MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Minister has already assured the House that he will come with a fuller report.

श्री चरण सिंह: जब होम एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन पर बहस होगी तो सारी पोजिशन मालूम कर लीजिएगा।

MOTION RE. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COM-MISSION FOR THE YEAR 1975- 76 contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will resume further discussion on the Government Motion. I would request hon'ble Members to keep note of the short time that is available. The hon'ble Minister has to get sufficient time for his reply and the whole debate has to end toclay. So I hope the hon'ble Members will keep due note of this while making their speeches.

श्री श्रीकात्त वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापित महोदय, यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर हुई बहस को श्रागे बढ़ाते हुए शिक्षा की बुनियादी नीतियों ग्रौर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस् कमीशन की नीतियों से उत्पन्न विसंगति की श्रोर श्राप का ध्यान श्राकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

लगभग 18-19 साल पहले ब्रिटेन के प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिक और साहित्यकार सर सी । पी । स्नो ने एक व्याख्यान-माला दी थी जो बाद में 'दि टु कल्चर्स' के नाम से मशरूर हुई और ब्राज भी उस पर बहस केवल ब्रिटेन में ही नहीं बल्कि दनिया के बहुत से भागों में जारी है। कुछ इसी तरह की बहस हिन्द्स्तान में भी उठाई जा सकती है क्योंकि शिक्षा का जो भी ढांचा हम लोगों ने घपनाया वह भी कुछ ग्रापनिवेशिक है। सर सी०पी० स्नो ने ग्रापत्ति उठाई थी कि शिक्षा, खास-तौर से ब्राधनिक शिक्षा, ब्रादमी को समग्र नहीं बनाती बल्कि वह उस के परम्परागत ज्ञान और आधुनिक बोध के बीच एक खाई पैदा करती है। एक स्रोर टेक्नोलोजी स्रौर विज्ञान है ग्रीर दूसरी ग्रीर परम्परागत ज्ञान है। कुछ लोग परम्परागत ज्ञान से सन्तुष्ट हैं ग्रीर ग्राधे लोग यह समझ रहे हैं कि दुनिया केवल विज्ञान और टेक्नोलोजी तक सीमित है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ग्रीर मेरे ख्याल से सब से ग्रहम सवाल है कि ग्राज हम किस तरह का आदमी बनाना चाहते हैं। हमारे शिक्षाविद्, हमारे कमीशन और हमारी युनीवर्सिटियां क्या कभी इस सवाल पर विचार करती हैं कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य केवल अपनी यनीवसिटियों को ऐसी टकसालों में परिणत करना नहीं है जहां टकसाली लोग पैदा होते हैं बल्कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य एक समग्र मानव या पुरा इनसान पैदा करना है। अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो होना चाहिए। शायद हमारी ही यह परम्परा रही है कि जो शिक्षा इनसान को इनसान नहीं बनाती वह विद्या नहीं है, बल्कि ग्रविद्या है। लेकिन हम ने स्वयं अपनी परम्परा को ठकरा दिया और योरोप से जो ढांचा स्वीकार किया उसे भी पूरी तरह स्वीकार नहीं कर सके बल्कि एक अधकचरी शिक्षा-प्रणाली स्वीकार की । शायद इस शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से ही युनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस् कमीशन की स्थापना हुई। उद्देश्य कोई बुरा नहीं था, लेकिन सवाल यही है कि कमीशन अपने उद्देश्यों में कहां तक सफल हो सका है और अगर नहीं हो सका तो इस का कारण क्या है। कमीशन को

[श्री श्रीकाश दर्मा]

खद अपने आप से यह सवाल करना होगा कि यनीवर्सिटियों में शिक्षा का जो भी ढांचा आज स्वीकार किया गया है और जिस का विस्तार किया जा रहा है क्या वह कोई मसेज देता है ? क्या मैसेज क बिना या किसी सन्देश के बिना, किसी दृष्टि के बिना कोई चीज सार्थंक हो सकती है। युनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में इस बात का दावा किया गया है कि शिक्षा में विस्तार हुआ है। यह सम्भव है कि दावा कुछ हद तक सही हो। बहुत हद तक यह दावा सही नहीं है क्यों कि जिस अनुपात में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, जिस अनुपात में लोगों के रहन-सहन में सुधार आया है या जिस अनुपात में गरीबी बढ़ी है उसी अनपात में युनीविस-टियों में शिक्षा भी बढ़ी है, यह कह सकना कुछ ज्यादा ही दावा करना होगा। फिर भी मैं एक बात स्वीकार कर सकता हं कि यूनीवर्सिटियों की तादाद में भी वृद्धि हुई है ग्रीर शिक्षा का विस्तार ग्रीर प्रसार भी हग्रा है। लेकिन विस्तार काफी नहीं होता है। जरूरी होता है शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार। क्या ग्राज युनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन या युनिवसिटियों के लोग इस बात का दावा कर सकते हैं कि उन्होंने शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने में कोई कामयाबी प्राप्त की है। मेरे विचार में कोई भी आदमी जिस का ताल्लुक शिक्षा से है अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर यह नहीं कह सकता कि शिक्षा के स्तर में वह सुधार हुआ है जिस हद तक उस का विस्तार हुआ है। इस का कारण भी यह है कि हम जल्दी में बहुत कुछ प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं ग्रौर जल्दी में प्राप्त की हुई चीज बहुत ग्रन्छे दर्जे की या पूर्ण नहीं होती। उस के लिए शायद विलम्ब से कार्य करना होता है, कुछ देर तक ढील देनी होती है, लेकिन जिस समाज में हम रह रहे हैं वह वक्त देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। बह थोड़े से बक्त में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रेजुएट पैदा करना चाहते हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों

को इंप्लायमेंट देना चाहते हैं ग्रीर इस लिये युनिवर्सिटियां भी शार्टकट ग्रपनाती हैं ग्रीर उसी तरह से काम कर रही हैं। मेरा यह ग्रन्रोध है कि इस शार्टकट के तरीके को छोड़ा जाय ग्रीर इस के विस्तार पर ज्यादा जोर न दे कर इस के सधार पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाय तो कुछ बेहतर रहेगा। लेकिन मझे विश्वास है कि यह बात नहीं मानी जायंगी क्योंकि जो दिमाग इस सब के पीछे कार्य कर रहा है वह राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं से पैदा नहीं हम्रा है बल्कि उस के पीछे एक तरह की श्रीपनिवेशिक मनोवृत्ति है श्रीर जब तक इस श्रीपनिवेशिक मनोवत्ति से पीछा नहीं छुड़ाया जाता तब तक यह संभव नहीं होगा। इस लिये बुनियादी तौर पर शिक्षा एक एकैडेमिक प्रश्न नहीं है, शैक्षणिक प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि एक सामाजिक प्रश्न है। सब से बड़ी गलती हमारी यह हुई है कि शिक्षा को हमने एकैडेमिक सवाल के रूप में शैक्षणिक सवाल के रूप में देखा है ग्रीर पिछले तीस सालों में उस को सामाजिक सवालों से जोड कर देखने की कोशिश नहीं की। उसी का नतीजा है कि युनिवर्सिटियों में ग्रीर स्कूलों ग्रीर कालेजों में, हर जगह छात्र असंतोष पैदा हम्रा। छात्र ग्रपने म्राप को एक सामाजिक व्यक्ति के रूप में देखता है, वह एकैडेमिक प्राणी के रूप में अपने आप को नहीं देखता ? वह रोबर्ट नहीं है, बल्कि इंसान है। लेकिन ग्राप उस को रोवर्ट बनाते हैं। तो जब तक ब्राप का जोर उस को पूरा इंसान बनाने पर नहीं रहेगा तब तक छात्रों में वह ग्रसंतोष होगा जिस का पिछले दस, पांच सालों में हम ने नमना देखा है और जिस का परिणाम मुझ से ज्यादा जनता पार्टी के लोग जानते हैं कि क्या हुआ है और शायद वह उन के हक में गया है। लेकिन ग्रगर इस पूरी समस्या को हल करना है, ग्रगर छात्रों को पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट करना है तो यह मान कर चलना पड़ेगा कि शिक्षा एक बुनियादी सवाल है। मुझे बहुत दुख हंग्रा युनिविसटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन

की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर कि उस में कहीं भी शिक्षा के सामाजिक पहलू पर जोर नहीं दिया गया। यह रिपोर्ट ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ स्कालसं ने, कुछ लोगों ने जिन का सामाजिक सवालों से बहुत गहरा ताल्लुक नहीं है बैठ कर लिखी है, पूरी ईमानदारी से और नेकनीयती से लिखी है, किन बंद कमरे में बैठ कर लिखी है। इस को बाहर की दुनिया में आ कर उन्होंने नहीं लिखा है। जब तक बाहर की दुनिया में आप नहीं आते हैं तब तक भीतरी अंधेरे से आप बाहर नहीं निकल सकेंगे।

[The Vice Chairman. (Mr. Loknath Misra) in the Chair.]

