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SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): At least the outlines should havo been given.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I do not know what is the policy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am entirely in your hands.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Well, we can do without the clarifications now. We can take it up later. Now we will continue with the discussion on the Education Policy.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): We have decided, as ray hon. friend knows, in the Business Advisory Committee that there will be a debate on this, not in this session but in the next session.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): So now we continue with the discussion on the Education Policy. Before I call the next speaker, I request hon. Members again to be particular about time. Shri Sudhakar Pandey.

GOVERNMENT MOTION ON "CHALLENGE OF EDUCATION— A POLICY -PERSPECTIVE"...contd.

भ्रो सुवाकर पत्र्ण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाष्ठ्यक्ष जो, जिक्षा में चुनौती विषयक परिचय-पन्न सारे देश में विचार-मंथन का विषय बता हुआ है और सौभाष्य है कि इस समय जो जिक्षामंती है, उन्होंने भपने जोवन का स्वणिस ग्रंग गिक्षा के लिए लगाया है ग्रौर याज भी गिक्षा में उनकी रूचि है । जिला के लिये मानव-संसाधन विभाग की स्थापना की गयी है और उसके माध्यम से यह यत्न किया जा रहा है कि जिक्षा पुन : कालजो बने और इसके माध्यम से जोवन का भविष्य रचा जाए । साथ ही जो अन्तराल बढ़ता जा रहा है, जीवन में और विजान में, उसको जोडा जाय । इस पत्न में यह सारी बातें संकेत रूप में आ गयी हैं। इस पत्न में शिक्षा के संबंध में वे सारी बातें संकेत रूप में आ गई हैं जो आनी चाहिए । और बहुत सो चोजें नहीं हैं। शिक्षा को स्थिति वही हैं जैसे तुलसीवास ने कहा है — ''हरिग्रजस्त हरि कथा अनन्ता, " उसवा अन्त नहीं है।

शिक्षा के बारे में अप्र हम कोई वात करें तो सबसे पहले हमें साधन की बात करनी चाहिए । इसके पहले भी बहुत से आयोग बने थे ग्रौर उन ग्रारोपों के साध्यम से बहुत से प्रच्छे-प्रच्छे मुझाब दिए गए थे, किन्तु उन मुझाबों का अंध-अंध हमने लिया जिसका परिणाम बह हुआ कि उस बात की उपलब्धि नहीं हुई जिसकी उपलब्धि के लिए हम प्रयत्नचील थे. । मिका पर जार खर्चा हो या जितने साधन जुटाने हैं उनकी स्पष्ट व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उसी के माध्यम मे ग्राने बहोत्तरी की जानी चाहिए ।

शिक्षा की जब हम बात करते हैं ग्रीर संसाधन मंत्रालय की धात करते हैं तो पहली वात यह सोचनी चाहिए कि हमारे भीतर कितना समन्वय है। शिक्षा को खंड-खंड देखने के हम ग्रादों हो गए हैं. प्राइमरी जिला को अलग देखते हैं, हाई स्कल की जिसा को जलग देखते हैं, विष्क्वविद्यालय की जिला को झलग देखते हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि इन तीनों में सामजस्य नही हो रहा है। इसके साथ हो हम यह भी देखते हैं कि हमारे मंत्रालय में ितनी णिका से सम्बन्धित चीजें हैं उनमें भो समन्वय नहीं हुआ हैं । अगर इधर ऐसा हुआ हो तो मैं नहीं जानता । भेरा ऐसा रानभव है कि य जी सी का कोई समन्वय एन सो यार टी से नहीं है, इतिहास परिषद का समन्वय दर्शन परिषद से नहीं है। इतनाही नहीं इस क्षेत्र में एक मंदा-लय का दूसरे मंत्रालय में फिसी प्रकार का समन्वय नहीं हैं । अभी हमारे मिन

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ने कहा कि रेडियों-टेलीविजन पर कुछ दूसरा दिखाया जा रहा हैं ग्रीर हम कुछ दूसरा चाहते हैं । समन्वय को व्यापक व्यवस्था सरकार के मोतर ग्रौर सरकार के संसाधनों के भोतर करनी होगा । एक तरक आप चरित्र को रचना करेंगे ग्रीर दूसरो तरफ चरिव को रसायत में ितानेको बात करेंगे। केवन कला, स हिन्द और संस्कृति के विभागों को मिताने का बात हा नहीं करना होगा, बल्कि टैक्नालंगा पोर गडंग के विमागों के साथ भाषित करने को बात करनो होगो। यह समन्वतका पक्ष भारत सरकार का, णिक्षा मंतालः का ग्रंब तक कनजोर. रहा है जब तक इसको दृढ नहीं किया जाएगा तब तरु यह कान ग्रासानी से नहीं होगा ।

शिक्षा के उद्देश्य के सम्बन्ध में सारी ऊंची बातें बही जाती हैं ग्रीर कही गई हैं तिसके सम्बन्ध में किसी को आ तत्त नहीं हो सकतः वह हैं संविधान में वणित तथ्य---राष्ट्रीयता, जनतंत्र, धर्म सममात्र था धर्म सदभाव ग्रीर समाजवाद । ग्रापको इसको जरिमाषा करनी होगा ग्रव तो यह समझा जा रहा है कि समाजवाद या राजनोति का अर्थ केवल चनाव लड़ना थीर जैसे-तैसे चुनाव लड़कर जीतना है । उनके जो मल तत्व हैं उनको भलादिया गया है। इससे सरकार का रहि। हो सकता है, राजनोतिक दलों का भो ग्रहित हो सकता हैं। भारत कौन सा समाजवाद चाहता है, कौन सी धर्म निवेक्षता चाहना हैं, किस प्रकारका लोकतत्व चाहता हैं और इनका जीवन से वया सम्बन्ध हैं, इसको स्वष्ट रूप में जिक्षा के माध्यम से उद्घाटित, परिभाषित करना चाहिए और उसके लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए ।

णिक्षा की जब बात आती है नो तरन्त अध्यापक की बात आती हैं आपकी रिपोर्ट में अध्यापकों के बारे में खहत कम लिखा गता है । आपने एक कमी शन भी बनापा था प्रिक्षकों का । उसकी रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के सामने नहीं आई । हो सकता हैं उसने बहत विस्तार से उस सभ्वन्ध में बात की हो। अगर वे वातें हमारे सामने

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गई होतीं तो निषिचत रूप से ग्रापका दण्टिकोण स्पष्ट हो जाता।

अमी हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि राजनीति को शिक्षा से अलग नहीं करने चाहिए । मैं भो यह मानता हं कि राजनीति शिक्षकों का भी विषय होना चाहिए । किन्तु जो राजनीति विख्वविद्या-लयों के माध्यम से हो रही है ग्रौर पोलि-टिकल पार्टियों के जो दफ्तर विश्वविद्यालयों में खुल रहे हैं उसको नहीं होने देना चाहिए किसी भी हालत में, चाहे उसके लिए कुछ भी करना पड़े। ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि सारे देश के विश्वविद्यालय इस दुष्चक में पड़ गये हैं। कुछ अच्छे जव्द हैं र जनीति में जैसे जनतंत्र, डेमोकेसी ग्रीर उस के माध्यम से ग्राज विज्वविद्यालय जित स्वानों पर पहुंच गये हैं ऐसे स्वानों पर विश्वविद्यालय पहुंच गये हैं कि बह मत्र्य बनाने के कारखाने नहीं रह गये हैं, वे ऐसे कीटाण बताने के कारखाने वन गये हैं ज़िन के कारण देश में प्रदूषण फैनता, है जैसे गंगा के प्रदूबण को दूर किया जा रहा है उसी तरह से विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रदूषण को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। किसी को इस तरह का अधिकार नहीं दिय नाना चाहिए----प्रगर वह अध्यापक है तो उाको थह अधिकार प्राप्त हो कि वह जो चाहे कर सकता है. या अगर वह छात है तो वह जो चाहे कर संकता है, सब को वही करना होगा कि जो राष्ट्र चाहता है, जो भारत की मनीवा चाहतो है। इस दुष्टि से भी शिक्षकों के कतंब्य को निष्चित किया जाय । णिक्षकों को एकडेमिक मामलों में पूरी स्वतंवता है। वह अपना सिलेवस बनाते हैं, अपना प ठव-कम बनाते हैं, अपने इंतहान लेने हैं, ग्रागी नियुक्तियां करते हैं, किन्तु जनता का धन उस पर खर्च होता है इस लिये उन की काम के परीक्षा का साधन जनता का कोई साधन होना चाहिए न कि ओर कोई।

अपनी युजीसीकी चर्चाकी गयी। वह विश्वविद्यालयों का नेतत्व कर रहा है ग्रीर माधरी बेन साहं ने बहुत अल्छा काम किया है में जानता हं कि उन्होंने सब बिखर कामों को किस तरह से समेट कर रखा है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय

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[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

का यह सोभाग्य है कि बह कई चीजें ऐसी चलाता है कि जो रिसर्च से ले कर सारा काम करते हैं । य जी सी ग्रीर एन सी ई ग्रार टी ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो जिक्षा पर सारा काम करती हैं। किन्तु उन के भास छाद्रों की या विद्यालयों की अपनी कोई निजी नहीं हैं । वहां प्रोफेसर्स प्रयोगशाला हैं, रोडर्स हैं, लेक्चरर्स हैं ग्रीर रिसर्च स्कालसं हैं लेकिन उनका रिसर्च मैदान में न हो कर लेबोरेटरी में होता है। उन का प्रयोग मैंदानों में भी होना चाहिए उन का प्रयोग लेबोरेटोरी में हीन हो । लेबोरेटरी की निष्पत्ति को जीवन में भी उत्तरना चाहिए । उस के साथ संस्थायों को जटना चाहिए । (समय को घटे) में दो तीन मिनट और लगा।

मेरे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि अगर हिन्दों को थोपा जाएगा तो खून की नदियां बहा दंगा । शिक्षा को बहस पर ऐसी बेहेंदी बातें करना मनुष्यता का अपमान करना और शिक्षा का अपमान करना हैं। खून की नदियां वह बहाते हैं जो खुखांर होते हैं। अगर वह यह करते हैं तो मैं भी यह कह सकता हूं अगर अंग्रेजी हम पर थोपी जारगी तो हम खून की नदियां नहीं खून का महासागर बना देंगे यह क्या बदतमीजी है ।

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN (Tamil Nadu). Sir, he has totally misunderstood the point. He is totally wron?. He has never said that rivers of blood would flow. He only said that till the last drop of blood we will fight.

अने कल्पनाथ राय : क्राप बैठिये । क्राप बैठिये ।

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN; He has no right, no privilege, to misinform.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: Who are you? You are nobody. Don't shew your gesticulations, holding a threat to the people, here. श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय : आप जब बोल रहे थेतथ तो मैं ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा ग्रौर ग्रगर शिक्षा यही सिखाते हैं तो यह संस्कृति ग्राप को ही मुवारक हो ।

परीक्षा में परिष्कार और सुधार परम झावक्ष्यक है और यह भी परम झावक्ष्यक है कि इस के साथ ही उसका मूल्यांकन जो हो वह किसी सार्वजनिक माध्यम से हो । यह उन्हीं लोगों के माध्यम से नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो उस के भीतर जी खा रहे है, जिन की रोजी रोटी उसके माध्यम से चल रही है । चाहे उस में भले ही बड़े से बड़े लोग हों, लेकिन उस वार की परवाह नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

रावसाहव तो प्राचीन को भी जानते हें और नवीन को भी जानने हैं। आप की जिल्ही शिक्षा की संरचना ग्रीर नव निर्माण के लिये समितियां वनती हैं में प्रातन के व्यक्ति 39 चल्ली लिये जाते हैं. प्रातन विचारधाराओं के झीर वह जिन्होंने इस देश को गयत्व अवान किया है, उस परम्परा के लोग उस में नहीं लिये जाते । जिसका परि-णाम यह होता हैकि प्राचीन झौर नवीन भाकोई संपर्कनहीं होस है। हम अर्थगास्त्र पढते हैं और रिखर्च भी करते हैं किन्त हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि टामस और कीन्स ही हमारे भाग्य विधासा हैं। इस देश में कोई चाणवय भीं हक्या या ग्रीर उस की भी कोई व्यवस्था है रह वह नहीं जानते । इस लिये पुरातन को नवीन के साथ चलाने के लिये ग्राथज्यक है कि उस परिपार्टी के विद्वानों को भी मौका स्थान-स्थान पर दिया जाना चाहित देश में अग्रेजी शिक्षा कां मगध्यम नहीं रह सकती। उसे परिवर्तित होना है। किन्त दर्भाग्य है कि भाषा की पढाई इतनी कमजोर हो गई है। इस देज में कि जिसकी आप परिकल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते । आजएम० ए० पास करके हिन्दी में भी कोई मर्जी नहीं लिख सबता. उद में भी नहीं लिख सकता, अंग्रेजी में भी नहीं लिख सकता है। स्रापने स्रोपन यनिवसिटी खोली है, मेरा आपसे आधह होगा कि देशी भाषा का आधार ही माध्यम

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बन सकता है। देशा भाषा हो ज़िक्षा का माध्यम बन सकेगी उसके लिए ग्रोपन यनिवसिटी की अलग परिकल्पना की गई है लेकिन यह ध्यान रखिए कि उसमें सचम्च विद्वान लोग ग्रा सके। जिस तरह से आपने यु० जी० सी० की स्थापना की है, उसी प्रकार स्कूलों के लिए भी आप एक कमीशन स्थापित कोजिए क्योंकि जिक्षा समवतीं सुची में है । ताकि देश के स्कलों को भी उसके माध्यम से नेतृभ्व प्रदान किया जा सके । (समय ਜੀ ਬਣੀ)

घंटी कई बार वज चुकी है, मैं आपका समय अधिक नहीं लेगा में फ़िक्षा मंत्री जी को लिखकर भेज दगा। लेकिन मैं यह अवध्य कहना चाहता हं कि शिक्षा मनध्य को मन्ध्य बनाने की हो, कालेज या पाटणालायें घयत्व्य क्लें जिसमें दी जाने वाली शिक्षा के माध्यम से हम भविष्य को जीत सके ग्रीर ग्रापना सभ्यवय बार सकें और केवल मंगल ही नहीं, वरुयाण भी उसके माध्यम से हम कर सकें । (धन्यवाद) :

श्री बीरेस्त्र बर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपलभाष्यक्ष जो, राष्ट्र निमणि, राष्ट्र के विकास और प्रगति के लिए शिक्षा भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, इसे सभी स्वीकार करते हैं। राष्ट का भविष्य यच्चों पर है ग्रौर यच्चों का भविष्य शिक्षा पर निर्भर करता है। हमारे देश की प्राथमिक शिक्षा का स्तर और माव्यमिक जिक्षा का स्तर ग्रीर उपर की शिक्षा का स्तर दर्भाग्य से गिरता जा रहा है । माननीय मंत्री जी खीर हम सभी यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि ग्राजादी के 38 वर्षों में शिक्षा का प्रसार हुआ है. हकूल-कालिज और युनिव-सिटीज बहत बनी हैं ग्रीर बढ़ी हैं, विद्यार्थियों की संख्या भी बहुत बढ़ी है। तव भी ग्राजादी के 38 वर्षों में ग्रामी तक केवल 38 प्रतिशत ही जनता शिक्षित हो सकी है। यह हमारी उपलब्धि बहत कम है। लेकिन जितनी भी उपलब्धि है, दूर्भाग्य में हमारी जिक्षा का स्तर गिरा है और गिरता चला जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, ग्राज जो हमारी प्राथमिक षाठणालाएं है , उनमें भवन नहीं हैं, साज-सज्जा नहीं है, ब्लैक बोर्ड नहीं है। गांब के ही टीचर हैं, फ्रांस पास के पढ़ाने

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वाले है वे आते नहीं, अधिकांश गैरहाजिर रहते हैं। मजबूर होकर जो सम्पन्न परिवार के म्रादमी हैं उन्होंने मांटेसरी स्कल गांव गांव में स्थापित किए हैं। तो अमीरों के बच्चों को पढाने की तो व्यवस्था हई है, लेकिन निर्धन बच्चों का बया होगा यह देश निर्धनों का है, निर्धन बच्चों का है उनकी पढाई ठप्प हो चुकी है । उसकी तरफर्म ग्रापका भ्यान विजे स्प स ग्राकर्षित करना चारता 7 1 बताया गया है कि 70 फीसदी डाप-ग्राउटस होते हैं। यह चैलेंज है हमारी सरकार को प्रदेशों की सरकारों को। इन हाप-ग्राउटस को किसी भी प्रकार से रोका जाए, हर हालत में समाप्त किया जाना -चाहिए ।

मान्यवर, स्कूल कालेज और विख्व-विद्यालयों से मझे ऐसा लगता है कि खेल कद ग्रीर भारीरिक व्यायाम प्रायः समाफ हो चके हैं। जब देश गलाम था तो उस जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान हाकी ग्रीर कृष्ती में संसार में सबसे झागे था। अब हम वहीं भी। संसार में अपना स्थान नहीं रखते। क्योंकि जहां स्कूल के पास मैदान है वहां कोई खेलने वाला नहीं और जहां मैदान नहीं बहां यह बहाना लगाया जाता है कि खेलें कैसे । इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यानं दिया जाना चाहिये अभी दो साल पेशतर दिल्ली में एशियाड हुये थे। हमने अपनी आंख से देखा कि जापान और चाइना, कोरिया और दूसरे देशों के 9वीं और दसवीं क्लास के लडके और लडकियां एशियाड में कम्पीट कर रहे थे। उन्होंने अपने देश के लिए सोने और चांदी के तमगे हासिल किये हमारे पडने वाले विद्यार्थी कहीं के नहीं हैं। वे नौंकरियों के लिए घमते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि ग्रापको इस और भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मान्यवर, जहां शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान महीं दिया जाता, खेल-कुद की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता वहां हमारे कालिजिज में, मझे मंत्री महोदय माफ करेंगे, शराब बढती जाती है। पश्चिमी सभ्यता तेजी के साथ बढती जाती है। शराब और इगवाजी जिसे नशाबंदी कहते हैं, उनकी 231 *Motion on Challenge* [RAJYA SABHA] *A Policy Perspective*— 232 of Education— Discussion concluded

[श्री बोरेन्द्र वर्मा]

गोलियां हमारे विद्यार्थी बड़ी तेजी के साथ ग्रहण करते जाते हैं जिससे कि हमारी णिझा का स्तर गिरता जाता है।

शिक्षा के स्तर के साथ-साथ चरित को तरफ भोध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । घनुशासनहीतता भी बढ़ती जाती है । मेरी मंत्रा महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि सबस पेशतर सबस अधिक ध्यान दे बच्चों के चरित िर्धांग की तरफ । जिस देश के बच्चों के चरित का निर्माण होगा उस देश का प्रापलट होगा, उस देश का भविष्ध ाना । बच्चों में अनुशासन का पालन होगा, उनके स्वास्थ्य में भी वृद्धि होगी । उनके खेलकूद की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

नैतिक शिक्षा, मारेल एजकेशन जिसे कहते हैं, मैं नना सब्द कहना हं स्प्रिच्छल एजकेशन, मेरा कोई धार्मिक शिक्षा से मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन स्प्रिचग्रल एज-केशर को तरफ आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हं। विद्यार्थियों में देश प्रेम भरे स्वदेशों प्रेम पैदा हो, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। संताधन मंती जो अल्प अनुभवो हैं और योग्ध भी हैं। मुझे यह विश्वास है कि यापकी देखरेख में हमारी शिक्षा हा भविष्य सुम्दर बतेगा और कारापलट होगी। इस शिका में प्रामल-वत्र परिवर्तन को बात. माज नहीं देश के पहले राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र प्रधाद जे ने, पहले प्रधान मंती श्री भवाहर लाल नेहरू जो, लाल बहादुर घास्ती जी यानी जितने भी राष्ट्रपति हुये. ित्तने भी प्रधान मली हुए, सभी कहने चले आथे कि णिता में अ मूल-चूल परि-वर्तन किया जाथे । मेरा जैना आदमी यह सोच। करता था िः जब राष्ट्रपति कह रहे हैं, जब प्रधाः मंत्रं कह रहे हैं कि आमूल-च्त परिवर्तन होना चाहिये तो रोक कॉन रहा है इनको प्रमुल-चल परिवर्तन करने के लिए। इसले ए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आत्म जैसे अनुमना का का इपका मंत्री बनाया है। मैं विक्वान करता हं कि ग्रापको देखरेज में अःमल-चल परिवर्तन

