MOTION RE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR, 1968-69—contd.

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD (Kerala): Ar. Deputy Chairman, many Members of this House participated in this discussion on the University Grants Commission. May I also take this opportunity to express my views on their report?

We have one of the largest educational systems in the world with the total enrolment exceeding 700 lakhs with about 20 lakh teacher. There are 78 universities. The responsibility of the Commission and the Government is, therefore, very great and it is a stupend sus task to coordinate and promote university education and to maintain the standard of university education.

There is a general feeling in favour of educational reforms in this country. Educational reform means reform on the lives and car ers of hundreds of young boys and gir s. Any experiment that we make in the ducational field is an experiment with the career of the young boys and girls of ar country. Therefore, we should be very careful and balanced in conducting hese experiments and while doing so we slould take the interests of the community a a whole.

I should like to point out in this connection something about the syllabus and courses prevailing in the different universities of India today. First of all, I will deal with the pre-university course. There is a pre-unive sity course in Mysore State for one year. In some other universities also this course is there. At the same time, in some other universities like Kerala and Tamil Nadu we have got pre-degree course for two years. I feel that there should be some uniform ty for these courses in all universities. In their it should be a pre-university course or pre-degree course for the same duration in all the universities so that students from one university can go and join other universities without any difficulty.

The same is the case with regard to professional colleges. In some unversities, for example, there is no pre-medical course. They have or ly medical course beginning from the first year of the course. In some universities, they have pre-medical courses. Here again there should be uniformity in all universities

Many of the colleges today are unequipped. The UGC Committee of Vice-Chancellors had at their meeting in September, 1958

pointed out that many universities do not have suitable arrangements for giving help and guidance to the affiliated colleges and today there is no liaison or understanding between the university and the affiliated colleges. University centres have some-how cut away from the affiliated colleges today. I should like to point out in this connection that universities are very liberal with regard to giving affiliation to colleges, especially professional colleges. We have many professional colleges in our country. They are all commercial colleges. Yesterday my friend, the leader of the P.S.P. pointed out that some medical colleges in our country sell seats and sums upto Rs. 40,000/- are being taken per seat in a medical college. I was under the impression that the maximum value for a seat in a medical college was only Rs. 25,000/- . But my friend said that it is upto Rs. 40,000/-. I know of cases where boys had to give Rs. 25,000/- to get a seat in a medical college. In our country, many such colleges are there. I know many colleges are there. Why not this University withdraw affiliation from those colleges? Is not the Government able to take over these institutions when we think of taking over industries? When we think of nationalising industries, is it not the first duty of the Government to take over, to nationalise, such professional and commercial colleges? Moreover, colleges have been established, not to impart education, but on the other hand, with a profit motive.

With regard to medium of instruction, Sir, I should like to point out that now we have English as the medium of instruction in many of the Universities. But, some of the Universities are now switching over to the regional languages as the media of instruction. Tamil Nadu has made some experiment in this regard and some of the colleges in Tamil Nadu have now switched over to Tamil as the medium of instruction. The result is that the students are now eager to study in English medium and these students now go to those colleges in Tamil Nadu where English is being taught and English is the medium of instruction. They do not go to colleges where Tamil is the medium. So, Sir, when we are switching over to the regional languages, we must be very careful and we must be very guarded. If English itself is retained as the medium of instruction, that will definitely help and strengthen the unity of our country and students from one corner of the country would be able to go to another part of the country. For example, a student of Kerala, after graduation, can go to any other university for post-graduate courses. So also, students from the north would be [Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad]

able to go to the south. On the other hand, if regional languages like Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada are introduced as media of instruction in colleges, there will be difficulty in inter-changing of students from university to university. I appeal to the Government and to the UGC to be very careful and to study the subject and guide the universities properly.

Sir, the examination system is an old system without any change. Much has been said about the examination system. Today, our examination system definitely does not test the intelligence of our students. There is no criterion, if a student comes off with flying colours and with good marks, out whether he has fared well, to find whether he acquitted himself to meet the situation. So, the examination system should also be carefully studied and the experts should study it, because I have heard, Sir, many Members in this House speaking about the change of examination system. The opinion of the Members has given a definite way as to how the examination system should be organised. In this matter, I appeal to the experts to study the problem and see that the examination system should be organised. In this matter, I appeal to the experts to study the problem and see that the examination system is really to examine the talents of the boys and girls.

Sir, much has been said about the students participating in the administration of the universities. Now, there is a hue and cry from our young students that they are eager to participate in the administration of the universities. Being a Member of the Calicut University, I know even from the students of that University that they are very eager to participate in the Univer-sity affairs and the Calicut University has gone ahead, having agreed to give representation on the Syndicate of the University. Sir, I think there will be nothing wrong in giving admission to the students into the Syndicate or the General Council of a university. Students should be taken into confidence. They should be made to participate in the administration of the University. After all, college or University students are aged students; they are matured are aged students; they are included as students. They should definitely have a voice in the general administration of the At the same time, nobody University. would say that they should have a hand in appointing examiners or in appointing professors or in the Discipline Committee and things like that. But in the general, overall administration of University, defi-nitely the students of the University also should have their representatives. That would help maintain law, maintain discipline among the students of the University.

