

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 27 1990/ Bhadra 5, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English] | — |

Plan for Expansion of Delhi University and Its Colleges

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*243. SHRI R.N. RAKESH;
PROF. MAHADEO
SHIWANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a Master Plan for expansion of Delhi University and its colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated for the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Development plans of Universities are prepared by Universities themselves and submitted to University Grants Commission for financial assistance with reference to a Five Year Plan period. According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the University is considering appointment of a Working Group to prepare a ten-year perspective Plan for development of infrastructure facilities to provide for the growing needs of the University.

[Translation]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this statement shows that the Government is aware of only negative aspect of the education and not its positive aspect (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: The total number of seats in Delhi University and its affiliated colleges for the year 1990 is twenty eight thousand and seventy six only whereas the number of eligible candidates is fifty-eight thousand. Does it mean that the remaining ones i.e. about twenty-nine thousand students will have to be deprived of getting admission to these institutions. Secondly, despite the directions issued by Delhi University the students are not being admitted on the basis of criteria determined by them. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Being an experienced persons you can speak extempore.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Irregularities are

being committed in respect of the admissions to the colleges as the students belonging to the families of the upper sections are being admitted and those belonging to the poorer sections are being neglected. Moreover, I would like to submit that 22-1/2 per cent seats in the University are reserved for the students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But just fill up the reserved seats they are given admission only in unimportant and discarded subjects and in this manner their interests are not being properly taken care of. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to furnish the information in this regard.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the current year about twenty-nine thousand students were given admission to Delhi University and its affiliated colleges, about 3500 students were admitted in Women Education Board which provides non-collegiate facilities and 22,800 students were admitted to the school of Correspondence and continuing Education. In this way, about 55,000 students have been accommodated, this has been the maximum number because as per the norms of admission, the minimum marks percentage required is 40 per cent, and in case one is interested in getting admission to a college on a regular basis, there is a cut of marks for that. If admission is not possible on that basis, they are given a chance for correspondence courses and non-collegiate education. A mention to that effect is made in the degree awarded to these students. So far as the students belonging to these students. So far as the students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, all those who sought admission, were satisfied.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: In part (c) of the question, I had asked whether it was in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that admitting the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students only in unimportant and unpopular subjects means nothing more than mocking at the provision of reservation and playing

with the sentiments of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. the hon. Minister may please give his reply in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied Chimanji, will you like to say something about what was said in this last.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: I was just asking as to why they are given admission to only unimportant and unpopular subjects just to play with the sentiments of these people in the name of reservation.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: My only submission is that all those who applied, have been admitted. Reply to the second question asked by the hon. Member will be given only later on but, so far as their admission in selective subjects is concerned, cut of marks is taken into account. That is why there is always some difficulty in that. However, it is a matter of details.

[English]

I will talk to the University people, get the details and will send to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Government, keeping in view of the needs of Delhi University, propose to undertake the expansion of this University or will the Government examine this aspect in view of the population explosion on other parts of the country and the increasing requirements of this University.

At the time of mid-term polls of 1989-90 and general elections of 1989, the hon. Prime Minister had made an announcement at Allahabad that Allahabad University would be given the status of a Central University. What is the Government's stand in that regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Rakesh ji, please sit down. This question is not related to it.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Has the Government taken a decision to take some measures in that regard too? Eight months have already passed, May I expect something would be done in the ninth month.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delhi University is yet to chalk out its five year plan. But, now they propose to prepare a ten year perspective plan. After the Plan is prepared, it is submitted to the U.G.C. Then it is discussed by the Planning Commission. The Government has nothing to do in this regard as such. However, financial assistance is provided whenever sought for the purpose of extension. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of about thirty-eight crore rupees had been allocated to Delhi and this time, the Government propose to allocate it an amount of about eighty-five crore of rupees... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, he will not reply. Shri Mahadeo Shiwankar.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to this question, it has been stated that in view of the increasing demands of Delhi University, a ten year perspective Plan will be prepared by them. Through you, I would like to know as to what are these increasing requirements of Delhi University and since when the proposal of appointing a working group in that context has been under consideration and how long it will take to take a final decision in the matter. Besides, has a ratio of seats been fixed in respect of admission of women candidates in Delhi University and has any ratio been laid down in respect of the admission of the outside students to the University hostels.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, to some extent, I have already replied the question when I stated that Delhi University is preparing its perspective plan, however, it has not reached the consideration stage so far. Then it will be submitted to the U.G.C. and the Planning Commission. Only then, it

