

everything has to be done according to the rules. What can we do about this? You have to do it according to what is possible; and a certain government has to perform their duties according to a code of conduct. You cannot just go and do it like this. We are not ordinary people. We are elected representatives of the great democratic country. We have to go according to what our traditions are. We have to give a very good image of this country; and we have to exert our influence and in a very perfect manner.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla. Please sit down.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : There is one objectionable point. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had stated 'these elements'. What he referred to I do not know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are for India; we are Indians first and secondly Tamilians. We are ready to die for our country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are shouting; again you are levelling down yourself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are walking out in protest because the Government is not protecting the lives of Tamilians in Sri Lanka . . . *(Interruptions)*

12.35 hrs.

Shri K. Mayathevar and some other Member then left the House.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING ADMISSION TO UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ESPECIALLY BY SCHEDULED

CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Culture and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported difficulties in getting admission to undergraduate courses in Delhi University especially by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students coming from all over the country."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : The undergraduate programmes offered by the University of Delhi can admit over 37,000 Delhi students in a year. These facilities comprise of about 23,000 seats in regular B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. courses, some 11,500 seats in Correspondence Courses and over 3,000 seats for women students who register with the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board.

As against these facilities available in the University of Delhi, the total number of students who have secured 40% or more marks in Senior Secondary School Examination in Delhi and qualified to seek admission to colleges is 35,266.

The process of admissions to colleges in Delhi started on July 11, 1983 and will continue till August 16, 1983.

There are 64 institutions including evening colleges attached to Delhi University. According to the admission procedure, students apply directly to colleges of their choice, and admissions are made by each college from among the students who apply, on the basis of merit. A large number of students apply simultaneously to several colleges, and those who have secured high percentage of marks get selected in several of them. In consequence, in the initial stages, it is likely that an impression is created that a large number of students with high percentage of marks have been denied admission. However, as actual admissions stabilise, most such students are able to secure admission in one college or another.

It is true that all students in Delhi are not able to secure admissions to colleges and courses of their choice. The seats in different courses are limited, and so is the admission capacity in the individual colleges. However, on an overall basis, it is unlikely that any eligible student will be unable to get admission to an undergraduate programme of the Delhi University. The correct position will emerge only when the admission is closed on August 16, 1983.

The University has prescribed a separate procedure for admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Such candidates register with the University for admission to B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. courses.

12.39 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

For Science courses, the total number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates registered was 210, of whom, 202 who fulfilled the qualifications were allotted to different colleges. According to information available so far, only 165 students have collected their admission slips from the University. Evidently, there is no difficulty for SC/ST candidates seeking admission to Science courses.

For B.A. and B.Com. courses, out of 3069 candidates registered, 2486 were allotted to different colleges and courses of their choice in the first phase ending 8th July. The remaining candidates alongwith fresh applicants belonging to this category were given an opportunity to register again for other courses on July 26-27, 1983, 380 out of 501 candidates registered during these days were allotted to colleges. 110 out of the remaining 121 were again permitted to exercise a fresh option of courses and are being accommodated in various colleges, leaving only 11 candidates who have not been allotted to any college so far.

The Government are anxious that the facilities provided for admission of SC/ST students in all Central Universities including Delhi University, are in accordance with the guide-lines suggested by the Government.

Accordingly, the Delhi University agreed to reserve 22.5% of the seats for SC/ST (15% for SC and 7.5% for ST) from the current year, as against 20% (15% for SC and 5% for ST) in earlier years. The University has also agreed to relax the minimum percentage of marks for eligibility beyond 5%, and wherever reserved seats are available, to admit students who have obtained not less than 33% marks pass marks in the aggregate in the qualifying examination.

I have had the position of admission during the current year reviewed, in consultation with the University of Delhi and the University Grants Commission. I am glad to inform the House that the University has assured me that all the SC and ST candidates who are eligible to join the University will be offered admission in various courses. For this purpose, registration for SC/ST candidates will be kept open upto August 16, 1983.