Sir, another important point that I would like to stress today is about the way the students who come out of professional colleges, medical colleges or engineering colleges, with high qualifications, face the situations. Even the MBBS doctors, when they come out of the colleges after taking their degrees, look to the Government for a job. They look to the Government for appointments. They are not able to face and practise independently. Why is it so? Sir, it is because they are not trained in such a way as would enable them to face the situation and face the world at large.

I once met a medical man. He told me that after passing his MBBS he had no confidence to set up an independent practice and that is why he was looking for a Government job.

This definitely should change. Today our rural population, our villagers, definitely require medical people. Definitely, in the rural areas, medical aid is necessary. To this effect, the University also should mould the students and train them. When they come out of the institution, they should be able to set up independent practices.

Now, take agricultural graduates. I have not seen a single agricultural graduate going to the field, going to the soil and working with our farmers. On the other hand, they give theoretical advice. They find it rather below their dignity to work in the soil. So they also should be trained, so that they may face the situation with boldness.

Thank you.

DR. K. RAMIAH (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I begin, I should like to join several of the previous speakers who have complimented the Education Minister and the Chairman, University Grants Commission, on the excellent work they have done for a series of years.

Now, the Education Minister has proposed that student representatives should be admitted to the University bodies. The question was discussed at the last meeting of the Vice-Chancellors, and they did generally favour the idea. This is a welcome move. But I cannot say whether this will solve our present-day problems of student unrest in the Universities. If there is a single student representative and he puts

forward certain views or poposals, unless they are acceptable to the majority of senior peorle, the student representative is likely to set disappointed and frustrated. From my ov n experience as the Head of a University I know that most of the troubles arise out of some of the junior staff members putting up students to serve their own ends. It is happening in season and out of season. It is, unfortunately, not often possible for the University authorities to take action against particular individuals concerned. Often, they are backed by some political parties also. Now, admitting students' representatives in the university bodies, can co at least one thing namely, that the junior staff members who are setting up stidents will stand exposed and that could stop this back-door method of creating trouble in the Universities. The UGC has been trying to improve the standard of teaching and the equipment in the different universities and the affiliated colleges. There are summer schools started in the different places where teachers from different uni ersities are brought together to undergo a course mainly to improve teaching in different branches of science. I wonder if the UGC cannot initiate a similar summer school to bring the junior staff members of he universities in contact with senior members who can tell them what to do, how to behave with the students and how to Jo things properly, thus improve the cali are of the junior staff members. This might be a welcome arrangement if it could be done.

In trying to improve the standard of education an I equipment in the different universities, he Chairman of the UGC has been going round the States and advising them not to start new universities with poor equipment and staff personnel but unfortunately, due to political and regional pressures, his advice is ignored and new universities are started. When once a university has been started, whether the Chairman of the IGC likes or not, it comes up for financial help and funds have to be provided some how. Unfortunately, the UGC is not provided with enough funds to go round and help all the universities and colleges, sufficiently.

I would like to draw attention to one particular point. The UGC is dealing mainly with universities giving education in science and arts. The UGC has also to deal with technical education, like medicine, agricu ture engineering and so on. Though these technical colleges are affiliated to particular universities, improving the standards of teaching and equipment of the particular olleges is not directly dealt with by the UGC. So far as agriculture

is concerned, management of agricultural education is now in the hands of the ICAR since the last 2—3 years, and the maintenance and improvement of the standard of education is dealt with by the ICAR and pro-viding financial help is also in the hands of the ICAR. In the case of medical education, instances of irregularities have come to light. Mention may be made of the irregularities that have occurred in the University Medical College in Patna. medicine, there is the Indian Medical Council which helps to maintain the stan-dard of medical education. Coming to engineering, it is here that the standard education has fallen down considerably in the last few years. Graduates in Engineering make a good proportion of unemployed graduates in the country most of the unemployed engineering graduates are from the freshly started colleges without sufficient teaching personnel and equipment and the boys are said to be ill-equipped to manage that are given to them. I am told that the employers, if they can get, prefer to employ graduates coming from the new Indian Institutes of Technology, and not the graduates from the engineering colleges, with the result that in recent years there is no problem of unemployment among the engineering graduates of the Indian Insti-tutes of Technology. It is mostly the graduates from the engineering colleges that had sprung up like mushrooms in recent years in different parts of the country that have been the worst sufferers. For instance, in Mysore State I know there are over twelve or fourteen engineering colleges many of them ill-equipped with facilities and personnel. Now that Agriculture is in charge of the ICAR, a similar arrangement should be possible by UGC having special bodies under it to take care of and maintain the standards of education both in medicine and engineering. Before I conclude I do wish to congratulate the Chairman of the UGC and the Education Minister and I do hope they will be allowed to continue and see that the proposals they have initiated do bear fruit in the near future.