इस के अलावा मुझे दूसरी आपत्तिजनक चीज यह लगती है कि इस का सारा जोर अंग्रेजी पर है। मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नहीं हं। मेरी खद की शिक्षा दीक्षा अंग्रेजी में हुई है। नेकिन यह सही है कि अंग्रेजी की वजह से लाखों लोग अब भी अपने आप को सेंकिड रेट सिटीजन, दूसरे दर्जे का नागरिक अनभव करते हैं। जोर होता चाहिए था मात् भाषास्रों पर, उन की शिक्षा पर, लेकिन जोर है ग्रंग्रेजी पर। इस का एक उदाहरण मैं देता है। ग्रान्ट्स के मामने में लिखा है कि सेंट्रल इंस्टी-टयट ग्राफ इंगलिश ऐंड फारेन लैंग्वेजेज जिस में कि मुख्य रूप से कार्य होता है कि अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा पढ़ित में सुधार और उस के स्तर में सुधार कैसे हो, उस का टोटल इन्रोल-मेंट है 97 ग्रीर उस को ग्रान्ट किया गया 2.27.561 रुपये जब कि जामिया मिलिया, जहां कि जोर उद्पर है, मातृ भाषा पर है भ्रीर जहां टोटल इन्रोलमेंट है 1023, उस को ग्रान्ट दी गयी है 9,74,665 यानी कि इन्रोल-मेंट में दस गुना है लिकन ग्रान्ट वेबल चारगुनी है। कलकत्ते में इनरोलमेंट है 2,33,936 न्नीर ग्रांट है 58,38,1341 इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि यनिवर्सिटी ग्रांटस कमीशन का ब्ल-भ्राइड वाय सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्युट ग्राफ इंगलिश एण्ड फारेन लैग्वेजेज है, जामिया मिलिया और कलकत्ता जसी यूनिवर्सिटियां नहीं। ग्राखिरकार कव तक युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन इस मनोवृत्ति से जकड़ा रहेगा यह कहना कठिन है लेकिन एक न एक दिन इससे उसको मुक्त होना पड़ेगा।

एक अध्याय में कुछ जोर हरिजनों की शिक्षा पर दिया गया है, लेकिन यह कहकर उसको छोड़ दिया गया कि अनुसूचित और आदिमजाति आयोग ने जो रिकमंडेशंस दी थीं उनको इंम्लीमेंट करने की कोशश की गई है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि उनको इंम्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश की गई या नहीं, लेकिन ऐसे इंसेंटिका या ऐसे आकर्षण पदा करने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की जा रही है कि जिनसे यनिवसिटियों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हरिजन और आदिम-जाति के छात्र आयें। आये दिन यू० पी० एस० सी० में नौकरियों के विज्ञापन निकला हैं जिनमें लिखा रहता है-सीट्स रिजर्व्ह फार गैड्ल्ड कास्ट्स । मगर उनमें भरती नहीं हो पाती, क्योंकि कहा यह जाता है कि योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिले। योग्य उम्मीदवार इसलिए नहीं मिले कि उतनी तादाद में यनि-वर्सिटियों से हरिजन छात्र बाहर नहीं निकल रहे हैं। जिस तादाद में उन्हें यनिवर्सिटियों में होना चाहिए, ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त होनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है क्योंकि उनकी गरीबी उनको युनिवर्सिटियों में जाने की भी इजाजत नहीं देती। इन 30 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी सरकार अभी कुछ नहीं कर पाई है जिससे ग्रन्भव हो कि शिक्षा कवल ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय श्रौर ऊंची जातियों की बपौती नहीं है बल्कि उन लोगों की भी वपौती है जिनको मन ने ग्रपनी सभ्यता से देश निकाला दे दिया था।

ग्राखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ग्रौपनिवेशिक मनोवृत्ति का एक उदाहरण मातृभाषा में टैक्स्ट-बुक्स का न होना भी है। बावजूद इस तथ्य के यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि कमीशन ने काफी पैसा उस पर खर्च करने की कोशिश की ग्रौर काफी विज्ञापन

[श्री श्रीकान्त वर्मा]

भी किये, लेकिन उसको सुयोग्य लेखक नहीं मिल सके। पिछले साल भी कमीशन पर हुई बहस में मैने यह सवाल उठाया था और कहा था कि केवल विज्ञापन देने से या टेंडर मांगने से सुयोग्य किताबें या सुयोग्य लेखक नहीं मिल जाते, उनके लिए प्रयत्न करना होता है ग्रौर संपर्क करना होता है। अगर कमीशन भी यह संपर्क नहीं कर पाये तो कौन कर पायेगा ? इसलिये में उम्मीद करता हूं कि हर साल केवल ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं ग्रायेगी, बर्तिक ग्रांटस कमीशन के लोग शिक्षा की दनिया से बाहर निकल कर कुछ संपर्क करेंगे और सारी शिक्षा को सामाजिक सवालों से जोड कर देखेंगे, तब जाकर कुछ परिवर्तन होगा। मैं किन्हीं व्यवितयों पर आक्षेप नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि समुची व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हं, क्योंकि सारा दोष हमारी संस्कृति का है। जहां तक कमीशन का ताल्लुक है, इसमें बहुत योग्य लोग हैं, उनकी योग्यता में मुझे सन्देह नहीं है। केवल इस व्यवस्था की योग्यता पर सन्देह है।

उप-सभाष्यक (श्री लोकनाय मिश्र):
मैं श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी जी को बोलने के
लिए कहने के पूर्व यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि
हम लोगों को 70 मिनट में इस डिबेट को
खत्म करना है; बयोंकि मिनिस्टर साहब कम
से कम 40-45 मिनट इसके ऊपर बोलेंगे।
अगर सवा पांच बजे हाउस उटना है तो
इसके हिसाब से सदस्यों को बोलना चाहिए।

श्री खुरशीद आलम खान (दिल्ली) : बहुत से लोगों को बोलना है, इसके लिए टाइम बढ़ाना चाहिए।

उप-सभाष्यक्ष (श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र): हर एक मैम्बर को चांस मिलेगा, इसमें सन्देह नहीं। कम से कम चैयर के साथ सहमत ग्राप होंगे कि 10 मिनट में मेहरबानी करके श्रपना भाषण खत्म कर दें, नहीं तो दूसरे मैम्बर को बुलाया जाएगा। चैयर को यह काम न करना पड़े इसलिए सारे मैम्बरान से मैं सहयोग हुं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ग्रापकी सूचना के ग्रनुसार ग्रापको घंटी बजाने का मौका ही नहीं दूंगा । मैं उन प्रक्तों पर जाना नहीं चाहता जिन पर ग्रन्य सदस्यों ने ग्रपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं।

शिक्षा की स्वायत्तता का मैं समर्थक हुं इसीलिये मैं यह चाहंगा कि इस क्षेत्र में जितना भी हस्तक्षप हुन्ना है न्नौर मुझे कहते हुए खेद होता है कि पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों का इतिहास हस्तक्षेप का इतिहास रहा है जिसने शिक्षा जगत में बहुत बड़ी बेचैनी पैदा कर दी है और शिक्षक और छात्न दोनों ग्रांदोलित होते रहे । एक बहुत भयानक काल इसका बीत चुका है ग्रीर मुझे इस बात को दोहराना पड़गा कि उन दिनों में जितने भी काम हुए व शिक्षा से प्रेरित होने के बजाय अन्य कारणों से प्रेरित रहे, जिनके अवशेष आज तक विद्यमान हैं। कई विश्वविद्यालय इस बीमारी से ग्रसित हैं । मैं यह समझता ह कि युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन शिक्षा जगत में शान्ति प्रस्थापन करने के लिये एक सहयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण ग्रपना कर किसी भी प्रकार से स्वायत्तता को ग्राघात न पहुंचाते हुए व्यवस्थाओं को सुधारने में एक रचनात्मक भूमिका ग्रदा कर सकता है। इसकी सारी एप्रोच परस्एसिव होगी । मैं चाहता हुं कि जो परिस्थितियां बन गई हैं ग्रीर शिक्षा के क्षत्र में मार्ग दर्शन मिलने के ग्रीर परिस्थिति को सुधारने के जितने अवसर मिले हैं, उन ग्रवसरों का युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन पुरा-पुरा फायदा उठाये ।

में यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो वर्षों में यूनिवर्सिटीज में, कालिजेज में चुनावों को रोक कर एक ग्रनावश्यक बधन विद्यालयों के विकास के मार्ग में, उनकी भावनाओं के प्रस्तुतिकरण में उपस्थिति किया गया है। मैं I73

श्रन्शासनहीनता नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की छूट देने में अनुशासन-हीनता का इसमें से निर्माण होगा तो वही बात होगी जैसे कि गाडियों को समय पर चलाने के लिये इमरजेंसी की ग्रावश्यकता है या व्यक्ति को सड़क की बायों तरफ चलने के लिये कहने के लिये भी इमरजेंसी की ग्रावश्यकता है। मैं समझता हं कि यह तक बोथा है। इन दो-तीन वर्षों का कालखण्ड छोड़ दिया जाय तो शिक्षक ग्रौर छात्र ग्रपने ग्रधिकारों का सद्रुपयोग करते हुए इस क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहे थे । मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा मन्त्री जी के सामने, जब से उन्होंने पद सम्भाला है स्रनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में खेली जा रही राजनीतिक दलबन्दी ग्रौर विशेष कर श्रयोग्य लोगों को उच्च पदों पर बैठा देने के कारण जो एक गन्दी हवा का निर्माण हुआ, अनहल्दी ट्रेंड्स का निर्माण हुआ है उनके सम्बन्ध में ग्रापको बहुत जल्दी काम करना पड़ेगा । स्रापको एसा करना चाहि रे कि वाता-बरण ग्रच्छा हो, सहयोगात्मक हो ग्रीर शिक्षा का क्षेत्र फिर से ग्रपनी पटरी पर ग्राकर चलने लगे । मैं उन छोटे-छोटे उदाहरणों को नहीं देना चाहता क्योंकि इस प्रकार की घटनाएं ग्रापको मिली हैं कि युनिवर्सिटीज के फण्डस को किस प्रकार राजनीतिक सम्मेलनों । में लगाया गया, एःजामिनेशन्स कमेटी में मनमाने ढंग से व्यक्तियों को किस तरह बदला गया ग्रीर यूनिवर्सिटीज में ग्रपाए मेंट्स ग्रीर प्रोमोशंस की शिकायतें ग्राई, रिट पैटिशन्स एडिमट होकर ग्राज मुकदमे ग्रदालतों में चल रहे हैं यह स्वस्थ लक्षण नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इन घटनाओं के ग्राधार पर कानून को हाथ में लिया जाए । लेकिन मैं इसलिये एक छोटी सी घटना का उल्लेख करना चाहंगा क्योंकि मेरे मित्र मिश्र जी ने उदयपुर के वाइस-चांसलर के बारे में एक घटना का जिक किया। मैं निन्दा करता हं इस बात का कि उन पर ग्राक्रमण हुग्रा । लेकिन उन्होंने जो यह सन्दर्भ जोड़ा कि जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताग्री के पड़ौस में यह घटना हुई मैं सदन की मार्फत यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हू कि यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर उसी मोहल्ले में वर्षों से रह रहे हैं। उस मोहल्से के अन्दर जनता पार्टी के अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं के मकान हैं।