It was brought to my notice that several students who had secured very high marks were unable to join Science (Honours) courses due to non-availability of seats. I am glad to inform the House that the Chairman, UGC has assured me that a few more colleges in Delhi will be allowed to offer Honours courses in Science enabling an additional 260 students to get admission to Science (Honours) courses.

I am sure the House will appreciate that the Government, the UGC and the Delhi University are making every endeavour to ensure that eligible students, including those belonging to SC and ST, are admitted to various undergraduate programmes offered by the Delhi University.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Minister for assuring this House that everything will be done in order to see that all those who are eligible, get admission to the different colleges in Delhi University. We welcome this assurance. But you will realised that it is a fact that there are lot of hardships being faced by our students in securing admissions. I must also regret that despite the assurance which has come now, the Government have

treated this question of admissions and the hardships being faced by the students rather lightly. We are, therefore, being given such excuses as students applying in different colleges and, therefore, the situation not becoming very clear. We are also told that after some time the situation will stabilise and so on and so forth. But this is not to be taken so lightly and the complaints should not be so easily dismissed. We are told that the undergraduate facility offered by the Delhi University came to about 37,000. As against this facility available in the Delhi University, the total number of students who secured 40 per cent and so on and so forth to 35,266. However, when we are told that the intake capacity of our colleges is 37,000 students we must remember that the facilities comprised only 23,000 students in the regular B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com. courses. So, we do not know how many students seeking admission to these regular courses are there when the capacity is 23,000. We are given the overall figure of 35,256, who desire admission. But all of them may not like to go in for correspondence courses and so on and so forth. Therefore, the question is this. How many students want admission in the regular courses in the different colleges? When there is a wide difference between the demand for and the supply of seats in the colleges, what is being done to see that those who are qualified and who are applying, get the seats? I must ask the Government for information regarding the number of students who desire admission in the regular courses.

Of course, we are told that the intake capacity is 23,000. What is being done in order to see that those who desire admission in these regular courses do get the required admission? We are told that a large number of students have reported to the University that they have been refused admission, either on very absurd grounds or without assigning any reason what so ever. If it is a fact, how many students have made such complaints to the University and what has the University done in order to see that the complaints are properly looked into and the remedial measures taken?

I must also say that there are difficulties with respect to Scheduled Caste and Tribe

students. While the Government have decided to increase the percentage of seats for the Scheduled Tribes from 5 to 7-1/2, is it a fact that the colleges are not prepared to accept that, they are not prepared to implement it? Are there complaints to this effect with the Government and, if so, what has been done with respect to it?

We are being told that there is no difficulty with respect to Scheduled Caste and Tribe students because all those who registered with the University, almost all of them were given admission slips. But it is not a question of mere allotment being done by the University. It is not a question of mere admission slips being issued by the University. The point is whether they have, on the basis of those admission slips, secured admission in colleges or not. This is the crux of the problem. Is it or is it not a fact that these admission slips are not being honoured by the colleges? The University may assign a student to a particular college, but then the college turns down the application on very arbitrary grounds.

We have a number of instances of complaints by the Scheduled Caste and Tribe students of being harassed, by the colleges. I may refer here to one such reported incident, that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students assigned to the College of Vocational Studies— we are told and it is reported— have complained in writing to the University that not only admission was refused, but the Principal hurled filthy abuses on them and the police was called to throw them out. The University assigns students to a particular college. When they go to that college it is this humiliating treatment that they have to suffer. There is an allegation that even the Principal hurled filthy abuses against them and the police was called to throw out those students assigned to this particular College of Vocational Studies. It is a matter that has appeared in the press. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten this House with respect to such incidents of harassment. What strict action is being taken in the matter?

That the colleges are not honouring this reservation for both the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes students is a matter that must be taken rather seriously. It is a fact that on 23rd of July, the Vice-Chancellor wrote to colleges to let him know the total intake capacity of the colleges and the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who have been admitted to such colleges? We are thankful to the Vice-Chancellor for having so addressed the colleges. But is it a fact that while the Vice-Chancellor asked the colleges to give this information by the 26th of July, very few colleges cared to reply even to the Vice-Chancellor? If such is the situation, one would like to know from the Government what effective steps are being taken in order to see that these complaints of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are also being properly looked into.