श्री उपसभापति : राजनारायण जी, ग्राप भी कुछ कहना चाहते है ?

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेण) : श्रीमन्, विश्व-विद्यालय ग्रमुदान ग्रायोग की वार्षिक रपट मे इस सदन की चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहना ह कि यह ग्रायोग पूर्णतः ग्रफमल रहा है । मुझे सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से कहना है कि विश्वविद्यालय ग्रमुदान ग्रायोग को जो यह सनद दी गई कि ग्रायोग

Motion re 171 Annual Report [श्री राजनारायण]

का काम बहुत ही ग्रच्छा और संतोषजनक है, तो मै समझता हूं जिसने ऐसा किया है, उसने शायद ग्रायोग की रपट को ठीक से पढ़ा नही है।

मैं म्रापकी खिदमत में एक बात पेश करना चाहता हुं। ग्रायोग का काम क्या है ? उसकी जिम्मेदारिया क्या है ? मैं भ्राज यह जानना चाहता हूं, जब से यह श्रायोग स्थापित हुम्रा तब से शिक्षा-जगत में बवडर बढा है या शिक्षा-जगत में बवंडर घटा है--इसकी कसौटी यही है एक बड़ी। हमारा कहना है कि शिक्षा-जगन में बवडर बढा है, कुछ लोग उस बवडर को बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी छात्रों पर लादते है। मैं उनकी इस कोशिश को नापाक कोशिश मानता हूं।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : ग्राप जैसे गाजियन होंगे, तो क्यो नही होगा।

श्री राजनारायण : छात्रों पर ग्रनुशासनहीनता ग्रौर बवडर बढाने की जिम्मेदारी वही लादेगे जो वृद्धि-विभ्रम भ्रान्त जगत में विचरण करते हैं, जो छास्रों की समस्या से पूर्णत. अनिभज्ञ है, आज जो छाल्रों का मानस है, युवको का मानस है, उसको समझने की कोशिश नहीं करते है, वहीं लोग स्राज छात्रों पर स्नन-शासनहीनता का या हड़भम होने का दोष मढ़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं भारतवर्ष के प्रसंग में देखा जाए तो दुनिया के ग्रन्य मुल्को में भी दृष्टि जानी चाहिए । क्या फास में डिगौल के शासन के विरुद्ध वहां के छात्रो ने विरोध का झंडा खडा नहीं किया ? क्या स्वेज कैनाल पर जब ब्रिटिश सरकार का हमला हुन्ना तो ब्रिटेन के छावो ने पार्लियामेंट के भवन को हिला नही दिया ? क्या जापान के शामन के विरुद्ध समय-समय पर विद्यार्थीगण बगावत का झंडा खड़ा नहीं करते हैं ? क्या श्रीमन्, ग्रमरीका में ग्रभी हाल मे वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने प्रशासन के विरुद्ध बगावत का बिगुल नही बजाया ? स्रांख मुद कर ग्रगर चला जाएगा तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। मै तो यह देखता हूं कि स्राज भारतवर्ष का विद्यार्थी-जगत नपुंसक हो गया है। मैं ग्रपने ही से तुलना करता हूं। हमारा राजनैतिक जीवन विद्यार्थी-जीवन से शुरू हुग्रा है भ्रौर विद्यार्थी की राजनीति मैं खुब समझता हूं, उनकी मनोवृत्ति का भी मुल्यांकन करता हुं ग्रौर गबरू वाइस चान्सलर हमको नही मिले थे। मैं पूज्य मदनमोहन मालवीय, डा॰ राधाकृष्णन ग्रौर श्री ग्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जैसे लोग जब वाइस चान्सलर थे तब विश्वविद्यालय में रहा । हम विद्यार्थियों की गतिविधियों भ्रौर मानस स्थिति को ठीक तरह से समझ कर ग्राज कहते हैं कि म्राज का विद्यार्थी-जगत नपुसक है। मै ज्यादा दूर नहीं जाना चाहुंगा ।

मै स्राज सर्वप्रथम श्री राजकुमार जैन के बारे में म्रापके द्वारा इस सदन में एक तथ्य प्रस्तुत करना चाहता ह । श्री राजकुमार जैन ने एम० ए० इतिहास के परीक्षा का पर्चा हिन्दी में लिखा था। वे एक बहुत ही ब्रिलियन्ट स्कालर है। वे कल रात 9 वजे मेरे घर में खाली एक कुर्ता पहन कर भ्राए थे, जबकि इतनी मर्दी पड़ी हुई थी। उसके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वह इतना कपड़ा पहिन सके ग्रौर ग्रपने तन को मर्दी से बचा सके। हमने उनसे कहा राजकुमार जी तुम रात यही ठहर जास्रो, इतनी सर्दी में ग्रौर रात को घर क्यो जाते हो। उन्होंने कहा नहीं हम धर जाना चाहते है स्रौर रोज रात को हम दो-चार मील पैंदल ही चले जाते है। इस तरह से वे चले गए। वे इतने परिश्रमी, इतने गरीब घर के लड़के है, मेधावी छात्र हैं ग्रौर उन्होंने ग्रपना पर्चा एम० ए० का हिन्दी में दिया और यही वजह है कि उनके नतीजे की घोषणा रोक ली गई।

