

under the present set up, under the present Constitutional dispensation has a discretion. There is no way of removing that discretion. There is no way of everybody agreeing with every decision that the Governor takes. Therefore decision should go on. What all is needed is for the people of India, for the intellectuals, for the press and everybody to look at it in the right perspective. For instance, we do find that when the Administrative Reforms Commission said that there should be testing of the strength on the floor of the House, I one newspaper at that time went against it. They said 'No' this is not the right thing. And that paper when it came to the present Andhra Pradesh question came out with a thundering editorial against what the Governor did. That paper in 1968 said in an editorial :

"The view that no Ministry should be dismissed by a Governor except on the vote of the House is not calculated to set up healthy conventions."

This is the categorical opinion of that newspaper in its editorial dated the 9th April 1968. Further it says there is no need to assume that any Governor is anxious to usurp the powers of the Legislatures or to take on the role of king-maker unless the state of parties in the Legislature thrusts such a role on him, of which is precisely what happened in this case in Andhra Pradesh. But the same newspaper has come with a thundering editorial against what the Andhra Pradesh Governor did. That does not matter. I am not naming the newspaper; I am not naming the persons, what I am saying is that opinions can change according to convenience, but what I would like to appeal is that given a particular constitutional set up, we have to look at it absolutely aseptically, without going into who is going to gain and who is going to lose. And that is the spirit in which I see this. Under the circumstances, I do not find anything really warrant such a lengthy debate on this question.

All matters are clear and I am quite sure that one who is able to dispassionately go into these factors will be convinced that there is no case to warrant any displeasure or complaint on what the Governor of Andhra Pradesh did.

MR. SPEAKER : As the mover of the Resolution is not there, I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That this House disapproves the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in dismissing the Ministry headed by Shri N. T. Rama Rao without ascertaining its majority on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and recommends to the President that he be pleased to dismiss the Governor."

The motion was negatived.

19.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the next item.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, with your permission, before we go to the next item, I would like to place on record sympathies of all the Members of this House for those who have lost their lives.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1984

As passed by Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Sir, I rise
to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Before the House proceeds to consider the Bill, with your permission, Sir, I would like to explain briefly the amendments that

have been incorporated in the Bill before you. This is a short Bill and, in fact, there are only two major provisions in it, which I would like to elaborate in some detail.

As the House is aware, the University Grants Commission was established in 1956 as a statutory body to make provision for coordination and determination of standards in universities. One of the major functions of the Commission is to take, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in the universities. For the purpose of performing these functions, the Commission is empowered to enquire into the financial needs of the universities, and to allocate and disburse grants to them.

The number of universities has been increasing steadily during the last thirty years. We have 125 universities at present. The cost of equipping those universities with facilities on an adequate scale for the maintenance of a reasonable level of standards in teaching and research has also been going up steadily. The tremendous explosion in knowledge, the rapid development in science and technology, and the increasing sophistication and modernisation of research facilities, are all making it more and more difficult for many universities to become self-sufficient in the availability of such facilities. It has, therefore, become necessary that at least in the case of certain costly and sophisticated facilities for advanced study and research there should be some arrangement under which such facilities are provided at a place which can with advantage be shared by a group of universities. With a number of Universities to manage and maintain such facilities. If such facilities are established with a separate management, independent of any particular university, it would be possible to ensure that the participating universities can draw upon these facilities according to their needs. But, the UGC Act as it stands at present does not permit the Commission to sanction grants to any institution other than a university as defined in the Act. In order to enable the Commission to establish such facilities and to maintain them out of

the funds of the Commission, we are making a provision in the UGC Act through this amendment.

There are a number of fields in which such common facilities could be more useful, economical and advantageous. For example, Regional Computer Centres, Regional Library & Documentation Centres and Regional Instrumentation Centres, if set up, could provide valuable facilities, especially in areas and regions where there are a number of universities, all of which do not have the same level of facilities. Similarly, the Commission has been considering a proposal to establish a Nuclear Research Centre to enable the University scientists to undertake research programmes, of an inter-disciplinary nature in an emerging field. There are, in addition, proposal like setting up of a National Testing Organisation which can bring about a measure of comparability among the degrees awarded by different universities. A service like this, if adequately developed, can also be assigned the responsibility for holding admission tests, selection of students for award of scholarships and fellowships, and so on. It is also possible to develop such an organisation as an agency for holding examinations for recruitment of teachers at the national level. These are some of the possibilities that the amending provision will enable the University Grants Commission to consider and implement.