Sir, we are told that there is a particular question about minority institutions. There is, for example, the St. Stephen's College in Delhi and the Khalsa College in Delhi, who have declined to abide by the reservation policy. Now, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House with respect to the position of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and the minority institutions. These minority institutions established and administered by the minorities enjoy certain protection under Article 30 of the Constitution. As such, as per the article, this circular with respect to the reservations cannot be imposed upon the minority institutions. Will the Government, therefore, assure this House that this Circular will not be sought to be imposed upon the minority institutions and their position *vis-a-vis* Article 30 will be duly respected? This is the question throughout India; in various other universities also circulars have been issued and the minority institutions are protesting, complaining about that. That is the position in Bombay and various other places. Therefore, what is the thinking of the Government? And will the Government assure that these restrictions with respect to admission and with respect to the appointment of the teaching staff and others and the reservation there to will not be imposed upon the minority institutions? At the same time, however, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students must have all the facilities and their reservation must be duly

implemented in other colleges in order to see that they do not have any hardships.

Is it not a fact that compared to the total number of seats which can be made available for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes under the reservation, hardly half of the number have applied? If that is the case, there should be no difficulty whatsoever. Therefore, the Government should not merely seek a kind of refuge in the fact that admission slips have been issued. What has been done in order to see that these admission slips are duly honoured by the various colleges? Colleges have all sorts of, I must say, excuses. Some colleges for example Hans Raj and Karori Mal and others, go on saying that the students have not taken English in Standard XI, so the admissions are turned down despite admission slips issued by the university. We have another very funny case of Ram Lal Anand which have refused admission in the ground that they do not have facility to teach Hindi. Have such things come to the knowledge of the Government, to the knowledge of the University? If so, what action has been taken thereon?

I will conclude by saying that not merely assurances are to be given to this House but these assurances have also to be implemented.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Had this Calling Attention come on the 20th of August, things might have been clearer to us. We would have been in a position to give a clear picture. To-day is the 8th of August. The admission is open till 16th of August. Much more will be before our eyes when the admissions are closed.

There are a few points that the hon. Member has enquired into. Say that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students have not joined and their number is so and so and only half of them have joined the colleges or the university, it is upto them to come and join. You cannot force any body to go and join university education.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : That is not what I said at all.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : So many seats are available.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : When so many seats are available and hardly 50% of them have come to secure admission, then why should there be difficulty for those 50% to secure admission ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There is no difficulty. Only eleven scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students are left in whole of Delhi. Even in that case University is going into the matter to see how these eleven are taken up.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Is it your contention that all those to whom admission slips have been given have got admission ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : To-day is 8th of August. Let us reach 16th of August. Then you can put another question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clearer picture can be given only after 16th of August which is the last date for admission.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Admission has been refused. They are complaining to the University. Where is the question of 16th of August ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There is Admission Grievance Committee. They go into the complaint of hardships which the students face. These complaints are individually attended to. In all 120 complaints have been received. These have been processed and sorted out in a large majority of cases.

13.60 hrs.

And still it is going on. You see, the call-attention has just come a week earlier. That is our problem.

23,000 seats are available and that would take care of the students up to 47.1 percentage of marks at the school leaving stage. As I said before, the university has undertaken special efforts. You will be very happy to know from the statement as to

how we are working that every Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate who comes forward for education should get a place.

