Discussion conduded

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SHRT MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): At least the outlines should 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 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 my 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.

VICE-CHAIRMAN THE (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" ... conid.

श्री सुधाक्षर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाष्यक्ष जी, शिक्षा में चनौती विषयक परिचय-पत्न सारे देश में विचार-मंथन का विषय बना हुया है ग्रीर सीभाग्य है कि इस समय जो शिक्षामंत्री है, उन्होंने भ्रपने जीवन का स्वर्णिम ग्रंश शिक्षा के लिए लगाया है ग्रीर ग्राज भी णिक्षा में उनकी रूचि है । शिक्षा के लिये मानव-संसाधन विभाग की स्थापना की गयी है। उसके माध्यम से यह यत्न किया जा रहा है कि णिक्षा पून : कालजो बने ग्रौर इसके माध्यम से जीवन का भविष्य रचा जाए। साथ ही जो अन्तराल बढता जा रहा है, जीवन में ग्रौर विज्ञान में. उसको जोडा

जाय । इस पत्र में यह सारी बातें संदेत रूप में स्ना गयी हैं। इस पत्न में शिक्षा के संबंध में वे सारी बातें संकेत रूप में ग्रा गई हैं जो श्रानी चाहिए । और बहुत सी चीजें नहीं हैं। शिक्षा की स्थिति वहीं हैं जैसे तुलसीदास ने कहा है -- ''हरिग्रनन्त हरि कथा अनन्ता." उसका अन्त नहीं है ।

शिक्षा के बारे में ग्रब हम कोई बात करें तो सबसे पहले हमें साधन की बात करनी चाहिए। इसके पहले भी बहत से शायोग बने थे ग्रौर उन ग्रारोपों के माध्यम से बहुत में प्रच्छे-प्रच्छे मझाव दिए गए थे. किन्त उन सझावों का ग्रंश-ग्रंश हमने लियाँ जिसकाँ परिणाम यह हुआ कि उस बात की उपलब्धि नहीं हुई जिसकी उपलब्धि के लिए हम प्रयत्ने जील थे। शिक्षा पर और खर्चा हो या न हो. किन्तु जितना खर्चा हो या जितने साधन जटाने है उनकी स्पष्ट व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ग्रीर उसी के माध्यम में श्रामे बदोत्तरी की जानी चाहिए।

शिक्षा की जब हम बात करते हैं ग्रौर संसाधन मंत्रालय की भात करते हैं तो पहली बात यह मोचनी चाहिए कि हमारे भीतर कितना समन्वय है। शिक्षा को खंड-खंड देखने के हम ग्रादो हो गए हैं, प्राडमरी शिक्षा को अलग देखते हैं, हाई स्कूल की शिक्षा की श्रलग देखते हैं. विष्वविद्यालय की णिक्षा को ग्रलग देखते है, 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 मंदालय में जितनी शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित चीजें हैं उनमें भी समन्वय नही हुन्ना हैं। त्रगर इधर ऐसा हम्रा हो तो मैं नहीं जानता । मेरा ऐसा अनभव है कि यू जी सी का कोई समन्वय एनं सी ग्रार टी से नहीं है, इतिहास परिषद का समन्वय दर्शन परिषद में नहीं है। इतनाही नहीं इस क्षेत्र में एक मंद्रा• लय का दूसरे मंद्रालय में किसी प्रकार का समन्वय नहीं हैं। ग्रभी हमारे मिन्न

ने कहा कि रेडियों-टेलीविजन पर कुछ दुसरा दिखाया जा रहा है ग्रौर हम कुछ दूसरा चाहते हैं । समन्वय की व्यापक व्यवस्था सरकार क मोतर ग्रीर सरकार के संप्राधनों के भोतर करनी एक तरक भ्रापचरित्र को रचना करेंगे भ्रोरदूसरो तरफ चरित्र को रमातल मे िनाने को बान करेंगे। केवन सःहिन्य ग्रौर संस्कृति के विभागों मित्रने का बात हा नहीं करने होगो, बल्कि टैन्न(योज: प्रोर्नाइंग के विमागों के साथ **भा**ाम या करने करे बात करनो होगो । यह समन्वतका पक्ष भारत सरकार का, णिक्षा मंत्राला का अब तक कनजोर. रहा है जब तक इसको दृढ़ नहीं किया जाएगा तैव तम यह कान नहीं होग। ।

of Education-

शिक्षा के उद्देश्य के सम्बन्ध में सारी अंची बातें वहीं जाती हैं ग्रीर कही गई हैं जिसके सम्बन्ध में किसी। को आर्तत नहीं हो सकतः वह हैं संविधान में वर्णित तथ्य--राष्ट्रीयता, जनतंत्र, धर्म समभाव धर्म सदभाव ग्रीर समाजवाद । ग्रापको इसको ्रवरिभाषा करनी होगा ग्रव तो यह समझा जा रहा है कि समाजवाद या राजनोति काभ्रर्थकेवल चुनाव लड़ा ग्रौर जैसे-तैमे चुनाव लड़कर जीतनाहै । जो मूल तत्व है उनको भुलः दिया गया है। इससे सरकार का उहिंग हो सकता हैं, राजनोतिक दलों का भी ग्रहिन हो। सकता है । भारत कौन मा समाजवाद चाहता हैं, कौन सी धर्म निषेक्षता चाहता हैं, किस प्रकारका लोकतन्त्र चाहता है ग्रौरइनका जीवन से वया सम्बन्ध हैं, इसको स्वष्ट क्य में शिक्षा के माध्यम से उद्वाटि। परिभाषित करना चाहिए ग्रौर उसके लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए ।

शिक्षा की जब बात क्याती है तो तरन्त ग्रहभाषक की बात आती हैं ग्रापकी रिपोर्ट में अध्यापकों के बारे में बहत कम लिखा ग्या है। आपने एक कमी शत भी बनाया था शिक्षकों का। उसकी रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के सामने नहीं ग्राई । हो सकता हैं उसने बहुत विस्तार से उस सभ्वन्ध में चात की हो । अगर वे वातें हमारे सामने

गई होतीं तो निष्चित रूप से श्रापका द्विटकोण स्पष्ट हो जाता।

Discussion concluded

श्रमी हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि राजनीति को शिक्षा से ग्रनग नहीं करनः चाहिए । मैं भो यह मानता है कि राजनीति णिक्षकों का भी विषय होता चाहिए । किन्त् जो राजनीति विश्वविद्या-लयों के माध्यम सहो रही है और पोल-टिकल पार्टियों के जो दफ्तर विश्वविद्यालयों में खुल रहे हैं उमको नहीं होने देना चाहिए कियों भी हालत में, चाहे उसके लिए कुछ भी करना पड़े । स्राज हम देखते हैं कि सारे देश के विश्वविद्यालय इस दुष्वक्र में पड़ गये हैं। कुछ ग्रच्छे णव्द हैं रजनीति में जैसे जनतंत्र, डेमोक्रेसी ग्रौर उस के माध्यम से ग्राज विश्वविद्यालय जित स्थानों पर पहुंच गये हैं ऐसे स्थानों पर विश्वविद्यालय पहुंच गये हैं कि वह मतुष्य बनाने के कारखाने नहीं रह गये हैं. वे ऐसे कीटाणुबनाने के कारखानेवन गये हैं जिन के कारण देश में प्रदूषण फैनता, है जैसे गंगा के प्रदूपण को दूर किया जा रहा है उसी तरह से विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रदूषण को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। किसी को इस तरह का अधिकार नहीं दिया नाना चाहिए--प्रगर वह प्रध्यापक है तो उाको यह अधिकार प्राप्त हो कि वह जो चाहेकरमकता है, या भ्रगर वह छाव है तो वह जो च≀हे कर सकतः है, सब को वही करना होगा कि जो राष्ट्र चाहता है, जो भारत की मनीपा चाहतो है। इस दृष्टि से भी शिक्षकों के कर्तब्य को निश्चित किया जाय । शिक्षकों को एकैडेमिक मामलों में पुरी स्वतंत्रता है। वह ग्रागा मिलेवम बनाते हैं, ग्रागा प.ठ्य-कम बनाते हैं, अपने इंतहान लेने हैं, अपनी नियक्तियां करते हैं, किन्तू जनता का धन उस पर खर्च होता है इस लिये उन की काम के परीक्षा का साधन जनतः का कोई सध्यत होता चाहिए न कि ग्रौर कोई ।

क्राभी युजीमीकी चर्चाकी गयी। वह विश्वविद्यालयों का नेतृत्व कर रहा है ग्रीर माध्री बेन साहं ने बहुत ग्र-छा काम किया है मैं जानता हूं कि उन्होंने सब बिखरं कामों को किस से समेट कर रखा है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

का यह सौभाग्य है कि वह र्चाजं ऐसी चलाता है कि जो रिसर्च से ले कर सारा काम करते हैं। यू जी सी ग्रीर एन सी ई ग्रार टी ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो शिक्षा पर सारा काम करती हैं। किन्तु उन के पास छात्रों की या विद्यालयों की अपनी कोई निजी प्रयोगशाला नहीं है। वहां प्रोफेसर्स हैं, रीडर्स है, लेक्चरर्स हैं ग्रौर रिसर्च स्कालर्स हैं लेकिन उनका रिसर्च मैदान में न हो कर लेबोरेटरी में होता है। उन का प्रयोग मैदानों में भी होना चाहिए जन का प्रयोग लेबोरेटोरी में ही न हो। लेबोरेटरी की निष्पत्ति को जीवन में भी उतरना चाहिए । उस के साथ संस्थाओं को जटना चाहिए । (समय को घटों) में दो तीन मिनट ग्रौर लुंगा।

मेरे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि अगर हिन्दी को थोपा जाएगा तो खून की निदेश बहा द्गा । शिक्षा की बहस पर ऐसी बेहूंदी बातें करना मनुष्यता का अपमान करना और शिक्षा का अपमान करना है। खून की निद्यां वह बहाते हैं जो खूखार होते हैं। अगर वह यह करते हैं तो मैं भी यह कह सकता हूं अगर अंग्रेजी हम पर थोपी जारणी तो हम खून की निद्यां नहीं खून का महासागर बना देंगे यह क्या बदतमीजी हैं।

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

श्रीः कल्पनाथ रायः ग्राप बैठिये। श्राप 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 show your gesticulations. holding a threat to the people, here.

श्री मुधाकर पाण्डेय : श्राप जब बोल रहे थे तब तो मैं ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा ग्रौर ग्रगर जिक्षा यही मिखाती हैं तो यह संस्कृति ग्राप को ही मुबारक हो ।

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

राव साहब तो प्राचीन को भी जानते हैं ग्रार नवीन को भी जानते है। की जिल्ली शिक्षा की संरचना और निर्माण के लिये समितियां बन्ती में पुरातन के व्यक्ति लिये जाते हैं. पुरातन विचारधाराओं के और वह जिन्होंने इस देश को गुरुत्व प्रदान किया है. उस परम्परा के लोग उस में नहीं लिये जाते । जिसका परि-णाम यह होता हैकि प्राचीन स्रौर नवीन का कोई संपर्क नहीं होता है। हम ग्रर्थशास्त्र पढ्ते हैं ग्रौर रिसर्च भी करते हैं किन्तु तम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि टामस और कीन्स ही हमारे भाष्य विधाता हैं। इस देश में कोई चाणक्य भी या ग्रौर उस की भी कोई व्यवस्था है रह वह नहीं जानते । इस निये पुरातन को नवीन के साथ चलाने के लिये प्रावण्यक है कि उस परिपाटी के विद्वानों को भी मौका स्थान-स्थान पर दिया जाना चाहिए देश में अग्रेजी शिक्षा को माध्यम नही रह सकती। उसे परिवर्तित होना है। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि भाषा की पढ़ाई इतनी कमजोर हो गई है। इस देश में कि जिसकी आप परिकल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते । आजएम० ए० पास करके हिन्दी में भी कोई ग्रजी नहीं लिख सबता. उद में भी नहीं लिख सकता. ग्रंग्रेजी में भी नहीं लिख सकता है। म्रापने म्रोपन युनिवर्मिटी खोली है, मेरा ग्रापसे ग्रापह होगा कि देशी भाषा का श्राधार ही माध्यम

बन सकता है। देशा भाषा हैं। शिक्षा दा माध्यम बन सकेगी उसके लिए श्रोपन युनिवर्सिटी की श्रलग परिकल्पना की गई है नेकिन यह ध्यान रखिए. कि उसमें सचमुच विद्धान लोग श्रा सके। जिस तरह से श्रापने यू० जी० सी० की स्थापना की है, उसी प्रकार स्कूलों के लिए भी श्राप एक कमीशन स्थापित की जिए क्योंकि शिक्षा समवतीं सूची में है। ताकि देश के स्कलों को भी उसके माध्यम से नेत्व प्रदान किया जा मके। (समय को घटी)

घंटी कई बार बज चुकी है, मैं आपका समय अधिक नहीं लंगा में शिक्षा मंत्री जी को लिखकर भेज त्या । लेकित मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाने की हो, कालेज या पाटशालायें अध्य बनें जिसमें त जाने वाली शिक्षा के माध्यम से हम भिष्य को जीत सके और अपना अभ्युद्य वार सकें और केवल मंगल ही नहीं, कर्याण भी उसके माध्यम से हम कर सकें । (श्रायकाट)

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपनभाध्यक्ष जो, राष्ट्र निमणि, राष्ट्र के विकास और प्रगति के लिए णिक्षा भी महत्वपूर्ण भिका है, इसे सभी स्वीकार करते हैं। राष्ट्र का भिष्य बच्चों पर है ग्रीर यन्वों का भविष्य शिक्षा पर निर्भर करताहै। हमारे देश की प्राथमिक शिक्षा का स्तर ग्रीर माध्यमिक शिक्षा का स्तर ग्रीर उपर की शिक्षा का स्तर से गिरता जा रहा है। माननीय र्जा ग्रौर हम सभी यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि स्राजादी के 38 वर्षों में शिक्षा प्रनार हुआ है. स्कूल-क लिल और युनिव-सिटीज बहुत बनी हैं ग्रौर बढ़ी विद्यार्थियों की संख्या भी बहुत बढ़ी तब भी ब्राजादी के 38 वर्षों में ब्रभी तक केवल 38 प्रतिशत ही जनता शिक्षित हो सकी है। यह हमारी उपलब्धि बहत कम जितनी भी लेकिन है, दुर्भाग्य से हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर गिरा है भ्रौर गिरता चला जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, ग्राज जो हमारी प्राथमिक पाठणालाएं है, उनमें भवन नहीं हैं, साज-सज्जा नहीं है, ब्लैक बोर्ड नहीं है। गांब के ही टीचर हैं, ग्रास पास के पढ़ाने वाले है वे प्राते नही, ग्रधिकांश गैरहाजिर रहते हैं। मजबूर होकर जो परिवार के म्रादमी हैं उन्होने माटेसरी स्कल गांव गांव में स्थापित किए है। तो ग्रमीरों के बच्चों को पढाने की तो व्यवस्था हुई है, लेकिन निर्धन बच्चों का बदा होगा यह देश निर्धनों का है, निर्धन बच्चों का है उनकी पढाई ठप्प हो चकी है । उसकी विश तरफ में क्राएका क्यान ग्राक पित करना चाहता बताया गया है कि 70 फीमदी डाप-ग्राउटस होते है । यह चैलेंज है हमारी सरकार को प्रदेशों की सरकारों इन हाप-ग्राउटम को किसी भी प्रकार से रोका जाए, हर हालत में समाप्त विया जाना नाहिए ।