यहां पर नेता विरोधी दल थोड़े समय के लिए ही बैठते है और सरकार तो है ही नही । मैं इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से जानना चाहता हूं; क्योंकि हमारे बुजुर्ग जो पहले हमारे दल मे थे, हमारे नेता थे, इस समय श्रर्ध निद्रा में विद्यमान है। मैं इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं ग्रौर जानना चाहता हं कि श्राप इस राष्ट्र को सम्मानित मार्ग पर चलाना चाहते हैं ग्रौर चाहते हैं कि मात्भाषा में शिक्षा होनी चाहिए । यह बात सही है, क्योंकि गाधी जी ने ग्रौर दूसरे शिक्षाविदों ने यह सलाह दी है कि जब तक मात्-भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा न हो तब तक हृदयतंत्री खुलती नही है। तो मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राजकल तो शिक्षा अर्जन होती ही नही है। एक हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी इलाके का लडका जो एम० ए० की परीक्षा पत्र हिन्दी में लिख कर देता है, उसका परीक्षा-फल विश्वविद्यालय के ग्रधिकारी इसलिए रोक देते हैं क्योकि उसने हिन्दी में ग्रपना परीक्षा-पत्न दिया है। ग्राज उसकी परीक्षा की कापियों की जाच न की जाए, यह बात क्यों ? विश्वविद्यालय ग्रायोग लाखो-लाखों ग्रौर करोड़ों रूपया ब्यो खर्च कर रहा है ग्रौर इस तरह से इन विश्वविद्यालयों को रखने का क्या फायदा है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर यहा का विद्यार्थी-जगत तेजस्वी हो तो तो वह उस विश्वविद्यालय ग्रिधकारी तक पहुचेगा, जिस विश्वविद्यालय ग्रुप्यकार ग्रीर जिस विश्वविद्यालय ग्रुप्यकार ग्रीर जिस विश्वविद्यालय ग्रुप्यकार ग्रीर जिस विश्वविद्यालय ग्रुप्यकार ग्रीर एक मेधावी छान्न को केवल इसलिए रोक रखा है कि उसने ग्रुपना परीक्षा-पत्न हिन्दा में लिखा है।

हम श्री भाग बत झा से भी कहना चाहते है जो कि इस विभाग से पाले सबधित थे कि इस तरह की सरकार मे क्यो बने हा हो । ग्राज विश्वविद्यालय ग्रनुदान ग्रायोग देश के [†]वकास के लिए इनना रुपया खर्च कर रहा है, लेकिन इसी स्रायोग ने स्रौर इस देश की सरकार ने ग्रपने देश की मान्य भाषा जो सबसे ज्यादा लोगो में बोली जाती है, अगर कोई मेधावी छात्र अपना परीक्षा पर्चा उन भाषा मे लिखता है, तो वह मान्य नहीं मानी जाती है। यह हमारा सवाल है ग्रीर मै श्रापके द्वारा श्रा । श्रपनी इस वाणी को बुलन्द करना चाहता हूं स्रोर बाहता हूं कि यहा के कण-कण में, यहां के रेशे-रेशे में. इस देश के कोने-कोने में, हमारी यह वाणी पहुच जा कि जिस तन्न ने, जिस शक्ति ने श्री राजकुमार ान को हिन्दी माध्यम के द्वारा पर्चा लिखने के कारण ग्रभी तक उनका परीक्षा फल घोषित नही किया है, उन के पर्चे की जांच नहीं की है, वह शक्ति श्रौर वह ताकत ाराशाई हो जाए तथा उसकी शक्ति नष्ट हो जाए। बातक इस तरह की शक्ति का नाश नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है ।

[THE VICE C1 AIRMAN (SHRI BANKA BIHAR DASS) IN THE CHAIR

श्रीमन्, यह ाजकुमार है कौन ? इसने बी० ए० (ग्रानसं) इतिहाम में हिन्दी के माध्यम से किया । जाहिर है हिन्दी के माध्यम से ग्रानसं करने के बाद एम० ए० में स्वागन उसे हिन्दी माध्यम की जरूरत पड़ेगी ग्रीर उसे जिन्दी माध्यम मिलना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालय में ऐस कोई कानून नही है जो हिन्दी में लिखी गई कापी को जाचने से रोकता है, फिर भी डा० राज ने ऐगा किया; क्योंकि डा० राज पर इस समय कम्युनिस्टी ग्राभा है। उन पर कम्युनिस्टी ग्राभा छाई हुई थी, प्रधान मन्नी की नाक के बाल थे, उनके