What happens actually is, as you also mentioned, some of these students—even the non—SC & ST students—go to different colleges and want to be admitted there. What happens is that they do not mark or cut the subject of their choice and then they are asked to take another one. Now if anybody, even among the SC & ST student gets more marks, then naturally the candidates who have got more marks would be taken in and not the one who has got less marks. Otherwise, there is plenty of seats available and if there is any need, we can also look into it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I referred to certain incidents of Principal abusing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The statement is also very much explanatory.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have referred to the harassment. There is no reply. At least, the Government should say that they will look into these incidents of harassments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever you have said, the Government will look into it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL ; It has come out in the newspaper. We have to go into the details because whatever comes out we have to find out the facts.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : At least say so.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Yes, I said so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are two more Members....Shri Ram Swarup Ram and Shri Bhiku Ram Jain....present. If they complete within 5 minutes each, we can adjourn for lunch.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Lunch can be delayed.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Are you satisfied with the reply ? Nothing has been said about the minority institutions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will see after lunch.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : She is saying something.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The statement given by the Minister gives all the information.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Not all. What about the minority institutions about which I have asked ? If we are to ask questions and not to get reply, let us not have the farce of call-attention. What is the position with regard to the minority institutions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For your information, the call-attention does not deal with minority institutions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What about the circular of reservations and the position of minority institutions ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : She can only deal with the subject.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You are not the Minister of Education. But right now, ask her to explain it. I know you are in the process of becoming a Minister. But that is a different question altogether. That is different matter altogether.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is Minister-ship a better job or Deputy Speakership ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : It is your choice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The call-attention does not deal with minority institutions. It is left to her. If she wants to reply, I have no objection. The point is in the call-attention, there is no mention about the minorities. It is only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the call-attention,

we can only deal with the subject-matter mentioned in it.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय का जवाब पढ़ने से तो दिमागी तौर पर संतुष्टि होती है और लगता है कि विद्यार्थियों के सामने एडमिशन का कोई प्राबलम नहीं है। लेकिन व्यवहार में हम देखते हैं कि आज भी 12,000 से अधिक छात्र अच्छे नम्बर ले कर भी दिल्ली की रोड्ज पर और यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रेमिसिस में घूम रहे हैं; दर दर ठोकें खा रहे हैं और किसी एम० पी० के फ्लैट में या किसी रिश्तेदार के यहां पड़े हुए हैं।

ये कहते हैं कि हमने उनको सारी सहूलियतें देने की व्यवस्था कर दी है। मैं मन्त्रों महोदय का ध्यान अखबार की कुछ कतरनी की तरह दिलाना चाहूंगा। इसमें एक विद्यार्थी कहता है कि दाखिला भी किस्मत वालों का ही होता है। हमें तो लगता है कहीं टाइप सीखना पड़ेगा। 60 परसेंट से अधिक मावर्स जिन विद्यार्थियों के हैं, उनको आज दिल्ली में क्या मुसीबत सहनी पड़ रही है इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। विगत मई, 1971 से दिल्ली में कोई भी नया कालेज नहीं खुला है। हमारा लिट्रेसी रेट दिन बदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। यदि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय और भारत सरकार शिक्षा के प्रति सही रूप में जागरूक रहती और डे टु डे उनका सर्वे कराया होता तो मैं समझता हूं आज शिक्षा विभाग के समक्ष इस तरह की प्राबलम नहीं होती। हमारे मेधावी छात्र आज आसानी से एडमिशन लेकर इस देश के अच्छे नागरिक बनते। आज विद्यार्थियों के समक्ष जो परेशानी है उसको यही समझना चाहिए कि हम इस देश के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। चाहे तकतीनी क्षेत्र हो या अन्य क्षेत्र, इस

समय यहां पर आपके पास 23 हजार छात्रों को प्रवेश देने की व्यवस्था है जबकि 35 हजार छात्र आज पढ़ने के लिए इच्छुक हैं। विश्वविद्यालय में 23 हजार सीटें हैं, करेस्पांडेन्स कोर्स के लिए 11 हजार सीटें हैं, नान-कालिजिस्ट महिला शिक्षा बोर्ड के लिए 3 हजार के करीब सीटें हैं। 40 परसेन्ट अंक पाने वाले विद्यार्थी करेस्पांडेन्स कोर्स में दाखिला पा सकते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्तर्गत 50 कालेजेज हैं में जानना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर 1971 के बाद कोई नये कालेज क्यों नहीं खोले गए ? इसी की वजह से आज यह प्रॉब्लम हमारे सामने आई है।

