

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अनधिकार चेष्टा है। बल-प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : वाजपेयी जी का हाईजेकिंग हो गया !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप विशेषाधिकार का मोशन दीजिए।

(Shri Mani Ram Bagri and other hon. Members then left the House)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : अगर श्री हरिकेश बहादुर का कार्लिंग एटेन्शन न होता, तो इनका भी हाईजेकिंग हो जाता।

MR. SPEAKER : He was an accomplice to that !

### COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Reports

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

(1) Thirty-seventh report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Syndicate Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(2) Thirty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Petroleum) Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

12.08 Hrs.

#### QUESTIONS ON STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE : NEED FOR ABOLITION OF CAPITATION FEE FOR ADMISSION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Deputy Minister for Education and Culture and Social Welfare had made a statement on 6th April, 1983 regarding need for abolition of capitation fee for admission in educational institutions. In that statement, he had mentioned that the Government of India was against this capitation fee. In spite of that.....

MR. SPEAKER : No loud talking in the House. You are caught red-handed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This capitation fee is really a very great problem for the poor students even if they are good students, because if they do not have money, they cannot get admission. And this capitation fee for admission is charged in the States of Karnataka, Andhra and Bihar. I must congratulate the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri Rama Rao for having stopped it completely; there he has made it a criminal offence. He is the only Chief Minister who has taken this bold step.....(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) But he has not made any arrangements for the running of those colleges.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : A person who has taken such a drastic step in the interest of common man will definitely make that arrangement also and it will really be an example for Congress (I) Governments functioning in various other States.

12.09 Hrs

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Even the Prime Minister is opposed to the capitation fee. According to the statement which was given by the hon. Deputy Minister on that day, the Prime Minister had written letters to all the Chief Ministers in the month of April, 1981 to stop capitation fee.

f in their States it was being charged. When the Prime Minister had written letters, at that in Karanataka Congress (I) Government was there. Now, of course, it is the Janata Government there. Even when at that time the Congress (I) Government was there, that Government did not stop this practice. In Bihar also Congress (I) Government is there, but they are not going to ban it. The Karnataka Government had taken some steps to abolish this practice and I would congratulate the Chief Minister of that State also.

Sir, I don't know what is the intention of the Bihar Chief Minister and why he is not going to do it. It is very difficult to understand his motivation, why he is not doing it in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister has also asked and even the Education Minister had given an assurance on the floor of this House. Yet the Chief Minister of Bihar is not very keen in abolishing that. The Education Minister on 16th July, 1982 and 3rd October, 1982 had given an assurance that the Government was considering to frame some laws in this connection. She was considering to frame some laws to abolish the capitation fees. But after that we could not know whether the Government was doing something in this matter or not; and it is a matter of regret that the Central Government could not frame any law so far.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, I will ask the question, but there is one problem. There is an apprehension that the Capitation Fee which is being charged from the students is being shared from top to bottom in that very State where it is being charged and this kind of a thing is a very serious matter and it has to be considered very seriously. That is why some of the Chief Ministers might not be just abolishing it. But, Sir, there are people who are advocating for the Capitation fees. They say even in the United States of America it is being charged and if it is charged in India what is wrong in it. But, Sir, I would say that they don't understand the problems of the people in this country who are so poor. And if some people are there who are advocating for the Capitation Fee, I would say that they are the enemies of the people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Colleges are for the meritorious students or for the rich students ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : That is the point. The meritorious students are being deprived of admissions only because they do not have money. Those institutions that are taking capitation fee, admit ten to fifteen per cent students; more than the seats available in the institutions; and ultimately it is regularised by the Government also. Why is it so, Sir ? This is also a very important question that admissions are being done for more than the available seats and those admissions are being regularised by the concerned State Governments. It shows that there is something fishy in the whole affair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the house was adjourned because the Health Minister was not here on that day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is listening.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : But he is busy in discussing with his deputy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is saying, are you listening to him ? Now, he is in his form.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, he is making his health by smiling and we have no objection.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : But what is about the health of the medical students, I am talking of ?

In 1982, 800 seats were increased in the Engineering colleges and a big share of them went to private colleges. And after getting these seats, the private colleges management started charging Capitation Fee from the students and after that they gave admissions. That shows that of the huge share which had been given to the private institutions, there was definitely something wrong and some of the people who were in favour of giving more seats, to the private colleges, it is an apprehension, that they were perhaps having certain type of arrangement with those private institutions. Otherwise they would have never given it to them. Sir, eight out of 106 recog-

nised medical colleges, about which the Hon. Health Minister is responsible, take Capitation Fees. Now, out of these eight institutions, seven are only in Karnataka, the State which the Hon. Minister belongs to.