उपकलपति उस मोहल्लें में पहले से ही रहते थे, लेकिन उनके घरों में कुछ ग्रसामाजिक तत्व ग्रौर गुण्डे घस गए। जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्तास्रों के घर में जा कर उपकृलपति ने बचन की कोशिश की । यहां पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता ह कि यही जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्त्ता थे जिन्होंने तुरन्त कार्यवाही करके उन्हें ग्रस्पताल में पहुंचाया ग्रीर उनके इलाज की व्यवस्था की । इसलिए मैं चाहता हं कि गलत सदर्भ में किसी बात को न कहा जाय ग्रीर उसका गलत ग्रर्थ निकालने की कोशिश न की जाय । हमारे देश में किसी भी क्षेत्र भें हिसा को स्थान नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए । किसी के साथ जोर-जबर्दस्ती करना ग्रधवा किसी भी उद्देश्य के लिए हिंसा का रास्ता ग्रपनाना कभी भी स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

इन बातों के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहुंगा कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी स्वय इस बात को जानते हैं कि ग्राज ग्रावण्यकता इस बात की है कि यूनि-वसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की मारफत हमारे देश की शिक्षा में सधार करने की बहुत ग्रावश्यकता है । यहां पर इस बात की ब्रालोचना की गई कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो यह बात कही 🐇 कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में वाइस-चांसलर, सिनेट और सिन्डीकेट जिस प्रकार से कार्य करते हैं, उस पर डिटेल में ग्रीर गहराई से विचार करने की जहरत है। इस पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने टीका करने की कोशिश की है। मैं चाहंगा कि इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी नि चित रहें।

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी]

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ग्राज वास्तव में परिस्थित इस प्रकार की है कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो अनियमिततायें हुई हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय और उनको दुरुस्त किया जाय अन्यथा युनिविसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन जिस प्रकार की ग्रन्थी श्रीर लच्छेदार भाषा में अपनी बात कहता है, उससे ग्रधिक लाभ नहीं होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश का विद्यार्थी समाज, प्राध्यापक समाज और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी काफी तेजी से इस सारे कीचड़ को साफ करने के लिए कटिबढ़ हैं और मैं ग्राशा करता हूं कि इसमें किसी प्रकार की ग्रब देरी नहीं होगी ।

हमारे कुछ माननीय मित्रों ने शैड्-यूल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रीर शहयुल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में सवाल उठाये । मैं इस बात को मानता हं कि इस सम्बध में कालेजों में श्रीर होस्टलों में इन लोगों के लिए स्थान सरक्षित किये जाने चाहिएं । ग्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय क्योंकि जब हमें इस प्रकार के परसोनल की ग्रावण्यकता होती है तो वे हमें मिल नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिए कालेजों में इन लोगों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखने के साथ-साथ हमें होस्टलों में भी इन लोगों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखने पर गम्भी-रता से विचार करना चाहिए । इतना कह कर में यहीं समाप्त करता हं भीर चाहता हं कि माननीय मन्नी महोदय इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाव्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रापके माव्यम से शिक्षा मंत्री जी से श्रीर सदन से यह कहना चाहता हू और मैं भंडारी जी के इस कथन से सहमत हूं कि जब भी किसी विश्वविद्यालय में कोई घटना हो तो उसका सम्बन्ध राजनीति से न जोड़ा जाय, बल्कि मैं तो उन सदस्यों में से हं कि जो यह चाहते हैं कि देश में अगर कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र हो जो राजनैतिक संगठनों की छ।या से भी पथक रहे तो वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र होना चाहिए । मैं चाहता हं कि शिक्षा को न तो जनता पार्टी से जोड़ा जाय, न कांग्रेस पार्टी से जोड़ा जाय और न ही किसी म्रन्य राजनैतिक दल से जोड़ा जाय । हमारा दर्भाग्य यही है कि पिछले 30 वर्षों से हमारे शिक्षणालयों में राजनीति प्रवेश करती रही है ग्रीर उसका परिणाम यह हबा है कि हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाएं राजनीति का अखाडा बनती जा रही हैं भीर दूसरी वाह्य प्रवृत्तियां भी धीरे-धीरे उसमें प्रवेश करती जा रही हैं । मैं तो यह चाहंगा कि यह जो घोषणा की गई है कि अगले वर्ष आप छात्र संघों का चुनाव कराएंगे, इस सम्बन्ध में अगर उचित समझा जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछली बार जो परीक्षण किया गया था उसका लाभ उठाया जाय । उत्तर प्रदेश में यह हम्रा था कि छात्र संघों की सदस्यता वैकल्पिक कर दी गई। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि अधिकांश छात जो अपनी पढ़ाई करना चाहते थ वे छात्र संघ के सदस्य नहीं हुए और अपनी पढ़ाई में गम्भीरता से लगे रहे। ग्रगर मैं सच्चाई के साथ हुं तो इसमें कोई ग्रत्यक्ति नहीं होगी इस प्रकार के छात्रों की संख्या 90 ग्रीर 95 प्रतिशत तक होती है । केवल 5 प्रतिशत छात ही इस प्रकार के होते हैं जो छात्र सघों के माध्यम से 95 प्रतिशत छात्रों के साथ अन्याय करते हैं और पड़ाई में बाधा पैदा करते हैं। मैं चाहगा कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से कुछ विचार करें।

कष्ट तो मुझे इस बात का होता है कि जब से हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ है तब से आज तक डा॰ राधाकृष्णन् की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनी और फिर श्रीयृत श्रीप्रकाश जी की अध्यक्षता में दूसरी कमेटी बनी।

डा० कोठारी की ग्रध्यक्षता में कमीशन वना । लेकिन श्राज तक, जब मैं श्रापके सामने **षोल** रहा हं, ग्रधिकारपूर्वंक शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात को नहीं कह सकेंगे कि हमने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित की है। जब तक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित नहीं होगी, तब तक मुझे दु:ख है कि हम इसी प्रकार से ग्रंधेरे में लठ चलाते रहेंगे । इसके लिए यह ग्रावश्यक है कि हम एक राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित करें। राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित करने के साथ-साथ जैसा कि मेरे एक मित्र ने पहले संकेत दिया, शिक्षा का भारतीयकरण भी होना चाहिए। भारतीयकरण से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि ग्राज हमारे देश में ग्रंग्रेजी जानने वालों की, पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की संख्या बढ कर दो प्रतिशत हो गई है या अधिक से अधिक ढाई प्रतिशत होगी। बाकी के जो लोग हैं 97 प्रतिशत, वे तो केवल भारतीय भाषाग्रों से परिचित हैं--मैं केवल हिन्दी की बात नहीं कहता, मैं भारतीय भाषाओं की बात कहता हं। ग्रगर भारतीय भाषात्रों की ग्रोर विश्व-विद्यालय ग्रनदान ग्रायोग ने ध्यान नहीं दिया ग्रीर केवल ढाई प्रतिशत पर ही शिक्षा का श्रधिकांश धन लगता रहा, उनकी देख-रेख श्रीर सुविधा की ही व्यवस्था केवल की जायेगी तो मैं समझता हं कि यह न तो शिक्षा की एक राप्ट्रीय नीति से संबंधित बात होगी और न ही हम शिक्षा का भारतीयकरण कर पायेंगे । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

एक और सुझाव मैं इससे भी आगे वढ़ करके देना चाहता हूं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय में और योजना मंत्रालय में कोई तालमेल अवश्य होना चाहिए। । तालमेल से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय या हमारे विश्वविद्यालय, अनुदान आयोग का काम केवल यह नहीं है कि विश्वविद्यालयों या महाविद्यालयों को ग्रांट्स डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दी जाय। े उनका धन है, उनको दे

दिया जाय । यह काम तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय का एक ग्रण्डर सेकेटरी बैठ कर कर सकता है। विश्वविद्यालय ग्रनुदान ग्रायोग दायित्व कुछ विशेष है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का दायित्व है कि वह इसके ऊपर विचार करे कि हम शिक्षा को किस दिशा में ले जायें। मेरा कहने का ग्रिभिप्राय यह है कि कम से कम विश्वविद्यालय ग्रन्दान ग्रायोग को योजना स्रायोग के सहयोग से इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए कि अगले पांच वर्षों में हमें कितने इंजीनियरों की ग्रावश्यकता है. हमें कितने डाक्टरों की ग्रावश्यकता है ग्रीर कितने अध्यापकों की आवश्यकता है और इसके ग्राधार पर हम ग्रपनी योजना निर्धारित करनी चाहिए । लेकिन हम इस प्रकार की कोई प्लानिंग नहीं करते, मैन पावर, मानव शक्ति के उपयोग की कोई योजना हमारे देश में तैयार नहीं होती । नतीजा यह है कि जब हमारे देश में डाक्टरों के स्थान रिक्त होते हैं तो सभी मेडिकल कालेजों की छोर भागने लगते हैं, जब इंजीनियरों के स्थान होते हैं तो सभी इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की तरफ भागते हैं ग्रीर जब व्यापारिक सगठन सम्बन्धी स्थान होते हैं तो सभी विजनेस मैनेजमेंट की तरफ भागने लगते हैं। हमने कोई योजना बनाई नहीं है। जब तक मानव शक्ति के उपयोग की योजना हमारे पास नहीं होगी तब तक मैं समझता हु कि शिक्षा का जो लक्ष्य है उसकी पृति हम पूरी तरह से नहीं कर पायेंगे।

दिल्ली में आल इडिया इस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइसेंज और जामिया मिलिया को मिला कर चार विश्वविद्यालय हैं। लेकिन यहां पर दो केन्द्रिय स्तर के विश्वविद्यालय भी हैं। इन दो केन्द्रीय स्तर के विश्वविद्यालय में, जमीन श्रासमान का अन्तर है। श्रधिण्ठाता महोदय, श्रापको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्धित छात्रों की संख्या एक लाख से ऊपर है और जवाहरलाल

