज पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति को इस बात से बहुत निराशा होती है जब वह किसी भी विद्यालय में पढ़ लिखने के बाद अपने जीवन की कल्पनाओं की रचना करने के लिये आगे बढ़ता है तो उसे दोनों क्षेत्रों में संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है। विद्या ग्रहण करते समय पाबंदियां लगी हों, विद्यालय छोड़ने के बाद उसके जीवन में कुछ निश्चित आधार नहीं, कल्पना नहीं और इस कारण इन दोनों चीजों का इष्ट सामंजस्य बिठाना पड़ेगा। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं हमारे देश की चल रही हैं उनमें हम जिन क्षेत्रों में विकास करना चाहते हैं और हमें उनके लिये जिन आवश्यक लोगों की जरूरत है, उन दोनों का तालमेल बिठाकर अगर हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को जोड़ें तो फिर अपने आप भीड़ की जो समस्या कुछ संस्थाओं में हो जाती है उसका भी समाधान हो जायेगा। हम बजाय इसके कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बढ़ने के लिये रोक लगाएं, यह आवश्यक है कि हम उसके लिये भिन्न-भिन्न मार्ग खोलें, उनमें अवसर उसको दिखायी दे, उसके जीवन को सफल बनाने की कल्पनाएं उसमें प्रकट हों, तो अपने आप लोगों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का एक उत्साह पैदा होगा और जो, कुछ चुने हुए विद्यालयों में ही भीड़ बढ़ती हुई दिखायी देती है उस भीड़ की समस्या का भी उस से समाधान हो जायेगा।

इन विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के अध्यापकों की तनख्वाहों के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया है। यह तो आवश्यक है कि शिक्षा का स्तर अगर हमें ऊंचा उठाना है तो शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले लोगों का वेतन और

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी]

उनका स्तर अच्छा रह सके, इस प्रकार की सभी सुविधाएं हमें उनको उपलब्ध करनी होंगी। लेकिन विद्यार्थी स्कूलों के अन्दर से निकल कर ही कालेज में आयेगा और अगर स्कूलों में उसे पढ़ाने वाला, शिक्षा देने वाला, उसकी चिंता करने वाला, अध्यापक अगर असंतुष्ट है, उसको अगर जीवन की सब सुख सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कर पाते और उसके असंतोष के कारण एक विद्यार्थी का बाल्यजीवन, एक विद्यार्थी का बचपन, उसकी स्कूल स्टेज, अगर ठीक प्रकार से नहीं बनी तो केवल कालेजों में अच्छे अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था करके, या उनके स्तर की ही चिंता करके, हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में योगदान नहीं दे सकेंगे और इसलिये मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह जहां इन यूनिवर्सिटियों के प्रोफेसर्स और बाकी लोगों के वेतन स्तर, उनकी सुविधाओं के बारे में, विचार करती है वहां उसे इस बात का भी प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि आज इन छोटे अध्यापकों के भी जीवन स्तर, वेतन आदि पर वह विचार करे और प्रान्तीय सरकारों के साथ ऐसा कोई तालमेल बैठे कि जिसके आधार पर उनमें भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में रुचि निर्माण हो, उनके संतोष के आधार पर यहाँ भी विद्यार्थियों के जीवन में हम एक विशेष प्रकार का स्तर कायम कर सकें।

एक यह भी प्रश्न विचार के लिये रखा गया है कि हमारे यहाँ के अनेकों विद्यार्थी विदेशों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने जाते हैं और उनमें से अधिकांश वहीं रह जाते हैं, लौट कर नहीं आते, या जो आते हैं वे भी वापस विदेशों में ही अपनी नौकरी ढूँढने के लिये चले जाते हैं। यहाँ हमको शिकायत है कि इस प्रकार से प्रशिक्षित लोग हमें टेक्नालाजी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे। हमें इस सवाल की भी गहराई में जाना पड़ेगा। आज विदेशों में विद्यार्थी शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये जाते हैं। अधिकांश ऐसे हैं जिन्हें कोई मार्ग दर्शन प्राप्त नहीं होता। जहाँ-जहाँ जिसकी बिसात लग जाये, जिधर जिसके पैर समा सकें वह उसी दिशा