मान्यवर, स्कुल कालेज ग्रौर विश्व-विद्यालयों से मझे ऐसा लगता है कि खेल कद और शारीरिक व्यायाम प्रायः समान्त हो चुके हैं। जब देश गुलाम था तो उस जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान हाकी ग्रौर कुश्ती में संशार मे सबसे हारो था। अब हम वही भी संसार में अपना स्थानः नहीं रखते। क्योंकि जहां स्कुल के पास मैदान हैं वहां कोई खेलने वाला नहीं और जहां मैदान नहीं वहां यह बहाना लगाया जाता है कि खेलें कैसे । इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये अभिः दो पेशतर दिल्ली में एशियाड हुये थे। हमने अपनी स्रांख में देखा कि जापान स्रौर चाइना, कोरिया और दूसरे देशों के 9वीं ग्रौर दसवीं क्लास के लड़के ग्रौर लडिक्यां एशियाड में इम्पीट कर रहे थे। उन्होंनें अपने देश के लिए मोने और चांदी के तमगे हासिल किये हमारे पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी कहीं के नहीं हैं। वे नौंकरियों लिए घुमते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आपको इस स्रोर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मान्यवर, जहां जिला की तरफ ध्यान है नहीं दिया जाता, खेल-कूद की तरफ ध्यान है नहीं दिया जाता वहां हमारे कालिजिज में, च मुझे मंत्री महोदय माफ करेंगे, शराब बढ़ती जाती है। पश्चिमी सभ्यता तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जाती है। शराब और इगबाजी जिसे नशाबंदी कहते हैं, उनकी श्रि वोरेन्द्र वर्मी

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

शिक्षा के स्तर के साथ-साथ चरित की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। अनुशासनहीनता भी बढ़ती जाती है। मेरी मंत्रः महोदय में प्रार्थना है कि सबस पेशतर सबसे प्रधिक ध्यान दे बच्चों के चरित तिर्मण की तरफ। जिस देश के बच्चों थे चरित का निर्मण होगा उस देश का अविध्य होगा, उस देश का भविष्य लोगा। बच्चों में अनुशासन का पालन होगा, उनके स्वास्थ्य में भी वृद्धि होगी। उनके खेलकूद की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

नैतिक शिक्षा, मारेल एज्केशन जिसे कहते हैं, मैं नना शब्द कहना हूं स्प्रिच्छल एजकेशन, मेरा कोई धार्मिक शिक्षा से मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन स्प्रिच्छल एज-केशा की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। विद्यार्थियों में देश प्रेम भरे, स्वदेशो प्रेम पैदा हो, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। संसाधन मंत्री जो अप अनुभवो हैं और योग्ध भी हैं । मुझे यह विश्वाम है कि श्रापकी देखरेख में हमारी शिक्षा हा भविष्य सुन्दर बनेगा और कापापलट होगी।इस शिक्षा में प्रामूल-वृत्र परिवर्तन की बात. भ्राज नहीं देश के पहले राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र र्जा ने, पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री जबाहर लःल नेहरू जी, लाल बहादुर . शास्त्री जी थानी जितने भी राष्ट्रपति हुयै, जितने भी प्रधान मंत्री हए, सभी कहने चले आथे कि शिक्षा में अ मूल-चूल परि-वर्तन किया जाय । मेरा जैता श्रीदमी यह सोचा करता था ि जब राष्ट्रपति कह रहे हैं, जब प्रधाः मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि ग्राम्ल-च्त्र परिवर्तन होना चाहिये तो रोक कौन रहा है इनको प्रमुल-चल परिवर्तन करने के लिए। इसलेए प्रधार मंत्री जी ते ऋस जैसे अनुभवा ब्याक्त की इपका बनाया है। मैं विश्वा करता हं कि **ग्रा**पको देखरेख में अःमूल-चूल परिवर्तन

होगा शिक्षा के इस ढांचे में।

इसके अतिरिक्त अोपन युनिवर्सिटो यहां पर ख्ली है । बहुत अच्छा कदम है श्रीर मैं चाहना हुं कि देश के हर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की ग्रोपन युनिवर्मिटीज होनी चाहयें। 12वीं वक्षा से ऊपर भेलेक्टिव एजकेशन के ऊपर ग्रापको ध्यान चाहिये । 12वीं कक्षा से ऊपर व्यावसायिक शिक्षापर भी क्रांपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। ब्यावहारिक शिक्षा पर भी अधिक इरान दिया जाना चाहिये जिससे कि लोग ठोकरें खाते हये रोजगार के लिए न घुमते रहें । समझता हुं कि म्राप 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 हये हैं, उसके अगले साल साढ़े सैंतालीस फीसदी, उसमे अगले साल 50 फीमदी श्रौर उसके बाद एम० ए० श्रौर पोस्ट ग्रेजएट में जब जायें तो 50 फीसदी मे ग्रधिक श्रंक प्राप्त करने वाले होने चाहिएं जिससे कि शिक्षा का स्तर नीचे न गिरे **ऋौर लोगों को असन्तोष का मौंका न** मिले । जो श्रोपन युनिवर्सिटी दिल्ली में कायम की है उसी आधार पर में बारेंगे तो वहां पर भी बच्चे उसी प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सर्वेंगे। 12वीं के वाद एप्टोटयड टेस्ट आप रखिये । उनके बाद विद्यार्थियों को किस-किस दिशा में जाना चाहिये इस दिशा का आप मार्ग-दर्शन कर सकेंगे।। यह उनके लिए बहुन **ग्र**च्छा होगा । इस तरफ ग्राप को ध्यान देना चाहिया। ग्राज ग्राप देखिए, टीचर साल भर में भिन्ने घंटे पढ़ाते है । मैं ग्रपने जाती ग्रन्भव के ग्राधार पर बताना चाहता हं कि माल भर में 365 दिनों में टीचर मुश्किल से 90 दिन ही पढ़ा पाता है । ग्राज ग्रावर्यकाता इस बात की है कि किस प्रकार की गजेटेड छाट्टियां होती हैं सरकारी कार्यालयों में छटिटगां होती हैं उसी प्रकार से स्कूलों में छुट्टियां होनी चाहिय । पढ़ाई के घंटे बढ़ाये जाने चाक्षिय । लड़कों के लिए कोई न कोई सामाजिक सेत्रा होनी चाहिये जिसे वे छुटिटयों के ग्रन्टर कोई सर्टिफिकेट के रूप में, प्रमाण-पत्र के रूप में प्राप्त करें। इनसे

यह लाभ होगा कि व सामाजिक कार्यों में छुट्टियों में जुट सकेंगे और श्रम को हमारे समाज में जीवत स्थान प्राप्त हो सके, सम्मान प्राप्त हो सके, इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक परीक्षात्रों की बात है, जो मौजूदा परीक्षा प्रणाला है इसके अनुसार तो लड़के नकल के आधार पर पास होते जाते हैं। ग्राज स्णित यह है कि शिक्षा खरीदी जा रही है। जो लड़के टीचर से ट्यूशन करते हैं उनका ठेका हो जाता है। टीचर स्कुलों में जो पढ़ाई की जानी चाहिये वह नहीं करते हैं । इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि म्राब्जेक्टिव टाइप के टैस्ट हर महीने में लिए जाने चाहिये श्रीर उसा के ब्राधार पर लड़कों को ब्रागे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये । स्कूलों ग्रौर कालेजों के जातीयता, साम्प्रदायिकता श्रौर प्रान्तीयता को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। ग्राज सर्वत हमें इसका बोलबाला दिखाई देना है। यह हमारे लिए बड़े दुख की बात है। जब हम लोग अपनी प्राजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो उस समय देश में इस प्रकार की जातीयता. साम्प्रदायिकता ग्रौर प्रान्तीयता की भावना नहीं थी। स्राज श्राजादी के 38 सालों के बाद जातीयता ग्रौर साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ रही है। यह देश की एकता ग्रीर ग्रखंडता के लिए एक चुनौती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

मान्यवर' स्रापने माडल स्कूलों, स्रादर्श स्कूलों, का सुझाव दिया है। मैं हृदय से इसका स्वागत करता हूं। मैं इस कारण से इसका स्वागत करता हूं कि हिन्तुस्तान गांवों में रहता है। गरीब देशवासियों का यह स्रिकार है कि उनको भी स्रादर्श शिक्षा मिले।

क्रियसभाध्यक्ष (श्री एम० पी० कोशिक) पीठासीन हुये]

गांवों के अन्दर गांवों के लोगों ने अपने साधनों में स्कूल और कालेज स्थापित किये हैं। उनका सामान्य ज्ञान उनकी किसा का स्तर, शहरों में रहने वाले

लड़कों के मुकाबले बहुत कम होता है इसलिए ग्राज ग्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन गरीव लड़कों को जो मैरिटं।रियस भी है, लेकिन गराब होने के कारण उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित रह जाते हैं उनके लिए ग्रापने जो यह ग्रादर्श स्कुल, जिला स्तर पर खोलने का प्रस्ताव किया है. इसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं। शहरों में रहने वाले लोग ऊची शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। लेकिन जब तक ग्राप गांदों में रहने वाले प्रतिभाशाली मैरिटोरियस लडकों को भी स्रागे साने का मौका नही देंगे तब तक भारत विकार नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए श्रापने जा माडल स्कूल खोलने का विचार किया है इसका में समर्थन करता हं।

श्रीमन, मैं प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के संबंध में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हं। जब हमारा देश गुलाम था और हम लोग छोटे-छोटे स्कुलों में पढ़ते थे तो उस स**मय भी प्रीढ़** शिक्षा चलती थी । लेकिन ग्राज यह प्रौढ़ शिक्षा फीड शिक्षा हो गई है। देश में शिक्षा तो बढ़ें। है। इस प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के ग्रन्दर लोगों को गांवों में दस्तखत करने तो आ जाते है, लेकिन पूरा अक्षर कान नहीं हो पाता है। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि उन से किसी कागज पर दस्तखत करा 🥫 लिये जाते हैं। ग्रौर जब वे लोग कोर्ट में जाते हैं ता कहा जाता है कि तुम ता पहे-लिखे ग्रादमी ही, दस्तखत जानते हो । इस प्रकार के इससे मक्टमेबाजी बन गई है। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव यह है कि ग्राप लड़कों की शिक्षा की ध्यान र्दा जिए विच्चयों की शिक्षा की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दीजिए । ग्राज ग्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि महिलाग्रों की शिक्षा की तरफ 🚁 ग्रधिक ध्यान दिया जाय । हमारे देश की शिक्षा का स्तर 38फीसदी है, लेकिन महि- 1 लाम्रों मौर लडिकयों की भिक्षा का स्टर उससे भी कम है । प्राइमरी स्टेज पर भी लडिक्यों के स्कुल ग्रलग-ग्रलग हैं उनके लिए लिए मास्टरनी नहीं भिभती हैं । इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि लड़िक्यां शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कर पाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के स्तरप

[श्री की रन्द्र वर्मा]

को-एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये । लेकिन लड़िक्यों के लिए श्राठवी कक्षा से दसबीं कक्षा तक के लिए कन्या पारणालाएं ब्रृंखोलें। हर ब्लाक के अपर एक लड़िक्यों 3P.M. का हाई स्कूल भी बने ग्रीर मान्यवर

जिता भी प्रापक प्रदेशों के पिछड़ हुये इलाके हैं, जो प्रदेश के सबसे गरीब इलाके है उनमें श्राप माध्यमिक स्कूल स्थापित करें ब

किंग्सभागीत पाठायोग हई]

सरकार की तरफ से माध्यमिक रेस्कुल स्थापित हों, यह भी मेरा एक सुझाव है। इसके ऋतावा मान्यवर, दो प्रकार के स्कृत है। पब्लिक स्कल और सरकारी स्कूल । पब्लिक स्कूल के लड़के तो नौकरियों में जाते हैं लेकिन सरकारी श्रीर दूसरे पाउवेट स्कलों के लड़के ठोकर खाते फिरने हैं। नेरा यह सुझाव है कि अगर शाप पश्चिक स्कलों को बन्द न करवा सकें नो पब्लिक स्कुलों में 50 फीसदी लडके जो गरीब प्रिक्श-णाली विद्यार्थी है, जी मेरीटोरियस स्टेड्ग्टस हैं. गांव के हैं मा दूसरे हैं, उन लडकों को भी एजुकेशन इस पिलक स्क्लों में दिलवा दें तो इससे हमारे दोनों पर्पेज सर्व होंगे । श्रायमे यह निवेदन जरूर करंगा कि यह समझते हुए कि अगर एक लडके को नालीम दी जानी है तो एक ही लडके को शिक्षा दी जाती है, लेकिन अगर एक लडकी को जिक्षा दी जाती है तो एक परिवार पढता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि भ्रापका ध्यान विशेषकर लड़िक्यों की एज़्केशन की तरफ होना चाहिए। लडकियों के स्कूल गांवों में नहीं हैं, वहां केवल लड़कों के स्कूल हैं। गहरों में लडकियों के स्कल प्रवश्य हैं लेकिन शहरों में रहने के लिये सड़कियों के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। इसलिये मान्यवर, मेरा यह भी सुज्ञाव है कि ग्राप हर जिले के 'हैडक्वार्टर पर गांव की लड़िक्यों के लिये होस्टल स्थापित करवायें ताकि वे शहगें में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें सौर हुन उनके रहने की व्यवस्था हो सके । जिंदां तक लड़िकयों को शिक्षा देने की बात है उनको खाना बनाना, कपड़ा सिलना, टाइपिंग, होम साइंस और दूसरी प्रकार की ब्यावसायिक शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। मैं उन्मीद करता हं इसमें हमारा यह देश आगे बहेगा।

एक श्रीर वात कहकर मान्यवर, ू मैं समाध्त करता हूं। माध्यवर, गांव के लडके जिनका सामान्य ज्ञान वहत ही कम है वे कम्पीटीटिव एक्जामिनेशन में कंपीट नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसके लिये मेरा भात सुझान यह है कि जितने भी देशभर की अपनी युनिवसिटियां है, हर युनिवसिटी में जो प्रतिमाशाली विद्यार्थी हैं गरीब हैं. गांव के रहने वाले हैं, उनके लिये कोंचिंग की व्यवस्था अगर आप करा दें तो एक. बहुत बड़ा क्रुयाण का कार्य श्राप करेंगे. गावों का भी ग्रीर गरीवों का भी ग्रीर शिक्षा का भी जिसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी आपके उपर है। मुझे विण्वान है कि श्राग के कहीं पर यह जो बोझ आया है. उसे इसी सफलता के साथ परा करेंगे जैसे कि श्रापने विख्ते कार्यों की सम्पन्न ्रे किथा है। मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि उसी सफलता के साथ ग्रापको इस कार्य में भी सफलता प्राप्त होगी।

MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-SHRI KANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to participate in what I consider 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 Seventh Five-Year debate on the 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 small measure will go in the ultimate formulation of the educational policy.