जहां तक छात्रों का सम्बन्ध है मैं उनमें कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं करता। छात्र हरिजन हो, आदिवासी हो, गैर हरिजन हो या अल्पसंख्यक हो, सारे विद्यार्थी एक वर्ग के हैं, उनका उद्देश्य अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके और अच्छे नागरिक बन कर देश का समुचित विकास करना है।

12 हजार छात्र जो गैर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं, वे इस समय सड़कों के चक्कर काट रहे हैं। जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट छात्रों का सम्बन्ध है, जिस वर्ग को मैं रिप्रेजेंट करता हूं, उसमें केवल एक परसेन्ट शिक्षा अभी तक आई है और इसके बावजूद हर जगह नामावन में उनके समक्ष दिक्कत आ रही है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत 5 हजार सीटें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुरक्षित रखी गई हैं और उन पांच हजार के अगेन्स्ट सिर्फ 1500 छात्रों ने ही एप्लीकेशंस दे रखी हैं। अगर शिक्षा विभाग का रवैया ठीक है, वाइस चांसलर का रवैया ठीक है और फैकल्टीज के डीन का रवैया ठीक है तो फिर आज इस कालिग अटेंशन को लाने

का क्या औचित्य है ? 5 हजार सीटें हैं और 1500 एप्लीकेशंस हैं, सभी का एडमिशन हो जाना चाहिए था।

यही स्थिति छात्रों के बीच में प्रश्न बन कर रह गई है। पांच हजार सीटें उन लोगों के लिए रिजर्व हैं, 1500 एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं, इसके बाद भी उनके एडमिशन में आना-कानी हो रही है। जब हमें संविधान के अन्तर्गत रिजर्वेशन का अधिकार दिया गया है, तो इसमें कोई बीच बचाव की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। यदि कालेजेज द्वारा 1500 लोगों के एडमिशन कर लिए होते, तो इस प्रकार की बात यहां पर क्यों आती। कालेजों में एडमिशन न होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां के प्रिंसिपल्स मनमानी करके पक्षपातपूर्व रवैया अपना रहे हैं। हर जगह सीटें छुपाछुपा कर रखी हुई हैं। इन कालेजों में यमुना पर स्थित श्याम लाल कालेज, दक्षिण दिल्ली राम लाल आनन्द कालेज एवं सेंट स्टीफन कालेज प्रमुख हैं। श्याम लाल कालेज में हर पाठ्यक्रम में 132 सीटें थी, इस बार 80 सीटें रखी गई हैं। इसी तरह से रामलाल आनन्द कालेज में कामर्स के लिए 200 सीटें कम कर दी गई हैं। खालसा कालेज में भी 150 सीटें कम कर दी गई हैं। स्टीफन कालेज और खालसा कालेजों में अल्पसंख्यक के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय के नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। जिस प्रकार से सीटें कम की जा रही हैं, इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि 50 की जगह पर 100 भी यदि बनाने पड़ें, इससे बढ़िया कोई महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं होगी। मंत्री महोदय को यह भी पता करना चाहिए कि उन कालेजों के प्रिंसिपल्स ने किन की परमिशन से ये सीटें कम की हैं ?