The second major amendment is to empower the UGC to regulate the collection of fees by institutions of higher education. As the hon. Members are aware, we have in the recent past witnessed a very unhealthy situation developing in our country in which a number of professional colleges are being set up, collecting substantial amounts as capitation fees. It is unfortunate that in this process, education should degenerate into a mere commercial enterprise. Hon. Members from all sections of this House have expressed themselves very strongly against this practice. In fact, I have had occasion to assure the House that we are committed to consider ways and means to eradicate this practice from our educational system. The amendment before you seeks to fulfil this assurance.

The proposal before the House is to interest a new section in the UGC Act which

would enable the UGC to specify the matters in respect of which fees can be charged by a college. It will also enable the Commission to prescribe the scale of fees in accordance with which fees can be levied by colleges in relation to any course of study. The details will be specified by the Commission through Regulations to be framed for the purpose.

We have given very careful thought to the question of ensuring that no college charges any fees other than those specified in the Regulations, or in excess of the scales prescribed in them. In case any college is found to be violating these Regulations, we have proposed that, after an enquiry, such a college should be prohibited from presenting students for the relevant examinations of any university, and that it would stand disaffiliated for that or a similar course for a period of three years. In accordance with the principle of natural justice, these penal provisions would be imposed only after conducting an enquiry and giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard, to the college concerned.

The Central Government's approval is also necessary to impose these penalties. In order to protect the interests of students who might become innocent victims of unscrupulous managements, we have also made a provision that the Commission should take all steps as it may consider appropriate, as for example, securing them admission in other recognised colleges.

We have also made a provision that any university which violates these provisions or fails to comply with the recommendations made by the Commission in this behalf shall stand disqualified from receiving any grant from the Commission as laid down in Section 14 of the UGC Act.

It could be argued that the provisions of the Bill do not go far enough. However, within our constitutional and legal system we have made an attempt to make reasonable provisions which, in our view, should be a disincentive against the practice of collecting capitation fees.

There are a few formal amendments also in the Bill. They seek to give effect to the

recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation according to which provisions should be made in the Act to give retrospective effect to rules and regulations framed under the Act. This is only an enabling provision so that in cases where retrospective effect to a rule is necessary, the relevant rules can be applied retrospectively. We have also made a provision that all rules and regulations framed under the principal Act should be placed before both Houses of Parliament in the manner recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

I do hope that the provisions of the amending Bill before you will receive whole-hearted support of the House. With these few words, Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the UGC Act, 1956, as passed by the Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will not detain the House longer at this fag end of the day and after such an important debate that we had. This UGC seeks to assume more powers under the amending Bill and I hope that these powers will be used for enhancing the academic standard to which I have reasons to only one point and that is with respect to a circular that has been issued by the UGC seeking to increase the workload of teachers in the under-Graduate and Graduate colleges at the level of universities.

According to the circular, the workload is sought to be increased from the present 15 hours teaching including tutorial, practical and field work to about 20 hours. I may submit here that the existing workload on the teachers is itself unduly high making it virtually impossible for teachers to keep abreast of their subjects as also to undertake any kind of research. Then there are extra curricular activities, discussions with

the students, routine administrative work and the like. These are all additional heavy strains on teachers. So, as it is, the present work-load of 15 teaching hours per week are stragenuous; and now the UGC has come forward with another circular wherein it wants to increase further this work-load by as many as 5 teaching hours. It will be observed that any increase in work-load will correspondingly increase the work in preparation of lectures, correction work and so on. All this is reflecting itself in the educational standards.

As it is, we have fall in educational standards and so many other problems. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government and UGC to see that the situation does not further deteriorate. Any move to increase the workload would also lead to widespread retrenchment of the teachers with its disastrous consequences. Therefore, I have sought the indulgence of this House at this fag end of the day in order to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Education to the harmful effects that this circular will have if it is implemented. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to take up this matter with the UGC. There is already unrest and agitation among the teachers and their unrest is well taken. I, therefore, hope that there would be an immediate intervention in the interest of academic standards and any attempt to further increase the workload will be averted. I hope that the matter will receive the serious consideration of the Minister and the UGC.