Now, the present Karnataka Government is perhaps going to take certain steps about which, I think the Hon. Minister will tell us as to what are the steps being taken by the Government of Karnataka to abolish this. Certainly, I would like to thank the Chief Minister of Karnataka, who has tried to take certain steps to abolish this dirty practice.

These colleges, which are charging capitation fee do not provide good education facilities. Also in some of the institutions it was found that laboratories were not in proper conditions; and where they were having laboratories, certain equipments were not properly available. There was a great scarcity of these things. Therefore, these institutions have become *rog* for the education of medical sciences. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Health must look into this point also.

I would like to request the government to consider regarding abolition of recognition of such institutions which are charging capitation fee, because these institutions are only spoiling the entire educational atmosphere. Even this *rog* is spreading in Delhi in nursery schools also. Some of the Delhi's nursery schools have also started charging capitation fee. Therefore, it is a very serious matter which should be looked into by the hon. Education Minister. It has been declared in Andhra Pradesh that this is a criminal offence. I would like to advise the Central Government that it should be declared a criminal offence here also, especially if the Central Government is going to frame Certain laws for this. They must try to have this kind of a clause in this Bill.

There are 56 institutions where the range of capitation fees is from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2 lakh. Out of these 56 institutions, 33 are in Karnataka, including engineering and medical colleges. The range of capitation fee, in engineering colleges in Karnataka is between Rs. 30,000/- and Rs. 1 lakh; in medical colleges, it is between Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 2

lakh. There are 13 institutions in Andhra Pradesh and 10 in Bihar. Now, the Andhra Pradesh Government has abolished it, but it is still continuing in Bihar and Karnataka; in Karnataka also, it has not been completely abolished.

Now, this capitation fee is always taken in the form of black-money. A white paper was placed on the Table of the Karnataka Assembly on the 31st of March, 1983, wherein it is stated that capitation fee was charged from 80% of the total students who were admitted in the engineering colleges in that year; only 2,500 out of 10,670 students were spared and admitted without charging the capitation fee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEERJEE :  
Unless one has a black-marketeer father:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : By admitting more people after charging this capitation fee, these institutions are increasing unemployment also simultaneously, because, if there are less seats they admit more people; then it is regularised by the government. All such type of things are going on.

There is one thing which is very surprising and it is a matter of great regret also that there are some seats in the medical colleges where students can be admitted only if the Central Government sends its recommendations. I came to know and it is really very surprising that the Central Government authorities are also not recommending any name without taking some money. If this is the state of affairs, it is really deplorable and most condemnable. But I do not know what is the situation. The hon. Minister will clarify this thing.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister how many seats of central quota were not filled up in the medical colleges during the last three years? When will the Central Government frame law to abolish the capitation fee? Will the Government cancel the recognition of such institutions which charge this capitation fee? Will the Government file a criminal case and arrest those who are charging this capit-



ation fee? And what steps will the Government take to stop it in Delhi in the Nursery Schools? And the last question - which I have already asked - how many seats in the Central Government's quota have been lying vacant during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** Perhaps, the House is aware, that since 1980 we have been voicing our concern with regard to the system of levying of capitation fee by the medical colleges in the country. I have written a letter to the Chief Ministers concerned; the Prime Minister has expressed her concern, by writing to all the Chief Ministers also. I have made statements both on the floor of this House and the other House also that we are totally opposed to the levying of capitation fee and we have asked the state Governments to stop it. The Central Council of Health has passed a resolution also that no medical college should be allowed to charge capitation fee; and no college should be opened if it is going to charge capitation fee. The stand of the Government of India is quite clear on this point and there is no ambiguity as far as the attitude of the Central Government is concerned, that this evil system of capitation fee should be curbed.

Before I answer the other questions of the hon. Member I can at the outset totally deny and refute the charge that the nominations by the Central Government are not being done in a proper manner. If the hon. Member has got any specific instances, I promise that I will definitely take action in this regard.

The next question is about the non filling up of the seats of the Central Government quota by people from the States. This information I have already given; I will again give it. But the present Calling Attention is concerned about the charging of the capitation fee by colleges. I have not brought the figures now, but I can give them to the hon. Member.