होगा शिक्षा के इस दांचे में ।

इसके ग्रांतरिक्त ग्रोपन यूनिवर्सिटो

यहां पर खुली है । बहुत ग्रच्छा कदम है ग्रीर में चाहता हं कि देश के हर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की ब्रोपन यूनिवर्सिटीज होनी चाहयें । 1 2वीं कक्षा से ऊपर येलेक्टिव एजकेशन के ऊपर ग्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिये । 1 2वीं कक्षा से उपर व्यावसाधिक शिक्षा पर भी ग्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिए। ब्यावहारिक शिक्षा पर भी अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये जिससे कि लोग ठोकरें खाते हये रोजगार के लिए न घमते रहें। मैं समझता हं कि आप इस तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे। 12वीं के बाद कालिजेज में, 13वीं कक्षा में जाने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को ग्रामंत्रित करें जो सेकिण्ड डिविजन प्राप्त किये हुये है, उसके अगले साल साढे सैतालीम फीसदी, उसमे अगले साल 50 फीमदी ग्रीर उसके बाद एम० ए० ग्रीर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट में जब जायें तो 50 फीसदी से ग्रधिक ग्रंग प्राप्त करने वाले होने चाहिएं जिससे कि जिक्षा का स्तर नीचे न गिरे ग्रौर लोगों को ग्रसन्तोष का मौका न मिले । जो छोपन यनिवसिटी दिल्ली में कायम की है उसी आधार पर प्रदेशों में करेंगे तो वहां पर भी बच्चे उसी प्रकार को शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। 12वीं के वाद एप्टीटयह टेस्ट ग्राप रखिये । उसके बाद विद्यार्थियों को किस-किम दिशा में जाना चाहिथे इस दिशा का आप मार्ग-दर्शन कर सकेंगे।। यह उनके लिए बहन मन्छा होगा । इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। प्राज ग्राप देखिए, टीवर साल भर में किलने घंटे पढ़ाते हैं। मैं ग्रपने जाती ग्रनुभव के ग्राधार पर बताना चाहता हं कि साल भर में 365 दिनों में टीचर मुक्किल से 90 दिन हैं। पढ़ा पाता है । योज ग्रावश्यकता इस वात की है कि कित प्रकार की गजेटेड छटिटयां होती हैं सरकारी कार्यालयों में छटिटनां होती हैं उसी प्रकार से स्कूलों में छट्टियां होनी चाहिये । पढ़ाई के घंटे बढ़ाये जाने चाहिये । लड़कों के लिए कोई न कोई सामाजिक सेत्रा होनी चाहिये जिसे वे छुटिटवों के ग्रन्टर कोई सटिफिकेट के म्ब में, प्रमाण-पत्र के रुप में प्राप्त करें। इसते

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यह लाभ होगा कि व माम,किंक कार्यों में छुट्टियों में जुट सकेंगे प्रौर श्रम को हमारे समाज में डॉचत स्थान प्राप्त हो सके, सम्मान प्राप्त हो सके, इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक परीक्षाओं की बात है, जो मौजुवा परोक्षा प्रणालें। है इसके अनुसार तो जड़के नगरन के ब्राधार पर पास होते. जाते हैं । ब्राज स्थिते यह है कि जिला खरीदी जा रहें। है । जो लड़के टीचर से टपूत्रन करते हैं उत्तना ठेका हो। जाता है। टीचर स्कूलों में जो पढ़ाई की जानी चाहिये वह नहीं करते हैं । इसलिए आवण्यकता इत बात की है कि झाब्जेक्टिव टाइप के टेस्ट हर महीने में लिए जाने चाहिये और उसी के बाधार पर लड़कों को झाने बढाया जाना चाहिये । स्कूलों झौर कालेजों के जातीयता, साम्त्रदायिकता ग्राँच माह्यम प्रान्तीयना को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये । ग्राज सर्वत हमें इसका बोलवाला दिखाई देता है। यह हमारे लिए बड़े दूख की वात है। जब हम लोग अपनी घोजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो उस समय देश में इस प्रकार की आतीयता, साम्प्रदायिकता ग्रोर प्रान्तीयता की भावना नहीं थी। आज म्राजादी के 38 सालों के बाद जातीयता ग्रीर साम्प्रदाधिकता वढ रही है । यह देश कें एकता स्रोर समंडता के लिए एक चनौती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से इसको दर किया जाता चाहिये ।

मान्धवर' ग्रापने माडल स्कूलों, ग्रादशं स्कूलों. का सुझाव दिया है । मैं हृदय से इसका स्वागत करता हू । मैं इस कारण से इसका स्वागत करता हूं कि हिन्तुस्तान गांवों में रहता है । गरीव देशवासियों का यह प्रधिकार है कि उनको भी ग्रादर्श शिका मिले ।

[ज्रपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रो एम० पो० कोशिक) पीटासीन हये]

गांवों के ग्रन्दर गांवों के लोगों ने मपने साधनों से स्कूल भीर कालेंज स्थापित किये हैं। उनका सामान्य ज्ञान उनकी विक्का का स्तर, शहरों में रहूने वाले

सड़कों के मुकाबले बहुत कम होता है इसलिए आज आवम्यकता इस यत की है कि उन गरीब लड़कों को जो मेरिटोरियस भी हैं, लेकिन गरीब होने के कारण उच्च गिक्षा प्राप्त करने से बंचित रह जाते हैं उनके लिए आपने जो यह आदर्भ स्वल, जिला स्तर पर खोलने का प्रस्ताव किया है इसका में हुदग से स्वागत करता है । जहरों में रहने बाले लोग ऊंची फ़िका प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। लेकिन जब तक आप गांशों में रहने वाले प्रतिभाषाली और मैरिटोरियस लडकों को भी आगे आने का मांका नहीं देंगे तब तक भारत विकाः नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए आपने जो माडल स्कूल खोलने का विचार किया है इसका में समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्रीमन, मैं प्रांड शिला के संबंध में गुछ भन्द कहना चाहता है । जब हमारा देश गुलाम था और हम लंग छोटे-छोटे स्कलों में पढ़ते थे तो उस समय भी श्रीढ भिक्षा चलती थीं । लेकिन माज यह प्रौढ णिका फोड जिक्ताहा गई है । देश में शिका तो बढ़ें है । इस प्रांद शिका के ग्रन्दर लोगों को गांवों में दस्तखत करने तो आ जाते हैं, लेकिन पूरा बक्षर शान नहीं हो पाला है । कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि उन से किसी कागज पर दस्तखत करा लिये जाते हैं। ग्रीर जब वे लोग कोर्ट में जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि तम तो पर्व-लिखे ग्रादमी हो, दस्तखत まて可い जानते हो । इस प्रकार के इससे ब रण मकटमेवाजी वह गई है। इसलिए मेरा सझाव यह है कि साप लड़कों की शिक्षा का तरफ ध्यान दीजिए बच्चे और बच्चियों की शिक्षा की तरफ प्रधिक ध्यान दीजिए । स्राज स्नावम्यकता इस बात का है कि महिलाओं की शिक्षा की तरफ ग्रविक ध्यान दिया जाये । हमारे देश की शिक्षा का स्तर 38फीसदी है, लेकिन महि-लाभ्रों और लड़कियों की शिक्षा का स्टब उससे भी कम है । प्राइमरी स्टेज पर भंत लडबिधों के स्कुल झलग-झलग हैं उनके लिए लिए मास्टरनी नहीं शिशती है । इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि लड़कियां शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कर पाती हैं । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राथमिक मिक्ता के स्तरप

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श्री वीरन्द्र वमी

को-एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये । लेकिन लड़कियों के लिए ग्राठवीं कक्षा से दसवीं कक्षा तक के लिए कन्या पाठशालाएं जुखोलें। हर ब्लाक के उपर एक लड़कियों 3P.M. का हाई स्कूल भी बने और मान्यवर जितो भी प्रापके प्रदेशों के पिछड़ हुये इलाके हैं, जो. प्रदेश के सबसे गरीब इलाके

रपात्र ह, प्रध्य प्राप्त प्रपत्न प्राप्त हैं उनमें- घाप माठ्यमिक स्कूल स्थापित करें ।

[जयसनापति पोठासोन हई]

सरकार की तरफ से माव्यमिक रैस्कल स्थापित हों, यह भी मेरा एक सूझाव है। इसके अलावा मान्यवर, दो प्रकार के स्कूल हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल और सरकारी स्कूल । पब्लिक स्कूल के लड़के तो नौकरियों में जाते हैं लेकिन सरकारी **और**ेंदूसरे पाइबेट स्कलों के लड़के ठोकर खाते फिरते हैं। मेरा यह सुझाब है कि अगर गाप पत्निक स्कलों को बन्द न करवा सकें तो पब्लिक स्कलों में 50 फीसदी लडके जो गरीब प्रसिभा-शाली विद्यार्थी हैं, जो मेरीटोरियस स्टेड्स्टस हैं, गांव के हैं या दूसरे हैं, उन लड़कों को भी एजुकेशन इस पब्लिक स्कलों में दिलवा दें तो इससे हमारे दोनों पर्पंज सर्वं होंगे । ग्रापसे यह निवेदन जरूर करूंगा कि यह समझते हुए कि अगर एक लडके को तालीम दी जाती है तो एक ही लडके को शिक्षा दी जाती है, लेकिन अगर एक लडकी को लिखा दी जाती है तो एक परिवार पढ़ता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आपका ध्यान विशेषकर लड्कियों की एजकेशन की तरफ होना चाहिए । लडकियों के स्कल गांवों में नहीं हैं, वहां केवल लडकों के स्कल है। गहरों में लडकियों के स्कल ग्रवश्य हैं लेकिन सहरों में रहने के लिये अडकियों के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। इसलिये मान्यवर, मेरा यह भी सझाव है कि आप हर जिले के 'हैडक्वार्टर पर गांव की लडकियों के लिये होस्टल स्थापित करवायें ताकि वे शहरों में शिका प्राप्त कर सकें और हता जनके रहने की व्यवस्था हो

सफ़े । जिहां तक लड़कियों को शिक्षा देने की बात है उनको खाना बनाना, कपड़ा सिलना, टाइपिंग, होम साइंस और दूसरी प्रकार को ब्यावसायिक शिक्षा देने की ब्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । मैं उग्मीद करत। हूं इससे हमारा यह देश आगे बहेगा ।

एक और वात कहकर मान्यवर, में समाध्त करता हूं। मान्यवर, गांव के लडके जिनका सामान्य ज्ञान वहत ही कम है वे कम्पीटीटिव एक्जामिनेशन में कंपीट नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसके लिये मेरा भाव सझाब यह है कि जितने भी देशभर की ग्रापकी युनिवसिटिशं है, हर युनिवसिटी में जो प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी हैं, गरीब हैं, गांव के रहने वाले हैं, उनके लिये कोंचिंग की व्यवस्था अगर आप करा दें तो एक बहुत बहा कल्याण का कार्य झाथ करेंगे, गांवों का भी सौर गरीवाँ का भी और णिक्षा का भी जिसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी आपके उपर है। मझे विश्वास है कि आप के कहों पर यह जो बोझ आया है. उसे उसी सफलता के साथ पूरा करेंगे जैसे कि ग्रापने पिछले कायों को सम्पन्न किया है। मझे पूर्ण आशा है कि उसी सफलता के साथ आपको इस कार्य में भी सफलता प्राप्त होगी।

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-BHANDARE (Maharashtra): KANT Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to participate in what I consider as-the most important debate not only of this session but perhaps of the few years to come in our country. Only day before yesterday, we had a debate on the Seventh Five-Year Plan and I noticed the contrast between that debate and this debate. In that debate every Member complained that the Seventh Five-Year Plan had been finalised and the Members were left with fait accompli. Here, for a change, you find that nothing is finalised and, therefore, we can participate today in the debate, contribute our ideas with a hope and almost a conviction that this idea- in some

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small measure will go in the ultimate formulation of the educational policy.

Now, when one looks at this docu ment, one finds that it really high lights the failures. One searches and, I must say, almost in vain forperspective the policy; the or the broad though contours are there, the details are not there. And. therefore, I am grateful to the hon Minister for Human Resource Development to give us this opport unity of filling in the various details of the policy that may eventually emerge. Before I come to the policy as such, let me deal with some the basic things which affect our of country. I think our country will always stand on the four pillars of stability; (b) education; (c) (a) development; and (d) peace. We are happy that by solving the profolems of Punjab and Assam by yield ing our power in favour of demo cracy, we have ushered in stability. But if stability is to be there at all times, of all these four pil lars, the focal point is education be cause without education, the develop ment will be lopsided; there will always be instability and even peace threatened. Therefore, will be edu cation is the kingpin of all these pil lars. And when we have this new de partment of human resources. we could not have chosen abler an and a finer person than the hon. • j Minister for Human Resource Deve lopment. I ask to myself, what are these human resources. If I may. with all humility, sum it up, human j resources mean to develop the will of a citizen of this country to be a good citizen. Therefore, he partici pates in education; he participates in sports; he participates in culture; he secular activities; participates in he participates in national integration and he becomes an ideal citizen, where we are trying to synthesise ... I do not know what extent I to will come to that but I do not know how much time I have got the mo dern man wih ancient values. j

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ten minutes.

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Discussion concluded

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: No, we have got 4 hours and 20 minutes; I checked up.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; No, it is ten minutes for you.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: AU right, we settle for 15 minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: You are doing injustice to me; or I sit down if you are doing injustice.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not listening. Let me tell you. When the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Mr. Kesri gave an assurance to the Opposition that he is going to cut down the time of the Congress Party, it was decided...

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE; But I will try to be very fast.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; You can increase the speed.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE; I feel that human resources means developing the will of the people to be a good citizen, if not the ideal one, and I must express the disappointment which I personally had when after the attainment of independence some of us at least felt that those leaders who got us the independence should have given us the call to build our nation. Instead of that we were asked to go back to schools. I was in school, just getting into the college, and a system of education which was realiy meant to serve the masters, which was meant to make us slaves of the British Empire, was continued and perpetuated with this present consequence that when we talk of Swadeshi we are the victims of ghulami. Therefore, I think some thing will have to be done, not merely what has been stated, but something will have to be done to change foe entire character of education.

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[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

which is given to the students. For example, we learn Indian history but we do not learn about India. Efforts will have to be made by the hon. Minister in that direction. But this is only one side of the picture. Look at the other side. When we attined independence, we were 330 mil lion. Today we have 330 million li terates in the country which is lar ger than the total population of UK USA and Canada put together. And yet we are far away from fulfilling the mandate of article 45 about uni versalisation of elementary education. As a Member of this august House, after having taken the oath to uphold the Constitution. What I want is that the Constitutional guarantee, the as surance in the Constitution, he man date of the Constitution should be fulfilled. Though it appears in the Chapter on Directive Principles I think, the right to education is the basic right and without this right, all other rights, enshrined either in article 19 or in any other part of the Constitution, are meaning less. Though this right cannot be enforced In a court of law, I am quite sure that the Government is keen on ful-i'lling its obligation.

Now, I come to the important quesion, how do we fulfil this obliga-ion? In the matter ol elementary education, there are four things which tre important. One is access. It . now an accepted that one kilome-re distance is what you should have. Phe second is, enrolment. The third s, retention, because the drop-out •ate is more. The fourth is, pro-cress. Now, in spite of the fact that t is • 92 per cent, schools within one Cm. what one finds is that in as nany as two lakh habitations, there re no schools at all. Therefore, /hat is required to be done is. in all uch habitations, schools should, he pened. Whatever may b_e the po-ulation. 300 residents or 500 resi-ents, no habitation should go with-*t a school, an elementary school.

This is the first suggestion I want to make.

If we have to achieve univeralisa-tion, what should we do? The document mentions that over 50 million more children will have to be enrolled. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we provided for eighteen million. Thirtytwo million have joined. This is a target very very difficult to be achieved, but I am quite sure, we will be able to provide the thrust provided we keep these four factors, namely, access, enrolment^ retention and progress, in mind.

So far as retention is concerned, the main eause_s of drop-outs are: poor school facilities-over two lakh schools have no blackboard-unrelated curriculum, poor methods of teaching and lastly, poverty. Now, out of these four things, three are in the hands of the hon. Minister, namely, poor school facilities, unrelated curriculm and poor methods of teaching. I think, something should be done immediately to improve these. There is one more suggestion in this regard which I have to make and I am sure the hon. Minister will take note of this suggestion. I read somewhere that the maximum number of repeaters is in the flrst standard. Now, this is amazing; it is almost shocking. According to me, in the case of elementary education, from first to fifth standard, the promotion should be automatic. There should be no failures at all. (Interruption) Automatically, up to the fifth standard

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is no examination.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE; If it is so, I am glad about it. The point which I want to make is—all efforts should be to make a number of suggestions. If made in this regard—majority of schools are one-teacher schools. What should be done about it? I am going to make **e** number of suggestions. It

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I will give my suggestions one by one. The question is, how can one teacher manage hve classes? How will the students be controlled? How will the students go there? The figures give here speak for themselves. Therefore, something should be done ' immediately to see that the teacher pupil ratio is immediately increased. Since there is not much of time, let me give, one by one, the suggestions which I want to make.

Firstly, how do you involve the community? Unless you involve lh< community, it is not possible to do anything. We have 432 districts and * we have 750 Members of Parliament. Below the Members of Parliament we have the legislators. Then we have the corporators, the zila Parishads and then the panchayats. You have got a whole army of public men. Why not assign this task to them? The Congress (I) Party have asked us to fill up a proforma of what we do. Let there be one definite ;ding as to how every Member of Parliament has contributed towards growth of elementary education, removal of illiteracy and also for adult education in this country.

The second thing which I want to say is, which I did in Bombay, we had a cooperative school. We still have it, but I am no longer the presi dent of the school because I do not live in Bombay that often. This sc hool is known as Maratha school and I would like the Hon. Minister to visit this school one of these days. This school caters to the children of class IV employees in Bombay. Al though there are difficulties to run the school because of the conditions, the standards of he working Sundays or proper meals at home yet with all that the results are really satisfac tory. I think in order to take the burden of the Government wh? don't we initiate cooperative schools Between parents and teachers -----

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; I have already given you more time. (Interruptions) . What can I do? I an short of time.

Discussion concluded

S|HRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE; Just one or two points. I am talking for you, for female education

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; I am already educated

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE; That is the difficulty. I have been working on this for the last seven days to give some ideas.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; It is not m_y fault

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE; I think it should have come in the first week itself. Anyway, let me complete. For female education change the attitudes. Today what is happening? Look at the LIC advertisements, "For your son education policy", "for your daughter marriage policy". Now these are the attitudes which must be changed. I know you will give free uniform or free meals, but that is not enough. I have repeatedly said in the context of family planning, population control, that you must pay a stipend of Rs. 10 per female student who goes to the school and completes her education. You must give it to the weaker Unless that incentive is there, it is sections. not possible to improve the conditions. Unless the females are educated, there is going to be a bigger and bigger load on our population because it is only education which brings down the birth rate as has been proved in all the studies which have so far been done.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS . OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI **SUSHILA** ROHATGI); But the initiative should come from men

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; He is a man.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: And do not treat a daughter a« Parana dhan.

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[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

Please discourage lavish spending on marriages because on one day itself I the whole price is to be paid on mar riage. \pounds

There are many other points which I have to mention.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Better, you write them down and send them to the Minister.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: When you came I know that my time was over. Anyway, since this is a matter of great importance, all I can say is, let this Parliament let all the MP_s here, both the Ministers here, pledge that | we will fulfil the mandate of article 45 of the Constitution, that we will give to our children the basic and the most fundamental of the human rights and that is the right of education.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair should also pledge that. Yes, Mr. Jaswant Singh.

S(HRI JASWANT (SINGH (Rajas than) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I am faced with three difficulties. First is the time. There is not enough time. The allotted time that I have is-----

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Eleven minutes.

SRHI JASWANT SINGH; I don't think in 11 minutes I can do justice to the subject of an Approach Paper to Education, or a paper which attempts to search for a new education policy.

My second difficulty is that I do not wish to repeat.. .Thank you. My silence has brought about the silence which I thought was necessary. I do not wish to repeat those points which Earlier speakers have already spoken

I

My third difficulty, which is the substantial difficulty that I face, is that, as the Minister himself has stated in the introduction to this policy perspective, this is statement of policy-and that is not a obvious enough-it is not a statement of policy-and that is obvious enough-it is not a statement of policy but it does provide a kind of basis for de-hate. The debate would perhaps have been more pointed, more meaningful and the debate would have been more directed if we had got the outline of a policy. This is not an observation on any individual who might have contributed to the drafting of it. but in the absence of an outline, of where the Government is attempting to go or the direction in which the new policy is to be created, all this does tend to become platitudinous and it prevents us from tackling the real issue. Our task, therefore, in this very short time that I have, is to pose the issues and to attempt to ferret out some of the proposals which we can perhaps take up for action. I would like to start with two questions, Madam.