में जाता है और अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने का प्रयत्न करता है। दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि इस देश में भी शिक्षा ग्रहण करते समय उसके अन्दर कोई राष्ट्र भावना जाग्रत नहीं होती, राष्ट्र का स्वाभिमान निर्माण नहीं होता, राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताओं की अनुभूति के आधार पर वह विदेशों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने नहीं जाता परन्तु अपनी स्वयं की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये ही वह विदेशों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने जाता है। उसके सामने केवल आर्थिक पहलू रहता है, अपनी स्वयं की उमंग रहती है, और इस कारण अगर वह विदेशों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद, बाहर ही अच्छी तनख्वाहों के प्रलोभन में रह जाये, रुक जाये, तो हम केवल उस विद्यार्थी को ही उसका दोष नहीं दे सकते। दुर्भाग्य से, आज हमारे जितने दूतावास हैं विदेशों में, उनका भी उन विद्यार्थियों के साथ कोई सम्पर्क नहीं रहता। अगर उनका सम्पर्क बना रहे और देश की आवश्यकताओं के प्रति उन विद्यार्थियों को हम परिचित कराते जायें, उनके अन्दर उस राष्ट्र भक्ति के आधार पर फिर से अपने देश लौट कर अपनी शक्तियों का उपयोग करने के लिये एक उपयुक्त वातावरण उनको मिलता रहे तो फिर यह जो शिकायत आज हमारे विद्यार्थियों के प्रति की जा रही है कि वे बाहर शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद बाहर ही रुक जाते हैं, और हम अपने देश के लिये ऐसे अनुभवी लोगों की कमी अनुभव कर रहे हैं, तो उस समस्या का हम बहुत हद तक समाधान कर सकेंगे। इसलिये यह भी आवश्यक है कि हमारा विदेशों में अपने दूतावासों के द्वारा उनके साथ इस प्रकार का सम्बन्ध स्थापित रहे और हम अपने यहाँ के विद्यालयों में भी, अपने स्कूलों और कालेजों में भी, ऐसी हवा बनाए रखें, ऐसा वातावरण निर्माण करें। दुर्भाग्यवश भारत का विद्यार्थी दुनिया की कई बातें जानता है किन्तु अपने देश को नहीं पहचानता और इसी कारण जब विदेशों में वह भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, भारत के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये जब उससे सवाल, प्रश्न, पूछे जाते हैं

तो कई बार उसके अन्दर एक इन्फिरियोरिटी कम्प्लेक्स डेवलप होता है, वह खड़ा नहीं रह सकता हिम्मत के साथ स्वाभिमान के साथ। इस कारण से अपने आपको भारत का एक नागरिक, स्वाभिमानी नागरिक, समझने की बजाय वह अपने आपको इस नाते से पच-भ्रष्ट अनुभव करता है और फिर अगर वह दुनिया की चकाचौंध में फंस कर अपने देश को भूलने का एक अपराध करे तो यह सारा दोष केवल उस विद्यार्थी पर नहीं डाला जा सकता। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि अगर हम अपने देश में इस कमी को महसूस करते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि भारत का विद्यार्थी अपने देश की उन्नति के लिये विदेशों से सब प्रकार का ज्ञान प्राप्त करे और अपने यहां पर जिन-जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति में योगदान दें। यह अनिवार्य है कि हम इस पहलू की तरफ भी अपने ध्यान को केंद्रित करें।

महिलाओं की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र पर भी हमें विचार करना होगा। यह बात सच है कि पिछले दिनों में इस क्षेत्र में कुछ प्रगति हुई है परन्तु अभी तक भी इस देश में अनेक प्रान्त हैं, प्रान्तों के अनेकों ऐसे हिस्से हैं, जहां पर महिला शिक्षा लगभग नगण्य है अगर कहीं है भी तो वह हायर सेकेन्डरी स्टेज तक कहीं-कहीं मिल जाती है परन्तु कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज में उनकी संख्या नगण्य है, कम है। उसमें और अधिक गुंजायश की आवश्यकता है और इसलिये अगर हम इस दिशा में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सब प्रकार के शुल्क तथा होने वाले इस बड़े खर्च से हम लोगों को राहत दे सकें, अगर इस क्षेत्र में उनको प्रोत्साहित कर सकें, तो महिलाओं की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो हमें अभी बहुत कुछ करने को बाकी है, वह हम सब कर पायेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे यह सब कहने के लिये अवसर प्रदान किया।

