

अनुदान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। राजस्थान को सोयाबीन के समर्थन मूल्य से भी वंचित किया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गत वर्ष खरीफ की फसल सोयाबीन को व्यापारियों ने किसान का शोषण कर के केवल 190 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर, जो समर्थन मूल्य से 80 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कम था, खरीद किया। राजस्थान में सोयाबीन उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई प्रयोगशाला अथवा अनुसंधान केन्द्र भी नहीं खोला गया है।

अतः मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह राजस्थान में किसान को तिलहन सोयाबीन के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अन्य राज्यों के समान किसान को समुचित अनुदान दे, समर्थन मूल्य पर सोयाबीन को राजस्थान में खरीद के लिए सुविधाएं दे व साथ ही इस हेतु प्रयोगशालाएं व अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करे व इस बसर का एक बक्तब्य लोक सभा में देने का कष्ट करे।

(v) COLLECTION OF CAPITATION FEE BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY IN KARNATAKA.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Capitation fees for getting admission for Medical and Technical Courses.

The Central Government have categorically stated on a number of occasions that private college should not collect capitation fees and other unauthorised fees from the students seeking admission to Medical and Technical Courses.

Accordingly, the Government of India have issued instructions to State Governments to stop the evil practice of collecting capitation fees.

It is regretted that many colleges, particularly private colleges in Karnataka, have collected and still collecting, unreasonable capitation fees and donations and have commercialised the medical and engineering education.

Karnataka State has the largest number of engineering and medical

colleges. There are, in Karnataka, 29 Engineering Colleges (of which 23 are private colleges) and 12 medical colleges (7 are private colleges):

It is unfortunate that even after the Government of India have issued instructions to stop the evil practice of collecting capitation fee, the Karnataka authorities have given permission to start many engineering and medical colleges and also have given permission to collect heavy capitation fees. The capitation fee collected last year was minimum Rs. 10,000 and maximum up to Rs. 50,000 or more to give a seat in the engineering college.

The capitation fees collected to give seat in a private medical college is Rs. 1,60,000 minimum and maximum up to Rs. 3 lakhs or more.

Though some colleges have used all the donation for building the college, it is alleged that in some private colleges a part of the donation has gone to the pocket of individual founder member of the college. The Government of India and the general public have condemned the practice of collecting capitation fees.

I may add here that in Karnataka alone there are 12,000 to 15,000 engineering graduates and 4,000 to 5,000 medical graduates are not having jobs. As such, where is the need for many more graduates?

Further, many of the students who pay heavy donations are sub-standard students and they get seats at the cost of many bright students.

I urge the Government to take all measures to arrest the evil practice of capitation fee from the next academic year at least.

(vi) MEASURES TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF GUJJAR COMMUNITY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): The conditions of Gujjar Bakarwalas are pitiable. Although this community comes under the Scheduled Tribe in J & K and lot of concessions in the

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

form of financial help, educational facilities and other development programmes are in hand on paper but to our surprise, none of these schemes have been implemented to the right extent. Although the Central Government has sent some funds for their upliftment but it seems the Board which was constituted 20 years back (some of the members of this Board, I am told are not alive) so the Board thus is ineffective and it now remains on paper. During my recent visit to J & K, in some of the hostels which are called Gujjars Hostels, I found students not being given proper food and proper dress. Some of the students even complained that admissions have been restricted by the Inspector of Schools because of non-availability of uniform with them. When the State Government have taken full responsibility of providing proper uniform and food to these Gujjar community students, why it is not fulfilling its responsibilities? Mainly these people are illiterate and living in the remote corners over the hills and their main profession is grazing cattle. For the last 34 years of independence, there is very little done for their standard of living and their economic conditions when they constitute a sizable share of the population of J & K. Not only that. On both the wars in 1965 and 1971, these brave citizens have always stood for the integrity of the nation and some of them sacrificed their lives fighting shoulder to shoulder with Indian Army. I urge upon the Central Government and the State Government to take effective measures in removing poverty from these simple, hard working and brave citizens of our country. Also a Monitoring Cell to monitor the effort towards their socio-economic uplift should be set up.

Electricity Authority of Project Report sent by Durgapur Projects Limited for Setting up two more 110 MW units.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Durgapur Projects limited sent a Project report to the Central Electricity Authority for installation of two nos. of 110 MW Unit (7th and 8th) at DPPS for its second phase extension. The CEA rejected the project report with the observation that the working Group made an assessment of peak demand in the Eastern Region and was of the view that the scheme would not to be required before 1988-89 and further that the installation of 110 MW units would not be economical as the Eastern Region would be able to sustain 210 MW unit from 1988-89 onwards.

Sir, the power demand forecast made by the West Bengal State Electricity Board is in the order of 3167 MW by the end of the Seventh Plan period. With all the sanctioned units, the installed capacity will go upto 3130 MW. With 60 per cent capacity utilisation, the peak availability would be 1878 MW in 1989-90. This will leave a gap of 1289 MW. With import of power from DVC estimated at 200 MW, the gap may be reduced to 1098 MW by 1989-90. So, with this estimated shortfall, if the CEA now withholds clearance of the two units till 1988-89, I am afraid there would be repetition of the situation as had been in the recent past.

The shortfall in generation of power as envisaged by CEA from 1988-89 can be met only if action is taken right now and preliminary work for administrative approval, fund allocation, etc., are started for the proposed expansion. For the proposed 7th and 8th units, the DPL has already been assured by the ECL that there would be no problem in meeting the requirement of coal for the proposed units.

In view of the facts stated above, I urge upon the Government to give the matter a serious consideration and ask the CEA to give a fresh look at it for inclusion in the current plan.