The first is, have we got in this document separate, workable proposals or mere hopes and dreams? It is not a task wishes, that I can undertake in two or three minutes. This is the first question 1 asked myself when wanting to participate in this discussion. The second question was the question posed by a very eminent Indian who, in a seminar held on this very paper, termed this document as a "document of subversion.' And when I heard that coming from as eminent as Indian as he is-I participated for a while in that seminar-I sought time from that eminent person...You are enquiring silently who he is. He is Mr. P. N. Haksar. If Mr. P. N. Haksar, a person who had been involved in the governance of this almost a decade, found it fit country for to call this document a "document of subversion", I thought I should impose on his goodwill and time to attempt to learn why he felt it to be so. I

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would urge the Government to head his words and try and understand why he found it necessary to say so. I do not want to repeat what he said. I shall therefore g'o on to what I feel are the main issues which we see as confronting us today when we consider a question as important as education. And I am struck by the thought of my own limitations when attempting to put across something in the form of main issues. I am not, Madam Deputy Chairman, an educationist. I am also not a formally educated man. I certainly do try and learn and therefore whatever I have to say must be taken by the hon. Minister as the impressions of an ordinary Indian.

A number of speakers have earlier spoken of the same thing, have particularised it, have highlighted and pinpointed it. The primary issue in our education is about equity versus elitism. You can put it in many ways but I have not the time to elaborate on the whole theme of equity versions elitism. I would just say two or three sentences. Please reflect on the thought that when using this almost near national cliche now, that the country is to move into the 21st century, that we must plan for the 21st century, if Newton's laws are to coninue to prevail and the earth is to continue to go round the sun, then, willy-nilly, without or with our efforts the 21st century will arrive, and when that 21st century arrives-I would leave it for reflection of the honourable Minister-in that 21st century half the world's illiterates will be from India. It is a staggering statistic that in that 21st century, which you are talking of as a national cliche half the world's illiterates will be from India, and it is a thought which should be uppermost in our minds when reflecting on a new education policy or even an approach to education. It is a part of .all this equity versus elitism.

A number of speakers have spoke* of the drop out rate being 77 per cent, 23 per cent only reaching class eight. But an aspect of it is that the drop-out rate i_s that high in primary where the poor are getting educated. It is much lower in the higher secondary or secondary and as you keep on going up the education ladder, this creates within itself a situation that the poor continue to have greater and greater illiteracy and the rich have a declining curve of that. Higher education gets monopolized by the rich and the poor get

deprived even of primary education.

The third point is that our education is both elitist and poor in quality. Now this is a strange phenomenon which we face in our country that education is both elitist and is also poor in quality. I haven't the time to elaborate that, but I would like to leave yet another thought with the honourable Minister that that brings about in its wake negative associations, and because of those negative associations, you have cries, you have demands, that wherever there is quality in education in India, that must be levelled down. Therefore, please reflect that when there is a cry for quality education in the country to be levelled down, it is on account of the fact that our education is both elitist and poor in quality.

The next major issue is about social relevance and individual interest. Now I really don't have time to elaborate about social relevance and individual interest. Madam, will you please give me two or three minutes?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; You still have two minutes.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Why dont you write to me? I am so keenly interested in having your views for my benefit that you could kindly write tn me. It is true that we

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[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

have the constraint of time. Even if two minutes are given additionally, that is not going to really help you or help me. So, I welcome your comments, your views if you send them to me in writing.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I win do that. I will send them to you, Mr. Minister. But here I will quickly run through the points. I now go on to social relevance and individual interest. (Interruptions).... Can I wait until the honourable Minister of State has finished his monitoring duties?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go on.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The third major issue, I feel, is the question of autonomy versus control and I put it to the honourable Minister, Madam Deputy Chairman, that the inter-connection between the educational, the political and the administrative is so close that you cannot have a political system which, while voicing the urge for decentralization is, in fact, the most centralized system any supposedly democratic set-up in the world could possibly have. This is not an occasion to indulge in party polemics, but the reality of the politcal situation obtaining in the country is as well known to you as it is to me. This political centralisation is so severe that you cannot at the same time continue to have that political centralisation and then simultaneously talk of de-centralisation, whether it is in economic terms or in educational terms or in social terms. This is a theme needing greater elaboration. They talk of autonomy of universities or the University Grants Commission, of the role of Vice-Chancellors Governors. When and Governors are appointed, those who are to be put on politcal pasturage as a part oi quanges, as continuing political patronage, it is an extension of centralisation. If the very ntisHar «ore of your thinking is «m-

tralised, you cannot decentralise education.

Madam, the document recognises all that the critics of the Government and the education policy have been saying for the past 38 years. I do wish to mention very briefly, if somewhat inexactly, about the Kothari Commission which went through its labours between 1964 and 1966 and then produced a report in 1968. In that report Mr. Kothari had said, "The report of the Commission is not a substitute for aciton. A report which is shelved or does not lead to action is worse than no report because it leads to frustration of arousing hopes that remain unfulfilled." The whole story of our educational quest ill independent India is all that.

Just a brief word about value sys tems, very briefly, Madam. The word "education" is Latin derivate. Ii is derived from the Latin word 'educo" meaning "I lead out." Pleased reflect on the schism that we create within our own thinking when we use the word "education", a Latin derivate of •'educo" and our guru-shishya p.iram para.

एक शिक्षक हैं, एक गुरू हैं। यह शिक्षां की परंपपा हैं। एजुके शत श्रीर शिक्षा की परं-परा। इस गुरू शिष्य की परंपरा में हम कहां तालमेल बिठायेंगे यही ग्राज की सब से बडो चनौरी हैं

We use the word "education." Our sanskar, our swbhv, is based on our guru-shishya parampara. Unless we dissolve that structure that was cast on our society by Macauly or whosoever, we are not going to make any substantial difference.

I have a very serious objection to some very curious phraseology used in this document. Talking about valu* system, a phrase is used, "operationally-viable value system." I am really intrigued about what an 'operationalviable value system' is. Just behind the chair on which you sit, Madarn,

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there is an Ashok Chakra on which is written, "Satyameva jayate." We all know the historically proven fact that satya has never triumphed. Historically it has been established that truth has never triumphed. Occidentals modified it, and they say, "Honesty is the best policy." 'Truth has become 'honesty.' 'Jayate has become policy. Therefore, it is a part of what I am saying about the structure.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Is it not operationally viable?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH; This is operationally viable. It is a quest for somebody whom you are leading out, as a quest for education, as a value system. Otherwise, it may be nothing else but satyameva jayate. Therefore, when you talk of an operationally-viable value system in an approach paper to education, I am really thrown into a very great confusion.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You conclude now

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am concluding. Just one or two very brief proposals.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Four minutes more?

SHR JASWANT SINGH: No. Just two minutes or possibly even a minute.

Please get a firm commitment in terms of allocation of funds because, I think, to say that because we do not have resources, we do not have education, is a perversity. That is what perhaps motivated Mr. Haksar to say what he says in such anguished words. Now, there were Rs. 1500 crores allocation or whatever allocation is, but your Ministry is also loaded with 103 or 105 Departments. There you might have a large sounding sum of money, but it is spread over very thinly.

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SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Not at all large sounding. Even the sounding is not large.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Anyway, then consider a national educational authority or some such organisation or some think-tank on education. Plsase avoid technological enslavement. Please be aware of the new imperialism of blind modernisation. I do not have time. Madam, you have boen most considerate to give me more time than I should have had.

I am grateful to the hon. Minister for having asked me to put my thoughts in writing and send it to him. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going to be very unpopular because I gave you a little more time.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to participate in what everybody agrees is the most important debate of this session. This subject not only relates to the younger generation but the future generation of the country also. It is unfortunate that when we are discussing this subject in detail and are planning for the 21st century, we have hardly any sufficient time to put forth our views. I wish more time had been allotted for this subject in order to discuss the failures in the past four decades; and how we have failed miserably in providing the necessary infrastructure of education to our people. However, I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Minister of Human Resources Development for the bold initiative and the ruthless dissection of the past failures and setting the correct objectives and goals before all of us.

Now, we all agree that education is ?ood for our economic development. In the past we have failed to synchronise educational planning and economic planning and the result is before is. Education is also good for social

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[Shri Anand Sharma]

transformation and an instrument of character development. It also provides us with scientific, managerial, technical and leadership skills.

If we look at the achievements since independence, in spite of the increase in the number of schools, the number of illiterates is incre By 2000 A.D. we will have 500 million illiterate people as against 437 million in 1981.

Madam, our leaders had a vision of India; and that was the vision of the great nation which has developed and is self-reliant. Today, we are trying to recapture that vision which is clear from the statements of the Prime Minister and the Government.

I need not go into the aims of 1968 policy of the education. But if it was meant to be more closer to the life and to provide expanded educational opportunities, we have failed to achieve that. Why we have failed? We have failed because there was a big gap between the developmental planning and the economic planning.

If we look at the college of educa-cation which we have irrespective of the fact whether we have the i sary facilities or not, it is sub standard. And not only that, the teachers, too are not equipped for the presentday requirements. When we are planning for the future we also have to ensure that the teachers, too, are given the necessary training and that educational research is also updated. We have seen that we are using even for teaching the obsolete methods, bsolete machinery. And we are preparing ourselves for a high leap in the field of technology, high technology industries and electronics. We have to ensure that the educational research is not imitative. It should be innovative. So far we have been imitating from others. And hai

is why we always talk that we should (.i.e the latest technology and we must import it. If we update educational research, I think we can in future meet the situation and meet the challenges of the coming times

This document has laudable objectives, and there is a remarkable improvement, a clear improvement, over the 1968 policy document. It recognises for the first time wholism, and there is imephasis en multi-disciplinary courses, integrating agriculture, home industries and forestry. It recognises the need to change the present annual system of examination and to enlarge the open school system and to establish a uniform core curriculum. Now how are these objectives to be achieved? It is time-that this problem is tackled in an urgent manner. Planning is important, but equally important is the implementation.

We are talking of vocationalisation of education and non-formal education. About vocationalisation, there is much that we can discuss. In the past also, we have given, may be to a limited extent, some technical training, some vocational training to our people. Ever since independence we have been doing that. But what, is essential today is that there should be an assessment of the aptitude of the students. There is a debate-and even this document is not clear about it- as to at which level, Higher secondary school level, middle school level primary school level, we should have that assessment of aptitude. I personally feel that we should have that assessment at the middle school level so that only those who have the necessary aptitude or the desire, or are fit enough, are sent for higher education and others are sent for vocational education. But vocational education too is not an end in itself. It may not solve the problem of unemployment which we discussed the-1 other day during the debate on the Seventh Five Year Plan, because vocational education, if it is given only in one discipline, may not suffice. Vo-

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cational education must ensure generation of employment and it is directly linked to economic growth. It should be made in such a manner that it provides employment both to the rural youth and to the urt5&n youth. (Time-bell) Everything is already disturbed. We were told that we have very little time. I would request you to give me some more time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I sent a note to that effect

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I wish we were told in time. Then we would not have given our names to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I feel bad about it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Whatever we want to discuss, we cannot elaborate. That is the main thing.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ (Bihar): Madam, I withdraw my name. You can give my time to him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I thank Mr. Bharadwaj for being so kind.

Now, coming back to vocationalisation, it is also essential that there is on assessment of manpower requirement vroation-wise. There are vocations which may appear to be the correct ones for training today But after a few years they may face a slump. If there is multivocational training, if the empahsis is laid on giving training In more than one field, then I think it will be the right thing to do and to ^a large extent we will be in a position to meet the problem of rural as well as unemployment in the country. I do hope that there will be increase in the number of ITIs, in the number of Regional Engineering Colleges and in the number of UTs. All of them have their own role to play which we need not define. But the number of these technical training in-stiutes is very limited. And unless and until we ensure that not only is there

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an increase in their number, there is also quality in training, we may, after having a review, again say that we have failed in achieving what we have tried to achieve.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu) in the Chair]

There is also a mention of character building and moral education. Some friends have also made a mention of it. How is this going to be done? Is the education system in itself sufficient to achieve that? We are fully aware of the dangerous consequences or the effects of the media today-the cinema, the TV, the magazine. Unless and until there is a viable media policy-because, it is not disputed that media in a big way influences the attitudes and if it continues with miracle solutions, with phantasy building-I think this character building or value building will remain an idle dream.

There is also a mention of model schools in the districts and a uniform syllabi. This is a very important matter today. I congratulate the Minister and the Government for discussing this and for taking the initiative. This document also correctly points out that it is after a long struggle that we could achieve our freedom and our unity. And, Sir, after the last 38 years or so, we find today there is growth in the communal that forces and in the parochial forces and we also see that these forces are trying to detach the younger generation, those who are in the schools and colleges, from the realities of this country, from our heritage, from the history of the freedom movement itself. Why are these strains there today? There are these strains which we all accept. In • my opinion, what, is being done should have been done long back. The three-langauge formula, which has been referred to by some of my friends on the Opposition benches, should be implemented in an honest manner. There is no reason why we should be hesitant about it The three-language foc--

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[Shri Anand Sharma] mula is an accepted formula and it has been accepted by everybody and, therefore, if it is properly implemented, it will promote a sense of belonging among the students. We should .! i ire that the students have a sense oi' belonging to .one nat'on. What Is required today is a national-integration educational system. Mrs. Indira Gandhi had done a great service to this country by bringing Education under the Concurrent List. I strongly oppose the demand which has been made by some that it should be brought back to the State List. In fact, what is required today is concurrence and this concurrence must be both in letter and spirit. How do we then invoke that concurrence? I am not suggesting that we are going to disturb the educational pattern which is there in the States in any manner. I am not at all suggesting that. But, to invoke concurrence, we must expand the Central School System in the country. Not only in every district, but also wherever the parents want it, this system should be expanded. We should ensure that all the parents who want to send their children to schools should have the facility of the Central School System and the Government should be in a position to provide more Central Schools. I say this because so far good education has been confined only to two sections, the elite or the affluent section of the .society and the employees of the Central Government. But education must be made available to the children of the common man also.

Again, Sir, in these Central Schools, we must have a uniform syllabus. I am not saying that it cannot be uniform. Today, there was a talk about this and a question was raised as to the language in which the syllabus could be uniform. The syllabus can be in more than one language. But the syllabus should be uniform. I disagree with those who say that we cannot have a uniform syllabus in the - country because, in one State, we

may have Tulsidas and in another, liiere may be Rabindranath Tagore. Why can't young men in every Slate study Rabindranath Tagore? Why cannot we discuss the works of the | scholars in the country irrespective of the reg'ons they come from? Once we have this sort of a uniform syllabus, nen i' is essential for us to make national history a compulsory subject in the schools, the national history which should be written by a national panels by an apprved panel, of historians so that there is no distortion in any part and the students, people of the younger generation, are completely aware of the history of the country. Then, the textbooks are also equally important. We must have a national agency with the Central Schools to provide textbooks. The NCERT is there which is one such agency. But we can have more such agencies. But we must ensure that, once we go in for a uniform syllabus, then we have the same textbooks throughout the country for the students. Once we are able to do that, then the students will have a sense of belonging, belonging to one nation, and the strains which we see today, the visible strains on national unity, will disappear and we may be able to ensure that those strains disappear. But the Central Schools alone will not suffice. What I am suggesting for the consideration of trie honourable Minister is establishing Central Colleges also, and the Central Schools must be linked to these Central Colleges. And we must try to have one central college in every district of the country which, in quality of education, standard of education, should be equivalent to the best in the country, and these central colleges must be alfiliated to Central Universities. And we should have at least one Central University in every State.

Sir, I am certainly not for centralisation of education. My case is for concurrence. That has been accepted after the 44th amendment.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA (Tamil Nadu): What ig the difference between tht two?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Well, I think we all understand the difference. Let it be left to the children or the parents to send to whichever school they want.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: It will create confusion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA; I am not creating confusion. I am trying to solve the confusion. I am trying to help you to get over the confusion. (Time *Bell rings*)

Because of the constraints of time, j I do not have much to add. My last submission is that for the universalisation of education which we say we are going to achieve 1980, equally important is the adult hv education. There are three suggestions which I have to make.

One is to make use of the modern informative technology, the TV, the video tapes, so that we need not go j in for a heavy expenditure. The expenditure will be limited, and these schools or this technology should be addressed to selected audiences. We must assure that those who are already employed, whether at farm or in factory, are also given the training, the latest training, to meet he requirements of the present day. For this, model centres of learning, popular centres of learning, can be set up also for the village people, the farmers, so that you can teach them the latest technology in farming; and also the content of education, elementary education, must be improved so that the farmer in the village is not apprehensive that he may lose his son, or he may lose his chap, that he will be lost to farming if he is j sent to school. It may help in minimising or number of drop-ou+s or reducing the encourage the parents to send their children to schools, more particularly m the rural areas. Sir. I think, for the development of this

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country it is absolutely essential that the man behind the wheel is also given training about the latest technology. because those who are employed for the last 20 year₈ else require refresher courses. And that is why education must be something which is life-long. It should not be confined to a limited phase, and the Government can take necessary steps to ensure that ...

VICE-CHAIRMAN CSHRI THE SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA. I am concluding'. Though education is receiving 3 per cent of our G.NJP., er the total spending on education is the second highest after defence, I feel it is inadequate. If you have to ensure better future for the country, the financial constraints muit not be allowed to hamper the growth of education, ' And I request the Minister to ensure that for the new educational policy, for its implementation, large amounts of funds are made available.

Sir, to conclude, this education policy, once it is implemented, coald prove to be a blueprint of an India of the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru, an India which is fully developed and self-reliant, which is the endeavour cf the present Government and our young Prime Minister. If we have the correct implementation of this new education policy in the coming 4 p. M. years with increased emphasis on vocationalisation India will find

its rightful place in the world and we will be able to march into the 21st century as a self-reliant and developed nation. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that this policy perspective on education does not include anything on physical education and sports or any training programme for workers or what is called 'the workers' education'. Per-

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TShri S. W. Dhabe]

haps, since the Sports Department was different from the Education Ministry, oaly a passing reference has been made to it in the whole document at page 67 top. It says. "Emphasis has to be laid on socio-economic well-being, competence and creativity <if the individual which encompasses physical, intelletcual and aesthetic development of personality". Only at one place, there is one word 'physical excellence'. At page 112, paragraph 4.128, about the teachers' training programme, they have said: "In addition, besides imparting a strong and relevant value system, adequate emphasis will have to be placed in the curricula on social awareness, national imperatives, physical culture and sports and richness of India's heritage of culture." It is the training programme and curricula that they are discussing. They have forgotten the words "physical education" in the entire document on education perspective.

It is well.known that during Emergency this education was brought on the Concurrent List. My friend who spoke earlier was in favour of it. It is not in the Union List. If it had been in the Union List, the matter would have been different and the Central Government would have had the entire responsibility. Today, you want all the programmes to be executed through the State Governments. It is impossible in this country to have Higher Secondary Schools or Primary Schools run by the Central Government. When the Constitution was framed, education was the responsibility of the States. Even now, the education programmes are the responsibility of the States. But it is very clear from the document that the representatives of the State Governments have not been consulted before finalising this document. I do not know who has framed the document. It has been done without any consultation with the States wHo are expected to implement it.

Discussion concluded

I will emphasise only about physical education and sports and on worken' education. Sports is a State subject. While education is in the Concurrent List, all the sport programmes are to be implemented through the State Governments. Therefore, it is very essential that there must be proper integration of education and sports policy. It is said that physical education is an important part of education. Tha chapter on physica! education and sports of the International Confeience held at Paris in 1978 proclaimed that every human being has a fundamental right of access to physical education and sportg which are very essential for full development of Sis personality. I do not know how the Minister think:; it possible to develop human resoOTc-es without thinking of physical education and sports. The Government •• India, in its Resolution on National Sports policy has accepted in principle in August, 1984, and I quote, that "Importance of participation in sport* and physical education activities for good health a high degree of physical fitness, increase in individual productivity and also its value as a means of beneficial recreation, promoting social harmony and discipline is well established. The need of every citizen, irrespective of age and sex, to participate in and enjoy "ames, sports and recreational activities is, therefore, hereby recognised, and that sports and physical education should be made an integral part of the curriculum as a regular subject in schools and other similar educational institutions.' I woud like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Government Resolution of 1984 is given a go-by in the policy on education which is given here today. It is stated specifically that this will be the endeavour that physical education and sports will be made an integral part of education. Unfortunately ,in our country there is not much of appreciation for sports. Today I mentioned in the morning about the unique performance of Sunil Gavaskar. In any other country he would have been immediately conferred with a Knighthood. Today, we are thinking only of programmes. What are the subjects discussed? They are: elementary education, adult education, secondary education and vocational education as if this is the only means » specially for development of human resources. Therefore, Sir, when you are constituting a new Department, you are not serious about the development of human resources. It would have been better if Education and Sports Ministry were separately func-lioning as it was before.