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

आज से तेरह वर्ष पूर्व ही विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा था— अगर विश्वविद्यालयों के व्यावहारिकता से नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा और उनके पाठ्यक्रमों में वांछित बदलाव नहीं लाया गया तो हमें इस बात के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए कि हमारी डिग्रियों का महत्व लगातार कम होता जाएगा। पिछले तेरह वर्षों का अनुभव यही बताता है कि हमने आयोग की उक्त चेतावनी को अनसुना कर दिया है या हमने वास्तव में क्या अपने को इस स्थिति के लिए तैयार कर लिया है? हम लोगों के पास रोज सवेरे कोई न कोई आदमी आ जाता है और कहता है कि आप हमें एक चिट्ठी लिख दीजिए लड़के के एडमिशन के लिए। हम लोग रोज दस-गन्धर्व पत्र लिखते हैं। आज कल दिल्ली में जो सैकेंडरी स्कूलों में में बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी दिल्ली में समस्या पैदा हो गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आबादी बढ़ गई है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आबादी बढ़ना एक नैशनल प्रॉब्लम है और एक नैशनल आऊटलुक से इसको देखना होगा। आबादी बढ़ने के नाम पर इरोजन आफ एजुकेशन कर दें, यह बात मैं नहीं मानता। सैकड़ों बच्चों को स्कूलों में दाखिला नहीं मिल रहा है और अब वे कहां पढ़ेंगे। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय, आप इसके बारे में सोचिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You would have written so many letters. They would have been honoured by the respective heads of institutions. After the students get the admission, they do not come and tell us that they have got the admission.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आखिर कोई इस तरह की बात है, तभी तो वे हमारे पास आ रहे हैं।

DR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The students do not come and tell us. That is the case with me also. When I enquire from the institution, they say that they have already given admission. You may have sent 15 letters. Please make a reference to the institution to know how many got admission.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि बढ़ते हुए विद्यार्थियों की संख्या को देखते हुए और उन की मेरिट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्तर्गत सरकार का कितने कालेज खोलने का इरादा है और क्या अगले सत्र में या इसी सत्र में उन विद्यार्थियों का, जिनका नामांकन नहीं हुआ है और वे इधर-उधर घूम रहे हैं, भविष्य सुधारने के लिए क्यों कि उनका भविष्य इस समय अधर में है, उन्होंने कोई निश्चित और ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है, तो वह क्या है?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि कालेज ने अपनी सीटों को कम क्यों कर दिया है। असल में होता यह है कि मान लीजिए कालेज में एक साल में 100 छात्र हैं और वे 100 छात्र पास हो कर आगे चले गये, तो ये जो उस कालेज के छात्र हैं, वे कहते हैं इन को पहले लिया जाता है। अब दूसरे जो छात्र हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम भी वहीं जाएंगे, तो वे जा नहीं पाते हैं क्योंकि उन के लिए सीटें कम हो जाती हैं। अब यह पता नहीं है कि किस साल सीटें ज्यादा हो जाएंगी और किस साल कम हो जाएंगी। इस से यह सारी प्रॉब्लम हो जाती है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप एक कोटा फिस्क कर दीजिए कि इतनी सीटें होंगी। स्टीफन कालेज में अगर 200 सीटें हैं, तो 200 हो रहेंगी।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : सभी स्टीफन कालेज की बात करते हैं। क्या वही एक कालेज है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : और भी कालेजों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : स्टीफन कालेज की ही बात करते हैं और भी बहुत से कालेज हैं। यहाँ पर तो कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी न बोली जाए और हिन्दी हो और वहाँ हिन्दी है नहीं, फिर भी सब लोग वहाँ जाने के लिए बैठे हैं। जब ऐसी बात होती है, तो हमारे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। अगर एक ही स्टैण्डर्ड रखा जाए, तब तो मैं बात कर सकती हूँ लेकिन हर एक बहस में मुस्तलिफ़ स्टैण्डर्ड हो जाते हैं और फिर हमारे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। अभी यह बात की जा रहा थी कि कालेजों में सीटें क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती। हमारा तर्जुबा यह है और हमने यह देखा है कि कालेज में जब हमने नम्बर सीटों का बढ़ा दिया, तो वहाँ भर्ती नहीं हुई और जगहें खाली पड़ी हैं क्योंकि पढ़ने वाला जो है, वह 4-5 कालेजों में एप्लाई करता है और जहाँ उसे जगह मिल जाती है, वहाँ अपना एडमिशन ले लेता है। अब दूसरी जगह पर सीटें खाली पड़ी हैं। मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह बताया है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के एडमिशन के लिए पूरा इन्तजाम किया है। सब को एडमिशन मिल गया है 11 को छोड़ कर। 11 को अभी नहीं मिला है और 16 अगस्त तक वह भी पूरा हो जाएगा, ऐसी उम्मीद है। आपको तो खुशी होनी चाहिए कि इतना अच्छा काम हमने किया है लेकिन इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी है। इससे हमको मदद नहीं मिलती है। आपको हमारी हिम्मत-अफ़जाई करनी चाहिए।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : नौकरशाही के हाथ में यह है और 5 हजार सीटें हमारी रिजर्व्ड हैं जबकि 1500 एप्लीकेशन्स हैं। तो इन 1500 को तो बिना कहे एडमिशन मिल जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हो तो गया है।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद !