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अनवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल 1984 को सदन में प्रस्तुत करके भारतीय समाज पर, और विशेषकर विद्यार्थी समाज पर, बहुत बड़ा उपकार किया है। आप जानते हैं कि कुछ वर्षों से भारत में शिक्षा की कीमन रूप्यों से आंकी जाने लगी है। मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में समय समय पर यह बात लाई जाती रही है कि कुछ राज्यों में कंपिटेशन फी के नाम पर कुछ कालेज बहुत बड़ी धनराशि इकट्ठी करते हैं। मेरी स्टेट में पिछले दो तीन सालों में बहुत

बड़े धनवानों के लड़कों को थर्ड डिविजन होने हुए भी एक-एक लाख रुपया कंपिटेशन फी देकर इंजीनियरिंग और मैडिकल कालेजों में एडमिशन मिला है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह जो पैसे का लेन-देन कंपिटेशन फी के नामसे शुरू हुआ है, उसने शिक्षा, और विशेषकर टेकनिकल एजुकेशन, के स्तर को गिराया है।

जिस छात्र ने बारहवीं कक्षा तृतीया श्रेणी में पास की हो, यदि वह कंपिटेशन फी के बल पर मैडिकल कालेज में प्रवेश पाकर डाक्टर बन जाता है, तो वह किस स्तर का डाक्टर बनेगा और समाज की किस तरह की सेवा कर सकेगा, इसका अनुमान आज बली प्रकार लगा सकते हैं। जो लड़के तृतीया श्रेणी में या सब सबजेक्ट्स में सप्लोमेंटरी एग्जामिनेशन में पास हों, वे लाख लाख रुपया खर्च करके इंजीनियरिंग या मैडिकल कालेजों में एडमिशन ले लें, यह देश और प्रजातंत्र के लिए कलंक की बात है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह सामयिक कदम उठाया है। यह कदम पूरे भारतीय समाज के हित में है और शिक्षा जगत के लिए एक बरदान के समान है। शिक्षा जगत पर कंपिटेशन फी के रू में जो कालिमा और कलंक लगा हुआ है, उसको हटाने के लिए उन्होंने यह जो पुनोत्त कदम उठाया है, उसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है।

मौजूदा विधेयक में जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, अपने आप में वे महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज के युग में टेकनिकल एजुकेशन की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जो राष्ट्र टेकनामोजी की दृष्टि से आगे है, वे अपने नौजवान लड़के-लड़कियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में उन्हें बड़ी ख्याति मिलती है। मैंने पहले भी शिक्षा की मद पर

बहुम के दौरान मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आक-
 षित किया था कि जब तक देश में टेकनिकल
 एजुकेशन का विस्तार नहीं किया जाएगा, तब
 तक मेधावी छात्रों को खासकर पिछड़े इलाकों
 और स्टेट्स में, जहां टेकनिकल एजुकेशन की
 संस्थायें कम हैं, समुचित अवसर नहीं मिल
 सकेंगे। जहाँ राज्य सरकारें पोलिटैकनिकस की
 संख्या नहीं बढ़ा सकती, जैसे हमारे राजस्थान
 में है, मैं उनके बारे में एक सुझाव देना चाहता
 हूँ। ऐसी बहुत सी प्राइवेट संस्थायें हैं जो पैसा
 दे सकती हैं, बिल्डिंग बनाकर दे सकती हैं,
 उनको चलाने के लिये खर्चा भी दे सकती हैं,
 लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उनसे यह सुविधा लेने
 को तैयार नहीं होती हैं। क्या माननीया मंत्री
 जो इस ओर गम्भीरता से सोचेंगे कि जहाँ
 पर भवन की व्यवस्था है, जहाँ पर पोलिटैक-
 निक को चलाने के लिये ट्रस्ट्स तैयार हैं और
 ट्रस्ट के लोग सरकार को भी पांच-दस साल के
 लिये पैसा देने को तैयार हैं—क्या उनको स्वीकार
 करके टेकनीकल एजुकेशन को बढ़ाने का
 प्रयत्न किया जाएगा? क्या आप इस पर
 विचार करेंगे जिससे हमारे यहाँ भी अधिक
 से अधिक टेकनीकल शिक्षा संस्थायें खुल सकें।