Sir, physical education, as it stands today, is not given any importance either in the schools or the colleges. There is no physical education census. Government could not give any reply when I asked as to how many school* have playgrounds and how many Universities have Board of studies in physical education or sports. Therefore, if we are thinking of the development of human personality, it is very essential that organisation of physical education in educational institutions should be given a pride of place. The physical education teachers are not given equal status with the others in the academic institutions. They are not given any place in the academic councils of the colleges or in the academic bodies. The hon. Minister was talking of the national debate. I would like to tell him that there was a seminar on the 4th November, 1985 at Gwalior under the auspices of the All-India Physical Education and Allied Teachers' Federation where experts met and made certain recommendations. They said that the main thing which is needed is physical education which can be used as an instrument, as a tool to meet the needs of the society, and that physical edu-ation is necessary for fitness in the space age. We are talking of the 21st century and maintenance of health and development of working capacity. And None of the recommendations made by the National Sports Policy have been imolemented even now. It is no use talking ia a big way of edu-

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cation policy and the philosophy of it National fitness programmes are not taken up. Even the rural centres are not established. It has been quoted here about the minimum requirements of schools, colleges and universities, as to how many playgrounds should be how many colleges should have there, how many playgrounds und what facilities should be there. It is, given at P*ge 23 para 57 of the draft national spotts policy but nothing has

been done uptill now.

I want to say about another thing. That is about the workers education. Workers' education scheme is under the Labour Ministry. Workers' education should find a place in the curriculum. In America and many other countries, workers' education is part of the curriculum and diplomas and degrees are given. It plays a very important role for improving productivity and also in helping the proper organisation of workers. The worken' education today is being run on parallel lines and that is why it is affecting our policy on education. I, therefore, appeal to the Minister to consider my amendment and send this, as it is BO* a complete document, to the expert committee and get a proper report in the next session of Parliament.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, education is the most potent tool for the development of human resources which, in turn, helps in proper utilisation of all other resources. The Status Paper itself admits in Paragraph 1.2 and I quote "Only education can imbue people with the knowledge, the sense of purpose and the confidence essential for building a dynamic vibrant and cohesive nation capable of providing to people with the where withals for creating better fuller and more purposeful life."

Realising that a minimum level of education is imperative for the development of individual personality, for I inculcating a value system and for

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making the citizen aware of social responsibilities, our founding fathers enshrined in Article 45 of the Constitution of India, a goal of providing free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years by 1960.

Today, 26 years after the deadline, the population of illiterates has increased manifold and the official statistics pointing to the increase in literacy rate, the increase in student population and the rapid growth in the number of schools and colleges sounds unconvincing, rather deceptive when we realise that in absolute numbers the population of illiterates has kept on increasing, and that by the year 2000 A.D. India would have the largest concentration of illiterate population in the world.

Sir, in spite of top priority accorded to the elimination of illiteracy today many schools are without building and only 58.5 per cent of the primary schools have black boards, while many schools go without basic amenities, such as drinking water, urinals lavotories and other facilities. Out of the total expenditure on education, the share on primary education has been constantly declining. While the State spends abo'Ut Rs. 3;600 per annum on a* college student, the amount spent on a primary school student is only Rs. 190. This is so when one out of every four poor children does not even go to school at all and 23 per cent of those \joSning the primary schools reach class VTII while only six per cent enter college. It is only this 6 per cent which is catered to by the major chunk of this Rs. 6,000 crores. This is a glaring inequality in education.

Sir, we lament over the alarming drop out rate in the primary schools. We are also conscious that free education itself is no incentive to a poor parent to send his children to school as any trifle they bring home from work or begging is no trifle for the family struggling to plod along in life. In my opinion, Sir, introduc-

tion of some form of a scheme providing for a wage compensatory allowance for school-going children belonging to families living beiow, the poverty line is absolutely essential to achieve our avowed object of universalisation of elementary education.

There is another important dimension of this question. The Status Paper reveals that only 10 per cent of the total work forc_e is employed I in the organised sector. To get employment in the organised sector even as a peon, one has to be essentially at least a matriculate which proves the stark reality that one who has not benefited from the Government assistance during childhood cannot earn a good livelihood in adult life. The inequity in society i_s thus per-. petuated under the present system to the detriment of the poor, particularly the rural poor.

Education must not be sold but imparted free and every Government is charged with the primary duty to provide good education to its youth. However, looking to the limited resources, which too are utilised predominantly for the benefit of the urban middle and upper middle classes as well as the employers in the corporate sector, I am of the opinion that the Government must work out J some formula to realise from the corporate sector a reimbursement for the amount spent by the State on the education of the employees.

Today we talk of delinking degrees from the jobs. When we have a glut of educated unemployed or educated unemployables in the country, such talk would only be an esoteric exercise. If the employer in the corporate sector is be asked to pay for the education of his employees, he would insist not on degree but would himself judge the competence of the prospective employees. May be, a dynamic youngmen who has pawed only matriculation examination is able to do a_s good as a Ph. D in selling his consumer goods. This would obviously delink degrees from jobs in

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and field of human endeavour would set a trend for others. This would also inject quality in education and restore dignity to knowledge and learning. Also, the teachers would become accountable to the students and the Parents rather than to the indifferent faceles bureaucracy.

Talking of teachers, we all want them be living examples of every to conceivable virtue on the earth but we fail to appreciate that quality of teaching can be improved only if genuinely talented persons are attracted to the profession and for which the career has got to be made monetarily attractive in today's world of spiralling prices and high inflation. It is definitely an unpleasant sight to see teachers having to resort to strikes to air their grievances and demand better pay, housing and better career prospects or to resist the compulsion to sign receipts for amounts larger than what they are actually paid.

Sir, in the perspective of limited resources being available for an important subject as education, any call to the voluntary ageneies for furtherance of educational goals, should not be looked upon with suspicion as has been done in certain quarters. It should only be ensured that such ageneies do not turn their activity into one for personal gain or turn the temples of learning into teaching shops for personal aggrandisement and the bureaucracy act_s not as a dampening agent but as catalyst in their functioning.

Because of constraints of time I would conclude by making certain bare statements which I would urge the hon. Minister to take note of. I must compliment the Government for laying emphasis as it has done on the non-formal education by starting Indira Gandhi National Open University and promoting non-formal and distance education in various manners, Secondly, we have got to do something about the presentdav

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examination system which breeds a. environment where adequate attentio* is not paid to teaching Ar to independent study, but cramming of facts. Then, the syllabusa should also make provision for a flexible combinaton of courses.

About the inculcation of moral values and making education socially relevant, enough has been said and I would only say that it should be ensured that the education given to our students in our country should create an ethos which makes them aware of our cultural heritage; in fact, synthesises the presntday advancement with our culture and help us to stick to our moorings.

Finally, Sir, when I talk of the ethos which has to be generated or inculcated in the minds of the students, I feel that in our country, not equating advancement with westernisation, we have to see that all the progress that we make in the field of education, all the research that we undertake, ultimately go for the betterment of our society. The X. ray laser beams can bring about a revolution in the medical field. But we know that America is utilising this for its Star Wars programme. This we have to resist.

It is for the first time that the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been created in our country and a greater thrust has been given to this human endeavour. After a period of five years, when We see the result of the present policy which the Government is going to formulate and follow, I am sure. India would not only be ranking number one among the developing countries, but would compete with the most advanced countries of the world.

Before concluding I would mention only one more point. In the present ten plus two plus three system, at the plug two stage, provision should be made for vocational alternatives and steps should be taken for strengthening the teacher-training pro-

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IShri Pawan Kumar Bansalj grammes. Wherever we have a secondary school, it should be made a nucleus for inter-action between that secondary school ani the middle and the primary schools, falling in that area. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Mr. Gopalsamy Absent Mr. Mitra.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA (West Bengal); Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Ì have been attentively listening to the speeches delivered by hon. Members who preceded me. I believe, on seven points, a consensus can be reached. One, our educational policy must embrace the whole of India, that is, 20 per its urban and 80 per cent of cent of its rural areas. Two every Indian has a birth-right to a minimum common education. Three, accident by birth in a particular community or society cannot determine access to education. Four, economic needs are compulsives of life and the educational policy must respond to these needs. Five, the urge for education is not the same in every individual. Six, university education must be reserved for those who aspire to be path Anders in their a tragedy if respective disciplines. would be became cheap or easily degrees available as it would adversely affect every level of education starting from higher education to the lowest level.

A point has been raised about democratisation of education by one of the hon. Memben₃ in this House. Democratisation of education ig an attractive term by itself. We are all believers in democracy and we*-would not deny democracy to any place or institution, but I am afraid that, if democratisation means that vicechancellors, pro vke-chancellors, registrars, professor*, teachers and even non-teaching staff are to be appointed on political considerations only without any regard for academic qualifications or for merit, would be a great tragedy for education a_s such. If students councils everywhere in every university, are going to be battlefield-, n political parties outside, it would be a tragedy for education as a whole. Keeping this particular aspect in view which is vitiating our educational system throughout the country, I believe considerable rethinking is necessary on the issue of democratisation of education. And from that point of view I believe it is a blessing that education is in the Concurrent List and not jn the State List.

The last point I wish to mention is that you started the International Youth Year in our country on the birthday of You have declared Vivekananda. Vivekananda'^ birthday as the Indian Youth Day. Vivekananda throughout his life had insisted on man-making as well as; character building education. He said, man-making education only create personalities but would mav not create the complete man. Therefore, character building is as much important as man-making or as quality of education. It is often said that in a secular country like ours what is the good of talking about mora] or spiritual values, moral or spiritual values would be irrelevant in the context of secularism. This ig indeed a strange argument. I have had the good fortune of studying the educational systems of countries which do not believe at all in God or in religion, but in their systems-time will not permit me to repeat the code in this debate-a minimum of moral code is insisted upon and that minimum moral code is taught in the primary stage, in the secondary stage and in the higher stage. In every stage of education, they insist on this moral code to be obeyed and observed by the student community if they want to remain within the stream of education. Therefore if these countries without any faith in God or in religion can insist on a moral code, I do not see what prevents us from

talking about moral or spiriitual values. I do hope all theoe aspects would be borne in mind in formula-ling our final policy on educaion.

Thank you.

श्री सुरेश पदीरी (मध्य तहेश) उपसमाध्यक्ष महोत्य, में आगका आभागी ह कि हामने मले 'चलेल आफ एजकेशन-ए पालिसी प्रमेपेनिःव, जेस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पत्र बोजने पा मोका दिया है। मान्यवर, हभारी जिला वणाली बुधित हो गई है। मैमाले की जिला का मूल उददेण्य बाब या बलके बनाना हो रह गया है। यह बाः पिछले जम्बे धर्म से कई सोगो दारा बरावर और लगलार दोहराई जा रही है। जिका में परिवर्तन की दुहाई हर स्तर पर बाहे यह जाजनेता हो, बाहे बिभिन्न संगठन के लोग हों. चाहे शिक्षाविद हों. हर स्तर पर की जा रही है। लेकिन हमें बह बहते हुए बहुरा गये हो रहा है। बि इस दिशा में यदि किसी ने सार्यक वहल की है तो ने हैं इमारे गतिकील ग्रीर नमंट यथा प्रधान मंदी । इन्होंने उस दिला में पहल की है जिनके अवनी चौर बारनी में बिसी भी प्रकार ज कोई एक नहीं है। यह देश के नागरिकों के लिग सबार और प्रेरक उपलब्धि है प्रोर जिला में यामल परिवतन की नार्धकता को मददे-नजर रखने हत यह इस्ताबेज प्रस्तृत किया है जिम पर यहाँ बहम हो रही है। 'जिक्षा की चुमोती' के उल्तावेज में चतुर्य अखिल भारतीय जैक्षिक मर्वेक्षण का क्ष्वाला है जो धोषणा करता है कि प्राजादी के बाद देश में जिसा का प्रमार व्यापना मग में हवा है। याज देश में पांच जाब प्राथमिक त्रात्राणे. सवा याख माध्यमिक शालाणे \$2.279 सम्पत्तर माध्यमिना स्मन्त 4-5 हतार महाविद्यालय और 150 के करीब विषयविद्यालय स्था एत है। छोटे-छोटे गढरों, कर्को तक मधाविश्वालम होना दनारे सिंह बड़े गये की जात है। 13 लाख रे दशिक गित्रक बाज हमारे देश में है। सरकार रका के पश्चात सबसे अधिक राजि जिला गर अमें करती है।

भान्यवर, इमारे संविधान में यह स्पष्ट रूप से परिमाणित है कि 14 वर्ष की उम्र के सभी बालक-वालिकाओं के जिये नि:शहन एवं प्रनिवाये जिला का इंतजाम होना चाहिए। सन 1960 लक यह लक्ष्य पुरा किया जाता संविधान में निर्धारित था। इसे पुरा करने के लिए 1949 में हो० राधा इत्यान की सम्बलता में एक जिता प्रायोग गठित किया गया। 1952 में मदालियर आयोग बमा तया 1966 में 'कोटारी कमीणन' शिक्षा की प्राथमिकताओं व सधार के लिए बना । परन्त निर्धारित सीमा ग्रथप्रि के 25 वर्ष बाद भो सामाजिक विसंगतियां, भाषिक धसंयलन, तकनीकी ज्युननाएं घोर काननी घडचनों के फारण हम अपने मांदिस सहय तन नहीं पहुंच सके ।

सर्वेशम में स्पट हे प्राप्त भी देश में 1,91 लाख मांवों में स्कूल नहीं है। अहां स्कूल हे वहां हालात मुच्छे नहीं हे । देश की 9 प्रतिगत सालाणं खुले भाकाश गेनी वे लगती है। ५० प्रतिशत रुधल में भवन प्रथम नहीं हैं । 39,72 प्रसिक्षत स्थलों के पास अलेक बोर्ड नहीं है। 60 प्रसिश्चत स्वम्तों में शह पेय जम ना अभाव है। सबेक्षण के धनसार देत के 36 प्रतिमत म्कूलों में केवल सक शिक्षक तीन-भार ककाको को संभावता है। हमारे देश में पहली कक्षा में इरती होने बाले हर 106 बच्चों में के 23 बरबे ही घाठनी नजा नक पहुंच पासे ŧ١

मतः शिक्षा को इठ मुख्यित के लिए शिक्षक, भवन और हयकरण आदि की ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि हर क्रिक मंग्रा प्रपने भाष में पूर्ण हो। श्रद्धेय राजीव जी हर जिले में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बोलने की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। झौर उनके निर्देशानुसार देश के हर जिलों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय जीध्र प्रारम्भ कित्रे भा रहे हैं यह हमारे जिसे गौरब ब त्र गंसा का विषय है।

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[श्री सूरेश पचौरो]

हमारे देश में मौजूदा शिक्षा के ढांचे ने सबसे बड़ा नुकसान यही किया है कि परम्परा और आधनिकी करण के बीच एक चौडी दरार पैदा कर दी है। यह ग्रमीर-गरीब, जहर देहात, को अलग करती है। वह दो पृथक भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों के बीच अलगाव पैदा करती है। इसलिए आज जब हम अपनी नई णिक्षा नोति पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं तो इन वातों पर इयान देना बहुत जुरूरी हैं। हमारी जिक्षा प्रणाली सीखने की न होकर पढने की ज्यादा हो गई है। हमारी षिका ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जिसमें परम्परा और ग्राधुनिकता को जोडकर शिका सामंजस्य स्यापित हो । हमारी प्रणाली असमानता को प्रश्नय न दे बल्कि उतको दूर करने की प्रक्रिया में सजवत भमिका निभाये। हमारी शिक्षा रोज-गारोत्मखी हो। देश की शिक्षा का ढांचा ऐसा वनायें जो देज की विकासजील ग्रावण्यकताम्रों के ग्रनरूप हो । प्रौढ णिका एवं स्त्री शिक्षा पर समचित ध्यान दिया जाये, यह आज की मौजदा आवण्यकता है। डिसिप्तिन और नेजनल ग्रोनर छात्रों के सम्मुख प्रमुख मुद्दा सोच का होना चाहिए। हमारी णिक्षा का वर्तमान ढांचा ऐसा बन गया कि शिक्षक बताता है, बच्चा सुनता है। ग्रयीत शिक्ता माल सूचनाओं का संग्रहण वन गई है। इस पर विचार करने की ग्रविश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, धव में परीक्षा प्रणाली को स्रोर ध्यान ग्राकपित करना चाहता हूं जो प्रत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हमारी परीक्षा पद्धति ऐसी है कि जिसमें ज्ञान नहीं, याददास्त का इम्तहान होता है। वर्ष में एक बार परीक्षा ग्रायोजित होती है। जो छात 33 प्रतिशत ग्रंक प्राप्त कर खेते हैं वे पास हो जाते हैं। इसमें भी परिवर्तन की बहुत जरूरत है। इस संबंध में मेरा मुझाव है कि पास होने का प्रतिशत 35 प्रतिशत से बढाकर 50 प्रतिशत या 45 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाय। कृषक देने की जो पद्धति है वह भी बन्द की जानी चाहिए। जो प्रश्न पत हों वे जरादा से जरादा अञ्जेक्टिव टाप के होने चाहिए। कुछ प्रज्न निवन्धात्मक भी होने चाहिए। निर्फाइम्तिडान पास करना काफी नहीं है। इपणिए जरूरो है कि क्वेश्वा पेर्ग्र ऐसे सेट किये जप्यें कि उनमें आञ्जेक्टिव टाइप के क्येश्वन ज्यादा हों।

मैं इस ग्रोर भी ध्यान ग्राकर्षित करना जाहता हं कि इमारी शिक्षा का जो सेंशन डोता है उतमें वहत छट्टियां होती हैं। इसमें जमी की जाने की बहत जरूरत है। खाउतौर से हमारे जो नेशनज फेंस्टिवल्स हैं उनमें स्कून-कालेज और प्राइमरी पाठशालाचों में छट्टी कर दी जाती है। मैं समझता हं कि नेगतन फेंस्टिवल्स के दिन णिक्षा संस्थाएं बन्द न रहें तो उनका महत्व और भी बढ जाएगा और उनको स्कलों-कालेजों में मनाया जा सहेगा। इन फोस्टिवल्ज का बनिय'दी इतिहास है। उपने हमारे छात्रों को अधिक से अधिक जानकारी होनी चाहिए । इसके लिए जरूरी है कि इन दिनों में स्कल और कालेजों में छुट्टी न होकर स्कूलों में इनको मनाया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ पर्यावरण का ज्ञान चौर उस पर नियंत्रण रख सकने की योग्यता हमारे पाठवकम में ग्रावश्यक रूप से गामिल होने चाहिए। शिक्षा में नैतिकता व रचनात्मक कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन मिले. ऐसे पाठयकमों का समावेश हो। साथ ही निर्वन छात्रों के लिए जो छात्रवत्ति दी ज'ती है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। उसमें भी वर्द्धि करने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में पडाई कमाऊ योजना चलाई जा रही है। उलके लिए मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह है कि उस शिका नीति पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए । वह रोजगरोन्मुख जिला की खोर अयसर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। उसके लिए भी ग्रतिरिक्त धनराणि आवंटित को जानी चाहिए। शिक्षा में प्रवेश नीति सर्वमान्य वक्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के ग्रनरूप होनी चाहिए । इस मौके पर में इस बात की सोर भी ध्वान दिलाना चाहता हं कि शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया

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जना च'हिए । जहां हम'रे णिल क अपने बाप में श्रद्दे। उँ, उनको रेस्नेक्ट की ज'नो च'हिए क्योंकि हमारे पहां ए ह पूराती हडी बत है कि गइ गो बिन्द दोनों खडे, को के नाग गोत, इनको महना को देवो हुए उनके सम्माको महेकिर रखते हुए चडां उनी बेतन में नुदि की जानी चाहिए, जहां उनको प्रतिरिक्त सुनिवाएं दी जानी चाहिए वहीं उनके प्रसितन को भो व्यवस्था को जनो बहुत आवश्यक है। हर पांच वर्ष में गित हो ला रेकैंगर कोई निषिचत किया जानां चाहिए, ऐता मेरा सुसात है। पाथ ही टेक्ती हन जिता की खोर भी धान दिगा जाता चाहिए। भारत की 78 प्रतिगत जावादी गांवों में है जो जि पर निर्मर करती है। जतः जवि के निए उच्च शिका की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। तर जिने में पाई०पाई०टी० और पोनेटेक्निक कालेज खोनने की व्यवस्था सेन्ट्रल स्कूनों की तरह को ज'नी च'डिए। ताकि शिक्षा को सही रूप में हम रोत-गारोल्मख बना सहें और जिशा को तड़ी रूप में जन्छा स्वरूप प्रदान कर सकें। मान्यवर, एजकेणत पालियों का प्रस्तत दस्तावेज एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है और इसके लिये मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी और केन्द्रीय सरकार को वबाई देता हं, और विण्वास करता हं कि जिन भावनाओं, जिन बाकांक्षायों और जिन आणाओं के अनुरूप यह दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उतकी पुर्ति की दिशा में यह देश के नव-निर्माण के लिये एक उत्प्रेरक साबित होगा।

बा० एम० हाशिम किदवई (उत्तर प्रदेश): जनावे सदर और मोग्रज्जिज मेम्बरान, सबसे पहले तो मैं जापका शकिया ग्रदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस वहस में अपने इजहारे खयाल का मौका दिया। वक्त की किल्लत की वजह से मैं बहुत मुक्खसर अल्फाज में अपने मारूजात पेश करूंगा और मुझे उन्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर तवज्जह फरमायेंगे । हमारी बह बहुत बड़ी खुशकिस्मती है कि म्राज हम स्टेटेस पेपर यानी चैलेंज प्राफ एजकेजन पर गौर करने के लिये यहां जमा हुए