Regarding the question whether the Government is going to stop the capitation fee, I can say that the Government have stepped up various methods to curb it. One is by persuading the State Governments to stop it. The State Governments are facing certain difficult-

ies. They want the Central Government to take some steps and to communicate the same to them.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):** That is a concurrent subject. What can they do?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Perhaps, no Chief Minister has written to the Central Government about it requesting the Central Government to bring out any legislation in this regard.

Secondly, we do want to stop the levy of the capitation fee and we are thinking seriously as to what steps may be taken by the Central Government to stop this evil.

I am happy that the House is concerned about this evil system. If we go back to the beginning of the practice of levying capitation fee, the House will be surprised to know that this system of charging capitation fee was started by a college in Manipal in Karnataka, for the first time in the country. For the last ten or fifteen years they have been charging this capitation fees. They have charged enormous capitation fees. With this enormous fund, they have maintained a good college. But having maintained these colleges, they are still taking capitation fees. I had a discussion with the External Affairs Ministry and the Education Ministry so that we could have a combined thinking, understanding, discussion and approach as to how to stop this evil system. I can assure the House that we will take all steps within our limits, within the provisions of the Constitution and within the available legal competence that we have, to stop this capitation fees if the State Governments themselves do not take proper steps in this regard.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** What about disaffiliation?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The Medical Council of India Act lays down only minimum standard of medical education that has to be maintained.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** That means, simple amendment will do.



SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have said that we are thinking as to what steps we can take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE. (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL): The Delhi nursery schools do not fall within the purview of the Delhi School Education Act. They are a private schools and they are not recognised. Since they are not recognised, they are run by their own management as private schools. We have no say in these nursery schools.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह विदित है कि आजादी के बाद पिछले दिनों शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण हुआ है। इस व्यवसायीकरण के पीछे यह भावना काम कर रही है कि भारत वर्ष में दो प्रकार के नागरिक हैं, एक तो सुविधा-सम्पन्न और दूसरे सुविधाहीन। सुविधा-सम्पन्न नागरिकों के बच्चे यदि योग्य नहीं हैं, तो उन के लिए कैपिटेशन फी की व्यवस्था कर के शिक्षा संस्थाओं का निर्माण किया गया और उन को रिकगनीशन दी गई। भावना यह थी कि योग्य छात्र तो कम्पीटीशन की बदौलत, अपनी योग्यता की बदौलत रिकगनाइज्ड सरकारी विद्यालयों और सरकारी महा-विद्यालयों में और दूसरे शिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रवेश पा ही लेंगे लेकिन सुविधा-प्राप्त वर्ग और अच्छी नौकरी करने वालों के लड़के यदि योग्य न हुए, तो उन की शिक्षा का क्या प्रबन्ध हो, जिस से कि आने वाले दिनों में वे सरकारी उच्च पदों को प्राप्त कर सकें। उस के लिए इस प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थाओं का निर्माण हुआ और सोचा यह गया कि इन में ऐसे वर्गों के लोगों का नामांकन किया जाए। इस तरह से इस प्रकार के बहुत से शिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित हो गए, जहां पर 3, 4 और 5 साल तक नामांकन जारी रहा और उन से कैपिटेशन फी ली जाती रही। अगर प्रति वर्ष 300-400 विद्यार्थियों का इन में नामांकन होता है, तो चार साल में होते-होते लगभग 1200