सलाहकारों की सूची मे उनका नाम था, इसीलिए प्रधान मत्नी साहिवा ने उनको विश्वविद्यालय का वाइस-चासलर बनाया था, इसलिए डा॰ राज को वह ताकत मिली कि उन्होंने राजकूमार के परीक्षा-फल को घोषित नहीं किया । समाजवादी युवजन सभा श्रीर दिल्ली विश्वित्वालय के विद्यार्थियों ने इस बात को लेकर विश्वविद्यालय के भ्रधिकारियो से भ्रनरोध किया, भ्रान्दोलन किया, प्रधान मन्नी के निवास-स्थान पर जाकर प्रदर्शन किया, वहां गिरफ्तार हुए जुलाई महीने मे । प्रोफेसर राज के ग्रंग्रेजी रवैये की यह विरासत उनके जाने के बाद खत्म होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन ग्राज तक खत्म नहीं हुई, ग्रभी भी वहीं स्थिति है, ग्रभी भी उसका परीक्षा-फल घोषित नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मती महोदय जब जवाब दें तो इस सदन मे ऐलान करे कि राजकूमार जैन का परीक्षा-फल ग्राज घोषित कर दिया जाएगा, श्रविलम्ब घोषित कर दिया जाएगा । यदि राजकूमार जैन का परीक्षा-फल एम० ए० (इतिहास) की परीक्षा हिन्दी में देने के कारण रोका गया तो हम समझते है कि फिर इस संसद की क्या आवण्यकता है, क्यो इस संसद पर इतने धन का अप-व्यय हो, इम शिक्षा मत्नालय की क्या ग्रावश्यकता है, शिक्षा अनुदान आयोग की क्या आवश्यकता है, उस पर इतना स्रधिक खर्च करने की क्या स्रावश्यकता है। किसी तरह से समाज चल रहा है ऋौर प्रधान मत्नी भ्रौर उसके चाट्कार लोग समझते हैं कि वही देश की नैया को खे रहे हैं। यह एक विचित्र विडम्बना है।

श्रीमन्, मैं श्राज श्रापके द्वारा इस सदन की सेवा में एक श्रीर विषय रखना चाहूगा। वह विषय है सलवान कालेज के एक श्रध्यापक का। हम इसको दो स्तर में रखेंगे। हमने पूरी जांच कर ली हैं, पूरे कागजात को देख लिया है। जावेद जो कि ज्ञानवती सलवान कालेज दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में राजनीति शास्त्र का श्रध्यापक था लगभग 27 साल की उम्र का है। उसने एक लड़की से शादी की, हिन्दू लड़की से शादी की। उमकी सिविल मैरेज हुई, सिविल मैरेज के कागजात मैंने देखे है। फिर मा-वाप को सतुष्ट करने के लिए, उनके यहां ब्रह्म समाज है, घर के श्रांगन में जाकर उसका विवाह समारोह सम्पन्न हुग्रा, यानी देशी रीति से, हिन्दू रोत से, हिन्दू रस्म श्रीर कानूनी रस्म, दोनो रस्मो से उसकी शादी हुई है। 27 साल उसकी उम्र हे श्रीर लड़की 24-25 साल की है, दोनो बालिग है, दोनों ने शादी की है,

175 Motion re Annual Report

[श्री राजनारायण]

साथ-साथ रह रहे है, लेकिन वड़ा बावेला मच गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा श्रायोग क्यों है ? श्रगर शिक्षा अनुदान आयोग इतने दिनों तक आयोग के रूप में करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपया बर्बाद करने के बाद भी इस देश के नागरिकों में यह सुबुद्धि नही भर पाया कि अपने यहां का हर एक बालक ग्रीर बालिका शादी-सम्बन्ध करने में स्वतत्व है, शादी-सम्बन्ध स्वतत्वता के साथ कर मकता है ग्रौर उमका किसी प्रकार का विरोध नही होना चाहिए, तो फिर उस म्रायोग की क्या म्राव-श्यकता है ? श्रीमन, ग्राप स्वय अन्दाज कर सकते हैं इससे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कितना किकर्त्तव्यविमृढ़ है, किस तरह से ग्रपने कर्त्तव्यो पर पलथी मार कर बैठ गया है, वह न तो देखता है, न सुनता है, न कुछ करता है। यहां पर श्री भागवत झा ग्राजाद माक्षी के रूप में खड़े हों, अगर उनमें क्षमता हो तो।