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय. जिसका गठन बडी रहस्यात्मक परि थित में हम्रा है ग्रौर प्रारम्भ में इस विश्वविद्यालय में नियक्तियां भी मनमाने हग से कर दी गई थीं। लेकिन ग्रब वहां कुछ सामान्य ढंग से काम चल रहा है। उसके छावों की संख्या ढाई हजार के लगभग बैठती है। लेकिन इस विश्वविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान ग्रायोग जो ग्रांट देता है वह दिल्ली विश्वविद्या-लय को दी जाने वाली ग्रान्ट से ग्राघी है। यदि मान लिया जाय कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को तीन करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता है तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय को डेढ करोड रुपया जब कि वह भी केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय है। मुझे इस बात को मानने में कोई श्रापत्ति नहीं है कि भारत सरकार के जितने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय इस समय हैं उनमें सब से ग्रच्छा स्तर ग्रगर किसी ने बनाये रखने की कोशिश की है तो वह दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय है। कम से कम इस विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षायें समय पर हो जाती हैं, परीक्षाओं में गडबड़ी की इतनी शिकायतें नहीं मिलती जितनी कि दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में मिलती हैं । इसलिए भें समझता हं कि यह दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के साथ अन्याय है। कभी यह विश्वविद्यालय इस स्तर का था कि यहां पर भारत के विशिष्ट व्यक्ति आकर पढाते थे। डा० शेषाद्रि, डा० पंचानन, डा० राज ग्रौर डा० बी० के० ग्रार० वी० राव जसे लोग इस विश्वविद्यालय की शोभा बढ़ा चुके हैं।

दो बातें मैं और शी घ्रता से कहना चाहता हूं, यह हैं संस्कृत के दो विष्वविद्यालयों के बारे में। भारतवर्ष में संस्कृत के दो विष्वविद्यालय हैं। एक दरभंगा में और एक वाराणसी । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने यह समझा हुआ है कि चलो इन संस्कृत वालों को भी संतुष्ट करने के लिए कुछ थोड़ा सा पसा दे दिया जाए। ग्राज दरभंगा

श्रीर वाराणसी का यह जो सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनकी जो दुर्गति है ग्रीर जिस प्रकार से वहां जातिवाद ग्रीर व्यक्तिवाद का बोलबाला है उसको देख कर के मझे लगता नहीं है कि वह संस्कृत का कुछ भला कर पायेंगे। मैं यह चाहता हं कि जहां ग्राप दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों पर इतनी शक्ति लगा रहे हैं, धन का व्यय कर रहे हैं वहां यह जो दो संस्कृत के विश्वविद्यालय हैं इनमें भी थोड़ा सा शिक्षा की दृष्टि से आधुनिकता का प्रवेश कराइये और संस्कृति की जो प्राचीन शैली है, परम्परा है उस परम्परा की रक्षा कीजिए । इन विश्वविद्यालयों को, क्योंकि वह संस्कृत के विश्वविद्यालय हैं इसलिए उनको अछत समझ कर छोड दिया जाए या उनकी छोर विशेष ध्यान न दिया जाए, इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए । एक स्रीर बात जो में शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हं, संस्कृत के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान खोला है । यह राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान एक प्रकार का सफेद हाथी है । क्षमा कीजिएगा मुझे इस शब्द को कहने हैं: लिए, लेकिन मैं इसका जानवझकर प्रयोग क्यों कर रहा हं। संस्कृत के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय जितनी राशि निर्घारित करता है उसकी 60 प्रतिशत राशि ग्रदेले राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान पर व्यय हो जाती है और 40 प्रतिशत में भारतवर्ष की ग्रोर हजारों पाट-शालायें, गरूकल था जाते हैं । राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के साथ केवल 5 या 6 इंस्टीटयशंस है. यह भी कोई बहुत बड़ी संस्था नहीं है जबकि देश में हजारों संस्कृत की पाठशालाएं हैं. गरूकुल हैं उनको इसका किसी प्रकार का कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है इस बात की कि वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री डा० प्रताप चन्द्र स्वयं संस्कृत अनरागी हैं। ग्रौर संस्कृत के प्रति उनके हृदय में ब्रात्मीयता है। में यह चाहता हं कि डा॰ प्रताप चन्द्र जरा इस बात को, अपने स्तर पर जाने ग्रीर अपने स्तर पर जान कर उसका कुछ सम्बित समाधान

निकालने का प्रयास करें। अपनी बात को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा ने हए मैं दो बातें कह कर के समाप्त कर देना चाहता हं। एक तो यह कि मझे अभी कुछ ऐसे देशों मे जाने का अवसर मिला कि जहां भारतवासी अच्छी संख्या में रहते हैं। अच्छी संख्या से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि जहां 50 प्रतिशत से ग्रधिक रहते हैं जैसे कि फिजी है, मारीशस है, गुयाना है, दिनीडाड है, स्रीनाम है, इन देशों में । उन देशों के लोग अपने बच्चों को अमेरिका, कनाडा, श्रीर इंगलैंड पढ़ने नहीं भेजना चाहते हैं वह लोग ग्रपने बच्चों को भारतवर्ष भेज कर डाक्टर बनाना चाहते हैं । यहां भेज कर इंजीनियर बनाना चाहते हैं। कारण क्या है, वह चाहते हैं कि भारत के साथ हमारी श्रृंखला जुड़ी रहे, लेकिन हमने अपने विश्वविद्यालयों में बडी थोडी सी सीटें उनके लिए रखी हुई हैं। वह लोग तो ग्रधिक पैसे देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं। मै चाहता हं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान श्रायोग श्रीर शिक्षा मंत्रालय थोडा इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे कि जो ही खन है, हमसे इतवी पीढ़ियां जाने के बाद भी, ग्रपना रक्त का सम्बन्ध ग्रीर संस्कृति सम्बन्ध बनाये रखना चाहता है, ग्रगर हम उनके लिए कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर सके अपने शिक्षालयों में तो एक बहत बड़ा काम ग्राप इनके लिए कर सकेंगे। ग्रन्तिम बात जिसको कह कर में ग्रपने स्थान पर बैठ जाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि शिक्षा मंदालय का एक नाम यह भी है, शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों का मंत्रालय, लेकिन यह जो सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध है मही ऐसा लगता है कि भिक्षा मंत्रालय में एक कोने में रख दिया गया है उठा कर के । जबकि सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों की भूमि राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों की अधिक गहरी होती है । ग्रधिक गहरी होने से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध टट सकते हैं लेकिन सांस्कृतिक का सम्बन्ध हृदय से होता है। इसकी परम्परा पीढ़ियों में जाती है। तो ऐसे देश जो भारत के चारों

स्रोर है खासतौर से जैसे दक्षिण पूर्वी एकियाई देण हैं जिनसे ग्राज भी हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध गहरे बने हुए हैं भें चाहना है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इसके लिए विशेष सेल स्थापित करे। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान ग्रायोग की इस दृष्टि से सोचे कि कम से कम उन देशों में जहां प्रवासी भारतीय रहने हैं या जो दक्षिण पूर्वी एशियाई देश हैं इनसे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने में हम किस प्रकार से उपयोगी अपने मंत्रालय को या इस ग्रायोग को बना सकते हैं। यह मेरे सुझाव हैं, में चाहूंगा कि ग्राप इन पर गम्भीरता से सोचें।

4 P.M.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, it is very necessary that complete autonomy of the Universities must be restored. Not only the autonomy of the Universities should be restored but they should also be rescued from the pressure tactics and political pressures of Class HI and Class IV staff who normally hold the University Vice-Chancellor and the staff to ransom. The trends which are visible now, we can definitely say, are not very healthy and cheerful, and the 'gheraos' and pressures which are practised in the seats of learning will completely destroy our educational system. Just now our hon. Home Minister said that he did not believe in 'gheraos' and things like that. Then why are these 'gheraos' allowed in Universities of the capital under the very nose of this Government.

Sir, another important thing which I would like to say is that the trend in the enrolment of professional studies is normally linked with the employment opportunities available. It is, therefore, very,, very necessary, as Shri Prakash Veer Shastri has also stated, that there should be complete co-ordination between the University Grants Commission, the Education Ministry and the Planning Commission. And only then the objective will be achieved. Sir, as things are today in the Universities, it will be very

[Shri Khurshed Alam Khan]

difficult after some time to find really good Vice-Chancellors who will be prepared to undertake the responsibility of running a University. It is, therefore, necessary that the Vice-Chancellors should not only be encouraged but helped in every way. Here I would like to mention one thing which is very disturbing. It appeared in the newspapers some time ago, and to the best of my knowledge it has also not been contradicted by the Ministry of Education. It said that the Ministry had decided to keep files on all the Vice-Chancellors. I would certainly like the hon. Minister to throw some light whether this news-item was well-founded. If it was not well-founded, why was it not contradicted?

Another important thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about the facilities for the teaching of Urdu. 'Urdu, as we all know, represents our composite culture. Unless we provide adequate facilities in colleges and Universities, this language will not flourish Justice must be done with Urdu. We have waited for a long time, and it is hoped that now justice will be done, and done as we expected.

Here I would like to mention particularly that apparently it seems that there are differences of opinion in the Government about Urdu and its promotion. The Prime Minister recently made a statement which was very disappointing to the Urdu-knowing people. But, at the same time, another eminent member of the Cabinet said that Urdu should be made the second languages in U.P. and other places. May I know whether this contradiction between the Prime Minister's views and the hon. Minister's views is really only for public consumption or they are going to do something about Urdu?

Another important matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is that there are a

large number of colleges which are run by various trusts and institutions. The members of the Governing Bodies of these colleges are approved by the Universities. I would like to know what is the criterion for appointing the members of these Governing Bodies, because very often I find that matric passed or matric failed people are nominated to the Governing "Bodies. Can we expect these people to run our educational institutions in the way we would like to run them? Therefore,, it is necessary that this matter should receive attention and there should be some minimum qualifications laid down for the members who will be nominated to the Governing Bodies.

Sir, it is understood that the U.G.C. has appointed a Task Force for making studies in depth regarding changes in the sylabii of Universities. The Task Force has also to take note of the 10 plus 2 plus 3 system. I would like to be assured whether the Ministry Education has accepted this scheme of 10 plus 2 plus 3, or it is still in the melting pot. Besides this, I would also like to know whether the views of the Central Advisory Board were also taken. If so, what were their views? If they were not consulted, why were they not consulted? In fact, we expected that on such an important subject their views must be taken. Sir, during the last few years, a number of experiments have been made about the education system. How long will this situation continue and when will we finally adopt a system which is acceptable to the Government and the people? Here I would like to mention that this particular system of 10 plus 2 plus 3 was introduced time back. But even till the last some textbooks,, particularly in Urdu April, the medium, were not available to the students of the 9th and 10th classes. The result was that students had to these appear in the examination without the help of textbooks.