विद्यार्थी एक शिक्षण संस्थान में जाते हैं और अगर इस तरह के 4, 5 या 6 शिक्षण संस्थान हुए, तो उन की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी हो जाएगी। और ये सभी छात्र सरकार पर यथेष्ट दबाव डाल सकते हैं उन शिक्षण संस्थानों की स्वीकृति के लिए। इस के पीछे यह तर्क काम करता रहा है और इस तरह से एडमीशन होता रहा है। अगर सरकार की मंशा सही थी और उसने ईमानदारी से सही नीति को उद्घोषित किया था कि वह ऐसी शिक्षण संस्थाओं को नहीं चलने देगी जिनमें कैपिटेशन फी पर नामांकन की व्यवस्था हो तो ऐसी संस्थाएं इतनी संख्या में कैसे स्थापित हो गयीं। मैं मनी पालकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं जहां कि बहुत पहले शिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित हो गया था। मैं बिहार के शिक्षण संस्थानों की बात कर रहा हूं। बिहार के उन इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की बात कर रहा हूं जो कि मन्त्रियों के नाम पर स्थापित हुए हैं। उन संस्थानों को चलाने के पीछे मन्त्रियों का सक्रिय सहयोग रहा है। अगर सरकार की मंशा सही थी तो ऐसे शिक्षण संस्थानों को पिछले दो-तीन सालों में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वीकृति कैसे मिली? कैपिटेशन फी लेकर भर्ती करने वाली ये शिक्षण संस्थाएं पिछले दो-तीन सालों में कुकुरमुत्ते की तरह स्थापित हुई हैं। इन संस्थाओं को विश्वविद्यालयों की अनुमति कैसे मिली? अभी तो वहां ऐसी सारी शिक्षण संस्थाएं रिकगनाइज्ड भी नहीं हुई हैं? क्या सरकार उनको डिरिकगनाइज करने की दिशा में भी कुछ सोचेगी?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : If the Government has got no money to start institution, some people have started. They are recognised for the last 15 years. Do you want them to be derecognised?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR METHA : I am not talking of those institutions only. I am talking of those institutions which have grown like mushrooms in the last two or three years. In the last two or three years, the engineering colleges have spring up in the State of Bihar,

पिछले दिनों में कर्नाटक में जी कुछ हुआ, उसके बारे में हमारे हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने कहा कि श्री शंकरानन्द जी के जिले बेलगांव के मेडिकल कालेज में प्रवेश हेतु दो लाख और 75 प्रतिशत ग्रंथ प्राप्त छात्रों से इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में प्रवेश हेतु 75 हजार रुपये लिये जाते हैं। कर्नाटक में क्या हुआ था? कर्नाटक में राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए पिछली सरकार के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री गुण्डु राव ने अनाप शनाप ढंग से, बिना किसी पूर्व नियोजन के इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों और शिक्षण संस्थानों को बढ़ा दिया था। जब शिक्षण संस्थानों ने सरकार के सामने इस बात को लाया कि इनका खर्च कैसे चलेगा तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप विद्यार्थियों को केपिटेशन फी लेकर भर्ती कर लें और उस से अपना खर्चा चलाएं।

महोदय, मैं बिहार के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी वहां शिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित हुए हैं, उन्होंने अनाप शनाप ढंग से केपिटेशन फी ली है और उसका कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं रखा है। मैं एक शिक्षण संस्थान के बारे में जानता हूँ जो कि दरभंगा में बिहार के वर्तमान मुख्य मन्त्री के नाम से स्थापित किया गया है। उसके प्रन्वधकों ने पिछले तीन सालों में करोड़ों रुपये कमाये हैं। जितनी वे केपिटेशन फी लेते हैं, उतनी ही राशि वे अलग से लेते हैं। जितनी राशि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से केपिटेशन फी के रूप में लेते हैं उतनी ही राशि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लेते हैं। यानी जितनी राशि की वे रसीद देते हैं उतनी ही राशि वे बिना रसीद के ले लेते हैं। इस प्रकार उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया कमाया है। तीन साल पहले जो ट्रेन की यात्रा के लिए घन नहीं जुटा सकते थे वे आज बिना किसी बाधा के जहां चाहे, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी शहर में हवाई जहाज से चल कर जा सकते हैं। यह सब पैसा कहां से आया। इसके बारे में क्या कभी आपने सोचा है? आपने कहा है कि इस तरह की शिक्षण संस्थाओं को बन्द करने की आपकी

नीति है। जो शिक्षण संस्थाएं तीन साल पहले स्थापित हुई हैं उनको अभी औपचारिक रूप से स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है अब विद्यार्थी सरकार पर दबाव डालेंगे कि उनको रेगुलराइज किया जाए। जिस समय आप इस चीज को रोक सकते थे उस समय आपने इसको नहीं रोक। अब सरकार के ऊपर प्रेशर डाला जाएगा कि इन संस्थानों को रेगुलराइज किया जाए। इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में दो-तीन सौ लड़कों का एडमिशन प्रत्येक साल में होता है। इस तरह से 2000 प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से करीब 12000 लड़कों का प्रेशर सरकार पर पड़ेगा और सरकार को मजबूर होकर इनको रेगुलराइज करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से ऐसी संस्थाओं को सरकार ने परोक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा दिया है।