आज जितने पोलिटैकनिकस हैं, उनकी
 संख्या बहुत सीमित है। हमारा ध्येय यह
 होना चाहिये कि हर जिले में एक पोलिटैकनिक
 अवश्य होना चाहिये, इसके साथ-साथ प्रत्येक
 पंचायत समिति के स्तर पर आई. टी. आई.
 की व्यवस्था हो जिससे हमारे बच्चों को टेक-
 नीकल एजुकेशन मिल सके और आगे चलकर
 हमारा आश्चर्य यह हो कि हर ग्राम पंचायत
 के क्षेत्र में आई. टी. आई. कायम हो सकें।
 हम अपने यहाँ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन
 चाहते हैं उसको टेकनीकल शिक्षा बनाना
 चाहते हैं जिससे हमारे बच्चों को जीवनोपयोगी
 शिक्षा मिल सके और वे रोजगार की दृष्टि
 से आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें। लेकिन जब तक हम
 उस दिशा में प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारी

कल्पना एक कल्पना मात्र ही रहेगी। आज हो
 यह रहा है कि एजुकेशन का जो भी एक्सपेंशन
 हो रहा है उसमें आर्ट्स कालिजिज बनाने जा
 रहे हैं जिनकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। एक
 लड़का जो बी. ए. पास करता है, आर्ट्स में
 ग्रेजुएशन करता है उसको एक बर्गर पढ़े-लिखे
 मजदूर के मुकाबले, कम वेतन मिलता है।
 एक ग्रेजुएट को यदि 10 रुपये मिलते हैं तो
 एक बर्गर पढ़ा लिखा मजदूर 15 रुपये रोज
 कमाता है, बल्कि 15 रुपये रोज में भी मजदूर
 नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि
 आप आर्ट्स कालिजिज के बजाय आइ. टी.
 आई. तथा दूसरी टेकनीकल एजुकेशन की
 संस्थायें खोलें जिससे हमारे नौजवानों को
 काम मिल सके।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि
 शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारी जितनी यूनीवर्सिटीज
 हैं उनके स्टैण्डर्ड में अनुरूपता होनी चाहिये।
 आज स्थिति यह है कि एक यूनीवर्सिटी में एक
 तरह का स्टैण्डर्ड है तो दूसरी में दूसरी तरह
 का स्टैण्डर्ड है। इनके साथ कुछ ऐसी यूनी-
 वर्सिटीज भी हैं जिन्होंने कुछ टेकनीकल काबि-
 जिज को मान्यता दी हुई है जो यूनीवर्सिटी
 के आदेशों के विपरीत चल रहे हैं। बिहार
 के कुछ केसेज आपके सामने हैं। मैं आपसे
 निवेदन करना चाहूँगा—आप उनको रेगुलेट
 करने के लिये संशोधन लाये हैं इस से शिक्षा
 जगत में एक बहुत बड़ा आमूलचूल परिवर्तन
 होगा। मुझे आशा है कि टेकनीकल एजुकेशन
 के बारे में जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं आप उनके
 ऊपर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन बिल
 की लाने के लिये आपको पुनः धन्ववाद देता
 हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
 माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल

प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान में जो 125 यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं उन के स्टैंडर्ड को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये आप ने जो व्यवस्था की है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप सब यूनीवर्सिटीज में कर सकेंगे, जिनकी घोषणा आप ने इस बिल में की है, क्यों कि बहुत सी यूनीवर्सिटीज में इस प्रकार की फंसिलिटीज अवे-लेबिल नहीं हैं जिनका यहां पर जिक्र किया गया। जैसे न्यूक्लियर सायंस के लिये आपने कहा है, कुछ अन्य प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में आपने कहा है - ऐसी व्यवस्थायें बहुत कम यूनीवर्सिटीज में आप अब तक कर पाये हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जब आपने घोषणा की है, तो कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देश के नीजवानों को इसका फायदा मिले।

