

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 7, 1965/Chaitra 17,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Teaching Shops in Capital

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*768. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: ...
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy: ...

Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is
proposed to make a thorough enquiry
into the working of the teaching shops
in the Capital which are alleged to
exploit both teachers and students;
and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the
proposal?

The Minister of Education (Shri
M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि इस तरीके की संस्थाओं की तादाद
कितनी है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have not got
any statistics. But I am afraid that
there are quite a few of them, and
we are trying to see what we can do
to prevent these institutions from
functioning.

147 (A) LSD—1.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : इस तरीके की
जो संस्थायें हैं उन में अध्यापकों को तनख्वाह
बहुत कम दी जाती है । यहाँ तक कि जो
म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन्स हैं उन के अध्यापकों
से भी कम दी जाती है । इस तरीके से अध्यापक
लोग लड़कों की पढ़ाई में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते
हैं और इससे उनका नुकसान होता है । इसके
सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या विचार करने जा
रही है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: They are spurious
institutions. We have no control over
them. We cannot control what training
they give or what pay scales they
give to teachers, but we are thinking
of legislation which would prevent
them from functioning without the
permission of Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether in pursuance of the recom-
mendations of the Central Advisory
Board of Education, a model legisla-
tion is being drafted, and if so at
what stage it is....

Shri M. C. Chagla: The resolution
was passed.....

Shri P. C. Borooah: I have not
completed my question yet.

Mr. Speaker: Normally, it is ex-
pected that the supplementary ques-
tion would be a short one, and, there-
fore, the hon. Minister perhaps got up
to answer the question.

Shri P. C. Borooah:.....and by
what time that legislation is expected
to be placed before this House?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have said,
the resolution was passed in October.
We have enquired from the States
what suggestions they have, and after
we receive them, we shall draft a
model legislation which will have to
be sent to the States, because it is

essentially a State subject. We may have a law here controlling the Delhi institutions, but there are institutions all over India, and at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, a unanimous resolution was passed that something should be done to put down these institutions.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I must call her because she has a grievance that I do not give her enough opportunity. Shri Kapur Singh complains on the other hand that she gets more than she deserves. I had called both to my Chamber, and both were there, and I had confronted them there.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what particular steps are going to be taken according to the resolution which was passed in the Advisory Board, and what steps have already been taken?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Under the University Grants Commission Act, no institution can call itself a university; it is a penal offence. If any degrees or diplomas are given by the spurious institutions, Government do not recognise those degrees and diplomas. We want to go a step further and prevent the existence of these institutions without permission from Government. For that purpose, as I said a little while ago, when the hon. Member was not here, we are now thinking of drafting a model legislation and sending it to the States.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: May I know whether, if any particular case is brought to the notice of Government where there is definite cheating of a serious nature, Government will take any action against that firm? I know of some cases. If I bring them to the notice of Government, will Government take any action?

Mr. Speaker: Surely, he should bring such cases to the notice of Government.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कानून

बनाया जा रहा है उसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों की राय मांगी जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश हैं, जैसे कि दिल्ली, उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने क्यों कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no law under which I can take action. Even in a country like England there are what are known as cram shops where students are trained to cram to pass examinations. It is a very difficult problem. In the first place, we do not want to prevent experiments in education, and we do not want to stop private institutions. On the other hand, we have got to put down these spurious institutions, and so we must draft a Bill which will satisfy both these conditions.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government tried to ascertain whether there is any genuine demand which these so-called teaching shops supply, and if so, what steps do Government propose to take to supply that demand?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree that there is a great demand, and it is a very happy sign in our country, and young people are wanting higher education but not having enough room in the colleges. That is why we are going to have correspondence courses; we are going to have evening classes, and we shall do our best to satisfy the needs of these pupils but not through institutions like these.

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर से यह मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने इस प्रश्न की स्फिरिट को ही नहीं समझा है। इस प्रश्न के सन्दर्भ में यह सर्वविदित है कि जो इस प्रकार की प्राइवेट संस्थायें हैं वे उन यूनिवर्सिटीज के इम्तहानात दिलवाती हैं जो यूनिवर्सिटीज प्राइवेट तौर पर विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षाओं में बैठने की इजाजत देती हैं। इन संस्थाओं को बन्द करने से पहले या उनके ऊपर स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार करने से पहले, जो विश्वविद्यालय

केन्द्र के सीधे नीचे हैं उनको क्या यह आज्ञा दी जायेगी या कोई इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया जायेगा कि वे प्राइवेट तौर से विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षाओं में बैठने की इजाजत न दें ताकि इस प्रकार की संस्थायें पैदा ही न हों।

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, no one can sit for a university examination unless he has been admitted to a college or has gone through a correspondence course in Delhi. I do not understand how a student who has not been admitted to a college or university can sit for a university examination.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may inquire further. I also know that some universities do allow them somehow some opportunities to appear in the examinations.

Shri M. C. Chagla: For instance, in England there is the system of external students. Even then they have to register in some university. I can understand tutorial institutions. After they are registered in a college, they have to go to an institution and get coaching or tutorials.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will certainly make inquiries into it, all the same.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी मंत्री महोदय ने अभी फरमाया कि सरकार का ऐसी संस्थाओं के ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। लेकिन दिल्ली राज्य सरकार के नियंत्रण में है और दिल्ली में ऐसी संस्थायें चल रही हैं जो नेपाल विश्व-विद्यालय के और दूसरे इम्हतानों की फीस वसूल कर लेते हैं, लेकिन बाद में लड़कों को मायूसी होती है। उन की फीस तक वापस नहीं होती। ऐसी संस्थाओं के बारे में क्या सरकार जानकारी रखती है, और उनको बन्द करने के लिये सरकार क्या करती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Even in Delhi, we are governed by the rule of law. If there is no law, I cannot put it down. Therefore, I will seriously consider bringing in some legislation as soon as possible.

तेल कम्पनियाँ

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*769. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री शशपाल सिंह :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल कम्पनियाँ पेट्रोल तथा अन्य वस्तुओं को बड़े और छोटे नगरों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भिन्न भिन्न दरों पर बेचती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन विभिन्न दरों का क्या आधार है और उनमें कितना अन्तर है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तेल कम्पनियाँ छोटे नगरों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं से पेट्रोल के परिवहन पर अपने वास्तविक व्यय से अधिक वसूल कर रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो समान दर सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disparity in the prices at main ports is due to difference in (1) ocean freight rates from the loading ports in Persian Gulf to the discharge ports in India and (2) the incidence of wharfage and (3) other compulsory landing charges in force at different ports. The upcountry prices include the element of actual rail freight from the nearest main port installation, Sale Tax and other local taxes/duties like octroi, terminal tax etc., which differ from place to place.

(c) No such reports have been received by Government.

(d) Does not arise.