श्रीमती शीला कौल : शुक्रिया। आपने धन्यवाद तो दिया।

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Call-Attention today is on two issues : one, the reported difficulties in getting admission to undergraduate courses in Delhi University, and then, specially to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to say that the Minister has mentioned that there are about 37,000 seats reserved for students who come from High Schools and all that. But as my friend Shri Banatwalla was saying, in fact it is only 23,000 regular seats which can be taken by students who are about 35,266 in number. The difficulty, therefore, arises for these 35,266 students of Delhi. Apart from Delhi students, students from other States also come. Here I must congratulate the Delhi University, for the education in Delhi University is supposed to be one of the best and I do feel that quite a large number of people from all around, whether it is UP or Madhya Pradesh or even from far off places want to come and have education in Delhi. I do not want to under-estimate Kerala education but I must very frankly and honestly say that Delhi comes No. 2 to Kerala if not No. 1. That is the reason why a lot of people are coming from outside.

Now the Minister has said that the number of seats available is 37,000 and out of that, 23,000 are regular B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Com. (Hons.) course seats. She has not taken into account those students who are coming from outside because education in Delhi is so good and the administration of Delhi University is better. I, therefore,

would respectfully wish to suggest that some such arrangement has to be made that all the Delhi students numbering 35,000 are absorbed. And besides that, a number of students who are coming from places other than Delhi are also absorbed. Delhi is having a bigger heart and anybody may come-it does not matter. When I am talking in that connection, Sir, the population of Delhi has gone up from 5 lakhs to 70 lakhs during the last 35 years. The number of boys and girls seeking education has also gone up. But, my grouse is that proportionate arrangements have not been made for imparting education in Delhi. If Delhi's education is such that there is a good demand, then why arrangements are not being made? I would like to know from the hon Minister whether there is any such scheme by the UGC or the Delhi University or the Central Government to arrange for the admission of those students.

I want to mention what the Minister had said some 3 to 4 months ago. I read it in the papers. She has said, 'The States should check the mushroom growth of colleges and universities.' She has also said that she does not want to sanction opening of new universities without UGC's approval and 'over the years'—you had also mentioned—'quite a large number of people are coming up but without quality'. This evidently means that the standard of education is going down and this deteriorating condition of education in this country is responsible for 7.66 million highly educated youth remaining out of job. I am, therefore, wanting to know with such a high standard as the Delhi University has and with such a high rate of unemployed highly educated persons in India, what arrangements you are making in Delhi to see that these boys and girls who are having this education are properly utilised in service, in the national service, apart from their personal service.

I want to quote what the Chairman of the University Grants Commission Miss Madhuri Shah, has said just probably a month ago. She had said, 'The present anarchy in higher education can only be resolved by scrapping the present regimented and archaic courses of self-learning.' She has also said, 'The unplanned proli-

feration of colleges and universities in 1950s and 1960s saw a phenomenal number of people going in for higher education irrespective of its merits and usefulness. The level of higher education went up by 16 times during the last 30 years. This is quite contradictory. If education has gone up by 16 times during the last 30 years but it is going up without any merit and usefulness and if money is spent—although it is very low, in India the total expenditure on higher education is only 5% of the GNP—and after spending that 5% if you are not bringing out people who can be of any utility to the country and who can be of any utility for their personal families and personal selves, who are just getting Degrees and doing nothing and this has been admitted by both of you that there is a deteriorating condition in the educational stand in this country. Then I would like the hon. Minister kindly to say in what manner she wants to solve this problem of education in India, particularly in Delhi whose educational standard is so high. Delhi is the seat of learning for everybody, including those who do not belong to Delhi. I want the hon. Minister to find out and let us know as to how she wants to solve the problem.