इस तरह की शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शिक्षा की कोई सुविधा ठीक से नहीं है। न तो ठीक से क्लासेस लगती हैं और न ही प्रयोगशालाओं की समुचित व्यवस्था है। सीटों की संख्या से अधिक विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन कर लिया जाता है। किसी तरह से चार साल बीत गए। कोर्स किसी तरह से पूरा करा दिया गया है। अब यूनिवर्सिटी पर प्रेशर डालकर उनकी परीक्षा भी करवा ली जाएगी। अच्छे नम्बरों से पास भी हो जाएंगे। जिस तरह की आज विश्व-विद्यालयों की हालत है उसको देखते हुए ये पास भी हो जाएंगे। योग्यता के आधार पर जिन विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन हुआ है उनसे अच्छे नम्बरों में ये पास हो जाएंगे। जब रोजगार का प्रश्न आएगा उस समय भी इन लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा और योग्यता के आधार पर आए विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is there no capitation fee for getting jobs after passing ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Well, what can I say ? In some cases that also is prevalent; in some other from that also is prevalent.

इस तरह से देश में दो तरह की नागरिकताओं के निर्माण में आपने योगदान दिया है। एक साधन सम्पन्न लोगों के लिए और दूसरा साधन हीन लोगों के लिए। साधन हीन हमेशा फिसड्डी के फिसड्डी ही रह जाएंगे। उनकी कहीं सुनवाई नहीं होगी।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समय पर ऐसी संस्थाओं को क्यों नहीं रोका गया। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह कहा है कि संसद में उपयुक्त विधान पेश करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। यह निश्चित रूप से आप बताएं कि कब तक आप यह विधान पेश करने जा रहे हैं। जिन कालेजों में सीटों से अधिक संख्या में एडमीशन दे दिया गया है वहां के स्टैंडर्ड को मेंटेन करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। जहां पर प्रशिक्षण और प्रयोगशालाओं की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षक के बीच का क्या रेशो है और क्या होना चाहिए। अगर यह रेशो एक दूसरे से नहीं मिलता है तो उसके संबंध में आप क्या करेंगे। मैं सिर्फ आई.आई. टी. की बात ही नहीं कर रहा हूँ जहां विशेष सुविधा है। जहां-जहां रेशो ठीक नहीं है ऐसी संस्थाओं के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। यह मैं उन संस्थाओं की बात कर रहा हूँ जो सेकण्ड क्लास की समझी जाती हैं। जिस प्रकार कहा जाता है कि "नर्क में भी ठेलमठेल" नर्क में भी जाने का रास्ता नहीं है। वहां भी ठेलमठेल हो रही है। इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं में रेशो मेंटेन नहीं हो रहा है। इसके संबंध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** The hon. Member has largely dwelt on the issues concerning the engineering colleges.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :** Professionally I am an Engineer.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Were you admitted with capitation fee?

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :** Without capitation fee.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** I was also admitted without capitation fee.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Very good.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** All those who were admitted on payment of capitation fee have yet to see many more years to enter this House because this system of capitation fee has started just now.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** Manipal Engineering College had started it much before.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I know you never went to Manipal.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** I did not.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** He referred to the educational institutions in general. We have set procedure for recognising the medical colleges.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** Do you consider medical colleges as educational institution? If so, why was it not included in this statement right in the beginning? Do you consider it as a teaching shop or some professional factory?

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** In this statement mention has been made of engineering colleges. Not even a single word has been said about the medical colleges.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** If the hon. Member is not interested in listening, I should not the time of the House.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** I am interested in answer. I simply asked a question.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You may please answer his questions.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The hon. Member says that his entire question is concentrated on the issues involved in the engineering colleges and not medical colleges.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** This is not the point. I would say that it was postponed simply because the Minister was not available. The point is, this is the process.



strategy and style of functioning of the Government. When such types of questions are put, reply is given about the engineering institutions and nothing is said about the medical colleges.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The issue is about the capitation fee.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** I am sorry. The hon. Member is a lecturer, professor, I do not know.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** He is a professor.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** He is an engineer.

I cannot answer the question whether medical colleges are educational institutions. I leave it to the House to know whether they are educational institutions or not. However, there is a procedure laid down in the Medical Council of India Act to recognise medical colleges because minimum standard has been laid down in the Act. If any college does not fulfil the conditions laid down in the Act or rules, that college not recognised.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Please see the last line this is statement.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The hon. Member is quite competent. You leave it to him.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** You have replied to question regarding medical college only and not about the engineering colleges, I want reply.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, the hon. Education Minister will reply.

