

the number that you have just now given how many are in A Class, how many are in B Class and how many are in C Class and further how many of them are bogus societies, i.e. the fourth class?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Sir, as I have already stated, there are societies which are under police enquiry as well as under statutory enquiry. Those societies which are not regularly submitting their accounts and holding their meetings are degraded from A to B and from B to C. The number will go on changing, Sir.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: May I know how many societies are of A Class and how many of B Class?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: That figure I do not have.

SHRI S. C. DEB: May I know how many service co-operatives are there and how many consumer co-operatives are there?

SHRI S. K. DEY: Sir, there are about 213 thousand primary agricultural societies and about 8,500 consumer societies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

ABOLITION OF TEACHERS CONSTITUENCIES FOR STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

*552. **SHRI A. D. MANI:** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that the teachers' constituencies for State Legislative Councils be abolished; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take on the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that the teachers' constituencies for State Legislative Councils be abolished.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, the hon Minister, Shri Chagla, while addressing the Central Advisory Board of Education on this subject, said that generally the States are in favour of the abolition of the teachers' constituencies. Has Government any information about the States which have made specific proposals to Government for the abolition of these constituencies?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: Out of the 8 States which have Legislative Councils 7 States have favoured the abolition of teachers' constituencies.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Which are those States, Sir?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: All the States except Mysore.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Has this matter been discussed and will it be discussed, before the Government takes a decision, by the Legislative Councils?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: Sir, the decision of the Central Advisory Board of Education is before the Government.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Has Government examined the possibility of the States having been influenced to make this recommendation—I mean the seven States—on account of the fact that most of these teachers' constituencies have elected opposition candidates?

SHRI A. K. SEN: The suggestion is wholly untrue.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: When the Constituent Assembly decided to create separate constituencies for teachers, it was guided by the highest consideration to accord status to teachers. Are we to understand that those reasons are not valid now?

SHRI A. K. SEN: The Constitution at the same time gave powers to parliament to vary the various categories of electors to the Upper Houses

in the States and it will be for Parliament to decide, having regard to the experience gained in the working of this system of separate teachers' constituencies, whether that system has worked satisfactorily or not or whether it needs a change or not, the whole question.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJ-PYE: In how many States have they got bicameral Legislatures?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I have already stated, Sir, that there are eight such States.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJ-PYE: Are all of them against this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said, seven of them are against this.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: What are the reasons given by the States for the abolition of teachers' constituencies?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: There is no justification why teachers should have separate constituencies. Under article 171 one-twelfth of the seats are reserved for graduates. Most of the teachers are graduates.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: What are the special reasons which the Central Advisory Board for Education has adduced to support its recommendation?

SHRI A. K. SEN: I think the reason is well-known to all of us. Teachers have turned into politicians. It is a feature which is very distressing.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether the Government have examined the point whether this can be done by an Act of Parliament or a change in the Constitution will be necessary to bring this into force?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: It can be done by an Act of Parliament. Under article 171(2) Parliament can do it.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: May I point out to the hon. Law Minister that in Britain teachers have been Prime Ministers, teachers are Ministers of the Cabinet and all this has helped the public life of Britain; it has not done any harm?

SHRI A. K. SEN: Sir, we have teachers in the Council of Ministers here as also in the States but not through the intermediary of teachers' constituencies.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: After having gained the last 15 years' experience in political life that it is not unimpeachable, is it not better that school teachers be excluded from political life?

SHRI A. K. SEN: That is precisely the reason why the Central Advisory Board of Education and many of us think that teachers should not have a special political class.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: May I ask whether it is intended by the Government that teachers should have no politics or that politics is suitable only of such people as the Government thinks are suitable for it?

SHRI A. K. SEN: It is not a Government decision, because the Government has not come to a decision.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I . . .

SHRI A. K. SEN: Let me finish the answer, Mr. Mani. I shall be very happy to answer your question also. Sir, it is the feeling of those, including the Central Advisory Board, who have considered this matter that the teachers' constituencies, as special constituencies, should be abolished, because there is already a constituency of graduates into which most of the teachers would fall simply because of the experience during the last fourteen years.

SHRI A. D. MANI: What experience?

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: What was this experience?

SHRI A. K. SEN: Experience? Well, the hon. Members would not want me to relate the experience in the form of an answer. The experience has been that teachers have turned more into politicians than into educationists.

ज्वार तथा बाजरे के दोनस्ला बीजों पर किये गये प्रयोग

*५५३. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष ज्वार के दोनस्ला बीजों के संबंध में विभिन्न स्थानों पर क्या क्या प्रयोग किये गये और उनका क्या क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ख) क्या बाजरे के दोनस्ला बीजों के संबंध में किये गये प्रयोगों में सफलता मिली ?

†[EXPERIMENTS ON HYBRID SEEDS OF JOWAR AND BAJRA

*553. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the experiments carried out during the last year on hybrid seeds of jowar at different places and the results thereof at each place; and

(b) whether the experiments conducted on hybrid seeds of bajra have proved successful?]

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) १९६४ के ग्रीष्म ऋतु में आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा मद्रास के सिंचित क्षेत्रों में ज्वार के दोनस्ला बीजों के संबंध में प्रयोग किये गये थे। १९६३ के खरीफ के मौसम में समस्त ज्वार उगाने वाले राज्यों में वर्षा पर निर्भर परिस्थितियों में भी इन दोनस्ला बीजों पर परीक्षण किये गये हैं। अब तक दोनस्ला बीजों पर जितने भी प्रयोग हुए हैं,

उन में संकर आई० एस० ८४ से सब से अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं और दोनों ग्रीष्म तथा खरीफ के मौसमों में वर्तमान उन्नत किस्मों से क्रमशः ६१ प्रतिशत और ७५ प्रतिशत की औसतन वृद्धि हुई है। हाल ही में इस को सीएसएच-१ के नाम से आम खेती के लिये जारी किया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):

(a) Hybrids of jowar were tried out in summer season under irrigated conditions of Andhra Pradesh and Madras during 1964. Trials with these hybrids were also conducted under rainfed conditions in *kharif* season of 1963 in all jowar-growing States. Among the hybrids tried so far, Hybrid I.S. 84 has given the best results in both the seasons with an average increase of 61 per cent. and 75 per cent. in grain yield over the current improved strains during summer and *kharif* seasons respectively. This hybrid has been released recently for general cultivation under the name of CSH-1.

(b) Yes.]

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायेंगे कि मकई का दोनस्ला बीज पैदा करने पर जो खर्चा पड़ता है, उसके मुकाबले में ज्वार बाजरा के दोनस्ला बीज पैदा करने पर अधिक खर्च पड़ता है या कम पड़ता है और या बराबर पड़ता है ? अगर पड़ता है, तो कितना पड़ता है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस के अलाहिदे आंकड़े मेरे पास मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मकई के दोनस्ला बीज काफी अरसे से तैयार किये गये हैं और इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे हैं। यह एक नई