

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether at the time of contracting for these two VLCCs, it was taken into consideration whether they are capable of entering any of the Indian ports. I want to get 'yes' or 'no' from the Hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister said 'Yes'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Koyali is not one of our ports. Koyali is a lightning buoy which is outside the port in mid-stream.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The Hon. Member is confusing the issue. I made it very clear that before placing the order for these two VLCCs, the proposal came from the Shipping Corporation of India. The proposal was processed in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum. We wanted to know what is the projected requirement of the Ministry of Petroleum. The requirement that was projected for the year, 1978-79, by the Ministry of Petroleum was an additional 10 million tonnes. Therefore, they also recommended that these two VLCCs are necessary in order to meet the needs of Koyali refinery and also the Mathura refinery. Government has taken a decision only in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and permitted the Shipping Corporation of India to acquire these ships. When these two refineries were commissioned, they were unfortunately not in a position to receive oil although the VLCCs were in a position to carry oil from Gulf countries to our country. Unfortunately, because of the delay in the commissioning of the Koyali expansion and the Mathura Refinery, these two VLCCs could not be deployed in our country.

Capitation Fees

***208. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of charging capitation fee by various technical Institutes in our country is still prevalent;

(b) whether this practice still continues despite the advice given by Government about the undesirability of charging capitation fees for admission; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take against such un-healthy practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. A few technical institutions are charging capitation fees for admission.

(b) and (c). The Central Government had made a request to all State Governments to end the practice of charging capitation fee for admission to professional colleges. All the State Governments have welcomed the suggestion. However, the State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, where such institutions reportedly exist, have not yet been able to stop this practice due to certain legal and other difficulties. The Government propose to introduce a Bill to create a statutory mechanism which could *inter-alia* prohibit the charging of capitation fee.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: We all know that our Prime Minister had written to all the Chief Ministers in the country on the 29th April, 1981, condemning the practice of charging capitation fee indulged in by some of the private medical colleges. Subsequently in June last year, inaugurating the Education Ministers' Conference, she condemned the practice of charging capitation fee by the various educational institutions in the country. But unfortunately, as has been partially admitted by the Minister, some of the States, particularly Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and now Bihar also have, instead

of acting upto the instruction of the Prime Minister, been vying with one another in finding some subterfuge or the other to defeat the very objective of the instruction. The Minister has very kindly assured us that she will introduce a suitable Bill before the House. A similar assurance, I know, had been given as early as 1976 by the then Education Minister, Shri Nurul Hasan. May I now from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the urgency of the matter, it is proposed to introduce such a Bill, if not during the current Session, at least in the ensuing Winter Session of Parliament?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The Government of India is totally opposed to this practice of capitation fee being charged for the purposes of education in technical institutions, and it should be only merit which should count; only a suitable gradation, as applied by law, for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of the society should be kept in view when the admission policy is applied. Government abhors this policy of charging capitation fee.

I would like the hon. Member to know that, in Karnataka, there are 33 Engineering Colleges, in Bihar there are ten and in Andhra Pradesh there are thirteen...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Medical Colleges?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: About Medical Colleges, there is one in Andhra; in Karnataka there are seven of which four are recognised and the others are not.

But I am mentioning only about Engineering Colleges. As I said, we are greatly concerned about this practice of charging capitation fee. The hon. Member has asked whether we propose to bring a Bill in the ensuing Session—if not now, at least in the next. We have all the intention of doing so.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It had been stated by the then Minister of Health, Shri Laskar in November last year that, in some of the Medical Colleges, the capitation fees ranged from

Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2.25 lakhs. In a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka, one of our hon. Members, Shri Shamanna, has stated that Karnataka for admission into a number of Medical Colleges, the capitation fee ranges from Rs. 1.6 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs and for Engineering Colleges it ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. I am not going into the details of what is happening in Bihar due to obvious reasons.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्यों नहीं बताइयेगा ?

उध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपके लिए छोड़ रहे हैं ।

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Due to obvious reasons. It is a well known fact that in some of the capitation-fee based institutions, the organisers indulge in the business of money-minting...

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: ... in the name of service to the society. Do Government propose to get the accounts of all the capitation-fee based institutions thoroughly audited with a view to finding out or discovering the guilty persons and the concerned institutions with a view to bring them to book and punishing them if they are found guilty?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has asked a little information about the medical colleges. I am sorry I am not in the know of what is happening in the medical colleges. But surely I will be able to tell you about the engineering colleges. In Karnataka as I said, there are 33 engineering colleges and they charge, according to the information we have received, Rs. 6000 per student for Karnataka students and Rs. 12000 for non-Karnataka student. This is about Karnataka charges.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are giving No. 1 rate. You give No. 2 rate also.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: That is not with me.