**श्रीमती शीला कौल :** माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि बिहार सरकार उन कालेजस को कैसे रिकगनाइज करती है जो कैपिटेशन फीस चार्ज करते हैं। हमको जो वहां से जानकारी मिली है वह यह कि बिहार सरकार उनको रिकगनीशन नहीं देती और न ही यूनिवर्सिटी देती है।

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** आपको जो जानकारी मिली है, उसमें कहीं-न-कहीं कोई

न कोई घपला हुआ है। जब यूनिवर्सिटी परीक्षाएं लेती हैं तो बिना रिकगनीशन के कैसे परीक्षा ले लेती हैं ?

**श्रीमती शीला कौल :** जो इन्फारमेशन हमें सरकार ने दी है, वही मैं आपको बता रही हूं।

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** सही इन्फारमेशन दीजिए।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Non-recognised institutions can also carry on their examinations.

**PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :** But their examinations are not conducted by the Universities. The university conducts examination of these engineering colleges. How can it be without recognising these institutions ?

**श्रीमती शीला कौल :** मैं यही कहना चाहूंगी कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, अगर वह चाहें तो मैं यह जानकारी भिजवा दूंगी। माननीय सदस्य ने यही कहा है कि बिहार में किस तरह से रिकगनीशन मिलती है ? किस तरीके से रिव्यू किया जाता है और किस तरीके से उनके स्टैण्डर्ड को मेनटेन किया जाता है। हमारी जो ऑल इंडिया टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन काउन्सिल है, वह मेन्टीनेंस ऑफ स्टैण्डर्ड और टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन की सारी बातें देखती है। जहां पर यह स्टैण्डर्ड नहीं होता है, वहां उनको रिकगनीशन नहीं मिलती है। हमने पत्र लिखा हुआ है कि वहां बिहार स्टेट इन्जीनियरिंग और फार्मसी इंस्टीट्यूशंस एक्ट जो है इसमें कैपिटेशन फीस को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देखेगी। एक्ट में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि यह फीस एबोलिश होगी। हम, इस कैपिटेशन फीस के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हैं। एडमिशन के लिए जो डोनेशन मिलता है, उसके भी हम खिलाफ हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से हमने रिक्वेस्ट की है कि जब तक वे नेसेसरी एक्शन नहीं लेंगे और जब तक इनके क्लोज में क्लोज एस फार दी एक्ट में टोटली कैपिटेशन फीस बैन नहीं हो जाएगी तब तक हम रिकगनाइज नहीं करेंगे। उनका

स्टैंडर्ड हमारे लिए जरूरी है। स्टेट भी रिकगनीशन के लिए तैयार नहीं स्टेट ने हमें खुद हैं। बुलाया था कि यहां आकर स्टैंडर्ड देखिए। उन्होंने खुद उसका इंसपैक्शन किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि इंसपैक्शन के बाद वहां 20 कालेजेस थे जिनमें से 11 बिल्कुल बंद कर दिए गए हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो नाम भी बता सकती हूं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्या उनकी ईमानदारी पर आपको विश्वास है? जिस आदमी ने अपने नाम से इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज खोल दिया और वह कहने लगे कि हमने इस तरह का कालेज पर प्रतिबंध लगाया है तो उसकी ईमानदारी पर आपने विश्वास किया तो कैसे किया?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जब भी हमारे पास लिखित रूप में सूचना आयेगी तभी हम यकीन करेंगे। आप तो इधर-उधर से सुनकर आ जाते हैं, उसको हम कैसे यकीन करें?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप अपने गुप्त-चर विभाग से पता लगाइए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : कुछ कालेजों की उन्होंने खुद इंसपैक्शन की। उनकी संख्या आठ है। बाकियों के लिए उन्होंने हम से कहा कि आप कर लो। हम तभी करेंगे उनको रिकगनाइज जब वे हमारे स्टैंडर्ड पर आ जाएंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जो कैपिटेशन फी ली जाती है उसको बन्द करने के लिए आपने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि सरकार विधेयक लाएगी। कब आप उस विधेयक को ला रहे हैं?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : इस हाउस में कैपिटेशन फी के बारे में कंसर्न दिखाया गया था और सरकार खुद भी उसके बारे में कंसर्न थी और इसके बारे में आपको याद होगा कि सरकारों को लिखा भी गया था। आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और बिहार में बहुत पहले से यह ली