प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब मैं एक महानुभाव का व्याख्यान सुन रहा था तो वे बात-बात पर जानसन और वियतनाम की चर्चा करते थे। कहां शिक्षा का क्षेत्र और कहां जानसन और कहां वियतनाम—एक तरह का उनको जानसन फोबिया हो गया दीखता है। वह, अगर गरमी का मौसम आज आ रहा है, तो कहेंगे गरमी क्यों है गरमी इसलिये है कि वियतनाम में बम वर्षा हो रही है, अगर वियतनाम में बम वर्षा न हो तो गरमी का मौसम नहीं होगा सरदी क्यों है, क्योंकि बम वर्षा नहीं हो रही है। उनको हर जगह वियतनाम, जानसन, अमेरिका, इसके सिवाय कुछ नहीं सूझता।

हम विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस समय कोई जानसन की चर्चा नहीं हो रही है, कोई वियतनाम की चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। तो अगर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान की ही चर्चा है तो उसी को लक्ष्य में रखकर हमें बात करनी चाहिये। तो इस अनुदान आयोग का अध्ययन करते हुए मुझे कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि शिक्षा, जो कि हमारे विकास का आधारभूत तत्व है, उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान बहुत कम जा रहा है। शिक्षा पर दो प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों की भरती 1962 में हुई और 1964 में 1.9 प्रतिशत की हुई। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 1962 से 1964 में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारे विद्यार्थियों का आगमन कम हुआ। तो शिक्षा वह क्षेत्र है जिसमें हम अध्यापकों को तैयार करके विद्यार्थियों का चरित्र निर्माण कर सकते हैं। लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अगर विद्यार्थी दिनों-दिन कम आयेंगे तो हमारी शिक्षा में किस प्रकार उन्नति होगी, यह समझ में नहीं आता है ?

इस विवरण के भीतर मैं एक जगह देखता हूं कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का जिक्र पाया जाता है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस

[प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार]

समय हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर कई तरह की फैकल्टीज बनी हुई हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर बड़े भारी विश्वविद्यालय हैं और उनके अन्दर भिन्न-भिन्न फैकल्टीज हैं। इसमें से एक एग्रीकल्चर फैकल्टी है, मेडिसन फैकल्टी है और इंजीनियरिंग फैकल्टी है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है इस समय देश दिन व दिन विकसित होता जा रहा है, इसलिए इस अवस्था को देखते हुए कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अलग होना चाहिये जैसा कि आपने स्थापित किया है। इसी तरह से मेडिसन के लिए मेडिकल यूनीवर्सिटी अलग होनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से रुड़की में इंजीनियरिंग यूनीवर्सिटी है, उसी तरह से यह भी एक अलग होनी चाहिये। इस समय देश में भिन्न-भिन्न विश्वविद्यालय बने हुए हैं उसी तरह से कृषि विश्वविद्यालय भी अनेक खोले जाने चाहिये। इसी तरह से मेडिसन के लिये मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय और इंजीनियरिंग के लिए इंजीनियरिंग विश्वविद्यालय अलग से बनने चाहिये। अगर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस तरफ ध्यान देगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा देश कुछ विशेष उन्नति कर सकेगा।

आगे एक जगह इस बात का विवरण दिया गया है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 26 ऐसे केन्द्र भिन्न-भिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर स्थापित किये हैं जिनमें भिन्न-भिन्न विद्याओं के लिये ध्यान दिया जाता है। इन केन्द्रों में कहीं फिजिक्स के लिये ध्यान दिया जाता है, कहीं कैमिस्ट्री के लिए और कहीं बायलोजी के लिए और संस्कृत के लिए पूना विश्वविद्यालय को चुना गया है। मैं पूना विश्वविद्यालय को बहुत ऊँचा विश्वविद्यालय समझता हूँ। आप्टे आदि महान पंडित इस विश्वविद्यालय ने उत्पन्न किये। लेकिन क्या यह उचित नहीं होता कि जो बनारस में संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय है, जिसका काम ही संस्कृत का अध्ययन करना है, संस्कृत की उन्नति करना है, वहाँ संस्कृत का केन्द्र