will come to the stage of our reaction, and it is only then that the Government will be in a position to give complete information and also take the matter into consideration. Besides, whatever facilities are sought by the Delhi University authorities would be considerably the Government. So far as the point of women students is concerned as at present there are a total of about 6,000 seats available in all the women hostels in Delhi whereas the total number of students in Delhi University is about one lakh and sixty-one thousand. We agree that in view of the existing number of women candidates, the number of 6,000 is certainly very low. However, from time to time, the Government keeps on increasing the number of seats with the provision of new hostels. During the last year, we did that and this year too, we have taken certain measures to this effect. We are continuing our efforts to provide more and more facilities for building new hostels.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, tell me, what protection do you seek.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked whether a specific number of seats has been reserved for the outstation girl students in hostels and whether any special facilities are provided to the external students.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister may kindly tell us whether a particular number of seats has been reserved for the out side students.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, it is on the basis of cut of marks that we give admission to the students, and so far as hostel facilities are concerned, I know that it is big problem and it is for the first time that the proposal for reservation in that regard

has been made. Moreover, the Government will think over it.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Delhi is not only the country's capital it is also the country's seat of learning. Students from all over the country, specially from the north-eastern region where there is no scope for higher education—and even if it is available, facilities are limited come here and try for admission in various colleges under Delhi University. But, unfortunately, for the last three years, the cut-off marks and the system that has been in vogue in Delhi University is depriving students of admission.

The hon. Minister has said that they have not seen any case of rejection. We ourselves not only wrote letters, we went and met the Heads of Departments. I can tell you that students with 75% to 80% marks coming from outside because they were eligible on account of their marks, could not get admission, because the first preference, naturally, is for students, who have passed from various colleges in Delhi. So, there is a shortage of seats, shortage of accommodation, and shortage of facilities.

You have talked about a ten-year perspective. Very good; but in view of the present situation, what immediate steps are you trying to take, to see that students, coming from all over the country, with their qualifications, get admission in the Delhi University colleges?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I understand that this is a very specific query about what we are going to do for students from the north-eastern hill States, and other States. On the basis of the cut-off marks, if they are not able to compete with the local students, they find that the rejection is a very heavy cost that they are paying. Therefore, I can say that certainly, there is something to be looked into. That is the only thing at the moment I can say; but there is no rejection

except on the basis of cut-off marks.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that neither any new college nor any new department has been opened in Delhi University during the last 18 years, while population of Delhi has increased by 50 lakhs during this period. Despite this much increase in population neither any new college nor any new class has been opened that is why the cut-off marks in most of the subjects have touched 80,85 and 90 per cent, as a result of which no rural or weaker section person can get admission in a college except those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So regular colleges should be opened proportionate to the increase in population and preparations in this regard should be made in advance and you have said that University is contemplating to prepare a plan for the next 10 years. Today, the position is that many of our good colleges are running in very ordinary buildings so Government should draw a plan for it, keeping in view the need of next one or two years and not of 10 years. So, whether Government would take some steps to solve this problem within a couple of years?

[English]

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I know this is a suggestion for action. But there are some questions inherent in it. During the Seventh Plan period, there were four colleges opened by Delhi University. They are : (1) College of Arts and Commerce; (2) College of Business Studies in Shahdara; (3) College of Physical Education and Sports; and (4) College of Applied Science for Women Shahdara.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, the Colleges which hon. Minister is referring to are technical colleges and only