फीस के संबंध में आपने किया है। इस प्रकार की गड़ बड़ियां देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं, खास तौर से प्राइवेट कालेज में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही है। यू. पी. में बहुत से स्थानों पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पैसा लिया जाता है। बड़ी तादाद में पैसा लेकर उनको फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट देकर उनको ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट बनाया जाता है। इस प्रकार की मुबिधा पैसे के बल पर लोगों को प्राप्त हो जाती है। इस प्रकार की गति-बिधि को निश्चित रूप से रोकना चाहिए। यूनीवर्सिटी, मैट्रिकल कालेज में और इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में आपने कदम उठाया है, यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है। माननीय रामसिंह जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि होमहार लड़के रह जाते हैं और फर्जी लोग, जिनके पास पैसा होता है, वे एडमिशन प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। इस लिए इस व्यवस्था को निश्चित तरीके से रोकना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ टीचर्स के सिलैक्शन में बहुत गड़-बड़ी होती है। यह आप किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में देख लीजिए। वहां पर काफी फंवरटिज्म चलाता है, फर्स्ट क्लास का व्यक्ति रह जाता है और थर्ड क्लास का व्यक्ति स्थान प्राप्त कर लेता है। एक नेशनल लेवल पर आपको इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि टीचर्स के एप्वाइंटमेंट में किसी प्रकार का फंवरटिज्म न हो। यदि यह व्यवस्था हो जाती है तो एप्पूकेशन का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ेगा, जोकि बिल्कुल गिरता जा रहा है।

इन्होंने कहा कि वर्कलोड बढ़ा रहे हैं। वर्क लोड कम होने की वजह से उन लोगों को पोलिटिक्स में हिस्सा लेने का वक्त मिला जाता है। आज जगह-जगह पर युनिवर्सिटीज में दो तीन क्लास बने हुए हैं, ग्रुप्स बने हुए हैं, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से वे विद्यार्थियों को क्या लाभ पढ़ायेंगे। वे आपस में ही झगड़ा करते रहते हैं। घुपबाजी बहुत होती है। लड़के हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं। हड़ताल करवाने में टीचरों का योगदान होना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This politics is not your own property. Everybody can practice politics in a democracy.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसलिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से डेढ़ हजार रुपए तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग लड़कों में इस प्रकार की बातें पैदा करते हैं, जो बिल्कुल उचित बात नहीं है। जो लोग सरकारी धन का उपयोग करते हैं, गलत तरीके से लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं, रात दिन असंतोष पैदा करते हैं, निश्चित तरीके से वह उचित बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर पाबन्दी लगायें। इनको छुट नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। इनके खिलाफ डिस्प्लीनरी एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तब जाकर यूनी-वर्सिटीज ठीक प्रकार से चलेगी और खास तौर से मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is there any teacher candidate against you in the coming election ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरे क्षेत्र में ऐसी बात नहीं है। दिल्ली में जहाँ जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी में आपने सारे कम्युनिस्ट भर दिए, जो वहाँ पर अशांति पैदा करवाते हैं। यह उचित बात नहीं है मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के लिए आप नेशनल लेवल पर एक कमीशन बना दीजिए। आल इंडिया लेवल पर सारी यूनीवर्सिटीज में अच्छे-अच्छे टीचर्स भेजे जायें, ताकि सब विषयों में विद्यार्थियों का स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा हो। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज फलें-फूलें।

राजस्थान के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर दो-तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। एग्जीक्यूटिव यूनीवर्सिटी है, राजस्थान यूनिवर्सिटी है—इन यूनीवर्सिटीज में यू० जी० सी० ने पंसा नहीं दिया है। जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर कठिनाइयाँ खड़ी हो रही हैं, वे फिजीकली ठीक प्रकार से डेवलप नहीं हो रही हैं। यूनिवर्सिटीज के मामले में राजस्थान बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप को उनको पूरी मदद देनी चाहिए, ताकि वहाँ से लोग स्टैंडर्ड के निकल सकें। वहाँ स्टैंडर्ड की यूनिवर्सिटीज बन सकें और वहाँ लड़कों का फायदा हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Since it is the fag end of the day, I will not take much of your time. I will make only a few points.

First of all, I welcome this Bill. The Bill provides for increasing the facilities for research work and also for getting rid of the capitation fee system in some of the colleges. For the sake of both, I congratulate the Minister for having brought this Bill.

With regard to research, I should say many of our universities have not come up to the standard. If we examine the research work that is going on in the universities and compare with the standard universities, we will get disappointed. I do not attribute the responsibility on a certain section only. That is the state of affairs in Bihar.