I would also like to know about the views of the hon. Minister whether

we have completely discarded the Basic Education System and the concept of this system or there is still possibility of reviving this system. We feel that the "Basic Education System has not been given a fair trial. It is necessary that this system should be given a fair trial and if it fails to satisfy the needs of the society, then surely it should be replaced. Otherwise, getting rid of this system or discarding this system without giving it a trial is not a correct thing.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important point. I suppose he is aware that there is widespread dissatisfaction and discontentment in the minority community about the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Act of 1972. It is high time that the Ministry took note of this fact and initiated action for the amendment of this Act. I would like to mention that Aligarh University is not just another university. This university embodies the sentiments and emotions of millions of people of this country and we treat it better than the Oxford and the Cambridge Universities. I would request the hon. Minister that he should definitely, say something about the amendment to this Act because we have waited very long and we hope that it will not be necessary for us to wait longer. Here, it may not he out of place to mention that despite all the arguments, the fact remains that an institution called the MAO College, Mohemmadan Anglo Oriental College, was founded by the Muslims of India in 1887. This institution was subsequently raised to the status of Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. It is obvious that it was a minority institution originally and, therefore, its character has to remain that of a minority institution. It cannot be completely ignored because it was raised to the status of a university. It is necessary that its original character has to be maintained for historical reasons and no changes should be allowed

which may affect its basic character which may not be acceptable to those who are interested in the well-being of this university. A Committee, known as the Khusro Committee,, was appointed by the previous Government. It had as member, eminent educationist and headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The report of this Committee has already been submitted to the Government and it is with the Ministry. What is the difficulty in accepting this report and bringing about the necessary changes as recommended in this report? This report is really very useful and a large number of eminent Professors and Vice-Chancellors were consulted before this report was submitted to the Government.

Similarly, there is another important matter. There are 9 institutions of national importance which have been given the status of "deemed" universities. (Time bell rings) Jamia Milia is one of them. I hope that you know that Jamia Milia is a very unique university. It has got a long and unique history of sacrifices and service. It is an institution which has not only imparted education by eminent teachers, facilities for the students by making sacrifices this institution has also provided freedom fighters for the freedom movement. It is a fact that some of the founders of this university were given due recognition and one of its Vice-Chan-cellors also occupied the Chair on which you are sitting and subsequently he was elevated to the highest office in the country. But this University remains where it was. How long have we to wait? How long will the Government take to give this University a charter and make it a full-fledged university. This University has a unique history of education, a unique history of sacrifices and a unique history of service. I may also mention that in the pre, independence days, it was not only a seat of great learning,, as I said earlier, but it also prepared freedom fighters for our country. Therefore,

[Shri Khurshed Alam Khan] all these considerations must toe kept in view.

Another important thing about this institution is that it was one of the first institutions which opened it's doors to the refugee students in 1947 when they came in larger numbers from Pakistan.

Sir, 1 have just one more suggestion to make. Our UGC has been in existence for more than 20 years, if I am correct. It is time we had a close look at its working and its responsibilities. Eminent and distinguished educationists and men of lettershave been associated with this Commission. Even those who presently associated Commission are people of distinguished academic career and are distinguished educationists of this country. I want to know whether it is not necessary to have a close look at it and examine its performance and see whether there is any need for the reorganisation of this Commission because I feel that the UGC is as controversial a subject matter as the Railway Board is. Thank you, Sir.

श्री विश्वम्म रनाथ पाडे (नाम-निर्देशित) : मैंने बड़े गौर से कल श्रीर म्राज इस सदन में युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा हुई उसको सुना । रिपोर्ट भी मैंने बड़े गौर से पढ़ी है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है पढ़ने के बाद कि कुछ वनियादी चीज हैं जो उसमें नहीं हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा के सामने कोई ब्रादर्श नहीं है, कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है ग्रौर एक परिपाटी के रूप में हम आगे बड़ रहे हैं और चल रहे हैं। शायद यनिवसिटी ग्रांटस कमीशन का उसमें इतना दोष नहीं हो जितना शिक्षा मंत्रालय का हो क्योंकि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ही नीति निर्धारित करेगा और शिक्षा मंत्रालय ग्रगर उसके लिए नीति निर्घारित नहीं करेगा तो यनिवसिटी ग्रांटस कमीशन ग्रपनी ग्रोर से कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं कर सकेगा। प्रथम यह है कि हम

शिक्षा को किस दिशा की ग्रोर ले जा रहे हैं, शिक्षा कहां जा रही हैं। क्या शिक्षा का ब्राध्निक य निवसिटी की शिक्षाया पूरी शिक्षा के ढांचे का भारतीय संस्कृति से, भारतीय वाता-वरण से, भारतीय चिन्तन से, भारतीय दर्शन से कोई सम्बन्ध है या नहीं । मझे याद है कि 1915 में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय इकानामिक ऐसोसियंशन ने पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के अनुरोध पर गांधी जी को इकानिमिक ऐसोसियेशन के वार्षिक उत्सव पर बलाया था । डा० जैबन्स इकानामिक डिपार्टमेंट के ग्रध्यक्ष थे। गांधी जी जब इलाहाबाद आये तो डा० जैवन्स उनसे मिलने गये क्योंकि वह उनके ग्रतिथि थे। डा० जैबन्स ने गांधी जी से पूछा कि बापने इनकानामिक्स पर इस ग्राथर को पढ़ा है ? उन्होंने कहा नहीं। इसको पढ़ा है ? गांधी जी कहने लगे नहीं। पांच-चार नाम उन्होंने गिनाये, जब सब का जवाब उनको नहीं में मिला तो डा० जैबन्स ने कहा कि ग्रापने जब इकानामिक्स के जो स्टेंडर्ड वर्क्स है उनको नहीं पढ़ा तो इकानामिक ऐसोसिएशन के वार्षिक समारोह में निमंत्रण आपने कैसे स्वीकार कर लिया ? गांधी जी ने उस वक्त कोई जवाब नहीं दिया । जब समारोह हुआ तो उसमें उन्होंने जिन्न करते हुए कहा कि डा॰ जैबन्स ने मझ से पूछा कि तुमने श्रम्क पुस्तक पढ़ी तो मैंने कहा नहीं। श्रव मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हं कि क्या मैंने पढ़ा है। मैंने इकानामिक्स बाइबिल से पढ़ी है। लोग आण्चर्य-चिकत हो गये कि बाइबिल से इकानामिक्स का क्या सम्बन्ध । गांधी जी ने कहा बाइबिल का एक सिद्धांत है। कि सई कें छेद में से उंठ निकल सकता है लेकिन स्वर्ग के मार्ग से कोई अमीर आदमी प्रवेश नहीं पा सकता ।

गांधी जी बुनियादी सिद्धांतों के ऊपर गये और उन बुनियादी सिद्धांतों के ऊपर गये जिन पर हमारा सामाजिक स्तर कायम हो सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर हम किस दिशा की ओर जा रहे है। हर बार यह प्रशन उराया जाता है। शिक्षा मंत्री जो भी नये ग्राते हैं या प्रधान मंत्री जी को मौका मिलता है, दीक्षांत भाषम में उनका जिक्क स्नाता है तो कहते हैं कि हमें असन्तोष है इस शिक्षा नीति से । ग्रगर ग्रसन्तोष है ग्रीर 30 वर्ष से वरावर ग्रसन्तोष चला ग्राया है तो फिर क्या प्रयत्न किया गया है इस शिक्षा नीति को सुधारने के लिए। यह बडा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। कितने ही शिक्षा मंत्री ग्राए उन सब के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय एक वाटरलु साबित हम्रा और इसलिए वे निराश हो कर इस शिक्षा मंत्रालय से चले गये। हमारे इस वक्त के शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो चार्ज सम्भाला ह उन्होंने शरू से ही ग्रपना एक विश्वास गांधी जी की शिक्षा पर प्रकट किया । उनकी जो बनियादी चीजें थी उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया इसलिए मेरा विश्वास हभा कि गांधी जी के चितेंस के मताबिक अगर हम इस देश की शिक्षा नीति को चला सकें तो उससे बढ़ कर कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं हो सकती। मैं आपके जरिये शिक्षा मंत्री जी से ग्रर्ज करूंगा कि मैंने थोड़े से उद्धरण इकटठे किये हैं जिनमें गांधी जी ने 1934 से लेकर 1938-39 तक शिक्षा नीति के ऊपर विचार पकट किये हैं। गांधी जी कहते हैं:

"So many strange things have been said about my vrews on national education that it would perhaps not be out of place to formulate them before the public. In my opinion the existing system of education is defective in some most important parts. Number 1. It is based upon foreign culture to the almost entire exclusion of indigenous culture. No. 2. It ignores the culture of the heart and hand and confines Itself simply to the head. No. 3. I am opposed to all higher education being paid for from the general revenues. No. 4. It is my firm conviction that the vast amount of the socalled education in arts, given in our colleges is sheer waste and has resulted in unemployment among the educated classes. What

is more,, it has destroyed the health, physical, of the both mental and boys and girls who nave the mis fortune to go through the grind in our colleges. No., 5. The medium of a foreign language through which higher education has been impart ed in India has caused incalculable intellectual and moral injury to the nation."

Gandhiji further says: "University education becomes self-supporting when it is utilized "by the State. It is criminal to pay for a training which benefits neither the nation, nor the individual. In my opinion there is no such thing as individual benefit which cannot be proved to be also national benefit. And since most of my critics seem to be agreed that the existing higher education and for that matter both primary and secondary are not connected with realities, it cannot be of benefit to the State and would, therefore, not be paid for from the general revenue, if I had the way.

Further Gandhiji says: "Every university is supposed to Have its tradition, its distinctive feature, Oxford and Cambridge, for instance, have theirs. But, I am afraid, our universities are the blotting sheets of West. We have borrowed the superficial features of the Western Universities,, and flattered ourselves that we have found living universities here.

But do they reflet or respond to the needs of the masses?

I am not an enemy of higher education. But I am an enemy of higher education as it is given in this country".

नका स्राखिरी उहना यह ई कि:

"I would revolutionize college education and relate it to national necessities. There would be degrees for mechanical and other engineers. They would be attached to the different industries which would

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pay for the training of the graduates they need. Thus the Tatas would be expected to run a college for training engineers under the supervision of the State, the mill associations would run among them a college for training graduates whom they need. Similarly for the other industries that may be named. Commerce will have its college. There remain arts, medicine and agriculture. Several private arts colleges are today self-supporting. The State would, therefore,, cease to run its own. Medical colleges would be attached to certified hospitals. As they are popular among monied men they may be expected by voluntary contributions to support medical colleges. And agricultural colleges to toe worthy of the name must Be selfsupporting. I have a painful experience of some agricultural graduates. Thoir knowledge is superficial. They lack practical experience. But if they had their apprenticeship on farms which are self-sustained and answer the requirements of the country, they would not have to gain experience after getting their degress and at the expense of their employers.'