Now about auditing of accounts, these colleges, as I said, are owned by private people and they say that the money is taken for buildings, for advances of tuition fees, etc. and I am sure the recognised colleges which they take the capitation fee, would be administered by their own rules and audit must be taking place there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not agree and I hope also the hon. Speaker will not agree in regard to passing of remarks about Karnataka.

Karnataka is a model State... (Interruptions) So far as educational system is concerned, it is a citadel of learning. It is a model State.

Regarding the capitation fee and the mushroom growth of medical and engineering colleges...

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Because we have built up the infrastructure and all facilities for education, I would like to know—I also agree that taking of capitation fee of any amount should be stopped—whether before taking any decision on legislation for banning capitation fee, the Ministry will be taking into consideration the developmental funds and also other facilities of aiding by the Government of India to meet the requirements and also run the institutions in a perfect manner and to admit all students without any distinction.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the development funds and other facilities like this are sought to be met through the U.G.C. The UGC inspects and sees and if it is worth-while, it gives the funds to these institutions.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि

The Central Government had made a request to all State Governments...

मेरा कहना यह है कि जब आप बिल्ली को दही का रखवाला बना देंगे तो वह दही को

खा जाएगी, दही की रखवाली कौन करेगा? बिहार का आपने बताया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में 4 इस तरह के इंस्टीट्यूशन चल रहे हैं --- एक जगन्नाथ मिश्रा इंस्टीट्यूशन आफ टेक्नोलॉजी है, एक जवाहरलाल नेहरू इंस्टीट्यूट है, एक संजय गांधी पॉलिटेक्नीक मधुबनी है,

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नाम क्यों लेते हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक संजय गांधी पॉलिटेक्नीक धारवाड़ है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूट चल रहे हैं और कैपिटेशन फी ली जा रही है। जब मुख्यमंत्री कैपिटेशन फीस ले कर स्कूल चलाएँ, गुंडुराव इस तरह चलाएँगे तो सरकार क्या कर रही है, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर क्या एक्शन ले रही है। जो व्यक्ति चाहे मुख्यमंत्री ही हों, देश को लूट रहा है, खिलवाड़ कर रहा है, उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? इसके लिए कब तक एक बिल मंत्री महोदय सदन में ला रहे हैं ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that the request was made by the Prime Minister. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधे जवाब दे दीजिए, कब बिल ला रही हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने जो एलोगेशन लगाया है, वह सही है या गलत है, कब तक आप कार्यवाही करने जा रही हैं ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the Government of Bihar has promulgated an ordinance and, by doing so, it closed down the ten colleges.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is wrong. I challenge you, Madam.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर माननीय सदस्य थोड़ा पेशेंस रखें, मेरा फिकर पूरा हो जाए तो ठीक है।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : उसको सुनने में कोई इन्टरस्टेड नहीं है ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आप सही फरमा रहे हैं ।

जो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खुले थे, उनमें से सरकार ने 3 प्राइवेट इंजीनियरिंग कालेज को बन्द कर दिया है । जो 7 इंस्टी-ट्यूट हैं, उनके बारे में पटना हाई कोर्ट में इन लोगों ने कन्टैस्ट किया है । वहाँ के लोग इन्टरस्टेड हैं कि ऐसे ही चले ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हाई कोर्ट से स्टे ले आए हैं ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : वह कहते यह हैं कि हम तो पहले से ही थे, आप अब आर्डि-नेन्स लाए हैं* इसलिए हमारे ऊपर यह चालू नहीं होता है। इसलिये हाई कोर्ट ने उनको स्टे दे दिया है ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, Mr. Lakkappa said that Karnataka States is a model State. He is a good friend of Shri Gundu Rao. Sir, I am prepared to pay... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is no fund of the Government of India.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, I am prepared to buy 100 seats—for the engineering college Rs. 20,000 and for the medical college Rs. 1,20,000. Is he prepared to get me the admission?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that he should have an open bid?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I tell you plainly that I have paid Rs. 1/1-2 lakhs for the medical college and Rs. 15,000/- for the engineering college. If an M.P. were to pay so much what about the poor parents? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक का पेश किया जाना

*204. **श्री जंनूल बशर :** क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक को संसद् में कब तक पुरःस्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध कालेजों के अध्यापकों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ भी अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उक्त प्रस्तावित विधेयक के अन्तर्गत आएंगी ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल):

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने हाल ही में सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्य-करण की जांच के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है । सरकार का यह विचार है कि विद्यमान बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम में कोई व्यापक संशोधन किए जाने से पहले इस समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जानी चाहिए ।

(ख) समिति का निर्णय प्राप्त हो जाने पर ही इन कालेजों के भविष्य पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Underground and circular Railway facilities in Calcutta

*209. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of Calcutta having both underground and circular railway facilities;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether such facilities are available in some countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A