Similarly, capitation fee system is followed in many colleges in our country and that is not followed in one State, but it is followed in many other States, especially in South. It is high time that we get rid of it. But whether such a Bill as this will serve that propose or not, I do not know. Even if this Bill is passed, strict vigilance and action is required to see that the capitation fee is got rid of.

Sir, why does this capitation fee system continue ? One remedy I would suggest is that we should draw procedures for selection of candidates. There should be strict norms and procedures for selection of candidates. If a college is started by a particular management for somebody else, the UCC is giving assistance. In Kerala the Government is paying the salaries also. In other States also it is so, but the right to select the students for any Course is vested with the management. When the Government is paying for the salary and for development expenditure, why not the Government have some control over the admissions? By 'control' I mean admission by merit, if there is to be certain reservation for certain communities, it should be there and also if a particular management or community wants some reservation, that can also be given. But even that should be on the basis of merit. So, if those norms of admission by merit are adhered to, if the UGC can implement them, then I am sure this capitation fee system will gradually get eliminated. By this legislation alone I am afraid this capitation fee system will not be eliminated. At

the same time, the UGC should also see that the colleges have enough funds to go ahead because I do not say that all the colleges which charge capitation fee are putting it in their pockets. Some of the managements, and perhaps all of them, use at least a part of the capitation fee for the development of the college. (*Interruptions*). But it is not that the management straightway pockets this money. Here there is an anomaly. In some areas where there is no higher education at all, there a particular management comes forward, starts a college, they charge capitation fee and run the colleges and thereby they give higher education to that area and to the people of that area.

In that way we do service. When we say there should not be any capitation fee, we should see that the colleges are given sufficient funds to get along. Otherwise, there will be very serious problems. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that many of our colleges in this country are not well equipped. Our science laboratories, libraries, in most of the post-graduate colleges are not up to the mark,

In Kerala, the Government introduced fee control system. The managements are taking fees according to the Government standard and the result is that the laboratories are not well equipped. The facilities are not there. Therefore the U.G.C. has the responsibility to see that the colleges are well-equipped. They have all the necessary facilities.

The U.G.C. is giving more funds to the colleges which have already all the facilities. The colleges which have less facilities, no Post-graduate courses, when they approach U.G.C. for funds, do not get more funds to create those facilities. Will the Minister make a note of it and get it examined? Those colleges and universities which were getting grants in huge amounts are still getting whereas the colleges in the rural areas are not getting it. So, the approach of providing grant should be re-examined. You should provide grants in order to build up the Departments, in order to equip the Department rather than Providing grants to those which are already equipped and where the facilities are already there. U.G.C. should take the new approach. Otherwise

the colleges in the rural areas will be lagging behind and the colleges in the cities will be getting more and more grant.

Shri Banatwalla said about increasing workload of the teachers. Already the teachers are having workload for fifteen hours. They have to do additional work too in the colleges. If a teacher has to teach efficiently, he must do home work, prepare himself and not come like many of us over here. Therefore, increasing the workload on the teachers from the present five hours to twenty hours is un-justifiable. I would request the Minister, If there is any such circular, it should be immediately withdrawn. Otherwise, it will tell upon the standard of higher education.

U.G.C. should have proper rule for the selection of teachers. They should have good quality of teachers. I charge this Government that we are not bothered about the quality of teachers in colleges. If this country is to progress on democratic lines, we should have the best teachers. Are we getting that? No. You have to attract the best talent by offering attractive salaries and facilities. Some universities consider it a disgrace to have a Ph. D. as a teacher. In our State Ph. D. or third class or second class teachers are at par.

There is no incentive for research. Research teachers are not paid attractive emoluments. How can we improve the standard of our education? It has been said that in Jawahar Lal Nehru University there is a lot of trouble. If the standard of education is to be increased, the quality of teachers should be increased. If the quality of teachers is to be increased, the U.G.C. should have better control and wherever there is talent, that talent should be recognised. Incentive for doing research should be given and research scholars should be paid better salary and better emoluments. Otherwise, there is no point in talking about the increase in the quality of teachers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : U.G.C. should also have adequate finance. How to get money for the U.G.C.?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The Minister knows how to get the money.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : What about physical education ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am coming to that. In this House I cannot but recall the performance of P.T. Usha and other athletes. They had gone to Los Angeles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Fortunately, she is from Kerala.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Yes, we are proud of that. The whole country is proud of that. I should say that no attention is paid in this line Why are our people not able to complete with other countries ? It is not because that our people are less efficient but because of the fact that attention given to them, as our hon. Minister, Buta Singh said, is very negligible I would request the Minister to see that greater attention is paid in this regard. This is very Important Education is not only imparting some knowledge but it is the total development of personality. Definitely : thrust should be given on the physical development, character training, sports and games. Much importance should be given and attention paid in this direction.

