

(b) as the unique type of work which is being done at the level of higher education by the Mahadev Desai Samajseva Mahavidyalaya cannot be fitted into the normal pattern of a Statutory University, it is suggested that the Gujarat Vidyapeeth may be invested with the power to confer its own degrees and these degrees should be recognised for purposes of employment in both the Central and State Governments,

(c) subject to the usual safeguards to ensure proper administration of funds received from the Central and State Governments, the Vidyapeeth should be free to administer its own affairs; and

(d) the Gujarat Vidyapeeth should receive suitable financial assistance for its present needs and its expansion projects.

The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India in the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs.

Gujarat Vidyapeeth receives financial assistance from the Ministry of Education under the Scheme of "Assistance to All India Institutions of Higher Education".]

सुखो खालसा हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल,
तिलक नगर, दिल्ली

६५६. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के शिक्षा निदेशक ने ७ अप्रैल, १९६२ को सुखालसा हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, तिलक नगर का निरीक्षण करते समय भख हड़ताली अध्यापकों को आश्वासन दिया था कि यह स्कूल हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल रहेगा और यदि प्रबन्धकों ने वचन भंग किया तो अध्यापकों

को लगाने और विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा के लिये वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा; और क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रबन्धकों ने वचन भंग किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, (१) तो अध्यापकों को लगाने और (२) विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा के लिये क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

†[SUKHO KHALSA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TILAK NAGAR, DELHI

959. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Education, Delhi at the time of the inspection of the Sukho Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Tilak Nagar on the 7th April, 1962 gave an assurance to the teachers who were on hunger strike that the school will continue to remain a higher secondary school and in case of the management breaking their promise, the teachers would be absorbed and alternative arrangement for the education of the students would be made; and whether it is also a fact that the management has broken the promise; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangement has been made for (i) the absorption of teachers and (ii) the education of students?]

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालू लाल श्रीमाली) :

(क) शिक्षा निदेशक ने जो आश्वासन दिये थे वह इस प्रकार हैं :— स्कूल की मान्यता १४ मई, १९६२ तक जारी रखी जायेगी ताकि अध्यापकों को अपनी गमियों की छुट्टियों का वेतन प्राप्त हो सके, और यदि उच्च माध्यमिक विभाग के बन्द हो जाने से कोई अध्यापक बेकार हुए तो उन्हें दूसरी जगह नौकरी दिलाने की कोशिश की जायेगी, बशर्त कि वह सुयोग्य हों। स्कूल प्रबन्धकों द्वारा वचन भंग का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

†[] English translation.

(ख) (i) उच्च माध्यमिक विभाग बन्द होने से तीन अध्यापक बेकार हुए हैं। उन को दूसरी जगह लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

(ii) स्कूल की उच्च माध्यमिक कक्षाओं में पढ़ने वाले सभी विद्यार्थियों को दूसरे उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों में दाखिला दिला दिया गया है।

†[THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) The assurances given by the Director of Education were that in order to enable the teachers to draw their salary for summer vacation the recognition of the school shall be continued upto 14th May, 1962 and that if any teacher became surplus due to closing of the higher secondary department efforts would be made to find alternative employment for them if they were otherwise qualified. The question of school management breaking its promise does not arise.

(b) (i) Three teachers have been rendered surplus as a result of the closure of the higher secondary department and efforts are being made to find alternative employment for them.

(ii) All the students reading in the higher secondary classes of the school have been accommodated in other higher secondary schools.]

PUBLIC LIBRARY IN DELHI

*960. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps are being taken by Government to provide better public library facilities in Delhi?

†[THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): A statement is laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

† [] English translation.

STATEMENT

In order to provide a free public library service for all citizens and to cater particularly to the needs of neo-literates and children, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with UNESCO established in 1951 the Delhi Public Library. Since 1955 the Library is being run as a Central Project. The Library has been able to serve a vast section of the population in Delhi; its membership as on 31st March, 1962 was 45,489 and the daily turn over of books from the main Library and the 20 Deposit Stations and 38 service points in urban and rural areas of Delhi covered by the two mobile library vans is about 5,000. These facilities are proposed to be further extended and enlarged during the Third Five Year Plan by opening two branches of the Library in suitable areas and by providing a permanent building for the main Library.

2. During the current year the Delhi Public Library proposes to purchase two more mobile vans and to open a Braille section in the main Library.

3. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Social Education, assistance has also been given by the Ministry of Education to voluntary organisations for the development of libraries in Delhi.

कच्चे लोहे के कारखाने

१६१. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर ने हाल में सिफारिश की है कि कच्चा लोहा बनाने के कारखाने राज्य स्तर पर स्थापित किये जाने चाहियें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?