

(b) The Government have under consideration necessary legislative measures for regulating the fees to be charged from the students of medical colleges.

#### Loss Suffered by the Cochin Shipyard

\*76. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of a total loss of Rs. 33 crores suffered by the Cochin Shipyard, want of supply order, competition with Japan and South Korea in the international market, and high manufacturing costs at the yard alone accounted for Rs. 10 crores;

(b) since when the yard has stopped showing profits and the specific steps so far taken to improve profitability; and

(c) what has been the impact of the steps so taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) The loss suffered by the Cochin Shipyard has neither been due to lack of orders nor competition from Japan and South Korea, but on account of high manufacturing cost of ships as a result of high cost of indigenous inputs, low productivity of workers, long cycle time of construction of ships and high interest and depreciation charges, resulting from high capital cost of the Project. It would be difficult to quantify the loss with reference to each of these factors.

(b) and (c) The yard earned some profit during 1980-81 and 1981-82, but has been showing losses in its working during subsequent years. Under the present pricing formula, the price

of ships is fixed with reference to International Parity Price (I.P.P.), resulting in a wide cost price gap. Thus, in spite of all efforts to improve production and productivity, the yard has suffered losses.

The Government of India are currently taking a review of the pricing formula. Efforts are also being made to improve productivity and to provide balancing facilities in selected areas, in order to enable better capacity utilisation. In order to improve productivity, the shipyard has made detailed production plans for each year which are being closely and continuously monitored to ensure increased production. As a result, there has been improvement in the monthly production programme of the company since July, 1984 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous years.

#### सतना और रीवा स्टेशनों के बीच बड़ी रेल लाइन

\*77. श्री केशव प्रसाद शुक्ल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सतना और रीवा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच प्रस्तावित बड़ी रेल लाइन कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है और इस पर कुल कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित लाइन पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है ; यदि हाँ, तो कब और अब तक इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि निर्माण कार्य अभी तक प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री माधव राव सिधिया) : (क) सतना और रीवा के बीच नयी लाइन के निर्माण तथा इसे पूरा करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। इसकी वर्तमान लागत लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये होगी।

(ख) सतना याई में, जो इस लाइन के लिए एक बड़ा जंक्शन स्थल होगा, काम प्रारम्भ हो गया है।

(ग) इस लाइन का अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण हाल में पूरा हुआ है। योजना आयोग के अनुमोदन की प्रतीक्षा है। जैसे ही योजना आयोग से अनुमोदन प्राप्त होगा, काम में तेजी लायी जाएगी।

### Findings of the Central University Committee

\*78. SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA:  
PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the findings of the Central University Committee appointed by University Grants Commission recently;

(b) what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the recommendations are so far reaching that they deprive the autonomy the Central universities have enjoyed so far; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider those recommendations in view of the protest from teachers' associations and Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) The Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to enquire into the working of the Central Universities has been published and copies of the Report are available in the Parliament Library for reference. The major findings of the Committee are:—

(i) Most of the Central Universities do not have an all-India character in terms of the composition of its student body and the faculty strength.

(ii) A common entrance examination may be held at the national

level for selecting students for admission to the Central Universities.

(iii) Steps should be taken to enforce greater discipline in the Central Universities. Appropriate machinery should be established to redress the grievances of students and employees.

(iv) Students with academic merit should participate in Departmental, Faculty and Academic Committees. They should also run games, sports, cultural activities and any other organisations or clubs they may form.

(v) The Students' Unions in their present form should have no place in the university system.

(vi) The provision for constituting a Court in the Central Universities should be deleted.

(vii) The Executive Councils should be compact homogeneous bodies and should have two nominees of the Chairman, UGC, as members.

(viii) Each Central University should have a Planning Board for planning and monitoring its development.

(ix) The Act of each Central University should provide for a Council of Central Universities for determining the terms and conditions of employees, coordinating academic programmes and planning development, etc. The Council should consist of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, UGC, two members of the Commission and all Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities.

(x) Various sections of the University community should not be given representation on university bodies by a system of election. They should instead be represented by a system of rotation according to seniority.