

ने जो मंत्रियों के दौरों आदि के खर्च में कमी का मुद्दा दिया है, उस आधार पर क्या कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ? यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उससे कितनी बचत होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री हाथी : मेरे ख्याल से इसमें कोई योजना की जरूरत नहीं है। जब खर्च कम करना है तो हर एक मिनिस्टर को सोचना चाहिये कि जरूरत न हो तो नहीं जाना चाहिये। लेकिन उसके खर्च का हिसाब और आंकड़े होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास नहीं होते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या अब से पहले बिना जरूरत के लोग जाते रहे हैं ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के द्वारा इस अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये काफी व्यय हुआ है ? यदि हां, तो कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

श्री हाथी : भारत सरकार के द्वारा कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : भारत सरकार और महाराष्ट्र सरकार दोनों ?

श्री हाथी : भारत सरकार का कुछ नहीं हुआ, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of certain reports circulating recently in the Press about fantastic sums having been spent on some of the Prime Ministers recent tours about the country, like Andhra Pradesh, may I know if Government has evolved any very definite scheme, which should never be exceeded so far as the trips of Ministers including the Prime Minister are concerned?

Shri Hathi: The main question related to a special instance. Then Prof. Ranga asked whether there is

any rule or restriction placed, I said, there is no rule or restriction, but generally Ministers go where it is necessary for official purposes to go. It would not be possible for me to say how much expense was incurred on the Prime Minister's tour in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I asked this in order to get some clarification of the Government's attitude, because in regard to the Prime Minister's visit to certain areas and her stay in certain places, almost astronomical figures have been mentioned in the papers. We cannot get any clarification?

Mr. Speaker: He says there are no rules. Next question.

Shri Mukerjee—

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, on this supplementary put by Shri Mukerjee, it is reported in a section of the Press that when the Prime Minister visited Kerala.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have gone to the next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: About Rs. 4 lakhs was spent by the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Correspondence Course in Delhi University

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*487. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Shri Warior:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress of the University Correspondence Course conducted by the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the Correspondence Course to other Universities; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No review as such of the progress of Correspondence Course conducted by the Delhi University has been made by the Government. However, the reports received from the Directorate of Correspondence Courses of the Delhi University and the examination results of the students taking this course indicate that the course has been a success.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are being worked out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, could I know if Government intends to utilise the lecture notes or something comparable to that circulated in the course of prosecuting these correspondence courses and prepare them in such a way so that they can be translated into the different regional languages whereby the process of using our own languages as media of instruction in the universities can be expedited?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a very good suggestion for action, because I think correspondence courses have a great future in our country. If we have successfully used them in English so far, I do not see any reason why they should not be used in all the Indian languages. But may I remind the hon. Member, this was started as a pilot project. We wanted to see whether we would succeed. It has been a great success. Having learnt something from this experiment, we will certainly try to apply it to all other spheres.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government has made assessment as to how far the demand for university education, which cannot now be fulfilled because of lack of academic space, can be met by expansion of the correspondence course, and whether Government has any scheme for expediting that process?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir, we have a scheme, for instance, of starting this correspondence course in other universities. We have a scheme which is a very ambitious scheme, and I hope we will be able to fulfil it, to train untrained teachers. It is the most important thing. We have today a tremendous backlog of trained teachers—4 lakhs in elementary schools and one lakh in secondary schools. We feel that the only way we can train these teachers is through correspondence course. We have already started a scheme in some of our regional colleges, and we hope to expand it in a large way in the next Plan.

Shri Buta Singh: I would like to know to which class and on what subject the University of Delhi is imparting instructions through this correspondence course. I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to start this course in the law class also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: At present the scheme is confined to the subjects which a student has to take for B.A. (Pass). After he has done his Higher Secondary, he takes the correspondence course and submits to an examination for B.A. (Pass). I do not know whether law is a subject for B.A. (Pass); as far as I know it is not.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Buta Singh: I asked whether there is any proposal with the Government.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government given thought to the old proposal that for the purpose of spreading this education, radio might also be used and lectures of professors might be broadcast through the radio so that the students might note them down sitting in their own houses?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In England there was a suggestion that there should be a

