

also recommend practical steps for the protection of cow, calves, bulls and bullocks.

The Government will give due weight to the recommendations of the Committee.

**CAUSES OF UNREST AND INDISCIPLINE
AMONG STUDENTS**

•208. SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPI-DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed] to go into the causes of increasing unrest and indiscipline among students has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Sen in March, 1965. The Committee submitted its report to the University Grants Commission in October, 1966.

(b) A summary of the recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Summary of the Recommendations of the Committee appointed by T.J.G.C. in March, 1965 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Triguna Sen, inter-alia, to suggest ways and means to improve students morale and discipline in the universities and colleges:

(1) Every effort should be made by the teachers and other authorities to remove the causes of discontent among students, with sympathy and understanding.

(2) There should be increasing participation of students in the business of decision making and programmes in which they are involved

so as to avoid the feeling among them that they are not full members* of the university community.

(3) Education should be connected with employment, so as to bridge the gulf that separates students' education from eventual employment.

(4) Steps should be taken to prevent political parties from interfering; in the internal affairs of the universities and colleges if a convention of non-interference cannot be developed,

(5) Tendency on the part of unions to act like trade unions should be discouraged.

(6) There should be normal application of law and order to the situation in the universities as in the case of Public. Proctorial functions should be developed in the universities in a more systematic way.

(7) Every institution should ensure sound arrangement for work and be prompt in redressing legitimate grievances. The head of the institution particularly should be sympathetic, understanding, responsive and responsible in his dealings with the students. At the same time he should be firm when the situation demands.

(8) It should be impressed upon the students that there are certain areas pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of the institution which cannot be interfered, for example courses of study, examinations, academic standards, appointment of teachers etc.

(9) There is no proper identification of aptitudes or interest with the result that students do not get the type of education for which they are best suited. Scientific studies should be undertaken to find out the connection between unemployment or under-employment and indiscipline.

(10) Appointment of right type of teachers in the universities and colleges is of paramount importance in the development of personality of the

students and for improving their conduct and behaviour. A system by which his work could be evaluated periodically would help in recruiting right type of personnel to the teaching profession. This evaluation would be a guide to the teacher himself also.

(11) A properly organised counselling system should be introduced in the universities and colleges so as to provide some arrangement for dealing with emotional problems of students. If this cannot be undertaken on a large scale due to paucity of resources the tutorial system should be improved and encouraged.

(12) Before affiliation to institutions certain physical standard about numbers, library, laboratory, class rooms etc., should be insisted upon and institutions should be given adequate grants.

(13) There is need for selectivity in admissions, but at the same time it should be ensured that school leavers do not remain idle if they cannot be admitted to the colleges. Introduction of programmes like national service and work camps should be considered.

(14) As the living conditions exert powerful influence on the character and personality of the students, provision for hostel facilities for as large a number of students as possible should receive high priority in any scheme of educational planning. Hostels should be planned in such a way that the Warden is able to look after a limited number of inmates say 50—60 and hostel charges need to be reduced so as to enable a large number of students to benefit from hostel life.

(15) The scheme of assistance to universities for the establishment of student homes already being implemented by the University Grants Commission may be extended to cover as large an area as possible.

(16) An effective health service system is an essential programme of

students welfare and should be introduced.

(17) The State should provide financial assistance to poor but meritorious students to enable them to continue their studies. Further a review of structure of scholarships and other forms of financial aids is necessary in view of the inadequacy of amount of scholarships etc., meet legitimate expenses.

CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS

*209. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings was constituted in May 1966;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its recommendations;

(c) whether the Indian National Electricity Workers' Federation demanded an interim relief in September, 1966; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under the consideration of the Board.

MAN-DAYS LOST DURING 1966

*210. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost during the year 1966; and

(b) how many of them were due to political strikes?