I hope the Minister will incorporate necessary clauses in the Bill accordingly. Otherwise also, I hope, she will take executive measures to see that U.G.C. gives more attention to these aspects. Since I have taken more time of the House, with these words, I support this Bill,

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के संबंध में यह बिल रखा गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। वास्तव में शिक्षा के अन्दर एकरूपता लाने के लिए काफी समय से चर्चा चल रही थी और यह अच्छा मौका मिला है कि यूनिवर्सि-टियों और कालेजों में जो मनमानी हो रही थी, इसके माध्यम से उसमें सुधार आयेगा। मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कार्य समय हो चुका है। एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शिक्षा का माध्यम अच्छा

बनाना है और यू० जी० सी० पैसा खर्च करती है तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि कालेजों में से यूनिवर्सिटी को समाप्त कर दिया जाए। यूनिवर्सिटी ने राजनीति में बिगाड़ लाने की कोशिश की है और यह बच्चों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ करती है। पहले यह परम्परा थी कि जो बच्चा अधिक मार्क्स लाता था, उसको मानिटर बनाया जाता था। इसलिए, यूनिवर्सिटी में भी उसी को लीडर बनाया जाना चाहिए। आजकल गुण्डों, बदमाशों या जो शराब पिला सकते हैं, सिनेमा दिखा सकते हैं, गुण्डागर्दी कर सकते हैं, उनको अध्यक्ष या सेक्रेटरी बना दिया जाता है। बनने के बाद वह हराम का पैसा खर्च करता है और उल्टी-सीधी बातें करता है। इससे बच्चों का शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता है। जब तक यूनिवर्सिटी को समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन जो पैसा खर्च कर रही है वह व्यर्थ है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चार रीजनल कालेजेस हैं, जहाँ पर दसवीं के बाद प्रैक्टिकल ज्ञान दिया जाता है ताकि कुछ सीखकर वे लोग कुछ काम कर सकें। चार में से एक रीजनल कालेज मेरे क्षेत्र अजमेर में है जिससे आठ प्रान्त संबंधित हैं। वहाँ करोड़ों की जायदाद और सम्पत्ति है, परन्तु उसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस रीजनल कालेज को जो आठ प्रान्तों से संबंधित है, उसको किसी यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप दिया जाए और उसका नाम स्व० संजय गांधी के नाम पर रखा जाए। मुझे याद है जब स्व० संजय गांधी जीवित थे तो हथौड़ा लेकर मोटर मॅकेनिक का काम करते थे।

एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर का लड़का होते हुए मॅकेनिक का काम करते हुए, मैंने उनको देखा है। इसी प्रकार वहाँ पर भी मेहनत का काम है। वहाँ पर हाथ का काम होता है। कोई चमड़े का करता है और कोई खेती का करता है। इस तरह कई प्रकार के काम हैं। तो

वहाँ पर रीजनल कालेज को यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप दिया जाय और उस यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी जी की स्मृति में, जो बचपन से ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लड़के होते हुए भी मेहनत मजदूरी करके जीवन में आगे बढ़ना चाहते थे, उन डाइनामिक युवा नेता के साथ जोड़ा जाए। यह मेरा सुझाव है और मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया इस पर ध्यान दें और इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thought there would be more people interested in the UGC Amendment Bill. But since it was the fag-end of the day and there have been interesting topics discussed earlier, the hon. Members got tired and have gone home. Still there are some hon. Members who are more interested in this and have listened to the speech that I made while moving the Bill for consideration and have reacted to it. I am very grateful to them for giving me their suggestions.