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ये बातें इसलिए कही हैं कि चंकि हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ने गांधी जी के सम्बन्ध में ग्रपने उदात्त विचार प्रकट किये हैं ग्रीर जनता पार्टी ने सबसे पहले यह काम किया कि गांधी जी की समाधि पर जा करके उन्होंने प्रतिज्ञा की कि गांधी जी हमारे ब्रादर्श हैं ब्रीर उनकी नीति के मताबिक हम चलेंगे ग्रीर चलने का प्रयत्न करेंगे । चंकि मैंने भी कुछ समय तक गांधी जी के चरणों में रह कर शिक्षा पाई, मिसेज एनी बेसेन्ट के चरणों में रह कर शिक्षा पाई श्रीर गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के चरणों में बैठ कर शिक्षा पाई है, इसलिए मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में सोच-विचार करता रहता है। हमारे देश में एक जमाना था जब शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग सोच-विचार करते थे। स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द, गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ग्रौर मिसेज एनी बेसेन्ट जैसी हस्तियों ने इस दिशा में काम भी किया था। उन्होंने हमारे सामने एक आदर्श रखा। लेकिन ग्राज स्थिति यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम इस तरीके से चल रहे हैं कि ऐसा लगता है कि शिक्षा का कोई उद्देश्य ही नहीं है। हमारी शिक्षा एक परिपाटी पर चल रही है, उसी पर हम चल रहे हैं। इसलिए ग्राज ग्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा के ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय।

श्राखिरी बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सन् 1938 में कलकत्ता में आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के सामने यह प्रश्न श्राया कि हमारी शिक्षा की नीति बदलना चाहिए। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में कांग्रेस की नई नई सरकारें बनी थी। मुझे याद है, उस वक्त बंगाल के एकं प्रमुख नेता श्री निर्मल चन्द्र चन्दर ने कुछ बातें कही। उन्होंने उस समय के हास्य लेखक श्री गोपाल गंड का उदाहरण दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ लोग यह चाहते थे कि एक नाव की प्रतियोगिता चलाई जाय।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री लोकगाथ मिश्र) : आपको बोलते हुए 13 मिनट हो गये हैं। अब आप अपना भाषण समान्त कीजिये।

श्री विश्वम्भर गाथ पांडे: उन्होंने बताया कि एक नाव की प्रतियोगिता आयोजित की गई और लोग जोर शोर से नाव चलाने लगे। सवेरा हुआ तो देखा सब लोग रात को जहां से चले थे वहीं रहे। क्योंकि वे लोग खूंटे से नाव की रस्सी खोलना भूल गये थे। यही स्थिति हमारी शिक्षा की भी है। हम इसमें अभी तक कोई सुधार नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसके अलावा मैं आपका ध्यान बंगाल में प्रचलित परम्परा की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई आदमी मरने लगता था तो चिता पर उसकी मृत्यु को सबसे अधिक पृष्य मृत्यु समझा जाता था। मृतक की शमशान में चिता के ऊपर रख कर हिर श्रोम, हिर श्रोम की श्रावाज करते हैं। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि चिता पर कहने से पुण्य प्राप्त होता है। जब कुछ लोग एक ऐसे मरणासन्न श्रादमी को ले जा रहे थे तो शमशान घाट का रास्ता भूल गये। मरणासन्न व्यक्ति जो शर्थी में बंधा था, उसने कहा—शमशान का रास्ता मैं जानता हूं किन्तु मैं बता नहीं सकता क्योंकि मैं मृतकवत् हूं। यही स्थिति हमारी शिक्षा की भी है। हम जानते हैं कि रास्ता किश्चर है, लेकिन फिर भी मरणासन्न शिक्षा पढ़ित को शागे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिए श्राज जहरत इस बात की है कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में नये सिरे से विचार किया जाय।

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SHRI BHAIRAB CHANDRA MAHANTI (Orissa) Sir, it is a pity that nearly 30 years after independence we have not been able to formulate the pattern of education that will be applicable throughout the country. It is a good thing, Sir, that the present Education Minister, Dr. Chunder, has an advantage over his predecessor in the sense that Education today is a concurrent subject and he will be in a position to see that the pattern of education that will be decided now could be made applicable throughout the country.

Today we are faced with, what is called, the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern. I would like to know from the Minister what part did the UGC play in deciding this 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern. There were Commissions and Commissions for education. There have been recommendation also but some States have accepted them. Before arriving at a decision about this 10 plus 2 plus 3 system, I urge upon the Education Minister to see that there is no hurry. Take some time more but let us arrive at an education pattern suitable for the entire country once and for all. I say so because earlier to this pattern 10 plus 2 plus 3 there were 3 years degree courses Higher Secondary. When education was not a concurrent subject, Bombay and Allahabad Univerities did not accept this Higher Secondary thing but they had the 2 year degree course. Did their standards suffer on that account? No. In many States the Higher Secondary Education was abolished. Why did it not succeed, why did this pattern not operate? The earlier system was that one year was added to the School level to make it Higher Secondary and one year was added to the colleges to make it a pre-univer-sity or the pre-professional stage. This system, as some of the eminent educationist have opined, is inconvenient and is a sort of ad hoc system. The Intermediate course in certain cases was divided into two parts. A part of it went to the PU and a part went to 3-year degree course. That also prove to the purposeless. Therefore, for all these reasons I say, let us take some more time but let us not give a pattern which would again be thrown out, say after one or two years.

The Laxamanaswamy Mudaliar Commision's report which intended to make higher secondary basically a terminal stage of education— varieties of courses, vocational courses—did not operate. If the present plus 2 under the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern is given in separate institutions, as in old Overseer or LMP courses, diversification and vocationalisation would be possible and to that extent it would reduce the pressure on the Universities, but such systems also are not found suitable.

It has also been pointed out by some hon. Members of this House that this plus 2 system is mainly for vocational education. But the difficulty is that the output from engineering schools and ITTs have no market. The products of those institutions have no market in the country. The question of West Germany and European countries is different where the job potential is more than the output from technical institutions. There it is the reverse position. So,

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whatever the pattern, the contents and institution and their co-relation are yet to be worked out. I again say that in this matter we should not proceed with haste because haste means playing with the education of the youth which we have done so far. UGC is making very large grants to prestigious and Central universities like the Aligarh Muslim University, the Banaras Hindu University, the Delhi University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Visva Bharati University. I would like to know, with all the money you have been spending on these universities, are the standards of the products of these universities, in any way better than those of the other universities in the country? Backward areas, instead of getting substantial grants, have been denied opportunities for academic development. The UGC has restricted opening of universities and the State Governments also, in their turn, have been trying to restrict the opening of new colleges. This has disturbing consequences in backward areas which are deprived of opportunities for academic development. Due to these restrictions, the gulf between the backward areas and other States is becoming wider and wider. I want to know whether UGC has any programme for specific and large grant to counter backwardness. The Report of the UGC is silent on this point.

The UGC has also drawn up formulae for assistance and matching grants to different institutions. But the proportion of matching contribution is uniform for all States and universities. This does not apply to the prestigious universities. Should not there be a lower matching contribution for the backward areas? Incidentally, may I know whether anyone from the backward areas has been associated with the UGC so far?

Lastly, the UGC has prescribed pay for college teachers recently. There is no point in prescribing scales of pay

if the UGC cannot give effect to such scales. Instead, these scales of pay have created confusion and inter University disparities. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-DER): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank all the honb'le Members who have participated in the discussion and have made many valuable suggestions. I am grateful to them because they have, by and large, encouraged the line the present Ministry has taken for the purpose of improvement in the field of edu-cation. I am also grateful to those honb'le Members who have criticised the Education Ministry in general and the University Grants Commission in. particular, because through their constructive criticism, which was very honestly expressed, we could find some light for the improvement of the working of the Ministry as well as the UGC.

I find many of the hon'ble Members have, by and large, approved of the mode of working of the UGC. But there are some details over which there is scope for improvement. In fact, some time ago, the Public .Accounts Committee wanted that there should be a Special Committee for review of the functioning of the Uniersity Grants Commission and the Committee was appointed by the Government of India on 31st August, 1974 to review the functioning of the UGC with particular reference to coordination and determination of standards of higher education and make recommendations conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities. The Committee issued 7076 copies of questionnaire and met a large number of people and personages who are interested in education and that report is ready. It is being printed and I shall be able to lay the printed copy of the report. I believe, within a fortnight in both Houses of Parliament.

advancement in the field of education and

ultimately our country as a whole would

progress because of this expenditure.

Many hon. Members have criticised that there is no clear-cut delineation of the objectives of university education. Education is a subject. Sir, which is always inscrutable and calls for different points of view. Education, as one hon. Member has rightly pointed out, is a social topic which is linked with society and society being a living organism, education also will have its dynamic aspect and I believe. Sir. there cannot be any final say in matters converning education. We have to experiment and through experiments, through trial and error methods sometimes we may be able to reach the objective which might be set before us. In fact, when the national policy on education was adopted by both the Houses of Parliament—I am stressing the word "both" because this august House had also adopted it—it was clearly mentioned that the Government of India will also review, every five years, the progress made and recommend guidelines for future development. In other words, both the Houses of Parliament believed that this national policy on education which was adopted in 1968 cannot be the final say and in the course of implementation there may be many problems and new guide-lines may be necessary for the purpose of future development Therefore, as soon as the present Government came to power and I had the privilege of assuming this important office, I took upon myself to start this process of review. This process is not yet complete. We have been meeting a large number of educationists, people who are interested in education, teachers, principals, parents and even representatives of students so that a national dialogue has been started and every other day we find in some newspaper or the other whether at the national level or at the regional level there is some support or criticism of the points of view which we are putting forth before the nation. That is a good thing because through this national dialogue we might come to the conclusion whether we are on the right lines. And I propose to place a comprehensive view on the present amended policy resolution before both the Houses of Parliament as soon as possible so that if the existing national policy on education which was adopted in 1968 has to be modified, democratic process requires that that should be done by both the Houses of Parliament. I have clearly indicated that I am not a dictator in the field of education; and whatever changes will be introduced must have the backing of both the Houses of Parliament because I believe that education is a national subject which should be kept above politics. Many honourable Members have expressed their views on the topic and I fully endorse such views. I have myself tried to keep education above politics and in the course of discussion on matters relating to education. I have been inviting or speaking to, a large number of Members belonging to different political parties and also personages who had been Members of either of the two Houses. So I am glad that I am receiving full support from different cross-sections of our political life. I have also met a large number of Education Ministers of States which are run by Governments which do not see eye to eye with our

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[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder] political philosophy. Our one difficulty has been that recently elections are being held almost in two-thirds of India. We are waiting for the conclusion of this electoral process and when new popular Governments will be formed in those States, we will resume discussion with the Education Ministers and other officers of those States, before we have tentative formulation of our new policy which will be laid before both the Houses of Parliament for final adoption. Now that is the line which we propose to follow. And I believe that this will satisfy some of the points which have been raised by some honourable Members concerning the changes which ought to be introduced in the field of education.