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Now, when one looks at this document, one finds that it really highfailures. One searches lights the and, I must say, almost in vain for the perspective policy; or the though the broad 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 opportunity 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 of the basic things which affect our country. I think our country will always stand on the four pillars of-(a) stability; (b) education: (c) development; and (d) peace. are happy that by solving the problems of Punjab and Assam by yielding our power in favour of democracy, we have ushered in stability. But if stability is to be there at all times, of all these four pillars, the focal point is education because without education, the development will be lopsided; there always be instability and even peace will be threatened. Therefore, education is the kingpin of all these pillars. And when we have this new department of human resources, we could not have chosen an abler a finer person than the Minister for Human Resource Develooment. I ask to myself, what are these human resources. If I may, with all humility, sum it up, human resources mean to develop the will of of this country to be a citizen good citizen. Therefore, he participates in education: he participates in sports; he participates in culture; he participates in secular activities; he participates in national integration he becomes an ideal citizen, where we are trying to synthesise... I do not know to what extent will come to that but I do not know how much time I have got the modern man wih ancient values.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ten minutes.

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

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

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: All right, we settle for 15 minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT 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 CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: But I will try to be very fast.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can increase the speed.

SHRI MURLIDHAR ·CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: I feel that human resources means developing the will of the people to be a citizen, if not the ideal one, and the disappointment $expres_S$ 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 really 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 the victims Swadeshi we are 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 of education the entire character

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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 million. Today we have 330 million literates in the country which is larger 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 universalisation 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 assurance in the Constitution, he mandate of the Constitution should fulfilled. Though it appears in the Chapter on Directive Principles 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 fulfilling its obligation.

Now, I come to the important quesion, how do we fulfil this obligaion? In the matter of elementary ducation, there are four things which are important. One is access. s now an accepted that one kilomere distance is what you should have. The second is, enrolment. The third s, retention, because the drop-out ate is more. The fourth is, proress. Now, in spite of the fact that t is 92 per cent, schools within one Cm. what one finds is that in nany as two lakh habitations, there re no schools at all. Therefore, vhat is required to be done is in all uch habitations, schools should be pened. Whatever may be the poulation, 300 residents or 500 resients, no habitation should go withut a school, an elementary school.

This is the first suggestion I want to make.

If we have to achieve univeralisation, 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. Thirty-two 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 causes of drop-outs poor school facilities-over two lakh schools have no blackboard-unrelated curriculum, poor methods of teaching and lastly, poverty. out of these four things, three are in hon. Minister, the hands of the namely, poor school facilities, related curriculm and poor methods teaching. I think, something should be done immediately to prove 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 first standard. Now, this is amazing: it is almost shocking. According to me, in the case of elementary education, from first to standard, the promotion should automatic. There should be no failures at all. (Interruption) Automatically, up to the fifth standard...

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

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT 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 a number of suggestions. It

I will give my suggestions one by one. The question is, how can one teacher manage five classes? How will the students be controlled? How the students go there? The figures 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.

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Firstly, how do you involve the community? Unless you involve the 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 heading 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 president of the school because I do not live in Bombay that often. This school is known as Maratha school and I would like the Hon. Minister visit this school one of these days. This school caters to the children of class IV employees in Bombay. Although 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 satisfactory. I think in order to take burden of the Government 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 am short of time.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE Just one or two points. I am talking for for female education.

Discussion concluded

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am already educated.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: That is difficulty. I have been working on this for the last seven days to give some ideas.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not my 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 son education policy", "for your daughter marriage policy". Now these are the attitudes which must 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 sections. Unless that incentive is there, it is 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 \mathbf{OF} EDUCAT-ON AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUS-HILA ROHATGI): But the initiative should come from men.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a man.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: And do not treat a daughter as Paraya dhan.

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Please discourage lavish spending on marriages because on one day itself the whole price is to be paid on marriage. 4.35

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 CHANDRA-KANT 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 MPs 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 rights and that is the right of education.

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

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan); Madam Deputy Chairman, I am faced with three difficulties. First There is not enough is the time. 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. do not wish to repeat those points which carlier speakers have already -spoken if.

My third difficulty, which is the substantial difficulty that I face, that, as the Minister himself has stated in the introduction to this policy perspective, this is not a statement of policy-and that is 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 debate. 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 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 wishes, hopes and dreams? It is not a task that I can undertake in two or three minutes. This is the first question I 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 eminent person...You are enquiring silently who he is. He is Mr. P. N. Haksar, If Mr. P. N. Haksar, person who had been involved in the governance of this country for most a decade, found it fit to 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

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 go 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 educa-I am also not a formally tionist. certainly do educated man. I and learn and therefore whatever have to say must be taken by the hon. Minister as the impressions of an ordinary Indian.

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A number of speakers have earlier spoken of the same thing, have particularised it, have highlighted pinpointed it. The primary issue in our education is about equity versus can put it in many elitism. You ways but I have not the time to elaborate on the whole theme of equity I would just say versions elitism. Please or three sentences. thought that when reflect on the national using this almost near cliche now, that the country is to move into the 21st century, that we must plan for the 21st century, Newton's laws are to coninue to prevail and the earth is to continue go round the sun, then, willy-nilly, without or with our efforts the 21st century will arrive, and when 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 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 spoken of the drop out rate being 77 cent, 23 per cent only reaching class eight. But an aspect of it is that the drop-out rate is 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 leave yet another thought with honourable Minister that that brings about in its wake negative associations, and because of those negative associations, you have cries, you 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 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: still have two minutes.

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

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 will 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 could possibly have. This is not an occasion to indulge in party polemics, but the reality of the political 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 decentralisaion, 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 Governors. and Vice-Chancellors When Governors are appointed, those who are to be put on politcal pasturage as a part of quanges, as continuing political patronage, it is an extension of centralisation. If the very nuclear core of your thinking is contralised, vou 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. wish to mention very briefly, if somewhat inexactly, about the Kothari Commission which went through 1964 and lahours between 1966 and then produced a report in 1968. In that report Mr. Kothari had said, "The report of the Commission is not 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 in independent India is all that.

Just a brief word about value systems, very briefly, Madam, The word "education" is Latin derivate. It 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 param para.

एक शिक्षक हैं, एक गुरू हैं। यह शिक्षा की परंपपा है। एजुकेशन ग्रीर शिक्षा की परंपपा। इस गुरू शिष्ठा की परंपरा में हम कहा तालमेल बिठायेगे यह आज की सब से बड़ा चनौता है

We use the word "education." sanskar, our swbhv, is based on our guru-shishya parampara, Unless 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 value 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, Madam, 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 satya-meva 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.

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. Please avoid technological enslavement. Please be aware of the new imperialism of blind modernisation. I do not have time. Madam, you have been 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 peo-I congratulate However, ple. Prime Minister and the Minister of Human Resources Development the bold initiative and the dissection of the past failures and objectives setting the correct goals before all of us.

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

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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 increasing. 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 educacation which we have irrespective of the fact whether we have the necessary 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, given the necessary training and that educational research is also updated. We have seen that we are using even for teaching the obsolete methods, the obsolete 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 tional research is not imitative. should be innovative. So far we have been imitating from others. And that

is why we always talk that we should cave 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. the 1968 policy document. recognises for the wholism, and there is imephasis on 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 tion. About vocationalisation, there is much that we can discuss. In the past also, we have given, may be to limited extent, some technical training, some vocational training to 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 itas to at which level, higher secondary school level. middle school school level, we should primary have that assessment of aptitude. 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, are fit enough, are sent for education and others are sent for vocational education. But vecational education too is not an end in itself. It may not solve the problem of unemployment which we discussed the 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. Vocational 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 vouth. (Time-bell) Everything is already disturbed. We were told we have very little time. I would request you to give me some more time.

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I sent a note to that effect.

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

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I feel had about it.

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

SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARAD-· WAJ (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 vocation-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 multi-vocational 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 IITs. of them have their own role to play which we need not define. But number of these technical training instiutes is very limited. And unless and until we ensure that not only is there

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. 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 wav 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 points document also correctly that it is after a long struggle we could achieve our freedom and our unity. And, Sir, after the last 38 years or so, we find today that there is growth in the communal 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 threelangauge formula, which has 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 hesttant about it. The three-language for-

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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 also ensure that the students have a sense of belonging to one nat on. What is required today is a national-integration educational system. Indira Gandhi had done a great service to this country by bringing Education under the Concurrent List. strongly oppose the demand 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? not suggesting 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 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, there may be Rabindranath Tagore. Why can't young men in every State study Rabindranath Tagore? cannot we discuss the works of the scholars in the country irrespective of the regions they come from? Once we have this sort of a uniform syllabus, essential for is history compula make national schools, the subject in the sorv which should be history national national panels by an written by a 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. the textbooks are also equally important. We must have a national agency with the Central Schools to provide The NCERT is there textbooks. which is one such agency. But we can have more such agencies. 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 see today, the we 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 the 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 affiliated 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 is the difference between the 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: Ιt will create confusion.

SHR1 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, 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 by 1980, equally important is the adult 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 in for a heavy expenditure. The expenditure will be limited, and these schools or this technology should be addressed to selected audiences. We niust 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: also the content of education. mentary 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 sent to school. It may help in minimising or reducing the number of drop-outs or encourage the parents to send their children to schools, more particularly in the rural areas. Sir. I think, for the development of this

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 years also 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 THE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA. I am concluding. Though education is receiving 3 per cent of our G.N.P., or the total spending on education is the second highest after defence, feel it is inadequate. If you have to ensure better future for the country, the financial constraints must 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, could 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 of 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[Shri S. W. Dhabe]

Sports Department haps, since the was different from the Education Ministry, only 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 of 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 relevant value system, adequate phasis will have to be placed in the curricula on social awareness, national imperatives, physical culture 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 Emerzency 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 all the programmes to be executed through the State Governments. It is impossible in this country to have Higher Secondary Schools or Schools run by the Central Govern-When the Constitution was ment. 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 done without any consultation the States who are expected to implement it.

I will emphasise only about physical education and sports and on workers' 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 gration of education and sports policy. It is said that physical education is an important part of education. The chapter on physical education sports of the International Conference held at Paris in 1978 proclaimed that every human being has a fundamental right of access to physical education and sports which are very essential for full development of his know personality. Ι do not how Minister thinks to develop human resources without thinking of physical education and sports. The Government of India, in its Resolution on National Sports policy has accepted in principle in August, 1984, and I quote, "Importance of participation in sports 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 games, sports and recreational activities is, therefore, hereby recognised, and that education and physical 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 confertioning as it was before.

red 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 Sports Ministry were separately func-

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 schools have playgrounds and how many Universities have Board of studies in physical education or sports. fore, 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 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 eduration 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 implemented even now. It is no use talking in a big way of education policy and the philosophy of it National fitness programmes are not taken up. Even the rural centres are not established. It has been here about the minimum requirements of schools, colleges and universities, as to how many playgrounds should be how many colleges should have how playgrounds and many what facilities should be there. It is given at page 23 para 57 of the draft national sports 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 workers' 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 not 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, education is the most potent tool for the development of human resources which, in turn, helps in proper utilisation of all other resources. 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 inculcating a value system and for

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

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 literacy rate. the increase student population and the rapid growth in the number of schools and colleges sounds unconvincing, rather deceptive when we realise that absolute numbers the population 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 primary schools have black hoards, 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 about Rs. 3,600 per annum on a college student, the amount spent on a primary school student is only Rs. 190. This is when one out of every four TOOG children does not even go to school at all and 23 per cent of those joining the primary schools reach class VIII 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 below 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 force is employed 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 is thus perpetuated under the present system to the detriment of the poor, particularly the rural poor.

Education must not be sold 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 some formula to realise from 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 glut of educated unemployed or educated unemployables in the country, such talk would only be an esoteric exercise. If the employer in 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, dynamic youngman who has passed only matriculation examination is able to do as good as a Ph. D in selling his consumer goods. This would obviously delink degrees from jobs in

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 indifferent faceles bureaucracy.

of Education-

Talking of teachers, we all want them to be living examples of every 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 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 strikes to air their grievances demand better pay, housing and better career prospects or to resist 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 agencies for therance of educational goals, should not be looked upon with suspicion as has been done in certain quarters. It should only be ensured that agencies 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 acts not as a dampening agent but as catalyst their functioning.

Because of constraints of time 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 the non-formal education starting Indira Gandhi National Open University and promoting non-formal education in various and distance manners. Secondly, we have got to do something about the present-day

examination system which breeds a. environment where adequate attention is not paid to teaching or to independent study, but cramming of facts. Then, the syllabus should also make provision for a flexible combination of courses.

About the inculcation of moral values and making education socially relevant, enough has been said I would only say that it should ensured that the education given to our students in our country should create an ethos which makes them aware of our cultural heritage: fact, synthesises the presnt-day 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 ray laser beams can bring about a revolution in the medical field. 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 plus two stage, provision should be made for vocational alternatives and steps should be taken for strengthening the teacher-training pro[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

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

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

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been attentively listening delivered by hon. to the speeches 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 cent of urban and 80 per cent of its rural areas. Two every Indian has 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 and the educational policy must respond to these needs. Five, the urge for education is not same in every individual. university education must be reservthose who aspire to be path finders in their respective disciplines. And seven, it would be a tragedy if university degrees became cheap or easily 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 of the hon. Membens in this House. Democratisation of education is 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 vice-chancellors, reteachers and gistrars, professors, even non-teaching staff are to be appointed on political considerations only without any regard for academic qualifications or for merit, it would be a great tragedy education as such. If students coeverywhere in every university, are going to be battlefields of 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 in 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 Vivekananda. You have declared Vivekananda's birthday as the Indian Youth Day. Vivekananda throughout his life had insisted on man-making as well as character building education. He said manmaking education only may create personalities but would 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 moral or spiritual values, moral or spiritual values would be irrelevant in the context This is indeed a of secularism. 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

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Motion on Challenge

of Education-

Thank you.