The hon. Member, Mr. Banatwalla, mentioned about a circular sent by the UGC to increase the workload of teachers from 15 to 20 hours. I would like to inform the hon. Member that this workload of 15 to 20 hours includes 3 hours teaching during the day and the rest of the time, if the teachers is there, he is to do some tutorial and practical work. The teacher is only required to teach not more than 3 Classes a day. I think, it is not very much to teach 3 Classes a day because, when I was a teacher, I had to teach about 6 Classes a day. But those were good old days and we wanted to teach. I was also a physical instructor towards the end of the day and I had to take physical training Classes also. So, I think, if a person is interested in this work, it is not really very much.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will you consider the suggestions that I made about the workload and reconsider your point of view in consultation with the teachers so that we have peaceful atmosphere over there ?

SHRI D.P. YADAV : She has already replied to your question.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I think, you perhaps understood the point which I tried to make.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : She understood you well.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Since when the Education portfolio has been taken by you ?

SHRI D.P. YADAV : I was the Education Minister earlier.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : He was not there when you were the Education Minister

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The point that I was making in the interest of the university peace also. Why should there be any unrest ? You take the teachers also into confidence.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Let there be a dialogue and reconsideration.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : श्री यादव जी ने इस बिल के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए यह सुझाव दिया है कि हमें बोर्डेशनल एजुकेशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक संख्या में आई. टी. आई.टी. कोलनी चाहिए। उनका सुझाव बहुत बढ़िया और अच्छा है। इसके बाद हमारे एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य श्याम जी ने कुछ सुझाव दिए, उन्होंने श्री बानातवाला के सुझावों के खिलाफ बोलते हुए कहा कि हमें टीचर्स को ज्यादा काम देना चाहिए क्योंकि यदि उनके पास काम होगा तो वे अपने कामों में लगेंगे और फिर इधर-उधर की बातें नहीं करेंगे।

20 00 hrs.

Prof. P. J. Kurien said that early steps should be taken to ensure that admission to

colleges is made only on merit and he welcomes our suggestion about the abolition of capitation fee. As I have mentioned in the Bill, we are very much concerned about it and about the common service facilities. The UGC has in view as one of its obligations the possibility of holding admission test at the national level and in the national level test, the teachers were also included at national level. We will be having quality test for teachers as is mentioned just now. With these facilities, when they are developed it is possible to ensure that it is not only the students who qualify are admitted but also we shall be having good quality teachers and this, as I read out in my statement, we are thinking on those lines.

Acharya Bhagwan Dev has made a suggestion about the regional college of education at Ajmer. And also he says that the unions in colleges and universities should not exist. Well, there are many views on this and it all depends on how the views get accumulated. It is a democracy. More people say there should not be unions. So, a step can be taken about it. But it depends on view point to be created and then only decisions can take place.

जहाँ तक टीचर्स को ज्यादा काम देने का सवाल है मेरा विचार है कि टीचर्स को ज्यादा काम देना चाहिये। ज्यादा काम होगा तो अच्छे कामों में वह लगेंगे और इधर उधर की बातें नहीं करेंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने यह भी कहा था कि राजस्थान यूनीवर्सिटीज को ज्यादा ग्रान्ट दीजिये।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : डेवलपमेंट ग्रान्ट देने का यह फायदा है कि अगर कुछ कंडीशन्स को कालेज पूरा करते हैं तो यू० जी० सी० डेवलपमेंट ग्रान्ट यूनीवर्सिटीज को देता है। लेकिन कंडीशन्स को पूरा करना पड़ता है। अगर

आपकी यूनीवर्सिटीज पूरा कर लेंगी तो यू० जी० सी० जरूर उनको डेवलपमेंट ग्रान्ट देगी।

आचार्य भगवान देव : रोजनल कालेज के बारे में भी कुछ कहिये।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आपकी बातें नोट करली हैं और हम देख लेंगे।

मुझे बहुत बड़ी प्रसन्नता है जिन्होंने इस डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया है। लेकिन मैं फिर कहूंगी अगर ज्यादा माननीय सदस्य होते तो जवाब देने में ज्यादा जोश आ जाता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ आपकी।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is ;

"That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken in to consideration."

The motion was adopted,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted,

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 9

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta - Not present.

The question is :

"That the Clauses 5 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5 to 9 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"The Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

20.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 22, 1984, Sravana 31, 1906 (Saka).