I had already stated in one of the earlier statements I made before this august House and also in the other House that we have to change the emphasis to some extent. I am quite conscious of the fact that though when our Constitution was adopted, in article 45 of the Constitution, the Directive Principle was inserted whereby education up to 14 years of age was to be made free and compulsory within 10 years and though we are now in the 30th year of our Independence, we are far from that target. In addition to that, there has been a lot of drop-outs from the educational fields and also a lot of backlogs in the field of education so that the number of adult illiterate people in our country has reached a very fantastic figure of 20 crores. So we have to pay prompt attention to these problems. I have mentioned that the present Government is very much conscious of the fact that we must try to eradicate illiteracy within a certain number of years—I cannot be very precise about the number of years— and also to universalise primary edu-. cation. Some of the honourable Members stressed on this aspect, and I fully agree with them. But, how to do this? I have already had discussion with a large number of experts in the field,

including one of my esteemed prede cessors, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. We had discussions—of course, discussions-and we have decided to set up, or rather restore, the National Board of Adult Education; and when that is done, I believe that the Board will be able to give a lead in this field so that we can start from the base in our educational efforts, ultimately when we reach the top, we will find that our foundations have not been so weak as they are today. So I can assure the honourable Members that we are quite aware of the impor tance of war against illiteracy and also universalisation of primary edu cation, and we are going ahead with the solution of these problems. But solution is not an easy one. It is not so simple as the honourable Shri R. K. Mishra had pointed out that the prob lem could be solved by sending some students during the vacation for car rying out the task of removal of adult illiteracy. The solution does not also depend upon setting up a large number of schools. It revolves round question of motivation because we are aware that even where we have had schools for primary children, there was a large number of drop-outs after two or three years because of back ward economic condition. We have to face the stark reality of such drop outs. These students forget what they have learnt and the result of that is that ultimately whatever expendi ture has been incurred on this account becomes dead loss. So, alternative remedies have been suggested. Some being experimented in of these are different parts of the country. are trying to find out other alternative, remedies, non-formal education; functional education involving our mass media and other means of mass communication like radio and television for the purpose of eduction. Some of the universities have already taken recourse to these mass media. The other day I had the privilege of discussing this matter with my esteemed colleague, Mr. Advani, in this connection, and I hope that by having a sort of national movement in which we might involve a large

number of voluntary bodies, industrial houses and government agencies, we might be able to tackle this very difficult problem of mass education, adult education and universalisation of primary education. Of course, that particularly does not fall within the scope of our discussion today. But I had to refer to that because many honourable Members rightly pointed out that our education system has been planned in a topsy turvy manner. That is why I had to, refer to this aspect of the question.

Now, as regards 10 plus 2 plus 3 system there is a lot of controversy, and then again when this system was adopted in 1968 it was indicated that this system is advantageous and it is necessary that a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country should be encouraged. Of course as regards the location of this plus 2 stage there is an alternative provided, namely, the higher secondary stage of two years being located in schools or colleges or both according to local conditions. The national policy clearly indicated that this plus 2 stage should be recognised as the higher secondary stage. In this it departed from the old practice of considering plus 2 stage as preliminary stage to university education and it was not intermediate stage which was not sought to be perpetuated under the national policy. So, it was thought that in this plus 2 stage there will be the academic stream and also the vocational stream and the students who will pass through the vocational stream will be able to get jobs when come out of school so that ultimately the burden on education will be reduced and there would be lesser number of educated unemployed. know many of these higher secondary schools could not be properly financed and there is lack of proper laboratories, libraries, trained personnel, but the Ministry of Education as well as the Education Departments of the State Governments are striving their utmost to improve this vocational part in particular and also the plus 2 stage in general to make it more effective

and meaningful. In course of this process we are finding some such difficulty and as such in many of the States we find this type of compromise is introduced. Recently I had an occasion to visit Tamil Nadu and in that connection I met the Vice-Chancellors and officers of the Education Department of the State. They have declared that in 100 schools, the higher secondary stage will be located and also in 100 colleges there will be similar location. So, following the old practice as enunciated in this National Policy, we are stressing this fact that the location of this higher secondary stage may also be in colleges and we do not want to impose this higher secondary stage only on schools because we find that in the present difficult situation, concerning finances, concerning administration, concerning training of teachers, it may not be possible for us to locate the higher secondary stage only in schools. One hon. Member rightly pointed out that this has created some sort of difficulty in the sense that a lot of teachers would be surplus in colleges. But if the stage is located in colleges, we believe that this difficulty might be met to some extent. However, we are looking into the problems and there is yet no finality in our ultimate decision. When the tentative proposals are finalised, the ultimate decision will have to be taken by this House as well as the Lok Sabha, as I have already indicated.

Now, in connection with this plus 3 stage, there is some direct concern of the UGC and the UGC in its Report has mentioned the plus 3 stage. And we notice that the Central Advisory Board of Education had modified the original plan and had pointed out that this plus 3 stage could be dealt with in two ways: there may be a plus 2 stage at the college level for the first class degree and there may be an additional year for the honours degree, or there may be an integrated three-year course for the honours degree. That waw the modification which had been suggested by the Central Advisory Board of Education. I agree with some hon. Members who pointed out

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder] that in certain parts of the country, some universities can have their first degree in two years' time and in such cases, why that should be extended by one year in the name of uniformity. Now we are thinking whether we can give some latitude to these universities; keeping in view the standard and end-product; if they are able to prepare their students in two years' time, they may not be compelled to drag on for one year more. Now this is the line that we are thinking of. But I can tell you that in some of the States, this system has not been fully adopted and we have not yet come to this plus 3 stage. Therefore, the problem that we face at present is more or less academic. It will get its reality a few years later. But immediately there is enough time at our disposal when we can reconsider the approach towards this first degree course, whether it is pass or honours course.

points which Now, there are some main have been noted down by me. One is, of course, the question of gap between employment and education. Some hon. Members have laid stress on that and have also mentioned that there are some problems of appointing technicians and engineering graduates. We know that man-power planning is very important. And there is some system of man-power planning country but it does not become effective because we have a strong private sector in our economy. In countries like the Soviet Union or Communist China which had the privilege of visiting sometime ago-I had studied the educational system there and visited many of the educational institutions in both these countries—the problem of man-power planning is not so acute because, by and large, all the avenues of employment are controlled by the State. But in our country we have the public sector as well as the private sector and when we want to get the requirements of private sector in the sphere of man-power for a few years to come, we do not get good response. So we have our machinery for man-

But whatever power planning, no doubt. forecast they make does not actually become effective because there is not that rapport between the private sector and the institutions for man-power planning in this field. This is the fundamental difficulty. Yet we are quite aware of this fact that there are different bodies which are assessing the situation from time to time to find out whether at all there is any necessity for a particular type of technical institution or college. And committees have been set up, and in spite of the limitations that we face we are trying to find out the real situation and we are trying to plan the educational developments in these spheres. I am quite aware that if we multiply number of graduates, whether in a general field or in the field of technical education and engineering, to whom we cannot provide any job, we are actually generating frustration in our society and we are creating some tension in our society and ultimately there might be some outburst in different fields of life. So we have to proceed very cautiously and make proper studies. When we are to invest our in some of money higher institutions we have also to see that those who come out of those institutions get jobs. One honourable Member rightly pointed out that education should be linked up with planning. I fully agree with his view. In fact, I would also like to add that not only with our Planning Ministry but with all Ministries which give employment to people we must have some sort of contact so that there may be an integrated development in the field of education. I believe education cannot be taken up in an isolated fashion Therefore, this sort of coordination is absolutely and we are trying to have this coordination to the best of our ability. Even in the matter of private sector some of our regional engineering colleges are having contacts with local industrial bodies and houses and the students who are studying there are having their practical experience in some of the local institutions. So we are

aware of this problem. But the solution is not so easy. But I fully agree that this coordination is absolutely necessary if we want to have rapid development in the field of education and that development to be purposeful and meaningful.

I come next to the vexed question of autonomy of higher educational institutions. In my last statement before this august House I have already stressed that point, and I know that during the last few years there was a reverse trend and in many cases we find the Acts of the universities had been changed first by Ordinances, then by certain Acts which replaced those Ordinances, and thereby the freedom of the universities had been curtailed. Apart from changes in the statutes we find a large number of cases where great political or administrative pressures had been brought to bear. But I have already placed before this House that we believe in autonomy of universities and other educational institutions. Certainly our higher education can flourish only in an atmosphere of freedom so that we may be free to make researches, free to express our views, that we differ from the views of the Government for the time being. Only through this sort of activity can we really arrive at truth; otherwise, if we suppress such freedom, there will be a great danger ultimately to our people as a whole. But you must appreciate that freedom does not mean 5: P.M. licence. We have come across number of instances where in the name of academic institutions, some of the managers of these institutions have become virtual dictators. How to stop that process? In some newspapers it was incorrectly reported that I had asked for confidential dossier of Vice-Chancellors. That was not correct. What I meant to say was that these institutions are not run properly. Many complaints are coming to us because we are sitting in the capital of the country. If we do not do anything in such cases, keeping in view the constitu-

tional limitations that we hve, then we will be betraying the trust which has been reposed in us. We have not actually tried to maintain confidential dossier in respect of Vice-Chancellors and other people. But it is a fact that we receive a large number of complaints in respect of many such principal officers of the universities. When such complaints relate to Central universities, we have some machinery under the Acts constituting these universities. In such cases we request the complainants to bring their complaints to the notice of the Visitor who generally is the acting President. After going through these complaints if he feels that there is a prima facie case then suitable steps will be taken. If that is not done, people will lose confidence in the Government and also in the authorities of the universities and ultimately university education will be jeopardised. There are large number of universities which are governed by the State Acts and there we cannot directly intervene. In such cases, sometimes we send these papers to the Chancellors of these universities to take suitable action.