श्री सुरेश पर्वोशी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, में ब्रापका आभागी हूं कि शापने मले 'चैलेंज शाफ एजकेशन ए पालिसी पसंपैक्टिव, जैसे भहत्वपर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मान्यवर, हमारी जिक्षा प्रणाली वृधित हो गई है। मैकाले की जिक्षा का मल उददेश्य बाब् या बलक बनाना ही रह गया है। यह बाग पिछले लम्बे असे से कई सोगो द्वारा बरावर भीर लगालार दोहराई जा रही है। णिक्षा मे परिवर्तन की दुहाई हर स्तर पर चाहे वह गाजनेता हो, चाहे विभिन्न सगठन के लोग हों, चाहे शिक्षाबिद हों, हर स्तर पर की जा रही है। लेकिन हमें यह कहते हुए बहुत गर्व हो रहा है। कि इस दिशा में यदि किसी ने सार्थक पहल की है तो वे हैं हमारे गतिशील ग्रीर कर्मठ यथा प्रश्नान मंदी । इन्होंने इस दिशा में पहल की है **अथ**नी श्रौर कारनी में किसी भी प्रकार का कोई फर्क नहीं है। यह देश के नागरिकों के लिए सुखद और प्रेरक उपलब्धि भौर जिक्षा में श्रामुल परिवर्तन सार्थकता को मक्दे-नजर रखते हुए यह दस्ताबेज प्रस्तृत किया है जिस पर यहाँ बहुस हो रही है। 'शिक्षा की क्नोती' के दस्तावेज में चतुर्थ ब्रक्षिल भारतीय बैक्षिक मर्वेक्षण का हवाला है जो घोषणा करता है कि श्राजादी के बाद देश में णिक्षा का प्रसार **स्थापक क्**य मे 😹 🔊 । है। याज देश में भांच लास्ट नालाएं, सवा लाख माध्यमिन शालाएं 52.279 अध्यात्र माध्यमिना मेन्त्र, 4-5 हजार महाविधालक और 150 के करीब विषयविद्यालय स्थापित है। छोटे-छोटे गहरों, कर्को तक महाविद्यालय होना हमारे लिए बड़े गर्व की बात है। 13 लाख में क्षिक शिक्षक बाज क्ष्मारे देश में है। संस्कार रक्षा के पश्चात सबसे अधिक राजि भिक्षा वर अर्थ करती है।

भान्यवर, हमारे संविधान में यह स्पष्ट रूप से परिमाधित है कि 14 दर्व की उम्र के सभी बालक-वालिकाओं के लिये नि:शल्क एवं ग्रनिवाये शिक्षा का इंतजाम होना चाहिए। सन् 1960 तक यह नक्ष्य पुरा किया जाना संविधान में निर्धारित था। इसे पुरा करने के लिए 1949 में डा० राधा कृष्णन की श्रध्यक्षता में एक शिक्षा ग्रायोग गठित किया गया। 1952 में 'मुदालियर प्रायोग' बना तया 1966 में 'कोटारी कमीशन' शिक्षा की भागमिकताओं व सधार के लिए बना परन्तु निर्धारित सीमा अविधि के 25 वर्ष बाद भी सामाजिक विसंगतियाँ, शायिक श्रसंत्रलन, तकनीकी व्यननाएं श्रीप काननी ग्रड्चनों के कारण हम अपने बाहिस लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहंच सके।

सर्वेक्षक में स्थरट है प्राप्त भी देश कि 1,91 लाख नविशे में स्कूभ नहीं है। जहा स्कूल है वहां हालात मुख्छे नहीं है। देश की 9 प्रतिशत शालाएं ६ ले शाकाश के नीचे लगती है। 40 प्रतिशत स्कूल में भवन पश्में नहीं हैं। 39,72 प्रतिशत स्थुलो के पास ब्लैश बोर्ड नहीं है। 60 प्रतियात स्थानी में शक्ष पेय जन का अभाव है। सदेक्षण के धनसार देश के 35 प्रतिगत म्कुली में केवल एक शिक्षन तीन-भार कक्षाको को संभाजता है। हमारे देश में पहली बक्षा में भरती होने वाले हर 100 बच्ची में के 23 बस्बे ही श्राठवीं कक्षा तक पहुंच पासे ₹1

श्रतः श्रिक्षा की इक प्रक्रिया के जिल शिक्षक, भवन और हरकरण आदि की ऐसी क्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि हर जिल्ल संस्था ग्रपने श्राप में पूर्ण हो। श्र**द्धेय राजीब** जी हर जिले में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वालय बोलने की घोषणा कर चके हैं। भीर उनके निर्देशानुसार देश के हर जिली में केन्द्रीय विश्वालय बीध्र प्रारम्भ किने णा रहे हैं यह हमारे लिये गौरव व प्रशंसा का विषय है।

[श्री सुरेश पचौरो]

हमारे देश में मौजूदा शिक्षा ढांचे ने सबसे बड़ा नुकसान यही किया है कि परम्परा और आधुनिकीकरण के बीच एक चौडी दरार पैदाँ कर दी है। भ्रमीर-गरीब, शहर देहात, को अलग करती है। वह दो पृथक भौगोलिक बीच ग्रलगाव पैदा करतो है। इसलिए श्राज जब हम श्रपनी नई शिक्षा पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं तो इन बातों पर प्रपान देना बहुत जरूरी हैं। हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली सीखने की न पढने की ज्यादा हो गई है। शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जिसमें परम्परा ग्रौर ग्राधनिकता को जोडकर सामंजस्य स्थापित हो । हमारी प्रणाली ग्रसमानता को प्रश्रय न देबस्कि उसको दूर करने की प्रक्रिया में सशक्त भमिका निभाये। हमारी शिक्षा गोरोनम्खी हो। देश की शिक्षा का ढांचा ऐसा बनायें जो देश की विकासशील श्रावश्यकताश्रों के अनुरूप हो। शिक्षा एवं स्त्री शिक्षा पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जाये, यह ग्राज की भ्रावश्यकता है। डिसि^{[एतन} और नेशनल श्रोनर छात्रों के सम्मुख प्रमुख मुद्दा सोच का होना चाहिए। हमारी णिक्षा का वर्तमान ढांचा ऐसा बन गया कि शिक्षक बताता है, बच्चा सुनता है। शिक्षा मान्न सूचनात्रों का संग्रहण गई हैं। इस पर विचार करने श्रावश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, भ्रव मैं परीक्षा प्रणाली की श्रोर ध्यान श्राकर्षित करना चाहता हं जो ग्रत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हमारी परीक्षा पद्धति ऐसी है कि जिसमें ज्ञान नहीं. याददाक्त का इम्तहान होता है। वर्ष में एक बार परीक्षा स्रायोजित होती है। जो छात्र 33 प्रतिशत ग्रंक प्राप्त कर लेते 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 में बढ़ाकर प्रतिशत या 45 प्रतिशत कर दिया क्रपांक देने की जो पद्धति है वह भी बन्द की जानी चाहिए। जो प्रश्न पत्न हों

वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रव्जेक्टिव टाप के होते चाहिए। कुछ प्रश्त निवन्धात्मक भी डोते चाहिए । निकाइम्तिहान पास करना काफी नहीं है। इपित्रए जरूरी है कि क्वेश्चापेमर्गऐसे मेट किये जायें कि उनमें म्राब्जेक्टिव टाइप के ज्यादा हों।

मैं इस स्रोर भी ध्यान स्नाकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा का जो सेशन होता है उपमें बहुत छ्ट्टियां होती हैं। इसमें जमी की जाने की बहुत जरूरत है। खाउतीर से हमारे जो नेशनल फेंस्टिवल्स हैं उनमें स्कून-कालेज और प्राइमरी पाठशालाग्नों में छट्टी कर दी जाती है। मैं समझता हुं कि नेशतत फेंस्टिवल्स के दिन शिक्षा संस्थाएं बन्द न रहें तो उनका महत्व ग्रौर भी बढ़ जाएगा ग्रौर उनको स्कुलों-कालेजों में मनाया जा सकेगा। इन फेस्टिवल्स का बनियादी इतिहास है। उपमे हमारे छालों को भ्रधिक से भ्रधिक जानकारी होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि इन दिनों में स्कूल और कालेजों में छट्टी न होकर स्कूलों में इनको मनायाँ जन्ना चाहिए। इसके साथ-पाध पर्यावरण का ज्ञान ग्रौर उस पर नियंत्रण रख सकने की हमारे पाठयकम में ब्रावश्यक शामिल होने चाहिए। शिक्षा में नैतिकता व रचनात्मक कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन मिले. ऐसे पाठयक्रमों का समावेश हो। साथ ही निश्नेन छालों के लिए जो छातवृत्ति दी जाती है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। उसमें भी वृद्धि करने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में पढ़ाई कमाऊ योजना चलाई जा रही है। उसके लिए मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से श्राग्रह है कि उस शिक्षा नीति पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। वह रोजग रोन्मुख शिक्षा की ग्रोर ग्रग्नसर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। उसके लिए भी प्रतिरिक्त श्रावंटित की जानी चाहिए । शिक्षा में प्रवेश नीति सर्वमान्य वक्षेत्रीय ग्रावण्यकता की पूर्ति के ग्रनुरूप होनी चाहिए। इस मौके पर मैं इस बात की स्रोर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हुं कि शिक्षकी के प्रशिक्षण की तुरफ भी ब्यान दिया

Discussion concluded जाना चाहिए। जहां हमारे शिक्षन श्राने ग्राप में श्रद्धा हैं, उनको रेस्नेक्ट की जानो चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे पहां एत प्रानी कड़ावत है कि गृह गो बन्द दोनों खड़े, काते जागूपांत, इतको महना को देवो हए उन्हें सम्मारको महोत्र रखने हुए नड़ां उनने बेरन में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए, जहां उनको प्रतिरिक्त सुनिधाएं दी जानी चाहिए वहीं उने र प्रशिक्षण की भी व्यवस्था की जनी बहुत ग्रावश्यक है। हर पांच वर्ष में शिक्षकों का रेकैगर कोर्प निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए, ऐता मेरा सुझात है। पाथ ही टेक्नी हर शिक्षा की ब्रीर भी छरान दिंग जाना चाहिए। भारत की प्रतिशत प्रावादी गांवों में है जो पर निभंर करती है। अतः कृषि के लिए उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। तर जिने में चाई०पाई०टी० भ्रौर पोनेटेक्निक कालेज खोलने की व्यवस्था सेन्द्रल स्कूनों को तरह को ज'नी च'हिए। ताकि शिक्षा को सही रूप में हम रोज-गारोत्मुख बना सकें और शिक्षा को पड़ी रूप में ग्रच्छा स्वरूप प्रदान कर सर्वे। मान्यवर, एजुकेशन पालियी का प्रस्तुत दस्तावेज एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है श्रीर इसके लिये मैं प्रादरणीय प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी श्रीर केन्द्रीय सरकार को बधाई देता हं, स्रीर विश्वाम करता हं कि जिन भावनात्रों, जिन ग्राकांक्षाग्रों श्रीर जिन श्राशास्रों के सनुरूप यह दस्नावेज प्रस्तृत किया गया है, उपकी पूर्ति की दिशा में यह देश के नव-निर्माण के लिये एक उत्प्रेरक माबित होगा।

Motion on Challenge

जा॰ एम ॰ हाशिम किदवई (उत्तर प्रदेश): जनावे सदर और मोग्रज्जिज मेम्बरान, सबसे पहले तो मैं श्रापका श्रक्तिया ग्रदा करता हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे इस वहस में श्रपने इजहारे खयाल का मौका दिया। वक्त की किल्लत की वजह से मैं बहुत मुक्खसर ग्रल्फाज में भ्राने मारूजात पेश करूंना श्रीर मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर माहब इस पर नवज्जह फरमायेंगे । हमारी बहु बहुत बड़ी खुगिकस्मती है कि श्राज हुम स्टेटस पेपर यानी चैंलेंज भ्राफ एजुकेशन पर गौर करने के लिये वहां जमा हुए

हैं और इसंक लिये हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब खाननीर से काबिले म्बारकवाद हैं ग्रौर मुझे पूरी उम्मीद हैं कि उनकी लायक कयादत में हमारा मुलक तालीमी मैदान में भ्रागे बढ़ेगा भीर किसी से वीछे नहीं रहेगा। ग्राज हमें फख है कि हमारा मृत्क द्निया की सबसे बड़ी जम्हरियत है। योज इस मार्डन सोशलिस्ट भ्रीर सेक्रनर इंडियन रिपब्लिक को सामने रखतर, खाततर तरक्ती के मैदान में यह जो अ'गे बढ़ रहा है, इसको सामने रख कर अगर यह कहा जाय तो वैजा न होगा:

श्रब बज्मे जहां का और ही ग्रंदाज है मशरिकवमगरिव में तेरेदौरका श्रागाज है।

यह हमारे मुल्क की बहुत बड़ी खुशिनस्मती है कि इसकी क्यादत, जबां हिम्मत जवां बध्त महबूब वजीरे ग्राजम राजीव गांधी के हाथ में है जो हमारे मीरे कारवां हैं ग्रौर जिनकी इंतयाजी खश्सियत ग्रौर उनकी खास इस तरह हैं, निगाहे बुलन्द, सुखन दिलनवाज जांपुरुशेजं यही है रख्ते सफर मीरे कारवां के लिये। जिम तरह से कोई भी मुल्क त्राजाद उस वकत तक नहीं **रह** सकता भौर भ्रपनी म्राजादी को उस वक्त तक धरनरार नहीं रख सकता कि जब तक कि वह एकानामिक या माशी ऐतवार से मजबूत न हो। इस तरह कोई भी मुल्बा सही मायनों में उस वक्त तक तरक्की नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि वह तालीम में आगे न हो। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि दा उडेट्ड पेपाके जरिये इसकी कोशिश की गई है कि तालीमी निजाम का जायजा लिया जाय ग्रीर इसमें हर तरह का इम्प्रूवमेन्ट किया जाय ग्रीर खराबियों को दूर रखा जाय। जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया वक्त की किल्लत की वजह से यह मुमिकन नहीं है कि इस वक्त इसका कोई तफसीली जायजा लिया जाय लेकिन म्क्खमर ग्रल्फाज में शपने सजेंगम पेण करना चाहंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि इमें दोनों चीजों को साम लेकर चलना है भीर दोनों में एक किस्म का वैलेंस रखना है यानी तालीम में क्वान्टिटी भी **ऋौर क्**वालिटी भी हो। यह नही एक को दूसरे के खातिर कुर्बान कर दिया जाय । दूगरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे मुल्क के लिये सबसे श्रहम चीज प्राइमरी एज्केशन है। इसमें बहुत **इसलाह ग्रोर ब**हत ज्यादा इम्प्रवमेन्ट की जरूरत है। जी हमारी प्राहमरी तालीम में जो बेशमार खामियां पाई जाती हैं उनको बताने की जरूरन नहीं। जरूरत इसकी है कि इन खराबियों को कैसे दूर किया जाय। इसकी कोशिश की जाय कि कम से कम ब्रियादी सहलियते इन प्राइमरी स्कुलों को हासिल हो। मसलन उनके टीचर क्वालिफाइड ही, उनके तुलबाके लिये बैठने की जगह हो, कोर्सभा ऐसा हो जो इन बच्चों के काम मा सके। इस सिलिसिले में मुनामिब होगा कि मिड-डे-मील का प्राविजन किया जाय । देखने में यह ग्राता है कि गांवों में खासतौर से जो बच्चे प्राइमरी स्कलों में भ्राते हैं, उनके मां-बाप बहत ज्ल्दी उन बच्चों को उन स्कलों से हटा लेते हैं। इसलिए हटाने हैं कि वह यह कहते हैं कि हम इन बच्चों से कुछ काम लेंगे। मब मगर गवनंमेंट को तरफ से इन बच्चों के वास्दायन को कुछ माली मदद की जाए तो मेरे ख्याल से इस तरह से ड़ाप-ग्राफट बहुत कम हो जाएंगे। जहां तक यूनीवसिटियो या ग्राला एजकेशन का ताल्लुक है मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि सब से पहली चीज यूनीवर्सिटी एजुकेशन में हमें यह करना चाहिये कि क्वालिटी ग्रौर क्यां/टेटो दोनों को साथ-साथ रखना चाहिये। नाब्ल इसके कि युनीवसिटी के मिलसिले में मैं कुछ अर्ज करूं आम तालीमी निजाम के सिलिसिले में मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहंगा । बेहतर यह होगा कि अगर हम तालीम के सिवसिले में उसूनी बातों को नजरग्रन्दाज न करें। मसलन हमारा मुल्क एक महजबी मुल्क है। श्राज हमारे मुल्क में तास्सुब है, फिरकापरस्ती, तंगनजरी, सुबाइयत, इलाकाइयत यह सब ताकर्ते सिर उठा रही हैं। इनका सिर नुचलने क लिए श्रीर इनका कामयाबी है मुक्ताबला करने के लिए जरूरत इस