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और इसके लिये हमारे मिलिस्टर साहव खातनौर से काबिले मुवारकवाद हें ग्रीर मझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि उनकी लायक कयादत में हमारा मुल्क तालीमी मैदान में आगे बढ़ेगा और किसी से पीछें नहीं रहेगा। ब्राज हमें फख है कि हमारा मुल्क द्निया की सबसे बडी जम्हरिपत है। याज इप मार्डन सोजलिस्ट और तेकूनर इंडियन रिपब्तिक को सामने रख हर, खाउ हर तरकती के मैदान में यह जो अभी बढ रहा है, इपको समिने रख कर अपगर यह कहा जाप तो वैजा न होगा :

धव बज्मे जहां का और ही जंदाज है मगरिक द मगरिव में तेरे दौर का छ। याज है।

यह हमारे मुल्त की बहुत बड़ी ख्शकिस्मती है कि इसकी कयादत, जबां हिम्मत जवां बख्त महबूब वजीरे आजम राजीव गांधों के हाथ में है जो हमारे मीरे कारतां हैं और जिनकी इंतयाजी खशूसियत और उनकी खास खवियां इस तरह हैं, निगाहे बुलन्द, सुखन दिलनवाज जांपुरुशेजं यही है रख्ते तफर मीरे कारवां के लिये। जिस तरह से कोई भी मुल्क आजाद उस वक्त तक नहीं रह सकता और अपनी आजादी को उस वक्त तक बरकरार नहीं रख सकता कि जब तक कि वह एकानामिक या माणी ऐतवार से मजबूत न हो। इस तरह कोई भी मुल्का सही मायनों में उस वक्त तक तरक्की नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि वह तालीम में आगे न हो। बडी खुशी की बात है कि इत स्टेट्स पेपाओं अस्वि इसकी कोणिश की गई है कि तालीमी निजाम का जायजा लिया जाय और इसमें हर तरह का इम्प्रवमेन्ट किया जाय ग्रौर खराबियों को दूर रखा जाय। जैसा कि मैंने अज किया वक्त की किल्लत की वजह से यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि इस वक्त इसका कोई तफसीली जायजा लिया जाय लेकिन मक्खसर ग्रल्फाज में रापने सर्जेंशस पेश करना चाहंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि इमें दोनों बीजों को साब लेकर चलना है और. दोनों में एक किस्म का वैनेंस रखना है वानी तालीम में क्वान्टिंड भा हो और क्वालिटी भी हो। यह न हो कि एक की दूसरे के खालिर कुर्बान कर दिया जाय। द्रारी सबसे बडी बात यह है कि हमारे मुल्क के लिये सबसे प्रहम चीत्र प्राइमरी एजुबेगन है। इसमें बहुत गोदा इरालाह और बहुन ज्यारा इम्ब्रबमेन्ट की जरूरत है। जे। हमारी पहिंगरी नालीम में जो बेगमार खामिया पाई जाती हैं उनको बताने की अरूरन गहीं। जहारत इनकी है कि इन खराखियों को कैसे दूर किया जाय। इसकी कोशिज की जाय कि कम में कम बनियादी महलियते इन प्राइमरी स्कलों को हासिल हो। मतलन उनके टीबर क्रालिफाइड हो, उनके नूलवाके लिये बैठने की जगह हो। कोर्स भा ऐसा हो जो इन बच्चों के काम मा सके। इस सिलसिले में मुनामिव होगा कि मिड-हे-मील का प्रीविजन किया वाय । देखने में यह प्रात्रा है कि गोवों में खासतीर से जो बच्चे प्राइमरो म्बूलों में माने हैं. उनके मो-बाप बहुत जल्दी उन बज्यों को उन स्कूलों में हटा लेने हैं। इसलिए हटाते हैं कि बह यह कहते है कि हम इन मच्चों में कुछ काम लेंगे। मब मगर गवनेगेंट को नरफ से इन जन्मों के वाल्यायन का कुछ माली मदद की जाए तो मेरे बवाले से इस तरह से डाप-प्राऊट बहुत कम हो जाएँगे। जहां तक यमोवर्सिटयों या आला एजकेमन ना तारलुक है मुझे यह ग्रजं करना है कि सब से पहली बीच यूनीवसिटी एजुकेशन में हमें यह करना चाहिये कि क्वालिटें। ग्रीर ब्बाहिटी दोनी को साथ-साथ रखना चाहिये। सम्ल इसके कि यूनीवर्सिटों के सिलसिले में मैं कुछ प्रजंबक प्राप्त तालीमी निजाम के सिलसिले में में बुछ मर्च मारता चाहंगा । बेहतर यह होगा कि जगर हम तालीम के सिलसिले में उसुली बातों को नजरग्रन्दाज न करें। मसलन हमारा मुल्त एक महजबी मुल्क है। माज हमारे मुल्क में ताल्गुब है. फिरकापरस्ता, तंगनवरी, सुबाइयत, इलाकाइयत यह सब ताकतें सिर उठा रही हैं। इनका सिर जुबलने के लिए और इनका कामयाची हे म्ह्यापता करने के लिए जरूरत इस बात को है कि हमारे कोर्मिज में मजहबंग भीर प्रखनार्था तालाम का उन हिस्सा हें। ग्रीर धर्म्यों की मजहवा ग्रीर अखलाई। सालीम दी जाये दाकि बंहे दुन्हें धमतम मजहनी की रिस्पेक्ट कर चर्क पोर इसका करेक्टर ऊंचा हो । माथ-माथ इसकी भी जरूरत है कि फीडम स्ट्रम्य में हमारे बजगों ने, हमारे लाइरों ने श्रोर बेशुमार हिन्दुस्तानियों ने जो कूर्बानियां की हैं उसकों भी कॉस में गामिल घर दिया जाए ताकि हमारे बच्च समझ मकों कि हमारे पुल्क ने किलनी बही कुर्वानियों के माथ बाजादी हायिन को है। नीसर्ग एकरी बात एड है कि टेक्स्ट बन को रियाइज किया जाए नाविः वहं महीं मायने में तास्मुब ग्रीर तंगमचरी से पाक हों । बोषी जान इस *मिन*निमें यह भी प्रजं करना चाहगा कि तालीम के सिलसिले में मदरहंग या मादरी जबान का बहुरी जाया सहमिन्द हासिल है। जम्बरत इस बाल की है कि नीन नीम्वेज फामले को सही तौर में हर स्टेट में इंग्यलीमेंट किया जाय बदकिस्मती से बाज यह रियासती में डम पर ग्रम्ल नहीं हा रहा है। युनिबर्मिट। तालीम के सिलसिले में में ग्रजे बरता चाहंगा कि माज हमें इस पर बड़ा फ़क है कि हम दुनियां की सबसे वहां जम्हरिवत हे और हमारे मुख्य में पंचायत से लेकर पालियामेंट तक हर जगह इलैन्शन होता है और डेमोकेर्स। है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि तालीमी इदारों में एजकेशनल इस्टीट्यूगंग में हम एकडेमिव डेमोकेर्स और तालीर्मः अम्हरियतं बायम परि, ग्रीर इन तालं में इदारी को हम प्यूडल्जिम और शिङ्ल एटमोस्फियर में पाक करें । कडे अफसांस की बात है कि युनीवसिटीज के वाइस चांसल्जं युनिवसिटी की किसी बॉर्ड के मामने भी अकाक्टेबल नहीं है। इस को बत्म करना चाहिये और इसके साथ-माथ उनको जो मसुसी अहितवारात या स्पेशन पाबन दिये गये हैं उन्हें मारम निया जाय तालि पूर्नीवॉस्टिंख सही। मायने में हेमाचेटाइजेशन हूं। भीर उनकी ष्टीनोमी **बरकरार** रहे। गवनेंबिट थर्कातन মদনা কটাল 📢 জेমিন अह कट्रोल जो हो तो पूर्य, तरह के युगीफार्म या क्लॉक्स्टेंट होता चाहिए। यह न हो बाज मौकों पर गवनभेट कोई दखल न दे और बाब मोकों गर हर छाटे-छाटे मामले में दखल दे। ग्राखरी में ग्रज करना चाहंगा कि हमारे म्लक के कल्चर को स्म से बड़ी उस्सिदन यह रही है कि इमारे मुख्य में टायरों या उस्तावों को बड़ें। महामयत और बड़ें। इज्जत हासिल रहा है। प्राचीन भारतवर्ष में भी और इसके बाद भी ग्ररताद-ने-दराज गुरु मेवा हमारे मल्का के कल्चर का एक खास हिस्सा था लेकिन बदकिस्मती वह है कि ग्रंब टाचरों की यह पोर्जाभन बाकी नहीं रहा है। तो कोफिम यह होनी वाहिये कि हमारे टंग्वर्ज को यही पोर्जाणन हासित हो। हमारे टीचर्स बाज मुताजमत की सिल्स्योलिटी नहीं है लेकिन हमें पूरी कोशिष करनी चाहिए और मैं मिलिस्टर गहब से खान तौर से दरख्वास्त करूँगा कि उमकी धरफ तवज्जह फरमायें । टीचसं को सिम्योरिटी हासिल रहे ताकि वे सोसाइटी में ग्रपर्ना प्रानी पंजित्शन हासिल कर सकें और उन्हें इज्जत का मकाम हामिल रहे।

धाखिर में हम सब (समय की घंटी) बाहते हैं कि पैमे की कमी न हो। सेवेन्थ फाइब डबर प्लान में जितनी रकम एजूकेशन परपज के लिए दी गयी है उसमें इनाफा हो लाकि हम तालीमी मैदान में आगे वह सकें।

[دَاكَتُر ايم- هاشم تدوائی] (اتر پردیس): جلاب صدر اور معزز ممبران - سب سے پہلے تو میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مچھے اس بتحث میں اپر اظہار خیال کا موتع دیا - وقت کی تلت کی وجہ سے میں یہت مختصر الفاظ میں انے معروفات پیش کرونکا اور مجھے انیم معروفات پیش کرونکا اور مجھے نے میں یہت مشتمر ماحب اس پر قوجہ نومالوکے- هماری بہت ہوی پنیر یعلی جھللے آف ایجھکھن پر فور کرنے کے لگے دیہاں جمع عوق ہیں اور اس کے لگے عمارے مذسکر ماحب حاص طور ہے قابل مبارکہا'، ایس اور متحد پوری امید ہے کہ انکی تلق قهاندت میں همار ملک تعایمی میدان میں آئے ہوتے کا - اور کسی سے پیتچہ نہیدں رہ کا - آج همین قنخو ہے کہ عمارا ملک دنیا کی سب سے بوی جمعوریات ہے - آج اس ماقون بوی جمعوریات ہے آج اس ماقون میدان میں دعجو آئے ہورھا ہے - اسکو میدان میں دعجو آئے ہورھا ہے - اسکو سامنے رکہکر اگر یہ کہا جائے تو سامنے رکہکر اگر یہ کہا جائے تو

اب بزم جهان کا اور هی انداز ه مشرق و مغرب میں تیرے درر کا آغار ہے یہ ندرے ملک کی بہت بڑی خرش قستی ہے کہ اس کی قهادت - جوان همت جوان بخت مصبوب وزیر آنظم راجیو کاندھی کے هاتو میں ہے جو همارے میر کاروان هیں اور جلکی امتیاز خصوصیت اور انکی خاص خوبہاں اس طرح ہیں -

نگهه بللد منظن دللواز جان پرسوز یپی هـ رخت مدر مهر کاروان کهلاے-

جسطرح سے کولی یہی ملک ^آزاد اموقت تک ٹہیں رہ سکتا - ازر ایڈی آزادی کو اموقت تک برگرار ٹیپٹ رکھ سکتا - کہ جب تک کہ رہ اکانامک یا معاقی اعتبار ہے مقبوط نہ ھو - اس طرم کوئی بہی ملک 279 Motion on Challenge [RAJYA SABHA] A Policy Perspective— 280 of Education— Discussion concluded

> بنيادي سهوله ين ان يرائمون اسکولوں کو حاصل ہوں - مثلا انکے تيجور كوالهمائية هون - الك طلبه کے لئے پٹیلے کو جگیہ ہو - کورس ہوتی ایسا ہو جو ان بھوں کے کام آ کے - اس سلدلے میں مناسب هوگا که مد - دے - میز کا پروونوں ذيها جار - ديكها مير يه أنا ه که گاور میں خاصطور سے جو بھے يرائمره الكولون مين - أتم هين -انکے ماں باپ بہت جلدی ان بچوں او [، کولوں سے هتا ليتے هيں - اس اللے مثالے هيں که وہ يه کہتے هيں که هم ای بنچوں سے کنچه کام ایلگے -اب الرگورلمانی کی طرف ہے ان پیچوں کے والدیں کی کچھ مالی مدد کی جائے تو میرے حمال میں اس عارج سے ذراف آرت بہت کم ہو حالےکو - جوہاں تک یونیدرستیوں کو تعلوم يا اعلى أيجوكيشون كا تعاق ه متجه يه مرض كرابا ه - كه سب ب يهای چیز برنیبرمٹی اجوکیشن مهن هدین به کرنا جاهئی که کوالتی ارز كوانتاي دونون كو ساقه والهاما جاءئي -تہا اس کے کہ بولیورسامی کے سلسلے مير كمچه عرض كرون عام تعايدني ظام کے ساسلے میں کچھ عرض کرنا 5 agles as the as you - Kipola سلسلے مدین هم (صولبی بانوں کو الورانداز ته كوبي - مقلا همارا ملك ایک مذہبی ملک ہے۔ آج شارے ملک مدین تعصب ہے - فوقه پرسالی -

[قارکتر ایم- هاشم تدوائی] صحیم معنوں میں اس وتت تک رہ ترقی نہیں کرسکتا جب تک رہ تعالم میں آگے نہ ہو - یہ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے کہ اس استیٹس پیچر کے ذریعہ سے اسلی کوشھی کی پیچر کے ذریعہ سے اسلی کوشھی کی تیچر کے ذریعہ سے ایلی کوشھی کی تیچر کی ہی ہوتی ہی ہوں کہ دور کیا تیچر کی ہمیں نہیں کی تیچر میں میں کی ہوتی ہی ایلی تیچر میں پیش کرنا جاہرتی ا

پېلى بات تو يه هـ. كه هـين دونس جيدون کو ساقيه ليکو چلايا ه اور دونوں مدن ایک تسم کا بیللس رکهابا ه يعلى تعلوم مهن كرانتتى اینی هو اور کوالیمی بهی جو - یه ند هو که ایک کو دوسرے کی خاطر تربان در دیا چائے - دوسوی سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ همارے ملک کیلئے سب سے اہم جیز پرالمزی العدوكدهن في استين بيت زيادة اعالم ارر بهت زیاده امپروملت کی فرورت ہے - جو ہماری پرالموں تعلیم میں جو ہے شار خامیاں پائی جاتی هدی انکو بتا نے کی ضربرت نهیں- ضرورت اسکی ہے کہ ان عاور ایموں كو كهسے دور كرما جائے - اسكنى کوشھ کی جائے کہ کم سے کم -

سب سے بری جمہوریت هیں اور همارے ملک میں پلیچایت سے لینر پارلیمذت نیک هر جکہت الیکشن هوتا ہے اور ڈیموکریسی ہے تو کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ تعلیمی اداروں میں اینچوکیشلل انسٹی ڈیوشلس میں اینچوکیشلل انسٹی ڈیوشلس میں اینچوکیشلل انسٹی ڈیوشلس میں ارروں کو هم فیوتلزم سے اور شیوقرل ایٹیوسنیر سے پاک کریں -

یوے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ یونیورستدر کے رائس چانطرز اور یرنهورسٹی کسی باقی کے ساملے الاؤنثهيل تههن ههن - اس كو ختم كرابا جاهل اور اسم ساته سانه الكو جو خصوصي اختهارات يا اسهدهل پارر دئے کئے میں انہیں ختم کیا جائے تاکه بولیورسٹیز میں صحیم معلون مدن قيموكرائزيدن هو ارر إنكى آذرنامی برقرار رہے - کررنامت یقیلاً ايدا كلقرول ركم لهمي يه كنقرول جو دو تو پېړې طوح سے يونيغارم يا di is - alala lige allumite يعلى موقعون پر گورندا، کوئی دخل الد دے اور بعض موتعون پر چارا چیوٹے معاملوں میں دخل فاے -آخر مهن مرض کوتا چاهونکا که ہمارے ملک کے کلیور کی سب سے بى خصوصهمت يه رغى بى ته همارے ملک میں ٹیچروں کو یا استادوں کو یوں اهمیت اور مزند حاصل رهی

تلك نظرى - صوبائيت - عاقائيم یہ سب طاقتیں سر اِڈیا رہے عیں -انکا سر کموند کیلئے اور انکا کامھابی سے متابات کونے کیلئے ضرورت اس يات کې هے که همارے کورسؤ میں مذهبي - الملتي تعليم كا ايك حصه هو اور یچون کو مذهبی اور الملاقي تعليم دي جائے تباکه وہ ەوسرے دمام مذھەق كى ريسهكىت كر سكين أور أن كا كركتو أوتعها هو at a my big of the film all all فريدم استركل ميں همارے بزرگوں نے همارے لوڈروں نے اور یے شمار هددوستانهوں نے جو قربانهاں دی هد، اسکو به کورس میں شامل کر دیا جائے تاکہ همارے بھے سمجھ سکیں کہ ہمارے ملک نے کتلی یں قربانیڈیوں کے ساتھ آزادی حاصل کې هے - تيسرو ضروري بات يه هے که گیکست بکس کو روالز کیا جائے - تانہ وہ مصیم معلوں میں دمصب اور دنگ نظری ہے چاک من - چولاہی بات اس سنسلے میں يه بهي عرض كرنا جاهونكا كه تعليم کے سلسلے میں مدر تذک یا مادری زبان کو زیادہ اہمیت حاصل ہے -فرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ تین ليلكويم فارمول كو مصيم طور س هر التليت مون امواينات كوا جائے - یونیورسٹلی تعلیم کے سلسلے مهن عرض کرنا چاهونگا که آج همهن اس ير يرا فنغر في كه هم دنيا كي

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[داکتر ایم- هاشم قدوالی] عرصددراز كرو سهوا که اب تهچرون نهیں رہے إسكى طرف توجه فر کو سهکهروتی سومكاتي

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN (Tamil admit that it seeks to prepare »n agile group of Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, a people. It is not memory. It is not mere cursory look or a casual reading of this attendance in school, it is cultivation or document "Challenge of Education-A knowledge and skills. To learn to learn is edu-Policy Perspective" would impel anyone cation. That is what this document to declare at the very outset that thi* is one of the finest flowers in our educational history. But after this declaration, a kind of entbuBiastf<; unction, if someone deep-

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ly gets involved in reading the pages of this document once or twice the same person will be compelled to say that this document ig a conglomeration of all sorts of elements. Strange ideas have been assorted together. Many men have breathed in. But the hon. Minister, the great scholar that he is, may take shelter and say that 4 - 🗤 4 this is only a soul-search, that it is only a public confession and so it is natural and it is an innate tendency of this document that so many people should have put their head* together. But I would like to tell him that we cannot say that it is a public confession because we are not entitled to say so, because we are not entitled to say so, because this is only a bureaucratic muddle; it is a bureacrats failure. The people have no involvement in the enunciation of this policy document. And people have no say in the implementation of this people have no say in the implementation of this \mathcal{A} a programme. So this can never be a public confession. This is only a bureaucratic muddle, I would likr to say emphatically. This document goes to prove that our bureaucracy ha« failed, misarably failed.

> This policy perspective defines education as a certain dynamism and vibrance in chapter 1, para 2. It says in para 4.49 that education prepares an "agile group of people". I would like to say that the 1968 draft created a kind of م) منام clash, a perennial, perpetual clash between the individual perfection and social needs. So from this kind of a clash, I do admit and assertively say, this document of 1985 is a long way off. It is definitely an improvement because so many men have breathed in and it seem-; to be a blossoming flower of great educational philosophers. This document says that education is not stuffing the minds with information. I do

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We accept it. It recognises, •avis. for the first time, I would say very emphatically, ihat, education ha. a highly presonalised character. It takes a very close practical look at the campus life. It admits that there is a lot of planning at the higher level tout very little happens at the receiving end. That fe in para 4.24. Though the reference to this is not new the ways wherein the energy is dissipated verv are enumerated, for the firsi time, SO emphaticllay in this document. Unnecessarily (hierarchical systems and vested interests in educational activities have been enumerated as reasons. A pervading sense of selfcriticism we find in 3.3 and 3.4. It uses a most modern tool of study action perception, namely, an and and sees ele for imbalance between the void the achievements and the urgent needs. Prestige or political expediency. Tam happy, have not stood iu the way. This divine discontent isi the very cornerstone of this great document. It insists so much on Public accountability. With a large Population of illiterates, a hierarchical order that we have, a hierarchical system and non-social commitments, our institutions enjoy a great insularity. It is found ia 4~94.