खोला जाता। इसी प्रकार गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय है, उसका काम संस्कृत का प्रचार करना, संस्कृत का अध्ययन करना और संस्कृत की उन्नति करना है। आप संस्कृत का केन्द्र गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय में क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? यह विश्वविद्यालय पिछले 65 वर्षों से चल रहा है और इसने संस्कृत क्षेत्र की उन्नति के लिये महान प्रगति की है। आपने इसको संस्कृत के लिए केन्द्र क्यों नहीं चुना? संस्कृत को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कुछ विशेष कार्य नहीं किया, ऐसा मुझे प्रतीत होता है।

मुझे स्मरण है कि मैंने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें एक कोष की रचना की आवश्यकता के बारे में उसका ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, ऐसा कोष जो कि संस्कृत प्रमुख हो और संस्कृत ओरियन्टेड हो। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से कोष बने हुए हैं और उन सब कोषों को या तो लेटिन ओरियन्टेड कहा जा सकता है, ग्रीक ओरियन्टेड कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन संस्कृत ओरियन्टेड कोष हमारे यहाँ नहीं है। अपने देश के अन्दर अपनी भारतीय सभ्यता संस्कृत को आपने पनपाना है, आपको संस्कृत को विशेष महत्व देना होगा। आप अंग्रेजी शब्दों को लीजिये। अंग्रेजी शब्दों के अन्दर उनका जो विकास है वह तो ग्रीक और लेटिन से है। लेकिन ग्रीक, लेटिन और संस्कृत ये समकक्ष भाषाएँ थीं। कई लोगों का कहना है कि कोई ऐसी भाषा थी जो इन सब की जननी है। हम लोगों का कहना है कि सब भाषाओं की जननी संस्कृत है। मैं तो देखता हूँ कि जो अपभ्रंश शब्द हैं वे प्रायः संस्कृत से लिये गये हैं और संस्कृत शब्दों को अपभ्रंश नहीं कहा जा सकता। लेकिन दूसरी भाषाओं के अन्दर जो शब्द हैं उन्हें अपभ्रंश कहा जा सकता है। उदाहरणार्थ "चतुर" शब्द है, अंग्रेजी के अन्दर "टैटरा" शब्द है। कोई पूछ सकता है कि "टैटरा" "अपभ्रंस है या" "चतुर" अपभ्रंस है। एक मोटी सी बात है

“चतुर” से तो “टैटरा” बन जायेगा, लेकिन “टैटरा” से “चतुर” कैसे बनेगा ? इसी प्रकार “सप्त” है, “हप्त” है। “स” से “ह” होता है और इसको शब्द शास्त्र भी पुष्ट करता है। लेकिन “ह” से “स” तो नहीं होता है। शब्द शास्त्र का यह सिद्धान्त है कि “स” का “ह” हो जाता है, “ह” से “स” नहीं होता है। तो ऐसी हालत में मैं यह समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत का एक विशेष महत्व है और इसके लिए एक कोष का निर्माण किया जाना आवश्यक है। विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अनुदान से इस प्रकार के कोष का निर्माण होना चाहिये जो कि संस्कृत प्रमुख हो, संस्कृत ओरिएण्टेड हो। आप एक ऐसे कोई का निर्माण कीजिये जिसमें हर एक शब्द का जो निष्कासन है वह शब्द कैसे लैटिन से बना, कैसे ग्रीक से बना और कैसे संस्कृत से बना—इस सब का उसमें समावेश हो। संस्कृत के अन्दर अंगुलीयकम् शब्द है और लैटिन में अंगुलटम है। इसी तरह से Fratricidal matricidal, suicidal शब्द हैं जिन का निर्माण शदल्ट विवरण गत्यो धातु से हुआ है। अंग्रेजी के शब्दों का cide संस्कृत के शब्द से विकसित हुआ है जिस का अर्थ है—मारना। अंग्रेजी के जो शब्द हैं उनका ग्रीक और लैटिन से निष्कासन हुआ है, और वहाँ पर भी प्रत्येक शब्द का संस्कृत के साथ कोई न कोई सम्बन्ध पाया जाता है। आप कहते हैं कि अनुसंधान होना चाहिये, रिसर्च होना चाहिये और यह तो बड़ा भारी रिसर्च है। इस दिशा में अगर आप रिसर्च नहीं करेंगे तो किस दिशा में करेंगे ? तो मैं जैसा कह रहा था कि मैंने एक पत्र विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को लिखा था और जिस में इस बात की मांग की थी कि मैं गुरुकुल के अन्दर ऐसे कोष का निर्माण करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें प्रत्येक शब्द का संस्कृत से उसका डेरी-वेशन सिद्ध किया जाये। मैंस मूलर में बहुत से शब्द दिये हुए हैं जिससे मालूम पड़ता है कि उसने भी इस बात का अनुभव किया था कि इन शब्दों का जो प्रारम्भ है वह संस्कृत से ही है। अन्य शब्द आस्त्रियों, भाषा शास्त्रियों ने भी

