

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : विश्वविद्यालयों के क्षेत्र में ये यूथ होस्टल बनाने के बाद अन्य कहीं भी बनाएंगे, क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, विश्वविद्यालयों के होस्टल यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के अंतर्गत आते हैं, ये अन्य प्रकार के युवकों के लिये हैं ।

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN) : In these Youth Hostels students from various parts of India come and stay. How is it that this is transferred to the Department of Tourism ?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Sir, as I have just now explained, these Hostels are meant primarily for use by those who do not come under the category of students.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR : There is an International Youth Hostels Association and there is a National Indian Branch of it. Have the Youth Hostels that the Education Department of the Central Ministry are expanding anything to do with that Association ?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Yes, Sir, these Hostels were constructed in consultation with the National Youth Hostel Organisation and we have financed the National Youth Hostel Organisation to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000 so far.

*420. [The questioner (Shri V. M. Chordia) was absent. For answer, vide col. 2443 infra.]

*421. [The questioner (Shri Abdul Ghani) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 2443-2444 infra.]

*422. [The questioners (Shri M. Ajmal Khan and Shri Arjun Arora) were absent. For answer, vide col. 2444 infra.]

*423 [Transferred to the 22nd August, 1966.]

INTRODUCTION OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN THE COUNTRY

*424. **SHRI D. THENGARI :**†
SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested the introduction of correspondence courses on widest possible scale; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA) : (a) and (b) Introduction of Correspondence Courses at all stages of education—Secondary, Teacher Training, University and Technical—has been included in the proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The proposal was generally accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1964 and 1965 and the Education Ministers' Conference in 1966. Detailed programmes relating to different stages of education are being worked out.

SHRI D. THENGARI : What has been the reaction of the different State Governments to this proposal.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : On the whole it is favourable.

SHRI D. THENGARI : On which model we propose to organise these courses ? Have we any particular country before us as a model in regard to this correspondence course ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : I will explain in some detail. We started with pilot project in Delhi. It has been a great success. It has been found that the students do better in the Correspondence Courses than those who go to the Colleges. The other advantage is, the Correspondence Courses are self-sufficient. They do not cost anything at all. If you set up a College, it costs you a lot of money. Then we want to extend the scheme to the other Universities and we are in communication with the other Universities. We have also

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri D. Thengari.

a plan for having Correspondence Courses for Secondary Education. Then we have an important programme for Correspondence Courses for the primary and secondary teachers who are not trained. We have a big backlog of untrained teachers and we find the only way we can train them is through the Correspondence Courses. Then we have a scheme for Correspondence Courses for Technical Education. This is the most difficult thing because whereas in arts and humanities you can have Correspondence Courses just by producing the literature, in technical matters you have to have a connection with laboratories. We are sending a team to Russia to study this because Russia has made a great success of the Correspondence Courses even in Technical Education. I hope within a very short time all these Courses will be functioning. So far we have confined ourselves to Delhi to watch how it works, and it has been a great success.

श्री दत्तोपन्त ठेंगड़ी : नान टेक्नीकल विषयों में जिन्होंने कौरसपोन्डेंस कोर्स द्वारा डिग्री प्राप्त की है, उन्हें नौकरी प्राप्त करने में कोई पक्षपात नहीं होगा, इसका भी कोई विचार किया जावेगा ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : I do not see why there should be more favouritism in correspondence courses than in colleges or schools. It has nothing to do with favouritism.

SHRI A. D. MANI : May I ask the Minister whether it is obligatory for a student who joins this correspondence course to be a resident within the territorial limits of the place in which the correspondence course is held ? I am raising this question because, in some States, domiciliary restrictions have been imposed on persons who seek employment. At least in one State I know that unless a person has passed through a secondary school in that State, he will not get employment. So, I would like to ask the Minister whether this correspondence course is open to all people, whether in a State or outside a State. Is domiciliary qualification necessary for taking this correspondence course ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : As far as the Delhi scheme is concerned, it is confined to those who pass through the secondary schools in Delhi. When we expand it, we will have a larger region to serve in various States, but today the position is that only a student who passes through a secondary school in Delhi can take the correspondence courses.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : May I know, Sir, whether any State Government or any university have already written to the Education Ministry at Delhi seeking permission to start correspondence courses under their jurisdiction ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Sir, I am not sure whether any university has written, but the U.G.C. is in contact with the universities to find out whether this experiment of the Delhi University can be carried out in other universities.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Is Government taking note to see that these correspondence courses are also regularised and are of a standard which would help these students who take up these correspondence courses ? Is there any supervision of the Government ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : We are doing very strict supervision. The method is this. The most important thing is to have a proper literature so that the students are taught at home by reading this literature. So the literature has to be proper. Then he has to submit to an examination and pass that examination. As I said, the most important part of this scheme is to prepare the proper literature. We have the models in various countries and every modern country has adopted this scheme, and especially in our country where we are dealing with millions, to my mind this is the only method to spread higher education at least among those to whom college education is becoming too expensive.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : But many students may not be in a position to purchase books. So what will be the remedy for those who are not able to purchase this literature ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Now, Sir, the fees will be there, may not be so much fee as is paid by a student reading in a college, who also buys the books prescribed for his college course. Now here the literature is not very expensive and he will pay for it. He will have to buy the books if he goes to a college. Here, instead of attending a college he will be supplied with literature.