The Vice-Chairman. Shri M. P. Kaushik in the chair.

What I would like to say is not the fall in standards of educational institutions also but giving credence and salutation to the document and the authors of this document, I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister that this document thinks that our people are suspicious of science. In 4.51 it says that our people are suspicious of science. I take strong objection to this, because it is the elitist approach of he people who have thought of this document. When we see the development we have made in agricultural field in India today-yoUr judgement may not be that our people are suspicious of science-I wili quota a foreigner, Bra-dlaugh a Nobal laureate, a great agro-

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nomist, who said: A small Michigan dwarf variety of wheat from the West when it was rejected by tn« Philippines, when it was totally rejected by the United States, at the very experimental stag*, it i9 the Indian farmer who has accepted it. He says, "If at all there is any farmer in the world for whom my salutation would go. it is the Indian farmer." When a small Michigan dwarf variety, -when it has been rejected at the stage by the experimental United States, by Philippines and their fa'r-mers, it is the Indian farmer who has accepted it. I say this because our farmers are not suspicious of science as this foreigner says. I, therefore, take strong objection because this is the elitist approach, this is the elitist view. It is a view that is truncated li om the Mainstream of life. It is a view that has nothing to do with common populace in our country, because they do not have the feel, they do not have the pulse, of ouv people. A Nobel laureate and a great a^{rtonomist} like pfcradlugti write* emphaticallly and asserts again and again, "If at all {here is any agriculturist in this world, £ will salute only the Indian farmer because he hac accepted the variety, he is prepared for the experiment," You come to the the political parlance, the political decisions of the people. A great British joi^rnalist who conducted survey *at* the electorate tlurou'ghout the world for the last quarter of a century, "If at all there is any voter w*rites. who deserves our congratulations, our grfeat rjfcviin«fe, it is the Indian voter." We may have » difference of opinion, because it is still the elitists this country who brand in themselves stigma-t^e them selves great educationists and as the ennovalors in this country who are looking down upon our people through the British eves, through the chinks of their colour. A, British journalist, who has conducted a world-wide experiment or survey of the electorate for the last over a quarter of a country, writes. "On the other hand in 1967 when the people wanted to reprimand the party they

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sent it to power, but they threw thenrespective leaders out of their consti-ore bundled out." So this is the conclusion arrived at having conducted surveys he a quarter of a century. He for assertively says that the Indian voter has got that kind of a discriminating sensibility, he can discriminate an individual from an institution, he knows what is a party and who is an individual. Su other people, people from the other world, from the Western countries, from the eastern horizon, they have so much of appreciation for the Indian people and they know so much of the Indian people. When such is the position of our people in the eyes of the world outside, here you say our people are suspicoius of I take strong objection to science. Our people are prepared for this. experiments. They have a great value for In our country there was a time life. of when because the steep superstitions people were believing in for centuries together that they had only by chance. Now, from children children by chance to children hv choice, it is a long way indeed. Our people are prepared for experiments. Our people are scientific. They may not have the scientific skills. They may not have the scientific knowledge. But their approach is scientific. Basically they have a mental attribute which is scientific. Our people are scientific. I would like to say that unless and until basically you accept that our people are scientific that they have scientific bent of mind that they have a mental attribute which is scientific that they have a great sense cf perception that they can inquire, they can find out, we can not ai-v^pt that this document will help our people in any way because it is the elitist approach to say our peop'e are suspicious df science.

> Altogether we should remove this sort of a think-

5.00 p.m.

ing this sort of a national shame, which I find in this par-

ticular document. This document looks down upon the ability of our people. The sense of self-criticism makes the policy makers hold such wrog premises. What is wrong here? It is the wrong understanding of ence learning. It not iniormation '" i science and it is not the inculcation or introduction of a settled body of knowledge. But it is the inculcation of a spirit of inquiry and it is the higher learning ability ^ scientific outlook₁ analysis, synthesis, evaluation etc. and in all these things our ne-ople are definitely scientific.

Then, Sir, su much has been said about the model _Bchools. And, Sir, the honourable Minister has taken much pains, in the Lok Sabha, to say that these model schools will not be islands of excellence. But; as a person having great reverence and regard for him, I would like to say one thing. Recently he has said- I find it from the Press-that two schools have been started in Maharashtra and Haryana and when these model schools conducted the admission tests or the entrance examinations, sixty per cent or fifty per cent °f the students have been drawn from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and they are from the rurral areas.

I am not an elderly person to caution him on this. But, certainly, as a Member of this House, I have to tell you that you ar_e being misled. I am sorr_v to say tlas. Yet I have to say this. When you say that there are model schools which take sixty per cent of *the* students from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and from the rural areas, will the people believe you? They will not believe you because their standards, are totally different. What you say may be true, but they will not believe.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I want you to believe because I will take you to these schools. But these schools have not yet started.

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SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: It may be an exception.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Only the admissions have been made j and there is no question of saying that Haryana or Amraoti is an exception. This is perhaps a, reflaction on the children of India. What I said was that such i_s the abundance of talent in the rural ar_e as, which is just going untapped, uncared for, unprovided for. That is what I said.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN; Thank you, Sir. This is what I am also saying. What I would like to say is that these model schools may become school^ of excellence. But what ultimately happens is, as the Minister says that all the talent from the rural areas cannot be tapped ad canot be tagged on to the mainstream. What happens is that we have a model school. Where? In India. When? At the time when there is a Constitutional pledge, a Constitutional promise, a Constitutional directive, under article 45, that there should be universal-sation of elemenary education, which could not °e realised. You think of model schools. Where? In India, where there are students without schools and schools without students and teachers without both! In this situation, Sir, I would like to ask you one question. You are thinking of model schools in an India when there is no basic or fundamental facility for forty per cent of the students.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO- T will explain later. I have understood your objection. I know what you are objecting to. I have understood this point from several other Members also. So, will you kindly go on to the next point? I would like to dwell on this point at length later.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: In forty per cent of the schools thero are no ba^ic facilities and in sixty per cent of the schools there a^{re} no black-

boards. So, her_e the fundamental and urgent necessity is for universalisation of education. Even in the matter of literacy rates, countries like Vietnam, Chile, North Korea, even China, have higher literacy rates. Recently, there was a release by the World Bank which savs:

"It is a shocking revelation that out of the 125 countries in the world surveyed, only 26 countries have worse literacy rates than India."

This is what happens. China is the most populous country with its teem ing milions. Even in China where the population is the largest, where the per capita income is low, the lite racy rate is higher and these things do not come in the way of higher literacy rates. But we do not have such literacy rates. So, here is a necessity for universalisation of ele mentary education. So, when the for universalisation of necessity ele mentary education has not been ac cepted as a fact, what is the point in or purpose of having these model schools? These are the elitist schools. We are committing the same mistake. If I am educated in a particular school, in a particular way, if I deve lop my personality in a particular manner. I will think that whatever i3 sacred to me is sacred to all other. This is a kind of senseless imposi tion on the poor people of India. Again, Sir, this doiument talks of the giving or imparting sense of dignity of labour to the students. It is there in para 1.27. How is it pos sible? One of the caracters in one of the very famous novels of Mulk Rai Anand says. "I am unclean be cause I keen others clean." So, there is no dignity of labour in our society, and when there is no dignity of labour in our society, when а person is not respected because of his economic position, because of his particular cultural milieu, what happens is manual labour is dismissed with scornful look. If you a'sk the students to

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[Shri Valampuri John]

take some time away and involve themselves in manual labour, it will end in snobbishness. I may as a student do the job of scavenging, but it doe₉ not mean scavenger's job or his social role or material position would be enhanced. When there is no possible evaluation for manual labour in society, this kind of idea will result in snobbishness.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK). Please conclude.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: Again, the document talk_s of values through education. This is not possible because education is a sub-system. We all forget that education is a subsystem and it has got a limitation of its own. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the inter-locked constraints that I find in this document. For example, I will tell you: Autonomy versus accountability; we find here. Autonomy is good both Autonomy good but good. accountability also is But autonomy and accountability, if they are stretched too far, ends, they are selfdefeating and self-destructive. But this document never says to what extent autonomy is necessary, to what extent accountability is necessary. I am shocked to find that when it speaks of specialised institutions of learning this document is omniously silent on the 7 autonomous colleges in the country which are in existence for the last eleven years. They have not spoken anything about them. Autonomy is good; accountability is good. But the ground, meeting ground, a common compromising formula I do not find ln this document.

Again, this document speaks about teachers' salaried and good teaching. It laments by saying that 70 per cent of the expenditure on education goes as teachers' salaries. Yes, lt is true. Another 10 per cent goes for the administration of the salary- But

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even then we have to see to tht teachers' salaries as well as good teaching. They 'are complementary, because necessarily if you have to find a teacher, good payment is also one of the ingredients, one of the fundamental and elementary things. This document, speaks of two extremes. But there is no meeting ground, common ground. (Tune bell rings).

Again, there is insistence on local culture and uniformity. This document, as regards local culture laments by saying that States are not implementing the 3language formula. At the same time, it says this. The word 'uniformity' is an anathema to me. I abhor that word. 'Unity' ^ the word. 'Uniformity* kills the spirit of composite culture of India. It is stale and monotonous. 'Unity' ig the word.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK). Please conclude.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: When you say local culture. Il would like to say that my hon. friend, Mr. Aruna Aladi from my party explained why this twolanguage formula in our State? Not that we are against Hindi. lam prepared to accept Hindi as an individual, provided I can have the latest in science and technology through Hindi. I am prepared to accept it. But will Hindi deliver that to me? No. Then why do you want us to learn Hindi? If you say that the whole of India can be unified by a single language called Hindi, you are thoroughly mistaken.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI-. How the Japanese are...

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: Ton are throughly mis-taken, because the language is not a unifying factor- at all. No man thinks in a language; He

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communicates in a language. I will tell vou. for example, that the great Andhras were fighting for a separate Telangana, It might have become a j-eality. I ask you today, I earnestly ask you, that when they were fighting for separate Telangana they spoke the same Telugu. But when economic reasons took the upper hand, Telugu could not unite them. They wanted a separate State. What happened in Maharashtra? When they fought for Marathwada, they spoke the same Marathi. The language will not keep all the people together, because no man thinks in a language; he only communicates in a language. Then, how do you advocate it? I do not say that Hindi is foreign. It may be a national language, but it is foreign io our area, because we never think Hindi as a language but we consider it a semblem of imperialism. And that's why I say that till the lost drop of blood we will fight, which has been misrepresented in this House, that there will be a civil war, this and that. But I would like to ask, when you speak of local culture and uniformity, where is the meeting ground? The meeting ground is totally absent.

I would like to say that there are drawbacks in this 'Challenge of Education' as a document. I would pass to say that many years may pass, many centuries may go, because there are changes; there are bound to be changes. When we compare the life of an individual with the life of a nation, the life of the individual is only like the life of a misquito, because we have a simmering idea that we should see changes in our lifetime. It is the birth right and privilege of every individual. But it may not be possible, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly said in the wake of Chinese aggression: "India is like a might elephant. It takes some time to stand up. But when it stands up." We believe in this dictum.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA

(Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vioe-Chairman, Sir, I have no hesitation

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in saying that this document, "The Challenge of Education" ig the best document which I have received from the Government of India so far.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is a left-handed compliment.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is for the first time that such a critical appraisal has been made of our educational system and all the facts have been brought out in this document. I had the good fortune of having a preliminary discussion on this document with the previous Education Minister and I could offer some suggestions. Aiso, there is a nation-wide debate today which is a very welcome feature. This should have been done a long time ago. Now, the Government and the voluntary agencies have taken that up and I am sure good suggestions will come out of this.

After reading this document, my only comment was that the doctor know the diagnosis but not the prescription. But the answer I got was: "We pose the problems and it is for the nation to suggest solutions for these problems." Therefore, keeping that in view, I am giving a few suggestions. I need not dilate much or be rhetoric. All of us know what the problem is and we need not waste much time on introductions. I know that Mr. Narasimha Rao is an eminent educationst. Ultimately, he got a Ministry suited to his temperament and I am sure he will introduce a new education policy which is best suited to this country.

Our experience has been that whatever we decide, we don't take action on that. I hope it won't meet the same fate as the 1968 Education Policy. Even after 17 years, all the suggestions contained in that policy document have not been implemented. Therefore, it is necessary not only to come to a conclusion on this important policy, but also to take appropriate steps rightaway for imole-mehting them. The document rightly says that primary education must be given the utmost importance because this u the foundation for the entire

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[Shri Parvathaneni Upendra] educational system. But unfortunately this 13 the most neglected item today. The document says that only 9 per cent of the schools do not have buildings, I do not think Mr. Narasimha Rao beiieyes in that. He has bec-n the Education Minister and the Chief Minister. He knows the condition. Although a building may be there technically, most of tho buildings are in such a dilapidated condition that the classes have to be talcen outside. They do not have even the minimum facilities. Even in the schools under the Delhi Administration, I had the occasion of pointing out in this House that 600 schools are being run in tents in Delhi alone. That shows the extent of the problem. Therefore, we should give priority to have school buildings under the NREP or some other scheme that you may have. This should be given priority.

The second thing is that great care should be taken in revising the syllabus. Our syllabus is the most defective because it teaches the chi'd-ren, from the infant stage, the deferences in our community, the religious differences, caste differences, etc. Most of the lessons teach hatred towards other religions. Therefore, the syllabus should be revised so as to inculcate a sense of patriotism, national unity, what our cultural heritage is, what the salient features of our freedom struggle are etc. These are the things which should be taught and about Queen Victoria or the invasions not of Mohammed Gori and Mohmud Ghazni. Therefore, it is necessary to revise the syl'abus right away. The third point is that thp retention rate in the primary stage is not satisfactory. That i, why several State Governments have mid-day meal_s and some other introduced incentive- for the children to stay on in the schools. But they are also not implemented properly. It is necessary to devise a national policy on this. If not a messy cMked mea[^] you can given an alternative to the' school children

which is most nourishing for the un-aexiea children. Aud another thing which we nave to do is supplying free Uniterm to the scnool children because that ig the area where we have not done anything. And at the primary school stage, you see most of tha children coming haif-clad and almost naked in many villages and side by you find children of the affluent

i ms going to the convents in a better dressed manner or even in the same school rich children coming in better dresses. And this develops a sort of inferiority complex among the students from the infant stage. Therefore, Government should supply school uniform_g to all the children, at least at the primary stage. The next point is that the audio-visual aids which you have got have not been exploited fully. Now, in Andhra Pradesh, we are starting an experiment of converting all the primary school lessons into video-tapes, and video pets can be used in the schools. The same video sets can be used for adult education, and also as TV sets in the night. That also should be po-pala rised and propagated and all th school lessons can be converted into video tapes and a single teacher or two teachers can handle the five clashes at the primary stage. Then, at fie secondary stage, we have been talking about vocationaMsation fror-i 116" onwards. In the 1968 Document itself stress has been laid on vocationalisation but nothing has be°n dons. Jn that regard it is ver- essentia] that unices we reduc thic pressure of graduates goin? in fo*

if will be difficult fo* the co""-trv and uriemnio-"'ro°rit problem wi'l mcrea«e There'ore. it is nece^T-" fo lav creator stress *on* vo!?a*io^T·aJ»s'»-tfon. Tr fac* tbis st»«uM ho started

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uoi. bu burdened with all these day-to-day activities of trie affiliated colleges. You can have a separate education authority for each State which can look after the management side of the colleges leaving the universities free from the adm-inisralive problems. Similar-We should have separate universities in each State for the medical education j and technical education. They need . not be combined with the general 'education or the same university looking after medical colleges, For this, there engineering colleges, etc. ihould be a separate university. As regard the capitation fee also, we iiave been Some States have talking so much. abolished it. Some States have modified it. But iu this House

SHRI KALPNATH RAI. What about Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPEN We DRA: have abolished it. Sir, jn itself there has this House been а clamour several times that the capi tation fee should be abolished alto gether even because today in Kar nataka and other places they are charging more than Rs. 2 lakhs for a medical seat. That means, only the rich children can be admitted to these colleges.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka) Your State is the big gest contributor.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPEN-DRA: We have abolished it and all our money is going to Karnataka now. Therefore, Sir, this should be abolished straightaway.

The", Sir, the Open University con-cept is a very good concept. I am proud that Andhra Pradesh has shown the way in this respect We have got a National Open University now. And this concept should be encouraged because it has got great potentialities for future also.

Then Sir, I find that students nowadays are not given ample opportunities for extracurricular activity,

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particularly in the colleges and the universities. In olden days, there used to be a lot of extra-curricular activites, cultural, elocution oompetition, competitions, sports competi-tionSj etc. But. their number has considerably nowadays, come down. As a result, the students' attention is being diverted. Some of them are becoming extremists, some of them are indulging in eve-teasing and so on, Therefore . it is neessary to keep them occupied not only in extracurricular activities but also in some nation-building activities. They can be utilised in summer vacations and other vacations in specific projects.

Then, there is a lot of confusion about the medium of instructions also and the use of the languages. In this House itself we raised this question many times. I strongly advocate the this three-language formula should be pursued with greater vigour and without any reservations. Particularly in the North-Indian States, there was a suggestion and there was an experiment also that the third language should be one of tho South Only the Haryana Indian languages. Government is actually implementing it other State Governments are not doing The that. You see, if you ask the Southern States to take to Hindi in greater numbers, it is also necessary that the people in the North-Indian States should simultaneously learn one of the South Indian languages. That will lead to greater national integration.

Then there is one suggestion about inion elections or students' union -lections- in which we find that a lot >f heat is being .generated and a lot)f money is also being wasted. It is')lmost like a mini general election, whenever a college election takes jiace. Therefore, I suggest at th* •isk of being misunderstood that we hould po back to the system of in-iirect elections in which each class >leets a monitor and all the monitors sleet a college union executive. That vill reduce tension in universities nd colleges.

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[Shri Parvathaneni Upendra]

Trie college hostels and university hostels must be better equipped and mere comfortable.

There is a suggestion for training the students for the all India Examinations. Each college, at least, the colleges which are having postgraduate education, must have a training centte for ali-muia service examinations. That is a very necessary because most of the boys coming from rural areas study in those colleges and though there are some study circles in Delhi and other metropolitan towns they are charging heavy fees. There are no facilities for boys and girls coming from rural area3 towhave training for the Central services^ Therefore, we should have such faciliues also.

Sir, education is now in the Concurrent list. I strongly feel that it should be a State subject exclusively with the Government of India giving the necessary guidelines and advice only. There is no point in having a duplicity in this respect.

As regards teachers, we find that a number of agitations and strikes are going on in all colleges and schools and they are being closed because of teachers' agitations. Therefore, teachers' emoluments and conditions of service must be made adequate enough to attract qualified teachers and keep them satisfied.

My last point i_s that the money we spend on education, as the Document itself admits, is only 3 per cent of the gross national product, whereas in other countries it is 6 to 8 per cent. Therefore, it is necessary that we spend much more on this vital subject because 75 to 80 per cent of the money allocated goes in salaries alone, leaving very little for equipment and other facilities.

With these few suggestions. Si_r commend this Document and I hope

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that Mr> Narasimha Kao win maxe up his mind very soon and implement the new educational policy jn this regard.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity-to speak on the Nationa! Educational Policy. The National Educational Policy Document introduced today before this House has been unusual can did in many respects. It admits in page 60, Chapter IL, that the 1968 educational policy has not yielded the expected results. Thig analysis has given scope for improving the existing education policy as a result of which the new education policy has emerged.

Much emphasis has been laid on the universalisation of elementary education and adult illiteracy. In this context, I would like to mention that a uniform system of education . or common system would be a failure. The curricula and course materials, should be different based on ethnological and ecological and geographical factors. It is not expected that the curricula for the children of adivasis and tribals should be the same as that for urbans. But the syllabi must be attractive and education imparted to them must be meaningful and should fulfil the need_{s 0}f the life. I am most concerned about rural masses as 80 per cent of the population live in rural India and poverty is acute there, and therefore all the facilities for education should be provided to the children in the villages and steps should be taken to arrange for training them in rural technology so that then grow up they can apply successfully the knowlodge gained by them in order to earn their livelihood and this would also provide opportunities for self employment.

So far as the child labour force is concerned, the employers ghould take uo the responsibility of providing elementary education to them $_{a}s$ if

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their is primary duty Io educate them.

I have a humble suggestion to the hon. Minister that heavy course content in scnool levels should be slashed. Top heavy syllabi must be curtailed so that our children can-study the subjects in depth and can have a sound knowledge of the subject.

In my opinion, Sir, a few important subjects should be taught to them particularly in primary schools, namely, arithmatic, history and geography of different States, and natural science, environment, arts and crafts in regional language without neglecting sports and games. Dance, drama and music and local traditional cultural themes should be an integral part of the curricula. For creating interest in science and technology, experiments and field work are to be made compulsory. For developing scientific telent, the centres for scientific hobbies are to be organised.