"University of the Air". I do not see why we should not have a similar proposal. I think radio can play a very big part in the spread of education (*Interruption*). I must confess that we have not done as much through the radio as we could have done, but in Delhi both radio and television are being used for educational purposes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the hon. Minister of Education is prepared to extend this benefit of correspondence course to Members of Parliament also who want to take advantage of this course? There may be some Members of Parliament who may want to go in for a doctorate degree of a university and all that. May I know whether Government are prepared to extend this benefit to us, Members of Parliament, also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: A similar question was asked of me in the other House to which my answer was that the correspondence course may be introduced not only for Members of Parliament but also for Ministers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the correspondence courses are going to be the special preserve of the Central universities, or the State universities are also going to start them? If so, what percentage of their expenditure on correspondence courses will be met by the UGC or the Ministry of Education or both?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The UGC is in active correspondence with other universities and trying to persuade them to start these courses, if they are feasible. As regards expenditure, one of the important aspects of correspondence courses is that they are self-sufficient; they do not cost anything. The fee that is received is sufficient for the preparation of the literature. Whereas in the universities the expenditure comes to about Rs. 500 per student, the correspondence courses are self-sufficient.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the UNESCO Planning Mission recommended in its report that at least the training of teachers should be done by correspondence? If so, what arrangements are being made for that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have a scheme in hand of correspondence courses for teachers. A pilot scheme has already been started at one of our regional colleges. We want to do it in a large way to cover a large number of teachers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Those students or candidates who study in the regular classes have to appear for some examination at the end of the second year or the final year. In the correspondence course for teachers, what is being done for practical training, which is a very essential part of the training of a teacher?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a very important question. At present the correspondence course for teachers lasts fourteen months. Out of these, ten months he will study through correspondence. For four months he will go to an institution and get practical training by getting into contact with teachers. He will use two summer vacations for this work. So that, the correspondence course will combine studies with actual contact with teachers and practical training.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary the hon. Minister mentioned that these courses were started on an experimental basis. Has he set up any machinery to enquire about its success? How long is he going to take to prove that it has succeeded so that he can start it in other States and universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no doubt about the success of it. In Delhi it has been a great success. We have a large percentage of passes and we are satisfied with the experiment. As regards how long it will take to start

it in other universities, we are expediting the proposal. The matter is pending with Finance and I hope within one or two years several universities will start these courses.

मन्त्रियों के लिये अंगरक्षक

* 488. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रिमण्डल के सदस्यों के लिये अंगरक्षकों की व्यवस्था की हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह व्यवस्था पहले से ही थी या हाल ही में की गई है;

(ग) क्या मंत्रियों के लिये अंगरक्षकों की व्यवस्था केवल उनके राजधानी में रहने पर ही होती है अथवा जब कभी वे दौरे पर जायें उस समय भी होती है;

(घ) यदि ये अंगरक्षक निर्वाचनों में भी मंत्रियों के साथ रहें तो क्या वे उनके निर्वाचन में भाग लेंगे; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का मंत्रियों के साथ रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों का मंत्रियों के चुनाव में सक्रिय भाग लेना बन्द करने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह व्यवस्था बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है और अभी हाल में ही लागू नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) यह व्यवस्था उनके राजधानी में होने पर तथा दौरे में जाने पर दोनों ही स्थितियों में होती है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये चुनाव में भाग लेना निषिद्ध है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जनता के चुने हुए मंत्री लोग होते हैं उनको अंगरक्षकों की आवश्यकता है । उनको कोई खतरा रहता है या सिर्फ ठाट-बाट के लिये यह होते हैं ।

श्री हाथी : जनता के चुने हुए मंत्रियों के लिये उनकी जरूरत होती है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया कि उनको खतरा है इसलिये जरूरत पड़ती है या केवल ठाट-बाट के कारण ऐसा है ।

श्री हाथी : यह ठाट-बाट के लिये नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अल्प सूचना प्रश्न ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो खत्म हो गया, अब व्यवस्था कैसे हो सकती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हो सकती है नियम 376(2) के अन्तर्गत ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, होती है । मैं आप की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको अंगरक्षकों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री बनने पर ही अंग रक्षकों की आवश्यकता होती है और जब मंत्री पद से हटने के बाद घर बैठ जायें तब आवश्यकता नहीं होती है । मंत्री बनने पर ऐसी कौन सी बात आ जाती है । ऐसा कौन सा खतरा हो जाता है जिससे अंगरक्षकों की आवश्यकता होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।