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : May I know, Sir, who will bear the cost of the correspondence course for the training scheme of secondary school teachers? Who will bear the cost of the scheme of training the secondary school teachers?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : The Union Ministry will do that.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : May I know, Sir, whether the Minister can give us a date as to when the correspondence course will come into being for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. courses and what kind of *modus operandi* there will be followed whereby the students can have laboratory experience and whether the Minister anticipates any discrimination in future employment opportunities against those who have taken the university degrees by correspondence courses?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Answering the second part first, I see no reason for any discrimination whatsoever because, whether you go to a college or study through a correspondence course, the examination will be the same; he submits to the same examination and there he shows his competence. With regard to the first part, as I said, B.Sc. and M.Sc. are ambitious projects which require very careful working out. They are not confined to literature; they are confined to work in laboratories. But we are working on it and we hope that within a short time we may be able to start a model scheme for correspondence courses in science and technical subjects.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA : In view of the fact that this scheme has proved a success, may I know, Sir, what additional subjects have been permitted for this course by the Delhi University since it started it?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : As far as I am aware, the subjects are the same. The only difference is that instead of going to a regular college you study at home through the literature supplied to you. There is no difference.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA : My question has not been answered.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Is the Government considering starting courses to teach the workers and farmers, so that they could produce more in agricultural and industrial sectors?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Sir, if we have these technical courses, I do not see why we should not have agriculture. We can combine it with students working on the farms. I am very grateful to the hon. Member for this suggestion. We shall certainly pursue it.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJA-GOPALAN) : What provision has been made for the children of the Indian nationals, or for the children of people of Indian origin abroad who have no facilities there and who want to benefit by this correspondence course?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Well, Sir, we are not so ambitious as that yet. It may be possible to send the literature to them abroad, but that scheme we have not thought of yet.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY : Is there any correspondence course for politicians, Sir?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Sir, we should have a correspondence course for Ministers also. Why confine it to politicians?

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपने जो कोरेमपोन्डेन्स कोर्स लागू किया है क्या उसको सोशल वेलफेयर की तरफ से जो कन्डेन्स कोर्स चल रहे हैं उन पर भी लागू किया जायेगा? यदि हाँ, तो क्या आप महसूस करते हैं कि समाज कल्याण बोर्ड की तरफ से जो कन्डेन्स कोर्स (अल्पकालीन कोर्स) जिसे शिक्षा विभाग के अनुदान द्वारा चलाया जाता है जिसमें ऐसी प्रौढ़ महिलायें

हैं जिन्होंने बहुत समय पहले पढ़ाई छोड़ दी थी, फिर परिस्थितिवश पढ़ना चाहती हैं उनको इसके द्वारा सफलता मिल सकती है ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Social welfare is not with my Ministry. Planning Ministry is concerned, but if women want to take advantage of these courses, we shall certainly do everything we can to help women.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA : What I wanted to know was whether any new subjects have been added on to this scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So far as he knows of the scheme, the subjects are the same.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA : There were a few subjects which were started by the Delhi University under the scheme in which only one could appear. Now I want to know whether any additional subjects have been added on under this scheme in which students can now appear, besides the old ones.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : As far as I know, the correspondence courses conducted by the Delhi University are for the B.A. Pass Degree, not Honours, and whatever subjects a person can take for a B.A. Pass Degree in an ordinary college course, he will be able to learn them through the correspondence courses.

*425. [The questioner (Shri M. N. Govindan Nair) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 2445-2446 infra.]

*426. [The questioner (Shri M. V. Bhadram) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 2446-2447 infra.]

REHABILITATION IN CHHAMB-JAURIAN AREA

*427. SHRI D. THENGARI :†
SHRI RAM SAHAI :
SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons rehabilitated in the Chhamb-Jaurian sector after its vacation by Pakistan under the Tashkent declaration; and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri D. Thengari.

(b) what facilities have been provided by Government to enable them to restart their avocations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) About 74,000 persons.

(b) A statement indicating the facilities provided by Government to enable them to restart their avocations is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Facilities/assistance provided to persons of Chhamb-Jaurian area who have gone back to their original place of residence to enable them to restart avocations

1. Maintenance Assistance :

To enable the uprooted persons to maintain themselves till the next harvest or re-settle in trade/business, the following maintenance assistance has been given with effect from 1st March, 1966 :—

- (i) *Agriculturist families*.—Rs. 210 to Rs. 525 per family depending upon the size of family to maintain themselves till the end of September, 1966.
- (ii) *Non-agriculturist families*.—Rs. 90 to Rs. 225 per family depending upon the size of the family to maintain themselves for a period of three months. Such families as could not rehabilitate themselves fully within three months are given maintenance allowance till the end of September, 1966 or three months from the date of payment of rehabilitation loan whichever is earlier.

2. Assistance to agriculturists :

- (a) *For the purchase of a pair of bullocks*.—Loan up to Rs. 800 per family.
- (b) *For the purchase of seeds and fertilisers*.—Loan up to Rs. 175 per family.
- (c) *For the purchase of agricultural implements*. Loan up to Rs. 200 per family.