प्रोफेसर विनय कूमार, जो अग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनो में गोल्ड मेडलिस्ट है, एम० ए० में फर्स्ट डिवीजन पास हमा है, जिसको हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति महोदय खुद गोल्ड मेडिल दिए थे, जब कि वह इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय मे पढ़ता था, उसको यहा एक कालेज है, उमकी गवनिंग बाडी ने उमको निकाल दिया । उस मामले में कोठारी साहब पच बने, उस मामले में शिक्षा मुत्री पंच बने । शिक्षा मंत्री के हाथ का नोट मेरे पास मौजूद है ग्रौर शिक्षा मंत्री ने हमारे से कहा था कि कालेज इस छात्र को निकाल नहीं सकता। मगर यह विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी चीं-ची बोल कर रह गए और ग्राज तक उस प्रीफेसर की न्याय नहीं मिला। ग्राज भी वह दिल्ली में ग्रपना काम करता है श्रीर घुमता है। क्यों ? कारण क्या है ? जिस मामले में शिक्षा मत्नी पंच बन चुके हों, कोठारी साहब पंच बन चुके हो, जिसमें विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर पंच बन चुके हों, जिसमें एक बार नही, दो बार नहीं, तीन बार नहीं, जाने कितनी बार एक न एक फैमला हुआ हो और उस फैसले को कार्यान्वित कराने की क्षमता श्राज के शिक्षा मतालय में नहीं है, ऐसी क्षमना विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग मे नही है, तो वे जावेद के बारे में क्या करेगे ?

मै ग्राज दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के ग्रधिकारियों की भर्त्सना करना चाहता हं। वे नाटक न करें, ग्रखबारों

के जरिये सेकुलरिज्म के झूठे ग्रौर ढोगी नारे न दें। उन्होने विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चासलर को लिखा कि ग्रापने जो जावेद को निकाला है उसकी पुष्टि करा लो गवर्निग बाडी से। गवर्निंग वाडी से उन्होने पुष्टि कराली। विश्वविद्यालय के वाइम चांसलर ने यह नहीं लिखा कि तुमने जो इनको निकाला है यह हिन्दू मुसलमान लड़के, लडकी की भादी की वजह से निकाला है। यह उनमें हिम्मत होनी चाहिए थी । यह उनको लिखना चाहिए था। लेकिन ग्रब मारे देश को दिखाने के लिए ग्रीर मुसलमानों को बरगलाने के लिए एक झुठा आरोप लगाया जा रहा है और एक कोशिश की जा रही है भ्रौर विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी भ्रौर विश्वविद्यालय ग्रनुदान भ्रायोग जावेद के साथ जो म्रन्याय हुम्रा है, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने को तैयार नही है। मैंन पढ़ा है ग्रौर कल जब मेरी बात हुई तो उन्होने कहा कि हमने एक कमेटी बनाई है, वह जांच करेगी। उसके टर्म्स ऐड रेफरेंस क्या हैं ? उसके टर्म्स ग्राफ रेफरेंस में जावेद का मसला नहीं है, बल्कि उसमें मसला यह जा रहा है कि क्या इस कालेज को मान्यता प्राप्त होने के लिए जो सभी शर्तों की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए थी वह शर्ते पूरी हुई या नहीं। अब वह मामला ग्राया है श्री ग्राई० के० गुजराल के पास । बुढ़ा वश कबीर का उपजा पूत कमाल । महिमा घटी ममुद्र की रावन बसा पडोस । हम क्या करे ?हमारी महिमा भी घट रही है। एक है सरदार महेन्द्र सिंह, ब्राई० के० गुजराल साहब के मिल्र । यह उनको प्रिसिपल बनाना चाहते थे । उन्होंने सालवन साहब को दो बार कहा । सालवन साहब से कल मेरी बात हुई। सालवन साहब ने मुझे स्पष्ट शब्दो में कहा। मैने पूछा कि अगर कही और पूछा जाए तो इस बात को कहोगे या नहीं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस बात को कई जगह कह चुका हूं ग्रीर हर जगह कहूंगा । गुजराल साहब ने उनको बुला कर कहा कि महेन्द्र सिंह को तुम भ्रपने यहां का प्रिसिपल बनाग्रां ग्रौर हमने उनको प्रिंमिपल नही बनाया । हमने दुमरे को प्रिसिपल बनाया ग्रौर इसलिए ग्राज गुजराल साहब उस कालेज के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। चूंकि उनके कृपा-पात्र को उस कालेज में नही रखा गया, इसलिए ग्राज गुजराल माहब की भुकृटि उस कालेज पर तनी हुई है और वे चाहते है कि कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर उस कालेज को वे किसी न किसी तरह हड़प लें, सरकार के नियत्नण में ले लें। यह अजीब हालत है। यह जो

