

और यह बात रिकार्ड पर है। आप उसे देख लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो एक ही मिनिस्टर देगा। लैट हिम आन्सर।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप उन्हें जवाब देने की परमीशन दे दीजिए, लेकिन हेल्थ वाला भी तो यहां रहना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) पिछली बार स्वयं शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि हमें इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने मोनार्क के बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा। I will have to consider everything and then decide. बाद में देख लेंगे, अपने को कोई बन्दिश थोड़े ही आ रही है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
The senior Minister is not in the House to answer this Calling Attention.

Mr. SPEAKER : She is in the hospital.
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Then, why not postpone it? I do not mean any disrespect to the junior Minister, but I do not think, he will be in a position to do justice. Health Minister is not here; even the senior Minister of Education is not here.

Mr. SPEAKER : Let us see; if we are not satisfied, we will have it again.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको हाउस की मर्यादा का खयाल रखना चाहिए। कालिंग अटेंशन की ग्रहमियत क्या रह जाएगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप इनकी बैल्यू क्यों घटा रहे हैं। ये भी सक्षम हैं।

I don't differentiate between man and man.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हमारा तो रोज अपमान होता है। आज आपका अपमान हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है। सभी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं।

I don't treat them as Ministers. I treat them as Members.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Sir, does the Hon. Member want reply or go by status?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये कैबिनेट की मीटिंग में नहीं जा सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जा सकते हैं। मैं तो जाया करता था जब मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर था।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप लंबे थे, ये इतने लंबे नहीं हैं।

12-17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

NEED FOR ABOLITION OF CAPITATION FEE FOR ADMISSION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश के लिए प्रति

व्यक्ति प्रावेशिक शुल्क (कैपिटेशन फी) को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government are aware that the charging of large sums of money in the form of donation or capitation fee for admission of students in institutions of higher learning has been in existence largely in the field of engineering in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. There are a number of private engineering colleges and technical institutions in these States which adopt this undesirable practice.

The Government of India are totally opposed to the charging of capitation fee or of donations for the purposes of admission to an educational institution. The Government are of the view that admission to all institutions of higher learning should be made strictly on merit, with suitable reservation as prescribed by law for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of the community. The Government consider that the use of large sums of money for securing admission in any institution violates the principle of offering equal opportunity to eligible candidates.

The Prime Minister wrote a letter to all the Chief Ministers in April, 1981 condemning the charging of capitation fees for admission of students and specifically requesting the Chief Ministers to put an end to this pernicious practice. Later, in her inaugural address to the State Education Ministers' Conference in June, 1981, she again deplored the practice of charging capitation fees. Following this, the then Education Minister wrote letters to the Chief Ministers and the Ministers of Education of all the States, requesting them to take immediate action to put a stop to the practice of charging capitation fee by engineering colleges.

Most of the States which do not have any institution in their territory charging capitation fee have responded

favourably by welcoming the initiative of the Central Government in trying to stop the charging of capitation fee. The response of the above three States which have institutions which charge capitation fee also been favourable but have not yet been able to stop this practice due to certain legal and other difficulties. They are, however, making efforts to get over these difficulties. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently promulgated an Ordinance to ban the charging of capitation fees. The Ordinance is being replaced by a Bill which has already been passed by the State Assembly. The Government of Karnataka are taking legal steps to get on with the implementation of their plan of progressively abolishing the charging of capitation fees over a period of five years. The Government of Bihar is proceeding ahead to make arrangements for the inspection of the concerned institutions with a view to close down some of them, wherever necessary or to seek recognition of the remaining from the All India Council for Technical Education to ensure their functioning and development in accordance with the prescribed standards.

The Central Government in seized of the problem and the urgent need for abolition of capitation fees for admission in educational institutions. In pursuance of the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Central Government also propose to bring in suitable legislation in Parliament to prevent charging of capitation fees.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(New Delhi): Not a word about medical colleges.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
6 अगस्त, 1982 की डिबेट देख लें जिसमें श्रीमती शीला कौल जी ने कहा था कि यह तो हैल्थ का मामला है।

Mr SPEAKER : Mr Minister, this is about educational institutions. What is the difference between a medical college and other educational institutions? Are they not educational institutions?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Here, we have mentioned about educational institutions; and we are dealing with those institutions which are under this Ministry. About institutions which are under the control of the Health Ministry, though the pattern is almost the same, we do not deal with them. That is why...

Mr. SPEAKER : So, you will not be able to take charge of that file.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : So far as medical education is concerned, it is dealt with by the Health Ministry. So, I have not mentioned it. But the pattern is almost the same.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHDUR : Let us discuss engineering education.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आज डिस्कशन करवा लीजिए, कल हेल्थ पर हो जायेगा ।

Mr. SPEAKER : Then we shall have to have another Calling Attention about medical colleges.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप निर्देश दें कि दोनों मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित होने चाहिए और अपने-अपने विषय का पूरी तरह से निर्वाह करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या दोनों को साथ कर सकते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों साथ होने चाहिए । यह सरकार ज्वाइन्ट रिस-पान्सेबिलिटी के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर चलती है ।

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : The pattern is the same, and the hon. Members can get certain information, as they have already got from out side. And about the medical...

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the difficulty if we take it up on a later date ? we will ask the Health Minister also to be here. We will now postpone it.

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER : We will take up 377 later on, because that list is not yet

ready. Now we will get on with the discussion on the Demands.

(Interruptions)

12-24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRAMTS,
1983-84-CONTD.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY-CONTD.

Mr. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Girdharilal Vyas. Is he not on his legs ? This is unthinkable. Next is Mr. Raghunath Singh Verma.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा (मैनपुरी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे एनर्जी पर बोलने का मौका दिया है । कोई भी देश बिजली या ऊर्जा की शक्ति के बिना तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है । ऊर्जा ही हमारे देश के विकास की रीढ़ है

12-24 hrs.

(Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

ऊर्जा के मुख्य स्रोत पानी, कोयला, सौर गोबर गैस प्लान्ट और भू-तापीय उर्जा है । हमारे देश में मुख्य रूप से ऊर्जा शक्ति को पैदा करने के लिए बिजली और कोयला ही हैं । आज जो छोटे-मोटे ट्यूबवैल चल रहे हैं, वे खास कारगर नहीं हैं । सूरज की गर्मी पानी गरम करने और फल तथा आलू और केले के चिप्स आदि सुखाने के काम में ही आती है । अभी यह प्रयोगशाला में ही है । तारापुर में जो ऐटमिक पावर हाउस बनाया जा रहा है वह अमरीका के बीच में ही लटक रहा है, दूसरा मद्रास में है 235 मेगावट की यूनिट तैयार हो रही है, तीसरी कोटा में 220 मेगावट की यूनिट और चौथा