बात की है कि हमारे कोर्सिज में मजहबी ग्रीर ग्रख्लाकी तालीम का एक हिस्सा हो और बच्चों को मजहबा और अखलाकी तालीम दी जाय हाकि यह दूसरे हमाम मजहबा की रिस्पेक्ट कर सके इसका करेक्टर ऊंचा हो। साथ-साथ इसकी भी जरूरत है विक्रिकाडम स्ट्रम्ल में हमारे बुजारों ने, हमारे लांडरों ने ग्रौर विश्वमार हिन्दुस्तानियों ने जा कुर्बानियां की हैं उसको भी कार्स में णामिल कर दिया जाए ताकि हमारे बच्चे समझ सके कि हमारे मल्का ने कितनी बड़ी कुर्बानियों के साथ ब्राजादी हासिल का है। तीसरी जरूरी बात यह है कि टेक्स्ट बुक्त की रिवाइज किया जाए नाकि वह मही मायने में तास्मूब ग्रीर तंगनजरी से पाक हो । चौथी बात इस मिलिमिले में यह भी ऋज करना चाहगा कि तालीम के सिलसिल में मदरटंग या मादरी जवान का बहुत ज्याया श्रहमिन्दी हासिल है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि तीन नैंग्वेज फाम्से को सही तौर से हर स्टेट में इम्पलीमेंट किया जाय बदकिस्मती से बाज यह रियासतों में इस पर ग्रम्ल नहीं हो रहा है। युनिवर्सिटी तालीम के सिवसिले में मैग्रर्ज करना चाहंगा कि श्राज हमें इस पर बड़ा फक है कि इस दुनियां की सबसे वड़ा जम्हरियत हैं भ्रोर हमारे मुल्क में पंचायत से लेकर पालियामेंट तक हर जगह इलेक्शन होता है और डेमोकेसी है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि तालीमी इदारों में एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में हम एकेडेमिक डेमोकेर्स। ग्रौर ता**लीम**ी जम्हरियत कासम वारें, ग्रीर इन तालंग इदारो पपुन्नरिजम श्रीर हम एटमोस्फियर सेपाक करें। बड़े प्रफर्मास की बात है कि युनीवर्सिटीज के वाइस चासर्ल युनिवर्सिटी की किसी बाँडी के मामने भी अवाऊंटेबल नहीं है। इस की खत्म करना चाहिये और इसके साथ-साथ उनको जो खुसुसी ग्राब्तियारात या स्पेशन पावर्ज दिये गये हैं उन्हें खरम जाय तानि यूनीयसिटीज सही में डेमाऋटाइजेशन हैं। और उनकी ग्टोनोमी **ब**रकरार रहे। गवर्ने**मेंट** धर्कानन प्रपत्ना कंट्रोस एखें लेकिन यह कंट्रांल जो हो तो पूरी तरह के यूपीफाम या कनिक्टेंट होना चाहिए। यह न हो बाज मौको पर गवर्नभेट कोई दखल न दे और बाज मौकों पर हर छाटे-छाटे मामले में दखल दे। ग्राष्ट्री में ग्रर्ज करता चाहुंगा कि हमारे मुल्क के कल्चर की सब से बड़ी बसुमियत यह रही है कि हमारे मुख्य में टीकरों या उस्तादों को बड़ी ब्रह्मियत धौर बड़ी इज्जत हासिल रहा है। प्राचीन भारतवर्ष में भी ग्रीर इसके बाद भी ग्ररसाद-पे-दराज गुरु मेवा हमारे मुल्क के कल्चर का एक खास हिस्सा या लेकिन बदकिस्मर्ता यह है कि ग्रब टाचरों की यह पोर्जाशन बाकी नहीं रहा है। तो कोशिश यह होनी वाहिये कि हमारे टीचर्ज की वही पोजीमन हासिल हो। हमारे ट्रांचर्स ग्राज म्लाजमत की सिक्योरिटो नहीं है लेकिन हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए ग्रीर मैं मिनिस्टर गहब से खास तौर से दरख्वास्त करूगा कि उसकी तरफ तवज्जह फरमायें। टीचर्स को सिक्योरिटी हासिल रहे ताकि वे सोसाइटी में श्रपनी पुरानी पीर्जाशन हासिल कर सकें और उन्हें इज्जत का मकाम हासिल रहे।

ग्राखिर में हम सब (समय की घंटी) चाहते हैं कि पैसे की कमी न हो। मेवेन्य फाइव इथर प्लान में जितनी एकम एज्केशन परपंज के लिए दी गयी है उसमें इजाफा हो ताकि हम नालीमी मैदान में ग्रामें बढ़ सकें।

[قائقو ایم- هاشم قدوائی]
(اقر پردیس): جفاب صدر ارد معزز
ممبوان- سب سے پہلے تو میں آپ
کا شکریہ ادا کرتا هوں که آپ نے معجمے
اس بحث میں اپنے اظہار خمال کا
موتع دیا - وقت کی قلع کی وجه
سے میں بہت مختصر الفاظ میں
اپنے معروفات پیش کہونکا اور معجمے
اپنے معروفات پیش کہونکا اور معجمے
امید ہے که مفستو صاحب اس پر
قوجه فرمائیگے- هماری بہت بوی
خوش قسمتی ہے کہ آج هم اسلایاتس
پیھر یعلی جیللم آف ابجہکھن پر

فور کونے کے لئے یہاں جمع کولے ہیں اور اس کے لئے ہمارے ملسٹو صاحب حاص طور سے قابل مبارکیا عیں ارر معجے پوری امید ہے کہ انکی التی تھانعت میں ہمارہ ملک تعایمی میں آئے ہوھے کا اور کسی سے پینچہ نہیں رہے گا ۔ آج ہمیں فخص بیس ہے کہ ہمارا ماک دنیا کی سب سے بوی جمعورہات ہے۔ آج اس ماقرن بوی جمعورہات ہے۔ آج اس ماقرن کو سامنے رکھکو خاص کو پرتی کے سمندان میں یہجو آئے ہورہا ہے۔ اسکو سامنے رکھکو خاص کو پرتی کے سامنے رکھکو اگے ہورہا ہے۔ اسکو سامنے رکھکو اگر یہ کہا جائے تو سامنے رکھکو اگر یہ کہا جائے تو سامنے رکھکو اگر یہ کہا جائے تو

اب بزم جهال کا اور هی انداز هے مشرق و مغرب میں تیرے درو کا آغاو هے یہ همرے ملک کی بهت یتی خوش تسمتی هے که اس کی تیادہ جول همت جوال بخمت مصبوب وزیر آعظم راجیو گاندهی کے هاتی میں هے جو همارے میر کارواں هیں اور جلکی امتیاز خصوصهت اور انکی خاص خوبیاں اس طرح هیں۔

نگه، بلند سخن دللواز جان پرسوز یهی ه رخت سدر مهر کاروان کهالی۔

جسطرے سے کولی یہی ملک آزاد اسرقت تک نہیں رہ سکتا - اور ایڈی آزادی کو اسوقت نک برقوار نہیں رکھ سکتا - کہ جب تک کہ رہ الانامک یا معالمی استہار سے مضبوط نہ اس طرح کوئی بھی ملک

[قاکتر ایم- هاشم قدوائی]
صحصیم معنوں میں اس وقت تک وترقی نہیں کرسکتا جنب تک وہ تعلیم میں آئے نہ ہو - یہ بڑی خوشی کی باس ہے کہ اس استیاس کی پیپر کے ذریعہ سے اسکی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ تعلیمی نظام کا جائزہ لیا۔ جائے اور اسمیں ہر طرح کا امیروملت کیا جائے - ارر خوابیوں کو دور کیا جائے میں نے موش کیا وقعت کی جائے میں نے موش کیا وقعت کی جائے میں نے موش کیا وقعت کی خاتے میں نے موش کیا وقعت کی خاتے میں نے موش کیا وقعت کی خاتے میں ایم حائزہ لیا جائے۔

سجهشنس بيش كرنا جاهرنكا -

پہلی ہات تو یہ ہے کہ ہیں۔ دودان چهاون کو ساته لیکر چلا هے اور دونوں مهی ایک قسم کا بیلنس ركهالم يعلى تعلهم مهن كوانتتي بہی هو اور کوالڈی بھی ہو ۔ یه نه هو که ایک کو دوسرے کی خاطر تربان کر دیا چائے - دوسری سب سے ہوی بات یہ ہے کہ همارے ملک كيلئے سب سے اهم جين پرالمري ايجوكيشن هے إسمين بهت زيادة اصلاح ارد بهت زیاده امهرومنت کی فرورت هے - جو هماری پرائمری تعلیم میں جو ہے شار خامهاں بائی جاتی هیں انکو بھانے کی ضرورت نهیں - ضرورہ اسکی هے که ان عفرابیوں کو کیسے دور کویا جائے - اسکے کوشش کی جائے کہ کم سے کہ ۔

بنيادي سهولهايس ان پرائدري اسکولوں کو حاصل ہوں - مثلا انکے تيجر كوالهمائية هون - انكم طلهه کے لئے پہلیے کی جگہہ ہو ۔ کورس بوں ایسا ہو جو ان بعوں کے کام آ سکے - اس سلسلے میں مناسب ھیکا کہ من ۔ تے ۔ میل کا پرووںوں ديا جاء - ديكهنے مهن يه أنا هے کہ گاؤں میں خاصطور سے جو بھے يرائمري إلكولون مهن - أتم هين -انکے میاں باپ بہت جلدی ان بعوں کو اسکولوں سے مثا لیتے ھیں۔ اس ائنے مااتے هیں که وہ یه کہتے هیں کہ هم اور بعوں سے کعچہ کام لینگیے۔ اب اکر گورامانی کی طرف سے ان بحول کے والدیوں کی کچہ مالی مدد کی جائے تو میرے حیال میں اس مارے سے دراپ آرے بہت کم ہو حاليكي - جهان تك يونهروستهون كي تعليم يا اعلى ايچوكيشو كا تعاق هے مجهد یه عرض کرنا هے - که سب سے بهاي چيز پرنيارساي اجوكيشن مهن همین به کونا چاهگی که کوالتی اور كوانتتى دونون كو ساته وكهذا جاءيم -تہاں اس کے کہ بوئیورسٹی کے سلسلے مير كبعية عرض كرون عأم تعليمي اطام کے ساسلے میں کمجھ عرض کرنا حاهونکا - بولار یه هوگا که تعلید کے سلسلے مہن هم اصولی بنانوں کو نورانداز تم كوين - مهلا همارا ملك ایک مذهبی ملک هے - آج همارے ملک میں تعصب ہے - فراته پرسائی -

of Education-

تذك نظري - صوباليت - ماقاليت يه سب طاقتين سر اللها رهي هين -انكا سر كمهالي كيلكي اور انكا كامهابي سے مقابلہ درنے کیلئے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہمارے کورس میں مذهبی - اخالقی تعلیم کا ایک حصه هو اور بحول کو مذهبی اور اخالق تعليم دى جائه تاكه وال هوسرے تعام مذهبوں کی ویسهکت کو سکیں اور ان کا کرکٹو اولچا ہو ۔ ساته ساته اسكم بهي ضاورت هے كفت فریدتم استرکل میں همارے بزرگوں نے همارے لهذروں نے اور بے شمار هددوستانهوں نے جو قربانیاں دی هین اسکو بهی کورس مین شامل کر دیا جائے تاکہ هدارے بھے سمجهه سکین که هماری ماک نے کاللی بعی قربانیئیوں کے ساتھ آزادی حاصل کی ہے - تیسرو ضرری بات یہ ہے که قیمست بمس کو روافز کها جائے - تانه ولا مصیم معنوں میں دمصب اور 13ک نظری سے بیاک موں - چوٹھی بات اس سنسلے میں یه بهی عرض کرنا جاهونکا که تعلیم کے سلسلے میں مدر تلک یا مادری وبان کو ویاده اهمیت حاصل هے -فرورسا اس باسا کی ہے که فیوں ليالكوينج فارمول كو صحيم طور يه هر اساليت مين امهايمات كها جائے ۔ یونیورسٹی تعلیم کے سلسلے میں عرض کرنا جاھونکا که آج ھمیں اس پر ہوا فخر ہے کہ هم دنیا کی

سب سے بری جمہوریت میں اور ھمارے ملک میں پلجایت سے لیسر پارليدنث نک هر جگهه الهکشي هوتہا ہے اور تاہموکریسی ہے۔ تو کوئی وچه نههن که تعلیمی ادارون مین أيجوكههلل انستى تيوشلس مهن هم اکیدسک تیموکویسی اور تعلیمی جمهوريت قالم كرين أوران تعليمي اداروں کو هم فيوةلؤم سے اور شموةول ایالموسفیر سے پاک کریں ۔

ہوے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ یو یورستان کے رائس چاناملوز اور یونهورسالی کسی باقی کے ساملے الاونتهبل نههي ههي - اس کو ختم كرنا جاهله اور اسكي ساته ساءه الكو جو هصوصي اختهارات يا اسهيشل پارر دائے کیے میں انہیں ختم کیا جائے تاکه یولهورسایز میں صحیم معلون مهن قيموكرائزيهن هو ارز أنكي آڏونامي برقرار ره - گرونشڪ يقهلاً الهذا كفالروال ركهم الهكن يم كفالرول جو ہو تو پاری طوح سے یونیمارم یا كلسستيتك هونا جاهله - يه نه هو يعلى موقعون پر كورندانك كوگي هڅل فه دے اور بعض موتعوں پیر جھوٹ چېوله معاملون مهن دخل داء -آخر سهن مرض كونا جاهونكا كه ھمارے ملک کے کلمچر کی سب سے بی خصوصیت یه رهی هے که همارے ملک میں تیجوں کو یا استادوں کو ہوی اهمهت اور عزت حاصل رهی

[داكتر ايم- هاشم قدوائي] ه - پراچين بهارت ورش مهن بهی اور اسکے بعد بھی مرصه دراؤ گرو سهوا ھمارے ملک کے کلھور کا ایک خاص حصه تبا - ليكني به قسمكي به م که اب تهمچرون کی یه پولیشی بالی نہیں رہی ہے ۔ تو کوشش یہ ہرتی جاهان که هماری تهمهرز کو رهی يرزيشن حامل هو - عماري تهجوس کی آب ماازمت کی ساکھورٹی نیس <u>ہے</u> لیکن هنهن پوری کوشش کوئی جاهلے اور میں مقستر صاحب سے خاص طور سے درخواست کرونکا کھ إسكى طرف توجه فرمالين - تيجرس کو سهکهرو**تی عامل رها تا**که ولا سومالتی مهل ایدی پرانی پوزیه ی حاصل کر سکھی اور انہیں عزم کا مثام حامل رهے -

آخر میں هم سب (وقت کی گیلٹی) چاهی که پیست کی کدی نه هو سیونگه فائیو ایر یقن میں جگئی رقم ایمون کئی هے ایمون اضافه هو تباذه هم تعلیدی میں آئے ہوھ سکیں -]

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, a cursory look or a casual reading of this document "Challenge of Education—A Policy Perspective" would impel anyone to declare at the very outset that this is one of the finest flowers in our educational history. But after this declaration, a kind of enthusiastic unction, if someone deep-

ly gets involved in reading the pages of this document once or twice the same person will be compelled to say that this document is a conglomeration of all sorts of elements. Strange ideas have been assorted together. Many men have breathed in. the hon. Minister, the great scholar that he is, may take shelter and say that 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 heads 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 this is only a bureaucratic muddle; it is a bureacratic failure. The people have no involvement in the enunciation of this policy document. And people have no say in the implementation of this programme. So this can never be a public confession. This is only a pureaucratic muddle, I would like to say emphatically. This document goes to prove that our bureaucracy has failed, misarably failed.

perspective defines policy 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 clash, a perennial, perpebetween the individual tual clash perfection and social needs. So from this kind of a clash, I do admit and assertively say, this document 1985 is a long way off. It is definitely an improvement because so many men have breathed in and it seems to be a blossoming flower of great educational philosophers. This document says that education is not stuffing the minds with information. I do admit that it seeks to prepare an agile group of people. It is not memory. It is not mere attendance in school, it is cultivation or knowledge and skills. To learn to learn is education. That is what this document

We accept it. It recognises, for the first time, I would say very emphatically, that education has a highly presonalised character. Ιt takes a very close practical look at the campus life. It admits that there is a lot of planning at the higher level but very little happens at the receiving end. That is in para 4.24. Though the reference to this is not new the ways wherein the very energy is dissipated are enumerated, for the first time, so emphaticllay in this docu-Unnecessarily hierarchical ment. systems and vested interests in educational activities have been enumerated as reasons. A pervading sense of self-criticism we find in 3.3 and 3.4. It uses a most modern tool of qtudy action perception, nameand for imbalance and ly, an ele the void between the achievements and the urgent needs. Prestige or political expediency. I am happy, have not stood in the way. This divine discontent is the very cornerstone of this great document. It insists so much on Public accountability. With a large Population of illiterthat we ates, a hierarchical order have, a hierarchical system and nonsocial commitments, our institutions enjoy a great insularity. It is found in 4.94.