You are aware that education still is a State subject, although it has been brought to other concurrent list. That does not entitle the Central Government of the Central Ministry of Education to intervene in each and every State. Unless and until we pass some statute which will override the State statutes and State Acts, the State statutes will stand and we have to accept the State Acts and State statutes concerning the universities and other educational institutions. That is our problem.

Then again this amendment in the Constitution is really part of the 42nd amendment. We have to see what will be the attitude of our party to this matter. We know that we are committed to do away with the 42nd amendment. Whether this particular amendment regarding education should also go away with it or not is a matter on which I cannot make any comments at this stage. But at this

stage I can tell you and the hon. Members that the celebrated Kothari Commission did not like education to be placed on the Concurrent List. We are very often citing Kothari Commission and whenever it would suit us we will try to abide by what they have said. But I can respectfully submit to you that Kothari Commission in their majority decision clearly pointed out that in a big country like India, where there is necessity for experimentation, too much of centralisation in the field of education will be harmful. Then again Kothari Commission stressed that uniformity in education may not be desirable in Indian context because there are different groups, categories and different cultural millieu in which it is not possible to have one system or uniformity in the field of education. And, Sir, the Kothari Commission rightly cited the illustration of the United Kingdom where there are different systems of education, different structures of education, not only in areas like Scotland, but also in many small areas. So, these are some of the fundamental problems which we should remember. However, keeping this in view, I shoud like to submit that we are committed to granting autonomy to the universities and I am examining the Acts and also the statutues of the different Central Universities to see that the management is democratised. I can assure our esteemed friend, who just now spoke regarding the Aligarh Muslim University saying that we have to make it democratic, that we shall try to see that it does not affect the sentiments of our friends belonging to the minority community. Already I have received about half a dozen delegations, I have met the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University and I have met, many members of the public bodies which have been set up in connection with the Aligarh Muslim University, I am also studying the history of this University and the background relating to the foudation of the Aligarh Mus-

lim University and I am thinking of having some changes which I believe will get the support, by and large, of our friends belonging to the minority community. I know that it has become a very great sentimental issue. But, at the same time, keeping in view that sentimental question, we must also have the national objective in view and we have to strike a middle course whereby our narrow interests may not clash with the general national interests. Keeping that broad objective in view, I can assure the honourable Member that we are having a very serious exercise in the matter of amending the Aligarh Muslim University Act, particularly the amendment Act, which shall be placed before this House in proper time. So, I hope the honourable Member, Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, will be quite satisfied with this assurance that I have just now given.

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SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Thank you very much. But what about the other Universities that I mentioned? I mentioned the case of the Jamia Millia University.

DR. PRATAP **CHANDRA** CHUNDER: About the Jamia Millia Islamia I have not made any separate study. But I shall certainly look into the problems that have been raised by you and sometime later perhaps I can have some discussions with you in this matter and, if necessary, the matter may be brought forward here. But I confess that I have not studied it in a separate manner. Now, this is so far as the autonomy of the universities is concerned.

Sir, I was very much pained to find, when I addressed a meeting of the teachers of the Delhi University, that during the last two years, more than 200 teachers of the University were detained either under the MISA or DIR. I stated there— and I place it on record—that here is a case of courageous intellectual protest against authoritarianism and we are proud

of this fact and 1 shall certainly see that if there are certain problems concerning the management of the Delhi University, now these problems will fee very seriously looked, into.

Now, as regards private management, some honourable Members passed some adverse remarks. I most respectfully request them not to generalise like this in this important field. We must be quite grateful to the private managers because it is they who, during the last century or so, have come forward with their money, with their labour, and their ideas in the matter of setting up institutions, schools, colleges and even universities and have devoted their time and energy for the purpose of the spread of education and improvement in the field of education. That is the most important and positive role that these private institutions have played. It is true that there are certain black sheep. But that might also be said of many of the institutions run by the State Governments or the Central Government. So, because there are certain adverse cases which we should criticise, we should not generalise and paint all the private managers in the field of education with black tar. That should not be the attitude. It should certainly be the task of the U.G.C. within its field, to see to it that management improves.

Here again we have also to point out that there are many minority institutions over which we may not have any control, because they have got the constitutional guarantee that our friends belonging to the minority communities establish minority institutions and run these minority institutions in the manner as they think fit. So, our constitutional powers also limit our intervention to a large extent, and we must note that fact also. I quite agree that if we have any cases of mismanagement coming up before us, the U.G.C. will certainly see to it through various channels that

these cases of mismanagement are remedied in a manner.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Ranbir Singh) in the Chair.]

But for that reason, it is not possible to nationalise education as a whole, and it is, to my mind, not possible, sitting in Delhi to control all educational institutons throughout the country. India is a very big country, and sitting in Delhi it is not possible to control all such educational institu-we have to decentralise. Our party is committed to decentralisation not only in the field of industry and commerce but also in the field of education. We should encourage these private institutions. We want their help. Wherever there will be need, certainly we will give them proper grants as far as possible. Our role should be persuasive rather than dictatorial.

Now, there are a large number of other points which have been mentioned by many hon. Members. One point, of course, is the allocation of funds. A number of hon. Members have criticised the fact that the Central Universities, particularly the Delhi University and the Jawaharlal Nehru University, have received a lion's share of these funds. But if the hon. Members would see the Acts under which these Universities were founded, the whole burden of running these Universities falls on the Central Government. Not only the running expenses but also the development expenses will have to be looked after by the Central Government. But that is not so in connection with State Universities. We find that there we have the State Governments which are sharing the funds to a large extent and the Central Government, by and large, is concerned through the University Grants Commission, with the development aspect only. So the running expenses of these institutions are largely met by the institutions

[Dr. pratap Chandra Chunder] themselves and the State Governments and the Central Government, through the U.G.C., takes up the development aspect. Even then, I should point out that in some of the appendices it is clearly indicated that in the years to come some sort of equal emphasis is laid on the Central Universities as well as some of the State Universities. In the matter of provision of funds, we will find some of these institutions have been categorised as receiving Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore, and so on. And in that list we find that the Central Universities and State Universities have been brought together, lumped together. That is the position. So we cannot deny that we have to bear the responsibility of the Central Universities and, therefore, more sums have to be allocated, through the U.G.C., for the running and development of these Central Universities. At the same time, we are quite conscious that other Universities also should be developed. But that again should be done in a proper manner. I have, therefore, been speaking to the authorities of the University Grants Commission to reconsider their policy of providing grants to different bodies. And I am glad to assure the hon. Members that the whole matter of providing grants and the allocation of funds for the different institutions will be re-considered. I believe that when that is finalised, we should find that some of the criticism which has been levelled against the entire provision of grants may be met.

With regard to the rural bias, again I should say that these are matters which have to be studied very carefully. The University Grants Commission has already pointed out that it is quite aware of that problem. At page 6, it mentions about "Rural or Practical Orientation". It is found not only in the report, but we find **that** many subjects are introduced in

colleges and universities which have got rural bias. If we study those subjects, we will find that they are meant for rural India. I quite share the concern of the hon. Members that more emphasis should be laid on this aspect. The Government will certainly look into the position so that more emphasis aan be laid on the rural aspect and rural development.

Certain other minor points are there. When I say minor points, I do not mean that they are not important. They are important. But in the particular context in which I have been trying to deal with the criticism of the hon. Members, they are minor. One such point is about the Physical Instructors and the Librarians. Some time ago, these Instructors and Librarians were drawing the same scale of pay as the teachers in college and Universities. When the salaries of the teachers, Readers and Professors were revised and increased to a very high scale, at that time some Instructors and Librarians could not reach that high scale of pay. Many of them had led deputations and they have seen me. I have assured them that the whole question is being re-examined and they will have every sympathy from the Government. I believe that ultimately it may be possible for us to give them adequate salary keeping in view the importance of physical education as a whole in the scheme of higher education and also the position of libraries in that scheme. The whole question is being re-examined and I hope it may be possible for us to do something in the matter.

I have touched some of these important points. There are many points which I could not touch. I am looking at the wall clock. I will make a note of the speeches of the hon. Members. I shall certainly try to comply with the suggestions which have been made and within the means available to us, we shall certainly try to give

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effect to them as far as possible. The university education is an important subject and the progress of our country depends on it. We should know that there are cases of unrest. There have been some particular instances of violence in some universities. We are quite conscious of the tensions in the universities. But the universities cannot be looked at in isolation. Our universities are part of our social system. If there is tension within the social system, then there is bound to be tension within the universities. Even then, we are trying to meet these problems in spite of the dangers which are lurking about which we are concious. While looking at the number of universities and higher educational institutions deemed to be universities, I find that there are 105 universities and 9 higher educational institutions and only in less than 12 of such institutions there have been some cases of violence. I am not minimising those cases. I am not minimising the difficulties involved in these things. They have to be met.

So, I have been talking to the managers there that if there is a genuine grievance of the students that should be met. Improvement should be made in the field of facilities for students, and the University Grants Commission actually offers money for that purpose. But, unfortunately, I found that in many cases, the State Governments do not spend this money for students' amenities but divert the money for other purposes. This is a matter which has to be deplored. Then again, where I find that there is a genuine case of complaint against the managers of the University, when such complaints come to us, we channelise them to proper authorities so that such genuine complaints may be reduced. We are also having dialogues with a number of students bodies so that we try to appeal to them that university education is really meant for their welfare as well as the welfare of the country as a whole. I speak to teachers bodies also where I find a lot of politics has come to play, and that is creating some vicious atmosphere in some of these universities,

I would appeal to all these bodies, through you, Sir, and through the hon. Members that we have to restore peace within the campus in the years to come so that the universities and the higher educational institu, tions can play their noble role that they are expected to play. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

> The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past, five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 14th June, 1977.