

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN AIRCRAFT RULES

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 624 dated the 4th June, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2248/60].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REFUSAL OF ADMISSION TO STUDENTS IN DELHI

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The refusal of admission to about 8,000 students by Delhi colleges.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In 1960 the number of students who passed the high school and the higher secondary school examinations of the Board of Education, Delhi was 2,825 and 4,519 respectively. In addition, 72 students passed the Higher Secondary (Technical) Examination of the Board. These numbers include both boys and girls. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the colleges, have admitted 2,144 students (boys and girls) in the Prep. (Arts and Science) and Pre-Medical (1st Year) and 3,891 students to 1st year of the degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce. It will thus be observed that the number of students who have failed to secure admission is not large. According to the information supplied by the Univer-

sity, 13,406 students are said to have applied for admission to the various courses [Preparatory (Arts and Science) and 1st Year of Pre-Medical, B.A. (Pass), B.Sc. (Pass); B.A. (Hons), B. Sc. (Hons) and B. Com.] in 1960, of whom 6,035 were admitted, leaving apparently a gap of 7,371. This figure, however, cannot be relied upon and can legitimately be treated as considerably exaggerated because several students register themselves with more than one college simultaneously. It will, therefore, not be correct to infer that the number of students who failed to secure admission is anywhere in the neighbourhood of 8,000. It may be added that in consultation with the University Grants Commission it has been decided to establish another women's college, viz., the Pramila College with effect from the current academic session.

It may be relevant in this connection to mention that the Camp College located in Delhi, although affiliated to the Panjab University, was also providing university education facilities to the residents of Delhi. This was for in-service people. For various reasons this was replaced by evening colleges opened in four constituent and affiliated colleges of the Delhi University. On the basis of certain representations which were received by the Ministry recently from the students not getting admission in these colleges, it was decided only a few days back in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the Delhi University to permit additional sections to be opened in such colleges and permit them to admit upto about 270 more students depending upon the availability of physical and other facilities. This was tackled as an emergency measure and the enrolment for this purpose is in progress.

It may also be stated that in view of the difficult problems relating to

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

admissions to colleges in Delhi, a Working Group was appointed by this Ministry last year to study the question of expansion of facilities both at the school and collegiate level in the capital over the next two decades. The Working Group submitted its report in June, 1960, and came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to provide collegiate and university education to all those who sought it considering the large number of students passing out of secondary schools, the inadequacy of the present financial resources for education and the need for maintaining standards of higher education.

While it is not possible to offer facilities for collegiate education to all candidates, regardless of the standard achieved by them, Government are aware of the need for providing some opportunities for attaining higher academic qualifications to those who are not able to pursue normal, full-time courses of instruction. To this end the question of introducing eternal degrees, as in some Universities of the West, and correspondence courses are under consideration.

To sum up, it is the view of the Government that while it is essential to provide facilities for the education of all children at the elementary stage and it is desirable to make adequate arrangements for the education of those who wish to proceed to the Secondary Stage, it is neither feasible nor desirable to permit all applicants to proceed to the University Stage where numbers must be limited through a process of Selection. Higher education, which is expensive, can only be given to those who are adequately fitted to derive the maximum benefit from it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
A very queer position, Sir.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister has challenged the figure given by me. I would like to know whether Government has collected figures as to how many students have been refused admission in Delhi colleges.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We are asking the University to give us the correct figure. The difficulty is that the same students enrol themselves in different colleges. We have asked them to analyse the figures and give us a correct figure. The correct figure is not available with me. It will be available and I will place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that Delhi University is not entertaining applications of students who have passed in the third division; if so, how can the Delhi University give the correct figure?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already explained the full position. It is not possible for the University to admit all the students who pass out of the higher secondary examination. Some kind of selection and screening will have to be done. I do not know of any country in the world which admits all the students who pass the high school or higher secondary except probably the USA where the fees are very heavy and very few can go.

Shri Vajpayee: What are the alternatives like technical education for the students refused admission?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has read out a long statement and explained that it is impossible for any country in the world to give admission to all the students.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is that a question that has been decided by all the universities of India or only the Delhi University?

Mr. Speaker: All third division students must join and start a co-operative society!

rose— Several Hon. Members

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion now on this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is a very important problem. Thousands of students are not getting admission. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister's statement is quite clear. He says that it is physically impossible for any university or for any Government to provide university education for all students. They can only provide compulsory education at the elementary stage, and as far as possible education at the secondary stage, and only by selection at the university stage. He has also set out the various processes for expanding the facilities, such as expanding the Camp College, admitting students to university by correspondence courses in Delhi and some other universities. He has set out all these things. If, still, hon. Members want any discussion, let them look into this matter leisurely, and I shall allow a discussion some time later. There is no meaning in pursuing it in this manner just now. I shall allow a discussion....

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): May I just make one submission?...

Mr. Speaker: I agree that this is an important subject. I shall certainly allow a discussion. Whichever parent has got a boy would not like to keep him stagnant at home, but would like to send him to some college. He will certainly look to Government to provide the facilities. If hon. Members have got suggestions, I shall certainly allow an opportunity for a discussion on this matter. Let them study this statement carefully and come forward with some suggestions. We shall have a discussion some time later.

663 (Ai) LSD—4

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): May I have some guidance from you; in regard to the procedure adopted by Government? I feel that a very big surprise has been flung upon this House. You will kindly bear with me for a moment. The hon. Minister has flung a big surprise on the House by saying that Government have made up their mind in regard to the restriction of the admission of students to the universities even before there is anything like adequate provision for absorbing those students who cannot get into the universities, into vocational, professional, technical or other institutions. This matter has been under examined for some time, but Government had not come to a decision. But, suddenly, the hon. Minister says now—the Prime Minister is also here, and I wish him also to give his mind to this matter—that Government have made up their mind in regard to the restriction of the admission of students to the universities. This is a matter which is, procedurally speaking, very undesirable.

Shri B. K. Gaekwad (Nasik): May I just ask one question? . . .

Shri Vajpayee: The House should be given an opportunity to discuss this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A policy decision cannot be taken only for Delhi. Has the policy decision been taken in respects of universities all over India?

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in shooting questions in this manner. I have definitely said that I shall allow an opportunity for discussion, because it is a serious matter. Let some hon. Member table a motion for discussion, and I shall allow an opportunity for a discussion on the statement. Let all views be placed before the House.