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

What I would like to say is not the fall in standards of educational institutions also but giving 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 India today-your judgement may not be that our people are suspicious of science-I wili quota a foreigner, Bradlaugh a Nobal laureate, a great agro-

nemist, who said: A small Michigan dwarf variety of wheat from the West when it was rejected by the Philippines. when it was totally rejected by the United States, at the very experimental stage, it is 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 experimental stage by the United States, by Philippines and their fairmers, 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 from 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 our people. A Nobel laureate and a great akronomist like Bradlugh writeemphatically and asserts again and again, "If at all there is any agriculturist in this world, I will salute only the Indian farmer because he has occepted the variety, he is prepared for the experiment." You come to the the political parlance, the political decisions of the people. A great British journalist who conducted survey of the electorate throughout the world for the last quarter of a "If at all there is century, writes, any voter who deserves our congratulations, our great revende, it is the Indian voter." We may have a difference of opinion, because it is still the elitists in this country who brand themselves stigmatice them selves as the great educationists and eanovalors in this country who are looking down upon our people through the British eyes, 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 their respective leaders out of their constiencies; ... they were bundled out." So arrived this is the conclusion he at having conducted surveys for quarter of a century. He assertively says that the Indian voter has got that kind of a discriminating sensibility, he can discriminate an individual from an institution, he knows is a party and who is an individual. So 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 science. take strong objection to this. Our people are prepared for experiments. They have a great value for life. our country there was a time when because of the steep superstitions people were believing in for centuries together that they had children only by chance. Now, from children chance to children by 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 have the scientific knowledge. But their approach is scientific. Basically they have a mental atttribute which is scientific. Our people are scien-I would like to say that unless and until basically you that our people are scientific that they have scientific bent of mind. they have a mental attribute which is scientific that they have a great sense of perception that they can inquire, they can find out, we can not accept that this document will help our people in any way because it is the elitist approach to say our people are suspicious of 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 Wrog premises. What is wrong here? It is the wrong understanding It not informascience learning. tion from science and it not the inculcation or introduction of a settled body of knowledge, But it is the inculcation of a of inquiry and it is the higher learning ability scientific outlook analysis, synthesis, evaluation etc. and in all these things our people are definitely scientific.

Then, Sir, so much has been said about the model schools. 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 the Press-that two from schools started in Mahahave been rashira and Harvana and when conducted these model schools the admission tests or the entrance examinations, sixty per cent or fifty per cent of 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 are being misled. I am sorry to say this. 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.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: It may be an exception.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Only the admissions have been made 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 is the abundance of talent in the rural are as, which is just going untapped, uncared for, unprovided for. That is what I said.

SHRI VALAMPURI TOHN: Thank you, Sir. This is what I am also saying. What I would like to say is that these model schools may become schools of excellence. But what ultimately happens is, as the Minister says that all the talent from rural cannot be areas tapped ad canot be tagged on to the mainstream. What happens is we have a model school. Where? In India. When? Αt the time when there is a Constitutional pledge, a Constitutional promise, a Constitutional directive, under article 45, that there should be universalsation of elemenary education, which could not be 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. I 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 there are no basic facilities and in sixty per cent of the schools there are no blackboards. So, here 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 says:

"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 teeming millions. Even in China where the population is the largest, where the per capita income is low, the literacy 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 elementary education. So, when the necessity for universalisation of elcmentary education has not been accepted 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 develop my personality in a particular manner. I will think that whatever is sacred to me is sacred to all other. This is a kind of senseless imposition on the poor people of India. Again, Sir, this document talks giving or imparting the sense of dignity of labour to the students. is there in para 1.27. How is it possible? One of the caracters in one of the very famous novels of Mulk Raj Anand says "I am unclean because I keep others clean." So, there is no dignity of labour in our society, dignity of and when there is no society, when labour in our not respected because person is of his economic position, cause of his particular cultural happens is milieu, what with scornful labour is dismissed look. If you ask the students to

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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 does 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 talks 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 both here. Autonomy is good but accountability also is good. But autonomy and accountability, if they are stretched too far, ends, they are self-defeating 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 common ground, meeting ground, a compromising formula I do not find in this document.

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

even then we have to see to the 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. (Time bell rings).

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

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

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: When you say local culture, I would like to say that my hon, friend, Mr. Aruna Aladi from my party explained why this two-language formula in our State? Not that we are against Hindi. I am prepared to accept Hindi 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: You are throughly mistaken, because the language is not a unifying factor at all. No man thinks in a language; he

communicates in a language. I will tell you, for example, that the great Andhras were fighting for a separate Telangana. It might have become a reality. 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 to 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 last 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.

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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 Jaw-Nehru rightly aharlal said 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. Chairman, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that this document, "The Challenge of Education" is the best document which I have received from the Government of India so far.

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

PARVATHANENI SHRI UPEN-DRA: 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, Also, 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 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 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 implementing them. The document rightly savs that primary education must be given the utmost importance because this is the foundation for the entire

[Shri Parvathaneni Upendra] educational system. But uniortunately this is 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 believes in that. He has been the Education Minister and the Chief Minister. He knows the condition. Although a building may be technically, most of there are in such a dilapibuildings dated condition that the classes have to be taken 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 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 children, from the infant stage, the differences 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 features of our freedom struggle are etc. These are the things which should be taught and not about Queen Victoria or the invasions of Mohammed Gori and Mohmud Ghazni. Therefore, it is necessary to revise the syl'abus right away. The third point is that the retention rate in the primary stage is not satisfactory. That is why several State Governhave ments introduced mid-day meals and some other incentives 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 coked meal you can given an alternative to the school children

which is most nourishing for the underied children. And another thing which we have to do is supplying free uniform to the school children because that is the area where we have not done anything. And at the primary school stage, you see most of the children coming haif-clad and almost naked in many villages and side by side you find children of the affluent sections 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 ylqque school uniforms 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 sets 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 popalarised and propagated and all the school lessons can be converted into video tapes and a single teacher or two teachers can handle the five classes at the primary stage, Then, at the secondary stage, we have been talking about vocationalisation from 1968 onwards. In the 1968 Document itself stress has been laid on vonationalisation but nothing has been done. In that regard it is very essential that unless we reduce this pressure of graduates going in for johs it will be difficult for the countre and unemployment problem will increase. Therefore, it is necessary to lav greater stress on vocationalisation. In fact, this should be started from class 8 onwards and not from the 'nlue two' stage. At the university stage, my suggestion would be the the present system of affiliating colleges to the universities must he done away with heaquee this is an hurden. The universities IIII managenett must concentrate on higher education and research projects. Thou should

not be burdened with all these dayactivities of the affinated 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 adminisrative problems. Similarly, We should have separate universities in each State for the medical education and technical education. They need not be combined with the general education or the same university looking after medical colleges engineering colleges, etc. For this, there should be a separate university. As regard the capitation fee also, have been talking so much, States have abolished it. Some States have modified it. But in this House...

SHRI KALPNATH RAI. What _about Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPEN-DRA: We have abolished it. Sir in this House itself there has been a clamour several times that the capitation fee should be abolished altugether because even today in Karnataka 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 biggest 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.

Then, Sir, the Open University concept is a very good concept. I am proud that Andhra Pradesh has shown the wav in this respect. have got a National Open University now. And this concept should encouraged because it has got great potentialities for future also.

Then Sir, I find that students nowadays are not given ample opportunities for extra-curricular activity.

particularly in the colleges and the universities. In olden days, there used to be a lot of extra-curricular activites, cultural, competition, cution competitions, sports competitions, etc. But, nowadays, their number has considerably 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 the South Indian languages. Only the Harvana Government is actually implementing it. The other State Governments are not doing 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 South Indian languages. That will lead to greater national integration.

Then there is one suggestion about union elections or students' union elections in which we find that a lot of heat is being .generated and a lot of money is also being wasted. It is almost like a mini general election, whenever a college election takes place. Therefore, I suggest at risk of being misunderstood that we should go back to the system of indirect elections in which each class elects a monitor and all the monitors elect a college union executive. That will reduce tension in universities and colleges. ---

[Shri Parvathaneni Upendra]

The college hostels and university hostels must be better equipped and more 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 centre for ali-inuia 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 areas to have training for the Central services Therefore we should have such facilities 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 is 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. Sir. I commend this Document and I hope

that Mr. Narasimha Rao will make up his mind very soon and implement the new educational policy in this regard.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTER- 1
JEE (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the National 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 II., that the 1968 educational policy has not yielded the expected results. This 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. 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 needs of 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 knowledge 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 should take up the responsibility of providing elementary education to them as if

is their primary duty to educate them.

I have a humble suggestion to the hon. Minister that heavy course content in school levels should slashed. Top heavy syllabi must be curtailed so that our children 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 tional cultural themes should be an integral part of the curricula. 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 teachers number of take engaged to education the children. for 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, like KOSSIP and Teacher Fellowship etc. implemented by UGC. Such programmes will help them to keep abreast with the modern developments in humanities, science and technology, arts and crafts and other important areas.

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

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 them to apprreciate the dignity of labour and respect for human rights, so essential for national unity.

In curricula for colleges and universities, a few courses on social science are to be introduced so that before they 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 leading their life.

It has tieen suggested that 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 meeds. effective teaching in the universities cannot be implemented if politics is not eliminated from these places where sanctity is to be maintained. Political appointments of vice-chancellor, Pro-vice-chancellor and teachers is vitiating the academic atmosphere damaging the pure image of the place of learning which we believe as holy as temples. Stringent should be taken against measures these political appointments and restore peaceful academic 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 tehnology should be given top priority and this training is to be provided starting from middle school.

For effective education, more financial assistance should be sanctioned in the educational field. In this context, I would like to mention that

[Shri Parvathaneni Upendra]

Japan spends 4.1 per cent of its national 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 income. Lastly, education should not be divorced from cultural heritage and spirituality, which would help to build the character of our younger generation. While concluding, I would like to quote Swami Vivekananda:

": "Education is the manifestation of the divinity already existing in man".

Hence, man-making educational policy should be framed. Sir, I believe, the new educational policy presented before the House is a thrust in this direction. With these words, I conclude and I once again strongly recommend the 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 here. Shri Ramamurthy.

SHRT 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 new educational policy. The document which is before the House has clearly brought out a number of fields in which we 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 portant step in the process of reviewing and reshaping the edducational system". Sir, the success of depends upon its implemenpolicy tation. Here, the document says:

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

Fortunately or unfortunately, education is in the 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 document itself gives certain details which makes it doubtful about the success of the policy if it is to be implemented in the same manner as it has been done all these years. The document says in page 81, 4.44:

"In respect of the teaching of languages too, Central Government is unable to ensure the faithful implementation of the three-language formula. It is necessary 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 because I am one who advocate the threelanguage formula. I want that the three-language formula should be implemented by all the States. But at the same time, for non-implementaof the three-language formula by the States, the people who are willing to take to the three-language formula should not be penalised, they should not be put in a disadvantegeous position. In the State which I come, in Tamil Nadu, when I was in the Legislative Assembly, in the year 1967 the then D. M. K. Government said that, they will implement only the two-language formula. There was no AIADMK then. It was a united party. The then Chief Minister, the great Annadurai, gave the impression,-in his speech, that he was not against the language formula. He said, as a retaliation to what was happening in a retaliation other States, as the three-langufact that the being formula was not ing implemented by some States, he going to implement was not the three-language formula, and that would implement only the two-lanformula in Tamil Nadu. gauge

today, Sir, Mr. Aladi Aruna: while speaking, made a reference to the three-language formula. He said that he accepts the three-language formula, but is opposed to Hindi imposition. Anybody who accepts threelanguage formula is opposed to imposition of Hindi. That is wellknow to everbody. Of course, Valampuri John has come out with a different definition for the same twolanguage formula. But here, above all these things I want to tell 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. their children take education in convent schools where Hindi is also taught.

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

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: It is true.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: totally false. (Interruptions). Have you verified it?

SHRI THINDIVANAM K. RAMA-MURTHY. Mr. Valampuri John, I beg 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 whose sons were reading in which convent. I threw thic challenge when Mr. MGR was 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 English. 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 is the Hindi education. the victim are the poor people. That

is the way the language issue is being taken up. I am not afraid of saying this. Mere emotions alone cannot save anybody. Here it is Tamil Nadu which suffers. tionally 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 mouth, 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 higher secondary standards. With this the kind of syllabus we are having. We are going to give education on national integration, unity and all that. There is the necessity for a national syllabus. Of course, the regional image 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 nutritional meals in Tamil which our The programme late leader Mr. Kamraj brought in. has successfully gone through being implethese years. This is mented by every Government, whe-ther they liked Kamraj or not and whether or not they opposed his own

programmes when he was alive. In spite of that, they are themselves following and implementing these programmes 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 itself and in the school building itself. That spoils the very education of the students and takes away the time

[Shri Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy]

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 become kitchen for the children. Other alternate arrangements must be made for this purpose.

In addition to this, the new nurseries and private schools or institutions that are coming up—whether mary 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 students 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 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.

