

scheme for reforming the system of examination in the universities; and

(b) if so, what are the main details thereof?]

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालू लाल श्रीमाली) :

(क) परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के प्रश्न पर सलाह देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की थी? समिति ने रिपोर्ट दे दी है जो विचाराधीन है।

(ख) रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

[THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) The University Grants Commission had appointed an expert Committee to advise on the question of examination reform. The Committee has submitted the report and is under examination.

(b) The copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library.]

श्री भगवत नारायण भागवत : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को कब दी थी?

डा० कालू लाल श्रीमाली : १९६१ में रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसकी तिथि या दिन मालूम नहीं है।

AN HON. MEMBER: In English please.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The report was submitted in 1961. I do not have the information as to the exact date on which it was submitted.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: What is the action proposed to be taken by the Government with regard to the report that has been submitted?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The University Grants Commission has circulated

[] English translation.

the report to all the universities and the U.G.C. is awaiting the comments of the universities. As soon as these comments are received, the necessary action will be taken.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: The Mudaliar Committee reported on this question of reform of the examination system; and again this committee has now submitted another report on the subject. May I know whether the Government would give an opportunity to this House to discuss these reports before they come to a decision on the reports and on the reform of the examination system?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: It is always open to hon. Members to bring forward a resolution for any discussion. As far as the Government is concerned, the matter is under the examination of the University Grants Commission and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by a discussion on these reports now.

SETTING UP OF A CENTRAL BOARD FOR CHILD WELFARE

*289. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Central Board for Child Welfare;

(b) if so, what will be its functions; and

(c) what will be its composition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI MATI SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (c) The proposal is under consideration.

SALE OF STONE-POWDER MIXED CEMENT IN BOMBAY

*290. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that stone powder is being mixed with cement and sold in Bombay; and

Ob) if so, what steps are being taken to check it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has recently informed the Government of India that there have been complaints that adulterated 'cement' was being sold in the State by some unauthorised persons without permits.

(b) There is full control on distribution of cement in Maharashtra and it is released to the public on permits, issued by the State Government, through licensed stockists. If cement is adulterated by persons dealing in cement without authority, they can be proceeded against under the Bombay Cement Control Order, 1959. Selling Agents have been requested to notify in the press the names of their stockists so that the public could obtain cement only from them. Further measures to check adulteration are also under consideration.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know what proportion of stone powder was found mixed with the cement in Bombay? In what proportion was stone powder mixed with cement?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: What proportion? I could not follow.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I want to know if the Government of Bombay arrested any persons or confiscated any cement and if so, I want to know what amount of stone powder was found mixed with the cement. What was the proportion?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The proportion has not been examined. The Government of Bombay have only complained and they have not yet informed us how many cases they have already examined.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: As adulterated cement can reduce the life of a building, has any enquiry

been made as to how far this has affected the new buildings in Bombay that are constructed with this cement that has been mixed with stone powder?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This was found out only recently and I do not think the time has arisen when such an examination can be made. Unfortunately, adulteration is not confined to cement alone. It has gone on even to drugs. It is a serious matter which should engage the attention of the whole nation.

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या यह सच है कि सीमेन्ट भी स्टोन का पाउडर होता है । अगर ऐसा है तो फिर यह सबाल कैसे उठाया गया ?

Is it not a fact that cement is also a stone powder?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: But there is difference between stone and stone. If the hon. Member is satisfied with any powder given as cement, then the question does not arise.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I do not know if this is only one case that has come to light in Bombay. In the larger context of the acute scarcity of cement all over the country there might be several such cases all over the country. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he or the State Governments on his advice, propose to introduce all over the same system that is prevalent in Bombay with regard to the distribution of cement. Cement is one of the most scarce materials in the country today.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Most of the States have got control with regard to cement and if purchases are confined to only the authorised stockists then this difficulty would not arise. When people make their purchases in the blackmarket, they get deceived also.