संस्कृत को आधार मानकर शब्दों का निष्कासन बतलाया है। तो क्यों न ऐसे कोष का निर्माण किया जाये जो संस्कृत प्रधान हो और संस्कृत ओरिएण्टेड हो। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि इस प्रकार का जो कोष है उसके लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अपनी सहायता करे इसीलिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी के सामने यह बात रख रहा हूँ।

एक और छोटी सी उदाहरण है “ऋत” शब्द का अंग्रेजी में “रैक्टस” शब्द है। रैक्टस का अर्थ है “राइट”। ऋतं च सत्यं वा भीष्मा तपसः—वह एक वेद मंत्र है। “रैक्टस” और “ऋत” जो शब्द हैं एक दूसरे से मिलते हैं। तो इसी तरह के शब्दों का एक दूसरे से, संस्कृत से किस प्रकार निष्कासन है, उनके मूल आधार के ऊपर हमें इस शब्द कोष के निर्माण में ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

आपके यहाँ विश्वविद्यालयों में कुछ डीम्ब यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं और गुरुकुल कांगड़ी भी डीम्ब यूनीवर्सिटीज के अन्दर है। गुरुकुल एक खास शिक्षा पद्धति के सूचक हैं। गुरुकुल वह शिक्षा प्रणाली है जिस में गुरु और शिष्य का निकट का सम्बन्ध समझा जाता है और यह समझा जाता है कि गुरु और शिष्य दिन रात इकट्ठे रहते हैं। हमारी जो विचारधारा है वह है आचार्य उपनयमानो, ब्रह्मचारिणां कृणुते गर्भमन्तः—आचार्य जब कि शिष्य को अपने यहाँ दीक्षा देता है तो उसको अपने यहाँ इस तरह से रखता है जिस तरह से माता बच्चे को अपने गर्भ के अन्दर धारण करती है। यह कितना ऊँचा विचार है जो गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली का आधारभूत है। जिस समय गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली प्रचलित हुई, उस समय देश में जगह-जगह गुरुकुल खुल गये। हरिद्वार में गुरुकुल कांगड़ी एक बहुत बड़ा गुरुकुल है, लेकिन इस प्रकार के गुरुकुल अपने देश के अन्दर जगह-जगह खुले हुए हैं। गुरुकुल को जो विश्वविद्यालय की मान्यता प्रदान की गई है वह गुरुकुल कांगड़ी के कैम्पस में विद्यमान गुरुकुल को दी गई है। हमारी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान

[प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार]

आयोग से यह मांग रही है कि गुरुकुल इस प्रकार का विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है जैसे आपके अन्य विश्वविद्यालय हैं। इस समय गुजरात के अन्दर गुरुकुल है, महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर है, मद्रास के अन्दर है, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर है और पंजाब के अन्दर है। इसलिए गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय को इस प्रकार मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय समझा जाना चाहिये जिसको यह अधिकार हो कि जितने गुरुकुल भारतवर्ष में हैं उन सब को एफिलिएट कर सकें। यह एक बहुत बड़ी मांग नहीं है क्योंकि हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि हर एक जो गुरुकुल है वह विश्वविद्यालय बन जाये। यह गुरुकुल है, वह गुरुकुल है, हम हर एक को अलग संस्था मानकर नहीं चल सकते। तो वह विचारधारा, जिस विचारधारा को मानकर आपने मान्यता प्रदान की है, उस विचारधारा को तब तक कोई सहारा नहीं मिल सकता जब तक गुरुकुल कांगड़ी को यह अधिकार न हो कि वह भारत भर के गुरुकुलों को अपने भीतर समाविष्ट कर सकें।