Adequate number of teachers must be engaged to take care of education for the children. Teachers must consider their students as their own children. This cordial relation is to be developed; otherwise "education will lose its value and will have no effect.

Trained teachers in adequate number should be appointed for effective and meaningful education. Refresher lourses for these teachers, and teachers at all levels, are to be organised, Hhie KOSSIP and Teacher Fellowship etc. implemented by UGC. Such programmes will help them to keep abreast with thie modern developments in humanities, science and technology, arts and craft_s and other important areas.

While considering new "education policy, due consideration should be given to the recommendations of Radhakrishna Commission and Kothari

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Commission and also on Gandhian Policy on Education. Education through work as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi has a great significance as this system of education will develop creativity when children grow up. This will help tham to appreciate the dignity of labour and respect for human rights, so essential for national unity.

In curricula for colleges and universities, a fe_w courses on social science are to be introduced so that before thay receive degrees they must engage themselves in social work in villages particularly for at least six months in order to make them aware of the reality and to study how their brothers and sisters are leading¹ their life.

It has been suggested that the reform and restructuring in education policy in universities is necessary in the perspective of the needs of the country. The courses should be relevant to the social weeds. But effective teaching in the universities cannot ba implemented if politics is not eliminated from these places where sanctity is to be maintained. Political appointments of vic»3-chancellor. Pro-vice-chancellor and teachers is vitiating the academic atmosphere damaging the pure image of the place of learning which we believe as holv as temples. Stringent meiasures should be taken against these political appointments to ilsstore peaceful academic and atmosphere where devoted and dedicated academicians can work producing a bright generation who will take the leadership in the country in future.

I would like to add that education for self-employment through vocational training and training in tehno-logy should be given top priority and this training ig to be provided starting from middle school.

For effective education, more financial assistance should be sanctioned in the educational field. In th:_s con-I text, I would like to mention that

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[Shri Parvathaneni Upendra]

Japan spends 4.1 per cent of its na tional income; USSR spends 5.8 per cent, whereas we are spending even less than 1 per cent. This should be at least 3 per cent of our national in come. Lastly, education should not be divorced from cultural heritage and spirituality. which would htelp to build the character of our younger generation. While concluding, I would like to quote Swami Vivekananda:

s -Education i9 the maniitestation of the divinity already existing in man".

Hence, man-making educational policy should be framed. Sir, I beliteve, the new educational policy presented before thte House is a thrust in this direction. With these words, I conclude and I once again strongly recommend thwe new educational policy which, I think, will be effective, in the coming years. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRHI M. P. KAUSHIK): Prof. B. Ramachandra Raº- He is not heite. Shri Ramamurthy.

SHRI THINDIVANAM K. RAMA-MURTHY (Naminated); Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think you for the opportunity given to me to say a few words on the mew educational policy. The document which is before the House bas clearly brought out a number of fields in which w,e have not succeeded, that we have to make grater progress in the field of education. In the foreword itself, it says, "This document represents an important sttep in the process of reviewing and reshaping the edducational system". Sir, the success of any policy depends upon its implemten-tation. Here, the document says:

"The policy takes concrete shape only in the process of implementation."

Discussion concluded

Fortunately or unfortunately, education is in thte Concurrent List. The States and the Centre have to go together to make this policy a success. Whatever is the policy framed, if it has to be successful, it has to be implemented by the States. This documtent itself gives certain details which makes it doubtful appout the success of the policy if it is to be implemented in the samte manner as it has been done all these ytears. The document says i_n page 81, 4.44:

"In respect of thte teaching of languages too, Central Government is unable to ensure thte faithful implementation of the threelanguage formula. It is nectessary to ensure that language does not become a barrior to mobility in India of tomorrow."

Sir, here, I should be permitted to speak on the language issue becaus'e I am one who advocate the thrtte-language formula. I want that the three-language formula should kte implemented by all the States. But at the samte time, for non-implementation of the threelanguage formula by the States, the peoplte who are willing to take to the three-language formula should not be penalised, they should not be put in a disadvante-geous position. In the State from which I come, in Tamil Nadu, when I was in the Legislative Asstembly, in the year 1967 the then D- M. K. Government said that, they will im-pltement only the two-language formula. There was no AIADMK then. It was a united party. The then Chief Minister, the great Annadurai, . gavte the impression,-in bis speech, that he was not against the threelanguage formula. He said, as a retaliation to what was happening in other States, as a itetaliation to the fact that the three-language formula was not being ing implemented by some States, he was not going to implement thte three-language formula, and that he would implement only the two-lan-gauge formula in Tamil Nadu. But

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today, Sir, Mr. Aladi Aruna; white apeaking, made a reference to the thi«ee-lan&uage formula. He said that he accepts the threelanguage formula, but is opposed to Hindi imposition. Anybody who accepts threelanguagfe formula is opposed to imposition of Hindi. That is well-know to everbody. Of course, Mr. Valampuri John has come out with a different definition for the sam<e twolanguage formula. But here, above all these things I want to fell you that people in the administrative machinery, the officers in Tamil Nadu send their children to schools where they get Hindi education. Most of the politicians, MLAs or even the Ministers there in the State, irrespective of the party to which they belong, whether it is AIDMK, DMK. Congress Party or any other party, thteir children take education in convent schools where Hindi is also taught.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: I am sorry to say that it is not true.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: It is true.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: It is totally false. (Interruptiojis). Have you verified it?

SHRI THINDIVANAM K. RAMA-MURTHY; Mr. Valampuri John, I l^eg to tell you that I was in the Council there in Tamil Nadu and I had thrown a challenge there. I called upon the Ministers to explain as to whosfe son_s wer_e reading i_n which convent. I threw this challenge when Mr. MGR w.as present and I did not get the answer.

This is what is happening. The medium of instruction in rural schools is Tamil. Excepting municipal schools, in most of the schools in Madras city the medium of instruction is En "'lish. How many of the Ministers or MLAs in Tamil Nadu are sending their children to the rural elementary schools or to the municipal schools in Madras city? Everyone is giving English education to their children, added to which *ia* the Hindi education. And the victim are the poor people. That

is the way the language issue is being taken up. I am not afraid ol saying this. Mere emotions alone cannot save anybody. Here it is Tamil Nadu which suffers. Educationally we are not in a position to stand up with other States. It is our children who are the sufferers. So, a solution must be found out with regard to implementation of a nationally accepted policy. Till that time it is the poor public, the poor people who cannot open their month, they will be the sufferers. And ultimately education will become the possession of the richer people or of those who can afford to give their children better education.

About the syllabus, I must put in a word here. We are speaking so much of the national integration, past heritage and all that, but our children in Tamil Nadu do not know much about the freedom movement. They know a Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India, as the greatest statesman of the world, but his sacrifices during the freedom movement are not known to them. The entire history of the freedom struggle is not known to the students up to the hijiflier secondary Standards. With this the kind of syllabus we aro Slaving. We are going to give education on national integration, unit .-- and all that. There is the necessity for a national syllabus. Of course, the regional imagfe cannot be ruled out. The importance of the regional image must be there. Added to it. the syllabus must contain the national impact.

I will just take a few minutes more. About the method of education, about the universality of primary education, I have to say a few words. We are proud that we are giving nutiWonal meals in Tamil Nadu. The programme which our late leader Mr. Kamraj brought in, has successfully 'gone through all these years. This is being implemented by every Government, whether they liked Kamraj or not and whether or not they opposed his own

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[Shri Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy]

programmes when he was alive. In spite of that, they are themselves fol lowing and implementing these pro grammes after his death. We must be happy about it. But at the same time, under the nutritional meals scheme, the cooking is done in some of the villages in the school premises itse'lf and in the school building itself.' That spoils the very education of the studenfc and takes away the time meant for education of young students. So when we approve of these schemes, it must be made clear that the schools can never become the kitchen and they should not be come kitchen for the children. Other alternate arrangements must be made for this purpose.

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In addition to this, the new nurse- j ries and private schools or institutions that are up—whether primary coming institutions|nurseries(polytechnics, medical colleges or the supposed engineering colleges-these are coming up with no laboratories or other needed equipments. This is the way in which these new institutions are coming up. And when We are talking of taking the country towards the 21st contury, when we are giving so much emphasis to technological side, the education that Tamil Nadu is giving is of a primitive kind in thatched huts and without the equipments required. It is all the more necessary that when we speak so much of modernisation in education the institutions which are available to the stu-dents in the rural areas must be well equipped, both building-wise and equipment-wise. Unless this is done, whatever modernisation we my make in the field of education, will be limited to the students in the urban areas and to the richer classes and not to the poorer classes.

I hope, Sir, while commending this document, my views will be considered by the hon. Minister. Thank you.

डा॰ रद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : ग्रादरणीय उपसभाष्ठ्यक्ष महोदय, जापका मैं हृदय से झामारा हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे मादव संवाधन मंत्री मातनीय श्री पा॰ बो॰ नरसिंह राव ढारा प्रस्तुत "शिक्षा को चुनौती-नीति संबंधो परिप्रेक्य नामक स्टेट्स पत्न" पर जो 20 ग्रंगस्त, 1985 को राज्य सभा के पटन पर रखा गया था, उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का सुग्रवतर प्रदान किया है। मैं उसका समर्थन करने को खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, में सर्वप्रवम भारत के प्रधान मंत्री परम आवरणीय राजीव गांधी जी को इस वात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हं कि जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने के पश्चात समस्त महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये हैं उसी श्रंखल। में यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है कि मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय की स्थापना की गयी है। मैं उन्हें इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस मेंहत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय का कार्यभार उन्होंने माननीय श्री नरसिंह राव को प्रदान किया है जिनकी चिंहता से यह देश तथा विदेश पूर्णतया परिचित है । मुझे विक्वास है कि उन्हें जो गरुत्तर भार प्रदान किया गया है उसका वे घत्यंत सफलतापूर्वक निर्वहन करेंगे ।

में परम ग्रादरणीय राजीव गांधी जी को इस बात के लिए बघाई देना चाहता हं कि उन्होंने शिक्षा की वर्तमान नीति में परिवर्तन की दिशा में एक महत्वपुर्ण पग उठाया है और साथ ही भारतीय संस्कृति के वास्तविक स्वरूप को उजागर करने में दढ संकल्प और कार्यरत हैं। मेग विश्वास है कि इनके नेतत्व में भारत न केवल भौतिक उन्नति करेगा वरना झाध्या-तिमक दिशा में भी उन्नति कर सकेगा । जिस क्षेत्र में वह अतीत में विश्व का गुरु रहा है । श्रीमन्, प्रस्तुत स्टेट्स पत पर विचार करते समय जो उंसके प्रवकथन में कहा गया है, उसका उल्लेख करना चाहंगा क्योंकि वह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसे में उद्धत करता हूं :

"यह दस्तावेज शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर पूर्नीवचार करने और उसको नगा रूप

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देने की प्रक्रिया में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह विश्वास के साथ बनाया गया है कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था के भविष्य की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के अनरूप बनाता है और अपनी कार्यक्षमता और स्वरूप को स्वारता है।"

आगे कहा गया है, जिसको में उद्धत करता हं ---

"नए यग के प्रारम्भ में देणवासियों को अपने आप से पूछना है कि नई गिक्षा नीति के क्या लक्ष्य होने चाहियें ग्रीर यदि उन्हें लागू किया जाए, तो क्या समाज उन्हें पूर्ण सहयोग देने की तैयार है।" में उढरण समाप्त करता हं। इस प्रकार मेरे विचार के श्रनसार जिसा नीति पर विचार करते समय सब से महत्वपूर्ण विषय यह है कि नई शिका नीति का क्या लक्ष्य होना चाहिए?

जहां तक दुसरा प्रण्त है कि क्या समाज उन्हें पूर्ण सहयोग देने को तैयार है, यह इस बात पर निर्भर है कि हमारा लक्ष्य क्या है। यदि लक्ष्य उचित होगा तो उस दशा में समाज उसको अवश्य ही स्वीकार करेगा ।

णिक्षा का लक्ष्य निर्घारित करते समय हम को इस वात का ध्यान रखना है कि हम को प्रधान मंत्री जी के परिकल्पना के अनुरूप इक्सीसवीं मताब्दी के लिए मानव संसाधन को तया समाज को एवं भारत को बनाना है ।

शिका नीति पर एक ब्यापक राष्ट्रीय चर्चा आवश्यक है । मुझको प्रसन्नता है कि उसका जभारम्भ हुझा है । मैं चाहता हं कि यह चर्चा भाव या ग्रीपचारिकता बन कर न रह जाए बल्कि उसको झधिक अर्थपुर्ण बनाया जाए, तथा जिला नीति पर ग्रंतिम रूप से निर्णय के पूर्व उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए ।

नई शिक्षा नीति के संबंध में विचार करते समय हमको शिक्षा के सर्वमान्य उद्देश्य को घ्यान में रखना होगा। वह है जिद्यार्थियों का सवाँगीण विकास । शिक्षा का स्वरूप क्या हो, मैं केवल इसी

Discussion concluded

के संबंध में अपने विचार को प्रकट करूंगा क्योंकि समय बहत कम है ।

1. णारीरिक णिक्षा--विद्यार्थियों को खाद्य सामग्रियों के गुण तथा दोष बताये आएं । स्वास्थ्य के नियमों का ज्ञान कराया जाए । व्याधियों से वचने के उपाय बताये जायें। झारम्भिक चिकित्सा की जानकारी दी जाए, जिससे भारत एक स्वस्थ नागरिकों का देश वन सके।

2. नैतिक शिला--जिससे कि विद्या-थियों को समाज के प्रति अपने नैतिक कर्त्तक्यों का ज्ञान हो सके । अब तक नैतिकता नहीं आएगी, नियमों का भालन केवल नियम बनाने से नहीं होगा जिसका इतिहास साक्षी है ।

3. ग्राध्यात्मिक णिधा--जिससे विद्यार्थी अपनी अन्तरपावा कर सकें और ग्रपने वान्तविक स्वरूप को पहचान सकें जिससे उसमें मानवीय गणों का विकास हो सके और सत्यम, शिवम् सुन्दरम की दिशा में वह अप्रसर हो सकें।

4. प्रकृति की णिक्षा--विद्यार्थियों को प्रकृति की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए जिससे उनके मन में प्रकृति के प्रति प्रेम उत्पन्न हो । तभी इनवायरमेंट की समस्या का वास्तविक समाधान हो सकेगा ।

इतनाही नहीं प्रकृति प्रेम से मनध्य के जीवन में सरलता, सहजता तथा स्वाभाविकता प्राप्त होगी। प्रकृति स्वयं उसकी गुरू एवं चिकित्सक वन सकेगी ।

है कि यौन संबंधी विषय अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होते हुए सब से अधिक उपेक्षित है । इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि युवक-युवतियों को यौन जिक्ता प्रदान की जाए जिससे कि उसके प्रति उनमें एक स्वस्य ग्रीर सहज दुष्टिकोण उत्पन्न हो सके।

 भाषाग्रों की शिक्षा—मैं विभाषा फारमुले के गक्ष में हं, परन्तु इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उसका दहतापूर्वक पालन

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डा॰ रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

किया जाए । इमको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा नीति निर्धारित करनी है कि इक्सी-सवीं भवाब्दा में प्रवेश के पूर्व समस्य नागरिकों को हिन्दी का ज्ञान हो सके। हिन्दी भारत के समस्त नेपागण; चाहे वह कश्मीर से कन्धा कुमारी तह, काममुप में कच्छ तक सभी हमारे नेक्षणण, हमारे मभी विचारक, हमारे सभी शिक्षाविद इस बात पर एकमन रहे हैं कि हिंदी राण्ट की अवण्डता, एकता तथा प्रमुसत्ता की दिणा में बाधक न होकर सदैव साधक रही है। उसको उसी दण्टिकोण में देखना होगा जिसमें कि भारत विषव के गमस्त गवितनाली राष्ट्रों की भांति भारत के अपनी एक भाषा अपनी एक सम्पर्क भाषा, अपनी राजमापा तथा अपनी राष्ट्र-भाषा के गौरव को प्राप्त कर सके ।

7. नागरिकता की शिक्षा—कोई भी देन तमी महान देश वन सकता है जब कि उस देश के नागरिक राष्ट्र के प्रति ग्राने कर्तव्य को समझें तथा उसके प्रनु-मार प्रावरण करें। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि उन्हें नागरिकता की शिक्षा प्रदान की जाए ।

 सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा---भारत की जो मूल संस्कृति है, वह वस्धैव क्ट्म्बकम की रही है। आज विश्व सथा मानवता के समक्ष जो बड़ी चनौतियां हैं, उनका सामना प्रेम, एकतः, सदभावना, शांति ग्रीर विग्व बांधत्व में ही सम्भव है। जो वडी चनौतियां हैं, उनका सामना प्रेग, एकता, सदभावना, शांति, बांधस्व से ही संभव है । भारत की मुज संस्कृति यग-यम से उसका संदेश देती आया है। ग्रतएव उसकी शिक्षा सर्वथा उपयोगी होगी । शिक्षा का स्वरूप इस प्रकार का हो, जो जाति, संप्रदाय, भाषा, क्षेत्र, लिंग तथा रंग ग्रादि के मेद को समाप्त करके संपूर्ण मानवता में प्रेम तथा करणा. का भाव उत्पन्न कर सके तथा मानवीय गणों का विकास कर सके ।

Discussion concluded 9. व्यावसायिक णिक्षा---ग्राज जिस प्रकार से णिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या में वृद्धि हूँ। रही हुँ। वह मानव संमाधन

में वृद्धि हो रही है। वह मानव संमाधन मंत्रालय के रूप में वर्तमान भिक्षा नीति के समक्ष सबसे वड़ी चुनौती है। अत्व व मेरे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान तथा विश्वास के चनु-मार मान्वीय सदन एक मत है कि नयी शिक्षा नीति में व्यावसाधिक मिक्षा को समुचित स्थान प्रदान करना सर्वथा उचित होगा ।

10. व।लिकाम्रों की शिक्षा पर उनकी आवण्यकता तथा राष्ट्र की आवश्यकता के अनुसार विशेष ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। उनकी आवश्यकताम्रों, उनकी भावनाम्रों , उनकी आवश्यकताम्रों, उनकी भावनाम्रों , उनकी आवश्यमत्रों मौर राष्ट्र की आकांक्षाम्रों के अनुरूप उनकी शिक्षा की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ब्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

11. उच्च शिक्षा— उच्च शिक्षा के संबंध में भी मैं कुछ प्रव्द कहना चाहुंगा । जो विद्यार्थी प्रतिभावान हो, उन्हें उच्च शिका का अवसर अवस्य प्रदान किया जाये, जिससे वह माहित्य, कला, विज्ञान, कुपि, टेक्नोलाजी आदि समस्त विषयों का उच्च जान प्राप्त करके राष्ट्र की प्रगति तथा राष्ट्र के विकास मे योगदान दे सके । हमको ज्ञान के नवीन क्षेत्रों की खोज करनी होगी और जान के वर्तमान क्षेत्रों में विग्व में आगे जाना होगा ।

श्रीमन् राष्ट्र की ग्रावण्यकता तथा भावात्मक एक्ता को दुष्टि में रखते हुए शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय बनाया जाता अतिकार्य है मुझको आणा है कि शिक्षा का लक्ष्य, उसका स्वरूप निर्धारित करते समध मेरे विचारों की समीक्षा की जाएगी साथ ही जिन्हें हमारे योग्य माननीय मंत्री महोदय मानव संसाधन के विकास में उपयोगी पाएंगे, उनका वह शिक्षा नीति में समावेण करेंगे।

ध्रम्त में हिन्दीकी एक रुवाई पढ़कर चर्चाकी समाप्त करुंगाः ---

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जिन्दगी पंथ है मंजिल की तरफ जाने का. जिन्दगी गीत है मस्ती से सदा गाने का. मौत धाराम से सो जाने वा वदनाम है, जिन्दगी नाम है तुफान से टकराने का।

में विश्वास घरता हं कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री, हमारे माननीय राज्यमंत्री तफान से टकरायेंगे और देश को एक नयी दिशा देंगे। धन्यवाद।

र्थः कल्पनाथ रायः झादरणीय उपा-घ्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा में सुवार एवम एक सम्दन् शिक्षा नीति का प्रकन हमारे देश में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। सन 1835 में जब सबसे पहले अंग्रेजी भाषाइस देश में शिक्षा का माध्यम बनी और पाक्सत्य शिक्षा पढति को जब हमारे देश में स्वीकार किया गया, उसके बाद से ही राष्ट्र भक्त एवम् जागरूक, भारतीज, इस शिक्षा व्यवस्या की वुटियों की जोर घ्यान झाकपित करते रहे हैं। स्वामी वयानन्द सरस्वती, पं० भदन मोहन मालवीय डा० भगवान दास, महात्मा गांधी, डा० जाधिर हसैन एवं गेरूदेव रवीन्द्रनाम टैगोर जैसे मनीवियों ने भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था को सुधारने का गंभीर प्रयास किया । सन 1871 में जब हंटर कमीशन बन(तब से लेकर अब तक डा० राधाइच्ण, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव लदमण स्वामी, मदालियार तथा डा० कोठारी के नेतृत्व ँमें आयोजित झायोगों ने भी प्राथमिङ, माध्यमिक एवं उच्च शिक्षा केक्षेत्रों में प्रनेक सुझाव दिए हैं। उनके दारा सुझाई गई कुछ बातें तो प्रयोग में लाई गई और कुछ नहीं भी लाई जा सकी। जिक्षा सधार एव नई णिका नीति की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा आयोग तथा कोठारी आयोग के प्रतिवेदन एवं 1968 की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का स्थान हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में घत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।