कार होल्डर्स है, ना पुराने कम्युनिस्ट है, श्राज इस सरकार की कोशिश है कि उनको वह हर कालेज में बैठा दे ग्रौर उनको वहा बैठा कर वहां की राजनीति को ग्रबाध गति से चलाए । तो यह दोनों मसले ठीक से खलग-ग्रलग रखे जाए । जो मालवन कालेज है उसकी जांच हो, उसकी इल्वायरी हो ग्रीर मालवन साहब को गुजराल साहब ने बलाया या नही ग्रौर उनको बला कर उन पर दबाव जाला या नहीं कि तुम फला म्रादमी को ग्रपने यहा िसपल के पद पर रखो। ग्रौर जब उसने नही रखा तो म वक्त से गुजराल साहब नाजायज ढंग से उसके पीछे पड़े हुए है स्रीर अनेक प्रकार की तिकडम करके :स कालेज को सरकारी नियवण मे लेना चाहते हैं हम लोग मालवन साहब से मिले श्रौर उन्होने उस की रिपोर्ट बनाई श्रौर हमने एक मिल को भेजा कि सारी डिटेल ले ग्राग्रो कि कहा मिले **ग्रौर कब मिले** वह रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है।

श्रीमन्, काले । का मामला भ्रलग है और मुसलमान प्रोफेसर का हिन्। लड़की के साथ शादी का मामला अलग है। जहां कि जावेद का मसला है, जावेद ने एक हिन्दू लड़की से ादी की, मैं उसका पूर्णरूपेण समर्थक हं ग्रौर मैं चाहत ह कि यहा हिन्दू या मुसलमान जो हैं वे सून ले, मै अपने को इन्सान कहता हूं और इन्सान ह । इसका मैं . 10, 20 साल से बराबर ऐलान करता ग्राया हू । मै हिन्दू हू न मुसलमान हूं । मैं दुर्बल चित्त का व्यक्ति नहीं प्रधान मंत्री की तरह कि जब इलाहाबाद कारवारेशन का चुनाव होने को हुन्रा और जब वहा वा हिन्दू जनता ने इदिरा काग्रेम को बोट देने को तैयार नहीं हुई, तो दिल्ली में उन्होंने कहा---मैं भी ग्रप । को हिन्दू कहती हू । इन्होने जो कहा, वह ग्रमत्य कहा, योकि वह हिंदू नहीं है। मैं इस विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग से कहना चाहता हू कि उमने शिक्षा की पद्धति इस ढंग से क्यों नहीं बनाई कि प्रधान मत्नी के चित्त में दुर्बलता न श्राए । मै ईमानदारी से कहता हू कि उन् ना पाणिग्रहण एक पारसी लड़के ने किया, इसलिए यह हिन्दू नही है। लेकिन जनतस्रीय प्रथा और संसदीय समाजवाद को छुरा भोका जा रहा है। साफ-साफ क 'ना चाहिए था कि भारत के जनतव की यह गरिमा है, भारत के जनतन्न की यह श्रद्धा है कि हमने ग्रल्पसंग्यक पारसी नारी को ग्रपना प्रधान मत्री बना रखा है। इसमें भारत की शान होती। मगर

हिन्दू बोट जीतने के लिए चित्त की दुबंलता इतनी व्यापक हो जाए कि वह सार्वजनिक सभा में कहे कि मैं अपने को हिन्दू मानती हूं, मैं हिन्दू हूं, यह शिक्षा अनुदान ग्रायोग की विलकुल ग्रसफलना को सिद्ध करता है।

उपराभाध्यक्ष (श्री बांक बिहारी दास) : थोड़ा टाइम का भी खयाल करिए।

श्री राजनारायण श्रीमन् हम ग्रापमे हाथ जोड़ रहे है कि हमारे लिए ही यह विषय छूटा था। मैं उन दिनो यहां नहीं था . . . यदि हमारे भाषण का जवाब श्री गीलभद्र याजी न देतो क्या वात . . .

Interruptions

श्रीमन्, मै कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा ग्रनुदान ग्रायोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों से जो भारत की ग्राकाक्षा है, जो भारत के समाजवादी जनतंत्र की स्रपेक्षा है, उसका प्रसारण करने के लिए, शिक्षा-दीक्षा करने के लिए नवयुवको के लिए क्या प्रब ध किया है। मैं चाहता हं कि हर विश्वविद्यालय मे विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा ग्रायोग एक खोज परिषद् कायम करे, जो खोज परिषद् जैसी ग्राज है वैसी नहीं, वह खोज परिषद् का यह काम हो कि नवीन समाज की मान्यताए क्या हैं, समाज नया कैसे बनेगा, नया मानव कैसे बनेगा, प्राचीन, वर्तमान ग्रौर भविष्य--भूत की ग्रन्भित लेकर, वर्तमान का ज्ञान लेकर ग्रौर भविष्य का सपना लेकर वह खोज परिषद् आगे बढे और आगे बढ़ करके काम करे; क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कितना अनुप-युक्त मिद्ध हुन्ना है यह मै इस सदन में सून रहा हूं . . . (जरा ध्यान से सुनिए) । हमारे मित्र भूपेश गुप्त नही बैठे है । मै क्या कहूं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य: बहुत-से मित्र ग्रौर है।