इसलिए अगर गुरुकुल कांगड़ी को विश्वविद्यालय माना गया है तो इसी आधार पर माना जाना चाहिये कि गुरुकुल एक शिक्षा प्रणाली है और वह शिक्षा प्रणाली भारतवर्ष के अन्दर कोने-कोने में और जगह-जगह चल रही है और जितने गुरुकुल अपने देश के अन्दर तब जगह चल रहे हैं, गुजरात के अन्दर चल रहे हैं, महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर चल रहे हैं, उन सब गुरुकुलों को गुरुकुल कांगड़ी अपने साथ ले सके, मिला सके, एफिलिएट कर सके तभी यह शिक्षा प्रणाली सफल हो सकती है, अन्यथा आपने इसको जिस प्रकार की मान्यता प्रदान की है वह उतनी सफल मान्यता नहीं हो सकती।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उपकुलपतियों के निर्वाचन करने का एक नियम विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सुझाया है वह बहुत शंका उत्पन्न करता है। आपका नियम यह है कि सिनेट का एक

आदमी होगा, सिंडीकेट का एक आदमी होगा और चांसलर का एक आदमी होगा जो कि उस पैनल का प्रधान होगा। वे तीन मिल कर के तीन आदमियों के नाम सजेस्ट करेंगे और उनमें से चांसलर किसी एक को चुन लेगा यह एक रूपरेखा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों को दी है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उम्मीदवारों के पीछे हाथ देने वालों में आपस में खूब झगड़ा होता है। एक पार्टी अपना नाम पेश करती है, दूसरी पार्टी अपना नाम पेश करती है और अन्त में चांसलर अपने एक आदमी को उपकुलपति बना देता है जिसको शायद यह भी नहीं मानते, वह भी नहीं मानते, दोनों पार्टियाँ नाराज हो जाती हैं या सिर्फ एक पार्टी सन्तुष्ट होती है, दूसरी असंतुष्ट हो जाती है किसी एक पार्टी के नुमाइन्दे को अगर वह मानेगा, किसी को निर्दिष्ट करेगा तो झगड़ा तो उत्पन्न होना ही। केरल विश्वविद्यालय का जो विधान है, वह मुझे बहुत ही अच्छा जंचा। वहाँ पर यह नियम है:

"Under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Kerala University Act, 1957, the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor on the unanimous recommendation of a Special Committee consisting of three members, one elected by the Senate, one elected by the Syndicate and the third nominated by the Chancellor. In case the Committee is unable to recommend a name unanimously, the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed from among a panel of three names submitted to him by the Special Committee."

यह जो यूनैनिमस की बात है यह जो आपने नमूने का नियम दिया है उसके अन्दर नहीं आती। विश्वविद्यालय ने विधान बनाया है कि यूनैनिमस कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि वाइस-चांसलर जो कि अप्वाइन्ट हो उससे सम्बन्ध में तीनों मिल कर के यूनैनिमस डिसीजन करने की कोशिश करें। अभी वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ यह नियम है कि एक सिंडीकेट का आदमी

होना चाहिये, एक सिनेट का आदमी होना चाहिये और एक चांसलर का आदमी होना चाहिये। जो लोग निर्णय करने बैठते हैं वे समझते हैं कि तीन नाम देना आवश्यक है और तीन नाम देना आवश्यक होने का परिणाम यह होता है कि वे आपस में झगड़ने लगते हैं। केरल जिसके विषय में लोग तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं वहाँ पर बुद्धि का अधिक विकास होता हुआ मुझे नजर आया, उन्होंने यह निश्चय किया कि वाइस-चांसलर के लिये सहमति से एक नाम भेजा जाये। एक नाम तब भेजा जा सकता है जब कि एक आदमी पर सहमति हो सके। इसलिये मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि विश्वविद्यालय को आप जो फिर निर्देश दें उसके अन्दर यह भी लिख दें कि केरल वालों ने जैसा निर्देश दिया है कि वाइस-चांसलर का निर्णय सर्वसम्मति से होना चाहिये वैसा ही सर्वसम्मति से वे निर्णय करने का प्रयत्न करें और अगर कहीं सर्वसम्मति से न हो सके तब दूसरी बात आनी चाहिये, उसके बगैर नहीं आनी चाहिये।