Here I share with the views expressed by Mr. Banatwallah. I wish to congratulate him and other hon. Members who have given this Calling Attention Motion. I am glad that something is happening. The University has realised that there are difficulties in admission. I understand that your Department has taken note of what the Members of Parliament feel with regard to admissions to various colleges. As far as enrolment to these educational institutions is concerned, I am happy that there is a Circular to this effect. You talk about reservation of 7-1/2% that has been made for the ST. But it is not being implemented and one of the officers of your Department is not even caring for that. Something should be done for this. *(Interruptions)*

Another point is that Delhi does not have a large number of ST. Delhi does have a large number of Scheduled Castes. Half of the number of reserved quota for ST is not filled up. Therefore,

they remain vacant. They should not remain vacant for a very long time.

Then, Sir, if the officers concerned do not take note of what has been directed in the Circular, there would be a bad day in the history of educational institutions. We all should know that education is necessary for building up the nation and it is going to give all the other advantages which we have not been able to get so far. But unfortunately the standard of education has been deteriorating every day. Fortunately, it is not the case of Delhi, but is happening elsewhere.

Now, more than 12,000 students are on the road. If you say that 11,500 students can have their education through correspondence course and about 3000 women students can go to non-collegiate courses, I won't call it higher education. Therefore, according to you, higher education can only be given to 37,000 and odd students. They have got to keep pace with the demand. When there is more demand for B. Com. (Hons), Science (Hons.) courses, you should make arrangements for those courses. If those students later on do not get admission, then they carry on with the stereo-typed system of education. That is what is happening now. Here, I would like to draw your attention to page 4 of your statement. You have stated-

"I am glad to inform the House that the Chairman, UGC has assured me that a few more colleges in Delhi will be allowed to offer Honours courses in Science enabling an additional 260 students to get admission to Science (Honours) courses."

That means, there were Science Students with very high marks but they were still walking here and there because of non-availability of seats in the colleges. One thing is clear that there is more demand for Science (Honours) courses, more demand for B. Com. (Hons.) course, more demand for Political Science (Hons.) course—not that they want to become politicians. So, number of seats for these courses should be increased rather than stick to

the gun that only 30 or 36 seats would be available for B. Com. (Hons) courses, etc.

Now, after having taken note of this Calling Attention Notice, the apathy of the students particularly of the Delhi students, I hope all the students who are still unable to get admissions to the colleges, would be absorbed and also anybody who comes to Delhi would be quite welcome and he would be given a seat in one college or the other.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): The hon. Member has just mentioned about the students coming to Delhi from outside. The number of students coming from outside always kept in view while fixing the total enrolment capacity and that is why there are an additional 1500 seats over and above the number of 35,600 students who have become eligible in Delhi alone. I would also like to mention here that there are some who want admission in certain colleges here. Then there are already students who are under-graduates who have applied for I.I.Ts., Medical Colleges and for different Engineering courses all over India. So, students from Delhi also go out because these courses are on all-India basis. When you mentioned that so many students come from outside, I may point out that so many students are also going out, of course, the number of students going out and the number of students coming in may not be the same. What I am saying is that some number of students are also going out of Delhi. If we are talking of job-oriented education, we notice that in the correspondence courses, there are so many people who are employed and who want to improve their educational qualification. So, they join the correspondence courses. There is nothing bad about it. There are so many women who are working and who want to improve their knowledge. So they join the correspondence courses. Correspondence Course have become very popular among the working women and I think you should be happy about it.