ढा० इद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रादरणीय उपसभाष्ट्राक्ष महोदय, आपका मैं हृदय से आभारा हूं कि आपने
मुझे मानव संसाधन मंती माननीय श्री
पा० वो० नर्रसिंह राव हारा प्रस्तुत
"शिक्षा को चुनौता-नीति संबंधा परिप्रेक्ष्य
नामक स्टेट्स पत्न" पर जो 20 अगस्त,
1985 को राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखा
गया था, उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट
करने का सुप्रवतर प्रदान किया है।
मैं उसका समर्थन करने को खड़ा हुआ
हूं।

मान्यवर, मैं सर्वप्रयम भारत के प्रधान मंत्री परम श्रादरणीय राजीव गांधी जी को इस बात 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 श्रंखला में यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है कि मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय की स्थापना की गयी है। मैं उन्हें इस बात के लिए वधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस मैंहरवपूर्ण मंत्रालय का कार्यभार उन्होंने माननीय श्री नरसिंह राव को प्रदान किया है जिनकी विष्ता से यह देश तथा विदेश पूर्णतया परिचित है । मुझे विश्वास है कि उन्हें जो गुरुत्तर भार प्रदान किया गया है उसका वे ऋत्यंत सफलदापूर्वक निर्वहन करेंगे।

मैं परम आदरणीय राजीव गांधी जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने शिक्षा की वर्तमान नीति में परिवर्तन की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण पग उठाया है ग्रीर साथ ही भारतीय संस्मिति के वास्तविक स्वरूप को उजागर करने में दढ़ संकल्प ग्रौर कार्यरत हैं। मेग विश्वास है कि इनके नेतत्व में भारत न केवल भौतिक उन्नति करेगा वरना ग्राध्या-तिमक दिशा में भी उन्नित कर सकेगा। जिस क्षेत्र में वह ग्रतीत में विश्व का गुरु रहा है । श्रीमन, प्रस्तुत स्टेटस पत्न पर विचार करते समय जो उसके प्रक्रिथन में कहा गया है, उसका उल्लेख करना चाहुंगा क्योंकि वह श्रत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसे, मैं उड़त करता हूं:

"यह दस्तावेज शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर पुनर्विचार करने श्रीर उसको नया रूप देने की प्रक्रिया में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह विश्वास के साथ बनाया गया है कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था के भविष्य की चुनौतियों कासामनाकरने के अनुरूप बनाना है **त्रौर** अपनी कार्यक्षमता श्रौर स्वरूप को मुधारता है।"

म्रागे कहा गया है, जिसको मैं उद्धत करता हं ---

"नए युग के प्रारम्भ में देणदासियों को अपने ग्राप से पूछना है कि शिक्षा नीति के क्या लक्ष्य होने चाहियें स्रीर यदि उन्हें लागू किया जाए, तो क्या समाज उन्हें पूर्ण सहयोग देने को तैयार है।" मैं उद्धरण समाप्त करता हुं। इस प्रकार मेरे विचार के श्रन्सार शिक्षा नीति पर विचार करते समय सब से महत्वपूर्ण विषय यह है कि नई शिक्षा नीति का क्या लक्ष्य होना चःहिए?

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

शिक्षा का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते समय हम को इस वात का ध्यान रखना है कि हम को प्रधान मंत्री जी के परिकल्पना के अनुरूप इक्सीसवीं शताब्दी के लिए मानव संसाधन को तथा समाज को एवं भारत को बनाना है

शिक्षा नीति पर एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय चर्चा प्रावश्यक है। मुझको प्रमन्नता है कि उसका शुभारम्भ हुन्ना है। मैं चाहता हुं कि यह चर्चा भाज या ग्रीपचारिकता बन कर न रह जाए बल्कि उसको अधिक श्चर्थपुर्ण बनाया जाए, तथा शिक्षा नीति पर ग्रंतिम रूप में निर्णय के पूर्व उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए

नई शिक्षा नीति के संबंध में विचार करते समय हमको शिक्षा के सर्वनान्य उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखना वह है जिद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण विकास । शिक्षा का स्वरूप क्या हो, मैं केवल इसी

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के संबंध में द्वाने विचार को प्रकट करूंगा क्योंकि समय बहत कर्म है

- 1. जारीरिक जिक्षा--विद्यार्थियों को खाद्य सामग्रियों के गुण तथा दोष बताये जाएं । स्वास्थ्य के नियमो का ज्ञान कराया जाए । व्याधियों से वचने के उपाय वताये जायें। ग्रारम्भिक चिकित्सा की जानकारी दी जाए, जिसमें एक स्वस्थ नागरिकों का देश वन सके।
- 2. नैतिक शिक्षा--जिसमे कि विद्या-थियों को समाज के प्रति अपने नैतिक कर्त्तन्यों का जान हो सके । अब तक नैतिकता नहीं श्राएगी, नियमों का पालन केवल नियम बनाने से नहीं होगा जिसका इतिहास साक्षी है ।
- 3. ग्राध्यात्मिक शिक्षा--जिससे विद्यार्थी अपनी अन्तरयावा कर सकें भौर **ग्र**पने वास्तविक स्वरूप को पहचान सकें जिससे उसमें मानवीय गुणों का विकास हो सके ग्रौर सत्यम, शिवम् सुन्दरम की दिशा में वह अग्रसर हो सकें।
- प्रकृति की शिक्षा—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 ।

इतना ही नही प्रकृति प्रेम से मनुष्य के जीवन में सरलता, सहजता स्वाभाविकता प्राप्त होगी । प्रकृति स्वयं उसकी गुरू एवं चिकित्सक वन सकेगी।

- 5. यौन शिक्षा--यह दुख का विषय है कि यौन संबंधी विषय भ्रत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होते हए सब से अधिक उपेक्षित है । इस बात की भी भावण्यकता है कि युवक-यवतियों को यौन शिक्षा प्रदान की जाए जिससे कि उसके प्रति उनमें एक स्वस्य ग्रीर सहज द्ष्टिकोण उत्पन्न हो सके।
- 6. भाषाग्रों की शिक्षा--मैं विभाषा फारम्ले के पक्ष में हं, परन्तु इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उसका दुढ़तापूर्वक पालन

[डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

किया जाए । हमको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा नीति निर्धारित करनी है कि इक्सी-सवीं भवाब्दा में प्रवेश के पूर्व नागरिकों को हिन्दी का ज्ञान हो सके। हिन्दो भारत के समस्त नेपागण; चाहे वह कश्मीर से कन्या कुमारी तह, कामरूप से कच्छ तक सभी हमारे नेदागण, हमारे सभी विचारक, हमारे सभी शिक्षाविद इस बात पर एकमत रहे है कि हिर्दा राष्ट्र की अवण्डता , एकता तथा प्रभूतना की दिणा में बाधक न होकर साधक रही है । उसको उसी दिष्टकोण में देखता होगा जिसमें कि भारत विश्व के गमन्द गवितभाली राष्ट्रों की भांति भारत को प्रयनी एक भाषा ग्रयनी एक भाषा, अपनी राजभाषा तथा अपनी राष्ट-भाषा के गौरव को प्राप्त कर सके

7. नागरिकता की शिक्षा—कोई भीः देग नभी महान देश वन सकता है जब कि उस देश के नागरिक राष्ट्र के प्रति प्राने कर्तव्य को समझें तथा उसके अनुमार आचरण करें। इसके लिए श्रावश्यक है कि उन्हें नागरिकता की शिक्षा प्रदान की जाए।

 सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा--भारत की जो मूल संस्कृति है, वह वस्यैव कट्म्बकम की रही है। आज विश्व तथा मानवता के समक्ष जो बड़ी चनौतियां हैं, उनका सामना प्रेम, एकतः, सद्भावना, ग्रौर विग्व बांधुत्व से ही सम्भव है। जो वडी चनौतियां हैं, उनका सामना प्रेम, एकपा, सदभावता, शांति, वांध्तव से ही संभव है। भारत की सूच संस्कृति युग-यग से उपका संदेश देती आयो श्रतएव उसकी शिक्षा सर्वथा होगी । शिक्षा का स्वरूप इस प्रकार का हो, जो जाति, संप्रदाय, भाषा, क्षेत्र, लिंग तथा रंग आदि के मेद को समाप्त करके संपूर्ण मानवता में प्रेम तथा करणा. का भाव उत्पन्न कर सके तथा मानवीय गुणों का विकास कर सके ।

- 9. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा—शाज जिस प्रकार में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। वह मानव संमाधन मंत्रालय के रूप में वर्तमान शिक्षा नीति के समक्ष सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। अत्रुख मेरे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान तथा विश्वास के अनु-सार मानवीय सदन एक मत है कि नयी शिक्षा नीति में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को समुचित स्थान प्रदान करना मर्थथा उचित होगा।
- 10. व। लिवामों की शिक्षा पर उनकी धावरपकता तथा राष्ट्र की धावस्पकता के अनुसार विशेष ध्यान दिये जाने की धावस्पकता है। उनकी आवस्पकता है। उनकी आकांक्षामों और राष्ट्र की धाकांक्षामों के अनुरूप उनकी शिक्षा की धाकांक्षामों के अनुरूप उनकी शिक्षा की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।
- 11. उच्च शिक्षा—उच्च शिक्षा के संबंध में भी में कुछ एउट कहना चाहुंगा। जो विशार्थी प्रतिभावान हो, उन्हें उच्च शिक्षा का अवसर अवस्थ प्रदान किया जाये, जिसमे वह साहित्य, कला, विज्ञान, कृषि, टेउनोलाजी आदि समस्त विषयों का उच्च जान प्राप्त करके राष्ट्र की प्रगति तथा राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान टे सके। हमको ज्ञान के नवीन क्षेत्रों की खोज करनी होगी प्रौर ज्ञान के वर्तमान क्षेत्रों में विश्व में अगमें जाना होगा।

श्रीमन् राष्ट्र की श्रावश्यकता तथा भावातमक एउता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय बनाया जाना श्रीनेशर्य है मुझको श्राशा है कि णिक्षा को लक्ष्य, उसका स्वरूप निर्धारित करते समय मेरे विचारों की समीक्षा की जाएगी साथ ही जिन्हें हमारे योग्य माननीय मंत्री महोदय मानव संमाधन के विकास में उपयोगी पाएंगे, उनका वह शिक्षा नीति में समावेश करेंगे।

प्रकार में हिन्दी की एक खाई पढ़कर चर्चा को समाप्त करुंगा :-- जिन्दगी पंथ है मंजिल की तरफ जाने का. जिन्दगी गीत है मस्ती से सदा गाने का, मौत ग्राराम से सो जाने वा बदनाम है, जिन्दगी नाम है तुफान से टशराने का।

में विश्वास वारता हूं कि हमारे भाननीय मंत्री, हमारे माननीय राज्यमंत्री तफान से टकारायेगे ग्रौर देश नयी दिशा हेंगे। धन्धवाद।

र्घाः करुपनाथ राघः आदरणीय उपा-घ्यक्ष महोदय. शिक्षा में सुबार एवम एक सम्यम् शिक्षा नीति का प्रका हमारे देश में भ्रत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। सन 1835 में जब सबसे पहले श्रंग्रेजी भाषा इस देश में शिक्षा का माघ्यम बनी श्रीर पाश्चात्य शिक्षा पद्धति को जब हमारे देश में स्वीकार किया गया, उसके बाद से ही राष्ट्र भक्त एवम् जागरूक, भारतीय, इस शिक्षा व्यवस्या की विटियों श्रोर घ्यान श्राकपित करते रहे है। स्वामी दथानन्द सरस्वती, पं० मदन मोहन मालबीय डा० भगवान दास, महात्मा गांघी, डा० जाबिए हसैन एवं गरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाय टैगोर जैसे मनी पियों ने भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था को सुधारने दा गंभीर प्रयास किया । सन 1871 में जब हंटर बनातव सेलेक्ट श्रवतक डा० राधाकृष्ण, भ्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव सदमण स्वामी, मुदालियार तया डा० कोठारी के नेतृत्व में श्रायोजित श्रायोगों ने भी प्राथमिस, माध्यमिक एवं उन्व णिक्षा केक्षेत्रों में धनेक सुझाव दिए है। उनके द्वारा सुझाई गई कुछ बातें तो प्रयोग में लाई गई और कुछ नहीं भी लाई जा सकीं। शिक्षा सुधार एंव नई शिक्षा नीतिकी दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा श्रायोग अ।योग के प्रतिवेदन एवं तया कोठारी की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षानीति स्थान हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में इत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

. यह प्रत्यन्त ही हवें की बात है कि श्रपनी मृत्यु के ठीक पूर्व हमारी भूत रूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गाधी ने नई शिक्षा नीति पर काफी जोर दिया उन्हीं के आग्रह पर अध्यापकों की दशा

की जांच-पड़ताल एवं सुधार के लिये 1983 में डो श्रध्यापक श्रायोगों वः गठन हमा।

हमारे नए एवं युवा प्रधान श्री राजीव गाधी. जब सत्ता में आग तो इन्होंने इस बात पर काफी जोर दिया विः नई शिक्षा नीति की भारत में आवश्यकता शिक्षाः सामाजिकः विकास परिवर्तन में गहरा संबंध है, शिक्षा एवं मानवीय संसाधन एक दूसरे से गहराई से जुड़े है। हमारे नये प्रधान मंत्री नई शिक्षा नीति के प्रश्न पर कितने इसका पता इम बात से मिलता है कि प्रधान मंत्र बनने के नुरन्त व द इन्होंने इस वात पर जोर दिया । हमारे दल के घोषणापत्र में भी इस वात की प्रमुखतः से चर्चा हुई । चुनाव तुरन्त बाद राष्ट्र के नाम सदेश प्रधान मंत्री ने नई शिक्षः नीति *भ्रावश्यक्रता* पर पुनः बल दिया।

को ध्यान में रखकर इसी बात केशिक्षा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार तथा विश्वविद्यालय इससे संबंध श्चिदान श्रायोग, गैक्षणिक प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रशासन ्तया शैक्षिक धर्मधान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद ने भिल जुलकर हमारी शिक्षा को चुनौती तया इसके नीतिगत परिप्रेक्ष्य पर बिस्तार से विचार विथा। ्मी विचार विभशं का फल एक रिपोर्ट के रूप में हमारे सम्मुख श्रायम है। जिसका शीर्षनः है "चेलेन्ज अ।फ एजुकेशन-ए पालिसी पर्सपैक्टिव" । इसके पुर्व इस रिपोर्ट पर कुछ बोलू, मैं कुछ मूल-भृद प्रश्नों की स्रोर इस सदन घ्यान भ्रावर्षित करना चाहुंगा । विःसी भी शिक्षा नीति पर विचार वारते समय इन बातों पर घ्यान देना **अनिदार्थ** होगा : हमारं शिक्षा नीति की कीन सी तुटियां है । पूर्व आयोगों ने इसका विश्लेषण किस प्रकार से किया है ? पहले के सुझावों के आधार पर हम ब्रुटियों को दूर कर पाने में कहां सक संक्षम हुए हैं ? नई परिस्थितियों में शिक्षा की क्या चुनौतियां हैं ग्रीर किस परिप्रेक्ष्य में हम इनका समाधान करना चाहते है ? इन चुनौदियों के श्रघ्ययन

[श्रा कल्पनाय राय]

एवं विश्लेषण के लिए किस प्रकार के संस्थान उपलब्ध है ? इन संस्थानों में काम करने वाले मानवीय शक्ति एवं संसाधन की 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 भ्रत्यन्त सतही,
स्थला एवं किडरगार्टन स्तर की लक्फाजी माल से युक्त है। एक सौ
उन्नीस पृष्टों का यह भ्रभिलेख बार
खंडों—शिक्षा समाज एवं विकास शैक्षणिक
विकास पर एक दृष्टि, एक श्रालोचनातमक मूल्यांन एवं शैक्षिक श्रीमृक्ता
का एक परिप्रेक्ष्य में विभाजित है।

[अप्रसमापित पोठासं न हुई]