20 boys are admitted therein. These are not normal colleges. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: This can be disputed. (*Interruptions*) Two colleges are being opened this year: one in Karam-pura in West Delhi and another in Jheel Geeta Colony in trans-Yamuna areas. Now the colleges are being opened, but I know commensurate with the increase in population, it is not matching the requirement. As I told you, during the last five years, per annum, we had spent Rs. 38 crores in Delhi on the university and college education. This time, we have a budget of Rs. 85 crores; and per student we are spending around Rs. 3,300 while in Kendriya Vidyalayas, we are not able to spend even Rs. 300. With this constraint in resources, they are trying to match the requirement of the increasing proportion of the students in Delhi. That is why a question is being asked: what about the other States? What about the rural areas? That also we have to look into, and a total balanced view has to be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the knowledge of hon. Minister that the population pressure is increasing on the outer areas of Delhi and population of the villages in remote areas has gone up to 50 lakhs, but there are no colleges in those areas. Boys and girls from rural areas have to travel a distance of 50 kms. to come to city for studying. Population of my constituency is about 30 lakhs but it has no college. So whether the hon. Minister will make arrangement to open a college in my constituency under the master plan?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, let Delhi University contemplate first however, we will send your proposal to Delhi University.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

The teaching community at Delhi University has been demanding certain reforms in the administrative structure of the University, which they think, would improve the academic atmosphere in the University. According to my information, a memorandum has also been sent to the Ministry on behalf of the teachers of the Delhi University. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister has responded to this memorandum; if he has, what is the response?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: This is regarding the administrative reforms. They want Lecturers to be designated, after a certain years of service, as Readers. What is stipulated is that to acquire a readership one has to have a Ph. D. The Scale of pay of a Reader is given to them. They are not losing financially at all. They want a status of a Reader without submitting the Ph.D. thesis. This is the only problem, as far as I knew. There may be some other problems, apart from that—they have got some problems, I know—but they cannot be construed as administrative reforms, as such. They want their scales of pay to be on the level of IIT teaching staff. That is what they are demanding. But I can say that at the moment we are paying overall, to 9500 staff members, including 3000 teachers, per staff, that is per teacher about Rs. 4300/-. And then a lecturer gets the scale of pay equivalent to a Class I Officer of the Government, a reader gets that of an Under Secretary to a senior Deputy Secretary and a Professor gets that a Deputy Secretary, to Director, Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary level and so on. These are the pay scales they are getting at the moment. So in addition if anything is to be done, it has to be properly specified. IIT has a different structure and we have a different structure. They have not submitted any memorandum on this point to me personally. May be, they have submitted to the department. I have no idea, but I will see.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jawali.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I wanted a direct reply. (*Interruptions*) They want some administrative reforms which will enable the teaching community and others to participate in the administration and to look into the manner in which the administrators are nominated and so on.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: It is a very vast question. It has to be elaborated. The question is that there are two teachers on the Governing Body. That is at the moment provided and if they want some more reforms—that many not be exactly coming under administrative reforms—let them tell me what exactly what their demand is, what is the range of the topic and so on, and I will look into them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Basavaraj Jawali. He is speaking for the first time.

DR. BASAVARAJ JAWALI: Every year there is a demand for ten to twelve per cent additional seats. I want to know if the Government has any plan to meet the demand.

My second question is we have been talking for a long time and it is heard here also that it is high time that we have some meaningful education, but has the Government got any plan to stop this meaningless education?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Anyway, this is about Delhi University. It is covered. We are requesting the Delhi University and also advising them to start more vocational streams and thereby make it more meaningful. Even today they have got a large number of general streams to accommodate the students. That is the only thing I can say.

11-26
"Anti-Pollution Equipments in Small Scale Industrial Units in Delhi"

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*244. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small scale industrial units operating in Delhi and out of them how many are having pollution control equipments;

(b) whether the Ministry of Industry and Delhi Administration have been advised not to further grant licence to small scale industries in the Union Territory which are without pollution control equipments;

(c) whether action has been initiated against the industries which are not having pollution control equipments;

(d) if so, the steps taken and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the policy in this regard with respect to other metropolitan cities of the country?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is estimated by the Delhi Administration that there are about 77,000 small-scale industrial units in Delhi. Out of these, 23,500 units have sought registration under the Small Scale Industries Registration Scheme, with the Department of Industries, Delhi Administration. The number of consents, issued by the Central Pollution Control Board is about 2,300. Out of these, 400 units have installed Effluent Treatment Plants or re-circulation systems for waste water.

(b) It is not mandatory for small-scale industries to obtain a licence from the Ministry of Industry or the Delhi Administration. However, they are required to obtain a consent to operate from the Central Pollution Control Board, in its capacity as the State Board for Delhi, for waste water discharge under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and for emission of gaseous pollutants under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Since 1985 permanent registration certificate to small scale industries is being issued