. यह झत्यन्त ही हयं की बात है कि अपनी मृत्यु के ठीक पूर्व हमारी सतपूर्व प्रधानमंती स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने नई जिक्ता नीति पर काफी जोर दिया उन्हीं के आग्रह पर अध्यापकों की दशा

Discussion concluded

की जांच-पड़ताल एवं सुवार के लिये सन 1983 में दो घटपापक आयोगों यागठन हका।

हमारेनए एवं युवा प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी, जब सत्ता में आए तो इन्होंने इस बात पर काफी जोर दिया विः नई शिक्षा नीति की भारत में झावण्यकता है, णिक्षा, सामाजिक विकास एवं परिवर्तन में गहरा संबंध है, शिक्षा एवं मानवीय संसाधन एक दूसरे से गहराई से जुड़े हैं। हमारे नये प्रधान मंत्री नई शिक्षा नीति के प्रश्न पर कितने गंभीर थे, इसका पता इस बात से सिलता है कि प्रधान मंत्र बनने के नुरन्त व द इन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया । हमारे दल के घोषणापत में भी इस बात की प्रमुखता से चर्चा हुई । चुनाव के तरन्त बाद राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश में प्रधान मंत्री ने नई शिक्षा नीति को अविषयकता पर पुनः बल दिया ।

इसी बात को ध्यान में एखवार भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय तथा इससे संबंध विश्वविद्यालन घनदान आयोग, शैक्षणिक प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रशासन संस्थान तथा गौक्षिक इत्संधान जी राष्टीय परिषद ने भिल जुलकर हमारी शिक्षा को चनौती तथा इसके नीतिगत परिप्रेक्य पर बिस्तार से क्विचार किया। इसी विचार विभर्श का फल एक रिपोर्ट के रूप में हमारे सम्मख आया है जिसका गीर्षक है "चेलेन्ज आफ एजुकेशन-ए पालिसी पर्सपीक्टिव" । इसके पूर्व में इस रिपोर्ट पर कछ बोल, मैं कछ मल-भक्ष प्रश्नों की क्रोर इस सदन का घेंदान आवर्षित करना चाहंगा । जिसी भी शिक्षा नीति पर विचार करते समय इन बातों पर च्यान देना आनिवाये होगा : हमारा शिक्षा नीति की कीन सी बुटियां है । पूर्व आयोगों ने इसका विष्ठलेयण किस प्रकार से किया है ? पहले के सुझावों के आधार पर हम वृटियों को दूर कर पाने में कहां तक संबम हए हैं ? नई परिस्थितियों में णिका की क्या चुनौतियां हैं ग्रीर किस परिप्रेव्य में हम इनका समाधान करना चाहते है ? इन चुनौतियों के श्रष्ययन अनुसंधान

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आ कल्पनाय राय

एवं विश्लेषण के लिए किस प्रकार के संस्थान उपलब्ध है? इन संस्थानों में काम करने वाले मानवीय शक्ति एवं संसाधन को बौद्धिक क्षमता, कार्य-कुशलता तथा लगन किस प्रकार की है?

इन मापदंडों के संदर्भ में जब हम नई शिक्षा नीति पर विचार करते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह धत्यन्त सतही, उचला एवं किडरगार्टन स्तर की लक्-फाजी माल से युक्त है । एक सौ उन्नीस पृष्ठों का यह धभिलेख चार खंडों---जिक्षा समाज एवं विकास प्रैक्षणिक विकास पर एक दृष्टि, एक धालोचना-त्मक मूल्यार्तन एवं प्रैक्षिक धभिमुक्ता का एक परिप्रेक्ष्य में विभाजित है ।

उपतनापति पोठासंन हुई

शिक्षा जगत में व्याप्त व्याधि के विक्लेषण में यहरिपोर्ट केवल शब्दाइंवर के ईदेंगिर्द घूमती हैं । इनमें इस बात की जरा भी चर्चा नहीं हैं कि डा० राधा. पणन, ग्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव मुदालिनर एव डा० कोठारी के ग्रायोगों के प्रतिवेदनों में कौन सी कमियां रह गई थीं जिन्हें दूर करने के लिए एक नई रिपोर्ट की प्रावश्यकता पड़ी । इस बात के भी विक्न लेषण की भी प्रावश्यकता थी कि यह रिपोर्ट किन प्रयों में नए प्रायामों का विद्यक्षंन करवाती है ।

ऐसा लगता है कि जिन लोगों ने रिपोर्ट वनाई वे न तो राष्ट्रीय झांदोलन के जमाने से विकसित होती हुई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति की धारा से परिचित हैं न ता है जनाकांक्षाओं से, न तो सत्ताधारी दल के घोषणा पत्र से, न तो हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में व्याप्त गहरी शैक्षिक बीमारी से ।

मैंने मापदंडों की चर्चा करते समय संस्थाधों एवं उनने पाए जाने वाले मानवीर शक्ति एवं संसाधन की चर्चा की थी। एक धोर यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री एक साफ स्वच्छ श्रवासन की बात करते हैं, राष्ट्र को 21वीं सदीकी ग्रोर ले जाने के लिए इत-संकल्प हैं। वहीं दूसरी ग्रौर नो करशाही एवं शैक्षिक प्रवासकों के दल का एक छोटा सा चक व्युह जो अत्यन्त तिक-म्मा भ्रष्ट, सडा हुआ कुचक एवं साजिय करने वाला तथा तिकड़मी है। हमारे 90 प्रतिशत से प्रधिक नौकरशाह विश्व-विद्यालयों के अञ्चापक प्रबंधक एवं वैज्ञानिक अत्यधिक कुशल सचेत एवं कर्मठ हैं । लेकिन वे पदोत्रति तथाति उडम से का तग रह इर धवने काम धव्यापन, धन्संधान, प्रशासन तथा प्रवन्ध में संलग्न हैं । उनकी इस मनः स्थिति का लाभ एक छोटे से बैगे ने मख्य रूप से ग्रहादमीय एवं प्रजासकी व क्षेत्र ने उठावा है। इन्हों के कारण नई शिक्षानीति का जो डाक्मेंट बना है वह अत्यंत पिछड़ा तथा कुत्सित है। मैं अपनी बात को स्तब्ट करना चाहंगा। आज पूरे देश में नौ-दस केन्द्रीय विषयविद्यालय हैं। एन०सी०ई० ग्रार०टो० एवं एन० ग्राई० ई० पी० ए० जैसी केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्बद स्थापासी संस्थाएं हैं। लेकिन 4िछले 15 वर्षों के इतिहास पर घ्यान दिया जाए तो केवल पांच-सात चेहरे ऐसे दिखाई पडते हैं जो जे० एन० पू०, दिल्लों युनि इसिटी, अलीगइ यनिवसिटा एन०आई०ई०पी०ए० एन० सींव ईव्हारव्टीव सया घल शिव-विद्यालयों की कार्यकारिणी समितियों में बल्जा जमाए हए हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो बीमारी की स्थिति माई है. जिस दांत-पेंच एवं उठापटक के दर्शन होते हैं और जितना भ्रव्टाचार दिखाई देता है, वह इन कुछ घोडे से लोगों पर ही है। में चाहता हं ि शिका नीति के नियमन से संबंधित इन संस्थानों के किपाकल(पों की पूरी तौर पर जांच हो।

व्यावेत्तवीं एवं संस्थाओं पर विचार करने के बाद में विचारवारा एवं मूल्य का जिका नीति से कया संबंध है इस पर मो प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा । हमारा संविधान समानता पर आधारित समाज की कल्पना करता है। हमारे दल की विचारधारा समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना पर जोर देती है। इसके उपरांत भी यह शिक्षा नीति जिस तरह से शिक्षा का व्यय विद्यार्थियों पर डालने माडल स्कूलों की स्थापना एवं पब्लिक स्कूलों के प्रोस्सा-

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हन पर बल देती है यह भी एलीटिस्ट है। यह सही है कि हमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा को स वंभीम बनाना है तथा माठ्यमिरु एवं उच्च शिक्षा के माध्यम से सक्षम एवं कुशल मानवीय संसाधन विकसित करना है लेकिन इस दस्तावेज में मानवीय संसाधन के विषय में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है इस दस्तावेज के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री की नीतियां भी उमर कर सम्मख नहीं आती है । अतः में इस सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि शिक्षा नीति पर नए सिरे से विचार किया जाए ।

इस सलही दस्तावेज के स्वान पर हम गहराई से शिक्षा एवं समाज शिक्षा एवं साम जिक समानता, प्रचलित शिक्षा एवं इसकी व्याधियों, इन व्याधियों को दूर करने के उनाय, शिक्षा तथा मानवोध संसाधन का जिकास तथा इन सजालों भर गहराई के साथ विचार करें। देश छोटे स्वार्थी एवं छोटे गिरोहों के स्वार्थी से बहत बडा है 70 करोड़ के इस देश में जहां 120 विषवींग्रियालय हैं, सक्षम तथा राष्ट्-गिशेवज्ञों की कुमी नहीं है भक्त 6 P.M. उन के परामर्ग सेएक ऐसी जिला नोति को तैयार करने की आवश्यका है जो समानता एवं मानर संसाधन को रिकास की स्रोर ले जाये। सादरणीय जनसमापति महोदया. लाई मैकाले ने 1835 में जो शिक्षा की नीति डाली थी उसमें उसने अपने वक्तवय में कहा था :---

We must do our best to farm a class which may be an interpreter between u_s and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in taste and intellect.

उपासमापति महोदपा, में मानतीय जिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में पांच प्रजार के स्कल हैं, पांच प्रकार की डिवाबें हैं, पांच प्रकार के अञ्चापक हैं, पांच प्रकार की उनकी तनबगहें हैं। क्या इसी तरह हम लोकशाही और लोकतंत्र को मजबत बना सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के सात जाख गांवों हे लड़कों को पढ़ाने के लिये प्राइमरी स्कूल है। उन के लिये अलग प्रकार की कितलें हैं,

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उन के लिये झलग प्रकार के झ्र) पापक है. उन के लिये झलग प्रकार की ततवाहें हैं ग्रीर उन के लिये प्रलग प्रकार के सहल हैं । अब चले आइये म्यनिसिपैलिटी व में । गोरखपुर म्यनिसिनैलिटी के लडकों के लिये अलग प्रसार के स्कूल हैं, उन के लिये अलग प्रकार की किताबें हैं, उन के लिये अलग प्रकार के प्रव्यापक हैं और उन की अलग प्रकार की तनडतांहें हैं। उस के बाद लखनऊ ग्रा जाइये । लखनऊ में जिस प्रकार के स्कूल हैं, उन में घलग प्रकार की किताबें हैं, उनके भ्रलग प्रकार के अञ्यापक हैं ग्रोर उन की अलग प्रकार की तनस्वांहें हैं और उन में पढने वाले नये ढंग के लोग हैं। उस के बाद दिल्ली में पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, दून स्कूल हैं, उटी स्कूल है। इन स्कूलों में पढने वाले झलग किस्म के लंग हैं। उन की म्रालग प्रकार की किताबें हैं। उन के प्रलग प्रकार के झघ्या-पक हैं और उन की मलग प्रकार की तनब्बाहें हैं । इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान में 38 साल की आजादों के बाद भी 5 प्रकार को शिजा चल रही है जिस Ħ पांच तरह का किताबें हैं, पांच तरह के प्रध्यापक हैं और उनकी पांच तरह की तनबदाहें हैं और इस तरह से पांच तरह का शिक्षा इस देश में दा जा रही है। मैं सादरगंध शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बना हिन्दुस्तान में लाक्स हा का हम इसं तरह मजबूत यना सकते हैं और समना पर बाधारित समाजवादी समाजकी रचना कर सकते हैं ? क्या सेक्यूलरिज्म पर आधारित नये हिन्दू-स्तान का हम इसा तरह बना सवाने हैं करा हिन्दरतान के संविधान में, उस के प्रियोंचत में हम ने जं। कत्रम खायी है उस के अनरूप समाज का व्यक्त्या को हम बना सकते हैं ऐसा करके ? ऐसा कर के हम भिष्य तरह की लाकपार्टी की जन्म देंगे ? इस पुरी शिका व्यवस्था का जो एक चैलेंज है उस काइस में कितनी चर्ची हैं? क्वा इस से गांव में वहां के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले मजदूर, गरीब के बच्चों को भि स्कूल हैं तो ग्रध्यापक नहीं লৱা ग्रांग अगर वहां बहीं मध्यापक हैं त हीं, हम उन का कुछ भला का 天平イ प बंगे ? क्या इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ो करोड़ जिसानों के बच्चे जो गांवों में

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पढ़ते हैं वह देहरादून बालेज में पढ़ने बाले बच्चों का मकावजा कर सकते हैं या जो इन कालेज में ऊटी कालेज में पड़ते हैं। उन का मुकाबना कर सकते हैं । वहां ग्रलग प्रकार का विकार्व हैं, वहां ग्रलग प्रकार के अध्यापक हैं, वहां न उन की छलग प्रकार की तनडराहें हैं, उन का अलग प्रकार का स्टैंडई ग्राफ लिबिंग है। उस के बाद जब चाप जिले के हेड क्वार्टर चाते हैं तो वहां स्वतिविपैलिटा का स्कूल हैं । उस में अलग प्रकार के लडके हैं, जलग प्रकार को पढ़ाई है। बड़े स्कूलों में तो लडके रिक्शा से जायोंग, कार से जायेंग, सुट पतलून पहन कर जायेंग। उन की भिराबें अलग तरह की होगी, उनके अध्यापक जलग तरह के होंगे, उन को तनस्वाहें अलग तरह का होगी । वह लडके पहने में गांव के लड़कों से ज्यादा बेहतर होंगे। फिर उन से भी बेहतर स्कल हैं राजवानियों में जो कंवेंट स्कूल हैं वहों के लड़के कार से जायेंग कार से आयेंगे उन को बेर अलग होगा उन के सध्यापक ग्रलग होंगे. उन का कैरिकुनम और लिले-वत जलग डांगा चौर उन का एक दिशेष प्रकार को जिला। हिन्दुस्तान में होगी । जो यमी जटा जोर दून पालेज है उन में मट्रो भर लागों के बच्चे पहते हैं। उन को अलग प्रकार का जिसा है, झलग प्रकार की किंदानें हैं, अलग तरह का सिलेवन है। वहां से बालग तरह के उच्चे निकलते हैं। तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि हिन्दूसान में 38 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद मल्मा में एक तरह की शिका न हो तो हम हिन्द्ररतान में आधिव अलमानता को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं मानता है कि गरावा जोर जमीरी की खायी की 7181 पाठा जा सकता जितित हिन्द्स्तान में एक नरह की जिला हो, एस तरह की किताबें हों, एक तरह का निलेबच हो, एक तरह के ज्ञध्यापुरु हों, यह तो हो ही सुकला है। एक समान सिद्धांत पर ग्राघारित नयी णिका व्यवस्था की रचना यहां होनो चाहिए। यदि ऐसान किया गया तो लोगमाही मजबूत नहीं ही संवर्ता, समाजवाद पर बाधारित समाज की रचना नहीं हो सकती ।

ग्राखिरी बात निवेदन करना चाहता है।

Discussion conceded

में यह नहीं कहने घाया हूं कि हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीय भाषा है, मगर यह वात जरूर कहने ग्राया हं कि मात भाषा रंगक्षा का माध्यम बने । जापान में जापानी, यमरीका में अंग्रेजो, रूस में राजियन है. मगर हिन्दुस्तान की कोई भाषा है या नहीं इस मुल्क की राष्ट्र भाषा क्या होगी ? हिन्द्स्तान हे संविधान बनाने वाले, आजादी यो लडाई के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के रोगानियों गे. राज-गोपालाचारी से ले वार महात्मा गांधी, नेता जा सभाष चन्द्र बोस हे ले वार हिन्द्स्तान के सारे नेताओं ने संविधान सभा में बैठ वर वास्टेटिययेंट असेम्बर्गा में बैठ कर भारतको राष्ट्र भाषा का होगी इस सवाल का सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय विध्या था । इस में सवाल पर सर्वसम्मत निणेय किया था लेकिन कालांतर में आजा-वी के बाद रीजनल फॉर्सेंज ने, फाहिस्ट फोसज ने, देश को ताडने दाला जनघाता राष्ट्रयाती शाकाओं ने अपना सिर ऊंचा उठाया ग्रीर वे डिक्टेट करने लगे कि हमारी भाषा यह होगा हमारा प्रान्त ग्रालग होग, हम रा नीत ग्रनगहोग । उस चरह से कोई देश नहीं बन सबसा है उसके लिए एक पोलिटकल विल चाहिए. पोलिटियल विलयावर से हमारे देश में चाजादी के दीरान हमारे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सैनानियों ने हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों करोड़ों लोगों ने महत्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश की शिक्षा ने ति दी विकास किया था । स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती से लेकर महात्मा गोधी एक और रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगीर से लेकर डा0 जावित्र हसैन तक रामा ने इसमें मोगदान दिया । उन्होंने बहा कि इसमें राष्ट्रायला होगी, इसमें समाजवाद होगा, इसमें लोक्याई। होगी भीर हम ग्राजादी की लडाई के इतिहास को. ग्रतीत को समने रखनार भविष्य के सुहावने सपनी का निर्माण व रेगे जिसमें भारत की एकता समाजवाद और लोककाई। को हम मजबूत बना सकेंगे । मुझे विक्वार है कि हमारे सम्माननीय चादरणीय शिक्षा मंत्री थीं नरसिंहराव जी, जो माने हुए णिखा-विद हैं, जिनकी आखों में देश को बनाने का सुहावना सपना है, जिनके दिल में आजावी का तुफान है. जिनके मन में देश में ए नया समाज बनाने का सपना है जो राजीव गांधी के घरमानों के घनुकल देश में नई शिक्षा तीति चलाने की जिम्मे-दारी संभाले हुए हैं, हमें विक्वास है कि उनके नेतृत्व में वैसा शिक्षा संति वनेगी किसमें लाग्याही, मेनेवृत होगी, समाजवाद मनवूत होगा और हिमाचल से लेकर कम्बलुमारी तक की जनता एव-समान शिका प्राफ्त करेगी । ऐसी शिला से देश में प्राय पत का संचार होगा। नथा यकि जाली देश वनेगा।

इन जन्दी के साथ मैं धापको चन्द्र नाद देता हूं।

PAPER LAJD ON THE TABLE- (cortd.) Notification of the Ministry of Fin- ance (Department of Revenue;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FINANCE OF (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): Madam. I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 359|85-Customs, dated the 19th December. 1985, amending Notification No. 153j85-Customs, dated the 24th May, 1985 so as to exempt newsprint from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon, together with an Memorandum Explanatory on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1759185].

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Madam, I have a small clarification to seek. Everyday in the last one week, almost everyday, you are having one such notification. Is it par! of your long-term fiscal policy to have a notification everyday?

(No reply.,)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we have another statement by the Minister of Chemicals.

Il STATEMENT BY MINISTER Re. non-extension of the ierm of the commission of inquiry appointed by the Gover/iment of Modhya Pradesh o_n the Bhopal Ga_s Leak Disaster.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH); Madam,

Some Hon'ble Member_s raised the question about the non-extension of the term of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to inquire into the Bhopal gas leakage disaster which occurred on the night intervening 2nd] 3rd December,-; 1984. This House is aware that this Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh on 6th Dec. 1984. The term of the Commission was initially fixed upto 15th March, 1985. This was subsequently extended upto 15th December, 19'85. The term has now expired and the Government of Madhya Pradesh not extended the term.

The State Government appears to have come to its decision of not extending the term of the Commission for the following reasons;

(i) At the instance of the Cen tral Government, Dr. S. Varada-Secretary, Department rajan, of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Govt, of India along with a team of experts of high standing numbering 16. including Dr. Varadarajan. commenced an inquiry into the causes of the Bhopal gas leakage disaster and the circumstances leading to it and other matters connected therewith. Dr. Va-radarajan and his team of experts has now submitted a depart to the Central Government on the causes and circumstances leading to the Bhopal gas leakage disaster and other matters connected therewith. This report has been accepted by the Central Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1985. The Government also proposes to file it in the District Court of New York where the suit filed by the Govt, of India against the Union

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