शिक्षा जगत में व्याप्त व्याधि के विक्लेषण में यह रिपोर्ट केवल शबदाइवर को ईर्दिगिर्द घुमती है । इनमें इस बात की जरा भी चर्चा नहीं है 310 राधा डणन, द्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव मुदालियर एव डा० कोठारी के श्रायोगों के प्रतिवेदनो में कौन सी कमियां रह गई थीं जिन्हें दुर क्षरने के लिए एक नई रिपोर्ट की श्रावश्यकता पडी। इस बात के भी विष-लेखण की भी भावस्थानता र्था कि रिपोर्ट किन अर्थी में नए आयामी दिःदर्शन करवाती है।

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

मैंने मापदंडों की चर्चा करते समय संस्थाओं एवं उनमें पाए जाने वाले मानवीन गक्ति एवं संसाधन की पानी की थी। एक श्रीर यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री एक साफ स्वच्छ अशासन की बात करते हैं, राष्ट्र को 21वीं सदीकी ग्रोर ले जःने के लिए कृत-संकल्प हैं । वहीं दूसरी ग्रौर नो करशाही एवं शक्षिक प्रशासकों के दल का छोटा सा चक्र ब्यूह जो अत्यन्त निक-म्मा भ्रष्ट, सडा हुँ भा कुचक एवं साजिश करने वाला तथा तिकड़मी है। हमारे 90 प्रतिशत से प्रधिक नौकरशह विश्व-विद्यालयों के भ्रव्यापक प्रबंधक एवं वैज्ञानिक भ्रत्मधिक कुशल सचेत एवं कर्मठ हैं। लेकिन वे पदीन्नति तथा तिशहम से कानग रह कर घपने काम घट्यापन, घनसंवान, प्रशासन तथा प्रबन्ध में संलग्न हैं। उनकी इस मनः स्थिति का लाभ एक छोटे से वर्ग ने मख्य रूप से घ्रशादमीय एवं प्रजासकीय क्षेत्र ने उपाय है। इन्हों के कारण नई शिक्षा नीति का जो डाक्मेंट बना है वह श्रत्यंत पिछड़ा तथा कुत्सित है। मैं अपनी बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहंगा। प्राज पूरे देश में नौ-दस केन्द्रीय विषयीवद्यालय हैं। एन०सी०ई० घार०टो० एवं एन० झई० ई० पी० ए० *जैसी केन्द्रीय सरकार* से सम्बद्ध स्थामासी संस्थाए हैं। लेकित विकले 15 वर्षों के इतिहास पर घ्यान दिया जाए तो केवल पाच-सात चेहरे ऐसे दिखाई पडते हैं जो जे० एन० यू०, दिल्ला यूनिशॉसटी, अलीगह यनिवसिटी एन०आई०ई०पी०ए० एन० सीर्वेई०प्रार्थ्टी० स्या प्रत्य शिव-बिद्यालयों की कार्यकारिणी समितियों **में** सञ्जा जमाए हुए हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो बीमारी की स्थिति ग्राई है, जिस दांत-पेंच एवं उठापटक के दर्शन होते हैं भीर जितना भ्रष्टाचार दिखाई देता है, वह इन कुछ थोड़े से लोगों पर ही है। में चाहता हं जिला नीति के निवमन से संबंधित इन संस्थानों के कियाकलापों की पूरी तौर पर जांच हो ।

व्याक्तयों एवं संस्थायों पर विचार करने के बाद में विचारवारा एवं मूल्य का शिक्षा नीति से क्या पश्च है इस पर भा प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा। हमारा मंत्रिधान समानता पर आधारित समाज की कल्पना करता है। हमारे दल की विचारधारा समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना पर जार देती है। इसके उत्तरांत भी यह शिक्षा नीति जिस तरह से शिक्षा का व्यय विद्यायियों पर डालने माडल स्कूलों की स्यापना एवं पांक्तिक स्कूलों के प्रोत्सा-

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हुन पर बल देती है यह भी एलीटिस्ट है। यह सही है कि हमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा को स वभौम बनाना है तथा माध्यामक एवं के माध्यम शिक्षा से सक्षम एवं क्रशल मानवीय संसाधन विकसित करना है लेकिन इस दस्तावेज में मानवीय में के विषय কুন্ত कहा गया है इस दस्तावेज के माठ्यम से प्रधान मंत्री की नीतियां भी उभर कर सम्मुख नहीं धाती हैं । धतः मैं इस सदन से प्राप्रह करूंगा कि शिक्षा नीति पर नए सिरे से विचार किया जाए ।

इस सत्तही दस्तावेज के स्थान पर हम गहराई से शिक्षा एवं समाज शिक्षा एवं साम जिक् समानवा, शिक्षा एवं इसकी व्याधियों, इन व्याधियों को दूर करने के उत्राय, शिक्षा तथा मन्तवीय संसाधन का विकास तथा इन सवालों पर गहराई के साथ विचार करें। देश छोटे स्वार्थी एवं छोटे गिरोहों के स्वार्थी से बहुत बड़ा है 70 करोड़ के इस देश में जहां 120 विश्विश्विचालय हैं, सक्षम तथा राष्ट्र-भक्त त्रिशेषज्ञों की क भी नहीं 6 P.M. उन के परामर्ग से एक ऐसी शिक्षा नोति को तैयार करने की आप्रध्य रहा है जो समानता एवं मानत संसाधन को जिकास की स्रोर ले जाये। स्नादरणीय उपसमापति महोदया, लार्ड मैकाले ने 1835 में जो शिक्षा की नीति डाली थी उसमें उसने धाने वक्तव्य में कहा था:---

We must do our best to form a class which may be an interpreter between us 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 शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हुं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में पांच प्रकार के स्कूल हैं, पांच प्रकार की शिलाबें हैं, पांच प्रकार के अध्यापक हैं, पांच प्रकार की उनकी तनकाहें हैं। क्या इसी तरह हम लोकशाही और लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बना सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांवों है लडकों को पढ़ाने के लिये प्राइमरी स्कूल है। उन के लिये अलग प्रकार की किताबें हैं,

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उन के लिये अलग प्रकार के अध्यापक हैं, उन के लिये अलग प्रकार की तनखांहें हैं ग्रीर उन के लिये ग्रलग प्रकार के **स**ुल हैं। अब चले अइये म्य्निसिपैलिटीन में। गौरखपुर म्युनिसिनैलिटी के लड़कों के लिये मलग प्रशार के स्तूल है, उन के लिये धलग प्रकार की किताबें हैं, उन के लिये श्रलग प्रकार के प्रध्यापक हैं स्रोर उन की अलग प्रकार की तनख्त्रांहें हैं। उस के बाद लखनऊ ग्रा जाइये । लखनऊ में जिस प्रकार के स्कूल हैं, उन में अलग प्रकार की किताबें हैं, उनके प्रलग प्रकार के अञ्यापक हैं ग्रोर उन की अलग प्रकार की तनस्वाहें हैं और उन में पढ़ने वाले नये ढंग के लोग हैं। उस के बाद दिल्ली में पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, दून स्कूल हैं, उटी स्कूल है। इन स्कुलों में पढ़ने वाले अलग किस्म के लोग हैं। उन की ग्रलग प्रकार की भिताबें हैं। उन के ग्रलग प्रकार के ग्रष्ट्या-पक हैं और उन की अलग प्रवार की तनब्बाहें हैं । इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान में 38 साल की ग्राजादों के बाद भी 5 प्रकार को शिक्षा चल रही है जिस विद्या**वें** तरह का तरह के अध्यापक हैं और उनका पांच तरह का तनब्दाहें हैं ग्रार इस तरह से पांच तरह की शिक्षा इस देश में दा जा रहीं है। मैं ग्रादरगंव शिक्षा जा से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में लाकशाहा को हम इसी तरह मजबूत बना सकते हैं और समता पर समाजवादी समाजकी रचना कर सकते हैं? न्या सेम्यूलरिज्य पर ब्राधारित नये हिन्हु-स्तान को हम इसा तरह बना सकते हैं? क्या हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में, उस के प्रियों दिन में हम ने जं; कसम खादी है उस के अनुरूप समाज का व्यवस्था की हम बना सकते हैं ऐसा बार के ? ऐसा बार के हम किस तरह की लाजवाठी को जन्म देंगे ? इस पूरो शिक्षा व्यवस्था का जो एक चैलेंज है उसे का इस में कितनी चर्चा हैं? क्या इस से गांव में वहां दे स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले मजदूर, गरीब के बच्चों भि स्कूल हैं तो ग्रध्यापक नहीं जहाः श्रीर - भगर वहां कहीं भ्रष्टशपक हैं तो स्कृत ही, हम उन का कुछ मला कर पायेंगे ? क्या इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों करोड़ जिसानों के बच्चे जो गांवों में

िश्री कल्पनाय रायो पढ़ते हैं वह देहरादून कालेज में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों का मुकावजा का सकते है या जो दुन कालेज में ऊटी कालेज में पढ़ते हैं। उन का मुकाबजा कर सकते हैं। यहां ग्रलग प्रकार का विकाबें हैं, वहां श्रलग प्रशार के ग्रध्यापश हैं, वहां न उन की श्रलग प्रकार की तनस्वाहें है, उन का प्रलग प्रकार का स्टैंगर्ड माफ लिविंग है। उस के बाद जब ग्राप बिले के हेड क्यार्टर ग्राते है स्कूल हैं। म्युनिसिपैलिटो वा उत में म्रलग प्रशार वे; लडके ग्रलग प्रकार की पढ़ाई है । बड़े स्कूलों में तो लड़के रिक्शा से जायेंग, कार से जायेंग , सूट पतलून पहन कर जायेंग । उन की विधार्वे प्रलग तरह की होगी, उनके ऋध्यापक मलग तरह के होंगे. उन की तनस्वाहें ग्रलग तरह का होगी । वह लडके पहने में गांव के लड़कों से ज्यादा बेहार होंगे। फिर उन से भी बेहतर स्कूल हैं राजधानियों में जो कंटेंट स्कूल हैं वहां के लड़के कार से जायेंगकार से ग्रायेंगे उन की बैंग अलग होगी उन के ऋध्यापक ग्रलग होंने. -उन का कैरिकुलम ग्रीर सिले-वस म्रलग होगा मौर उन की एक विशेष प्रकार की शिक्षा हिन्दुरतान में होगी। जो ग्रभी ऊटा ग्रोर दून पालेज हैं उन में भर लागों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। मट्टी उन को श्रलग प्रकार का भिक्षा हैं, ग्रलग प्रकार की भिजाबों हैं, भ्रलग तरह का सिलेबम है। वहां से भ्रलग तरह के उच्चे निकलते हैं। तो मैं पूछतः चाहता हूं कि हिन्द्रशान में 38 वर्ष की ग्राजादी के बाद म्लक में एक तरह की शिक्षा न हो तो हम हिन्द्स्तान में आर्थिक श्रहमानता को नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूं fa: गरावा ग्रोर ग्रमीरी की खाया की पाटा का सकता लेकिन हिन्द्रस्तान में एक तरह की शिक्षा हो, एस तरह की किलाबें हों, एक तरह का स्लिबन हो, एक तरह के ग्रध्यापय हों, यह तो हो ही सकता है। एक समान सिद्धांत पर ग्राधारिक नयी णिक्षा व्यवस्था की रचना होनो चाहिए । यदि ऐसा न किया गया तो लोगशाही मजबूत नहीं हो सकर्ता, समाजवार पर ग्राधारित समाज की रचना नहीं हो सकती ।

श्राखिरी बात निवेदन वारना चाहता है।

में यह नहीं कहते ग्राय। हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की रार्व्ट्राय भाषा है, मगर यह बात जरूर कहने श्राया हूं कि मातु भाषा शिक्षा का माध्यम बने । जापान में जापानी, श्रमरीका में भ्रश्रेजों, रूस में र्राशयन है, मगर हिन्दुरः।।न को कंई भाषा है या नहीं इस मुल्क की राष्ट्र भाषा क्या होगी ? हिन्द्रस्थान के संविधान बनाने वाले, श्राजादंश की लड़ाई के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेवानियों ने, राज-गोपालाचारी से ले कर महात्मा गांधी, नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से कर हिन्द्रस्तान के सारे नेताओं ने संविधान सभा में बैठ वार वास्टाटियुवेंट ग्रसम्बली में बैठ कर भारत की राष्ट्र भाषा होगी इस सवाल का सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय विध्या था । इस मे सवाल पर सर्वसम्मत निर्णय किया था लेकिन कालांतर में ब्राजा-दी के बाद रीजनल फोर्सेज ने, फोर्सेज ने, देश को तोडने दाली जनघाती राष्ट्रघाती शाकायों ने ग्रपना सिर उठाया श्रीर वे डिक्टेट वारने लगे कि हमारी **५**ह होगी हमारा प्रान्त हम⊦री नीति अलग होगः इस तरह से कोई देश नहीं बन सकता है उसके लिए एक पे:लिटकल विल चाहिए, पोलिटिकल विलयावर से हमारे देश त्राजार्दा के दौरान हमारे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सैनानियों ने हिन्दुस्तान नेः करें:ड़ों लोगों ने महत्त्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश की शिक्षा नंति का विकास विधा था । स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वर्ता से लेकर महातमा गांधी क्षक श्रीर रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर से लेकर डा० जाविर हमैन तक सर्भा ने इसमें योगदान दिया । उन्होंने वहा कि इसमें राष्ट्रायता होर्गा, इसमें समाजवाद होगा, इसमें लोक्याई: होगी भीर श्राजादी की लडाई के इतिहास को. **ग्रतीत को समने रख**ार भविष्य के सहावने सपनो का निर्माण करेंगे जिसमें भारत की एकता समाजवाद ग्रौर लोक्शाई। की हम मजबूत बना सकेंगे । मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे सम्माननीय अध्दरणीय शिक्षा मंत्री श्री नरसिंहराव जी, जो माने हए शिक्षा-विद हैं, जिनकी श्रांखों में देश को बनाने का सुहावना सपना है, जिनके दिल में घाजादी का तुफान है, जिनके मन में देश में ए नया समाज बनाने वा सपना राजीव गांधी के प्ररमानों के

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देश में नई शिक्षा नीति चलाने की जिम्मे-दारी संभाले हुए हैं, हमें विश्वास है कि उनके नेतृत्व में बैसा शिक्षा नाति बनेगी जिसमें लाक्काहीं, मजबूत होगी, समाजबाद मजबूत होगा और हिमाचल से लेशर कर्न्याकुमारा तक की जनना एक-समान शिक्षा प्राप्त करेगी i ऐसी शिक्षा से देश में प्राण रन का संचार होगा। नवा जिल्लाको देश बनेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ब्रापकी धन्यवाद देता हं।

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE— (contd.)

Notification of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (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 359|85-Customs, dated the 19th December, 1985, amending Notification No. 153|85-Customs, dated the May, 1985 so as to exempt newsprint from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. - See No. LT-1759[85].

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 part 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.

II STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re, non-extension of the term of the commission of inquiry appointed by the Government of Modhya Pradesh on the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.

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

Some Hon'ble Members 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 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, 1985. The term has now expired and the Government of Madbya Pradesh has 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 Central Government, Dr. S. Varada-Secretary, Department 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 into the causes of the Bhopal gas leakage disaster and the circumstances leading to it and other matters connected therewith. Dr. Varadarajan and his team of experts has now submitted a depart to Central Government on the causes and circumstances leading to gas leakage disaster other matters connected therewith. This report has been accepted by the Central Government and be placed on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1985. The Government also proposes to it in the District Court of New York where the suit filed by the Govt. of India against the Union