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are all very glad to see in the news papers that the central Government has decided to revise the pay scales of university and college teachers as recommended by the University Grants Commission. I congratulate the University Grants Commission for their recommendation, and I heartily congratulate the Minister of Education for taking this decision and for this announcement. But, Sir, excuse me, I would like to place before the Minister through you that this decision could have been given to the country a little before. Now why I am telling this is because, as all of you know, there was a deputation before the Parliament on the 21st of February, if I remember correctly. It seems that the Government of India takes a decision when there is some sort of deputation, or some sort of decision by the teachers that they would not handle any examination or do anything connected with any examination. For my part I know this is not the case, but we know that the Central Government procedure is such that it takes a long

time for them to take any decision. I humbly suggest to the Minister of Education that, whenever a decision has to be taken on some recommendation, the same may be taken a bit earlier, so that this sort of impression is not carried in the public mind. I have great respect for the University Grants Commission but I like to say, referring to page 6 of their Report for the year 1964-65, that we find that a committee was appointed in August, 1961—a Committee on Standards—and apparently the report was submitted by the committee during the year 1964-65. It is very clear that the Committee on Standards took three years to submit its report. It may be said that for that type of work it is necessary to have quite a number of months or years. But in this connection I humbly suggest that the University Grants Commission have a number of committees consisting of person who are very eminent, and if our procedure is a little bit changed, I am quite sure that they will be able to take any decision, or they will be able to make recommendations to the Government of India a little bit early.

Another point, Sir, I would like to say is this. I find that there is "Hobby Workshops" mentioned here at page 33 of the same Report. I do not know about others, but for myself I feel it is not clear. So I would prefer to have a little bit more elaborate report on this issue, how it affects the students, what is the result obtained out of these hobby workshops. Because our friends have spoken quite a lot on this report, I would like to make one or two points only. The affiliated colleges, now-a-days, in many places, do not have proper teachers. There are many difficulties; we know them, and I feel there is one difficulty because the U.G.C. has no direct contacts with these colleges. I do not know whether it is possible, or what can be done, but I bring this to the notice of our Minister. It is necessary in the interests of higher education that there should be some sort of control over the managing committees of many of these colleges, and I would like to say that it must be ensured that the members of the managing committees do understand education and have some respect for the teachers as a whole. The tone of many of the affiliated colleges must be improved also.



[Dr. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha] Sir, student discipline is spoken of, and if Indian students are blamed for being indisciplined, we all also must be blamed for it. I have some experience of students, but I have always found them to be very courteous. So I feel, to understand the wrong in the younger generation, we need to understand the hardships from which they suffer. Among other things, they suffer from frustration. Most of the students from rural areas go to the affiliated colleges which are mostly situated in towns and cities and the universities are overwhelmingly situated in cities only, and when the students come from rural areas, they do not have any place to stay, and any body will become indisciplined, Sir, to my mind, if he has to live in the sort of surroundings in which most of our young students have to live. There is no proper accommodation, no proper hostel. Many of them do not get even proper meals, and mainly, I think, they have no proper contacts with their teachers. I do not blame any body there also, because the pupil-teacher ratio is very high in our country. It must be admitted that some students have no discipline even at home. It must also be admitted that student indiscipline is part of the indiscipline in our country, indiscipline in social, moral and political life, and indiscipline even in our home life. The lack of housing for teachers is also causing a great difficulty for the teachers and I feel it stands in the way of close contact between the teachers and the students. I would like to point out that there is want of facilities for vocational training. Also after their training these young persons do not get jobs. Therefore the students like to go to the university and the result is this overcrowding in our colleges. Consequently the standard of education in many of the colleges is not the standard which we actually want in our colleges.

To accommodate these students we often find that new colleges are opened without

proper standards, without equipment, without any arrangements for laboratories and libraries. In this connection I would like to request the hon. Minister of Education to look into it and see that when any new college is opened, when a new university is started, all these facilities are there. Only then should that college or that university be allowed to be started.

Sir, I also like to say that opportunity must be given to our students to have study-tours. I very much feel that it is very very necessary for our students to go round the country, to know the people and to know their own surroundings. Only then can we expect that our students will be good future citizens of India.

Another point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this. We often hear that a student of one university is not admitted into another university. I would request that there should be some arrangement so that if there is any necessity the student from one university is able to go to another university and study there.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that the quality of education is directly related to the position afforded or given to the teacher in society. In the United Kingdom and Germany though their teachers are not as well paid as in the U.S.S.R., the teachers enjoy a very high social status. Therefore, apart from raising their salary, we should try to restore to our teachers a position of respect, honour and dignity in our society. Only then, education will rest on sound foundations. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow morning. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 6th April, 1966.