जा रही है। आंध्र प्रदेश में एक एक्ट पास हो गया है जिसके मुताबिक यह चार्ज नहीं होगी। लेकिन कर्नाटक में जब यह तय किया गया तो वहां पर मैनेजमेंट के जो लोग थे और उनको जब मना किया गया तो वे हाई कोर्ट में केस ले गए और वहां की हाई कोर्ट ने स्टेट आर्डर दे दिया है। हम सोच रहे हैं कि ऐसा कानून लाएं जो बिल्कुल साफ हो और आसानी से जिसको चैलेंज न किया जा सके। इसके लिए तरह-तरह की लीगल राय लेंगे।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This is a statement which was read on that day to clarify certain matters. This statement is only for engineering institutions. I had asked a question from the Hon. Health Minister to clarify on this point and it is said that there is a proposal before the Government to bring suitable legislation in Parliament to abolish this capitation fee, as it is mentioned in this particular statement. I would like to know whether it is only for the engineering institutions for or medical colleges also because medical colleges are also educational institutions and if Government has got proposal for...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That statement is from the Health Minister or from Education Minister?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : He had been summoned to clarify all these points. How can he give evasive replies? He should also reply whether he is having a proposal or not because this is the proposal of the government which has been indicated. It is only for engineering institutions or medical colleges also, for institutions of medical sciences?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : First of all, the statement is made by the Education Minister and it is quite clear and the Education Minister made the statement about the educational institutions under the Ministry of Education. Perhaps, I may kindly be allowed to inform the House that the medical education and medical colleges are functioning and are governed under the Medical Council of India Act and that is the reason why there is a difference between the other educational institutions and the medical education in this country and from that angle when I was required

by the Speaker to remain present today along with the Education Minister, I am here and I have tried my level best.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We go to the next item. Matters under Rule 377. Shri Chandra Pal Singh.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) Need for improving power supply in Western Uttar Pradesh

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर मुरादाबाद जनपद के आसपास के इलाके में किसानों को विद्युत आपूर्ति में अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी मैंने सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया था और ऊर्जा मन्त्री जी ने सदन को यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि किसानों को कम से कम 8 घण्टे विद्युत आपूर्ति लगातार प्रति दिन की जा रही है और जिन क्षेत्रों में कमी है वहां पर्याप्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है। लेकिन अत्यन्त अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि विद्युत आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था खराब होने से करोड़ों किसानों की फसलें बर्बाद हो रही हैं। गन्ना बोवाई का समय आ गया है और थ्रेशर चलाने भी हैं, उन्हें समय पर बिजली की आपूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। लेकिन बिजली का बिल समय से पहले अवश्य पहुंच जाता है। इस कारण बहुत से किसान बिजली कनेक्शन विच्छेद करने के इच्छुक हैं। इसमें सुधार के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि स्थानीय विद्युत सम्प्रदाय के कार्यध्यक्षों को सख्त हिदायत की जाये और बेकार संयंत्रों को नियमित रूप से देखभाल कर चालू करने की आवश्यकता है।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से ऊर्जा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि विद्युत आपूर्ति की दयनीय दशा को सुधारने के लिये अविलम्ब अपेक्षित कदम उठाये जा सकें।

##### (ii) Facilities for the handloom industry in Kerala for its proper development.

**SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat):\*\*** The handloom industry in Kerala is facing a serious crisis today. There are one lakh looms working in the cooperative sector. Most of the looms in Calicut and Cannanore were manufacturing crepe which had a very good market in foreign countries, particularly in U. S. A. and European countries. But, of late, we have almost lost these markets and this has seriously affected the industry. Thousands of weavers have lost their jobs and are on the verge of starvation. The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society, Kerala State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society and such other organisations have not been able to do anything to save this industry.

Another problem which is affecting this industry is the 30 per cent increase in the prices of types of yarns and 25 per cent increase in the prices of chemicals during the past one year.

In the circumstances, I request the Government to take the following steps to save the handloom industry in Kerala:—

1. Ensure supply of yarn and chemicals at controlled price.
2. Make an all-out effort to explore international market for handloom products.
3. Introduce measures for the welfare of handloom weavers.

##### (iii) Adequate Funds for Ernakulam-Alleppey Railway line and Alleppey-Kayamkulam Railway line

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA):** Sir, under rule 377, I make the following statement:—

The coastal railway line connecting Ernakulam to Alleppey and Alleppey to Kayamkulam was a long-felt need of the people of Kerala. It was after much representations and agitations that the Government of India had