श्री राजनारायण: मैं क्या कहं। बृद्धिहीनता कितनी व्यापक है? राइट रिएक्शन, लेफ्ट रिएक्शन? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय श्राज वह क्षमता रखते है कि हमे बना मके कि राइट रिएक्शन क्या है? क्या विश्वविद्यालय श्रायोग ने इसकी कोई व्यवस्था की है कि समाज में समुचित ज्ञान का प्रसार हो श्रीर ग्रजान का शमन हो, ग्रन्थकार दूर हो! नहीं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि श्राज विश्वविद्यालय श्रनुदान

[श्री राजनारायण]

ब्रायोग हर शिक्षा सस्था में इसकी व्यवस्था करे, जिससे कि राजनीति ब्रौर समाज-शास्त्र किम ढंग से चले उमका समन्वय हो ।

मैं स्राज शिक्षा मत्री महोदय से बहुत सफाई से कहूंगा कि विश्वविद्यालय स्नुदान स्रायोग ने स्रपने कर्त्तंच्य का पालन इस दृष्टि से नहीं किया वर्ना स्रगर सनुदान प्रायोग ने स्रपने युवकों को ममुचित ढग से पढ़ाया होता, तो स्राज भूपेश गुप्त इम तरह में बकते नहीं । जिस पार्टी ने हमेशा देश के स्वतन्नता सग्राम में गद्दारी की वह पार्टी स्नाज डके की चोट पर कहती है—राइट रिएक्शन । उनसे पूछा जाए कि राइट रिएक्शन के माने क्या हैं, लेफ्ट रिएक्शन के माने क्या हैं, लेफ्ट रिएक्शन के माने क्या हैं, लेफ्टस्ट और राइटिस्ट फोरसेज के माने क्या हैं ? हम स्रापको बताते हैं, श्रोमन्, स्रापके द्वारा सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को बनाते हैं।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी इस विषय पर बोलिए।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिए, इसका शिक्षा सस्थाग्रो से सम्बन्ध है। वह कहते है जनसघ राइट रिएक्शन है। जनसंघ राइट रिएक्शन कैसे है ? देखिए, जहा तक देश की सीमा का सवाल है, देश की स्वतवता का सवाल है, जनसघ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से ज्यादा देशभक्त है, क्योंकि जब हिमालय पर खतरा हुन्ना तो जनसघ ने न्नावाज उठाई, मगर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने ग्रावाज नही उठाई, जब कच्छ पर हमला हुम्रा तो जनतम ने म्रावाज उठाई, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने ग्रावाज नही उठाई । हम सत्याग्रह करने गए थे, कच्छ पर तो हमारे साथ जनसध के लोग थे। तो जहां तक देश की सीमा और स्वतवता का मवाल है, वहां तक जनसघ प्रगतिशील है, ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है, देशद्रोही भारतीय कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी से । श्रौर भाषा का सवाल है, ग्रपने देश में ग्रपनी भाषा का मवाल है, कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है स्वतंत्र पार्टी । ग्रगर श्रनुदान ग्रायोग ने समुचित ढंग से विश्व-विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को ठीक में सबक दिया होता, तो स्राज शब्दों का चयन ठीक से होता। स्राज शब्दों का चयन गलत हो रहा है। इसका सारा का सारा दोषारोपण मैं ग्रनुदान भ्रायोग पर डालता हू, क्योकि उसने शिक्षा में प्रगति नहीं की, उसने शिक्षा का प्रकार नहीं बदला, उसने वहीं अग्रेजों की नीति रखी है. जिसके द्वारा अग्रेजों ने हमारे मुल्क में गुलाम पैदा किए।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : श्रीमन्, यह क्या बोल रहें $\frac{1}{5}$!

श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र (उड़ीसा) : याजी जी, श्राप हिन्दी नहीं चाहते । यह तो हिन्दी के लिए बोलते हैं । हिन्दी के लिए कहते हैं तो फिर ग्राप हमते क्या हैं ?

श्री राजनारायण . श्रीमन्, मै ग्रीपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हू! . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बांक बिहारी दास): राज-नारायण जी, सुनिए । ग्राधा घटा ग्रापका हो गया ग्रीर कितना समय चाहते है ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, चलने दीजिए, हम खुद वैट जाएने । ग्राप उदारता के साथ व्यवहार करे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बांक बिहारी दास): ग्रापको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि दूसरे ग्रादमी भी बोलने बाले है। वह कैसे फिर बोलेंगे।

श्री राजनारायण: कल रख दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बांक बिहारी दास): नहीं, ग्राप बताइए कि कितना समय ग्रीर लेगे।

श्री राजनारायण : हम श्रीमन्, श्रापकी भृकुटि को देख रहे है, हम श्रापकी भृकुटि टेढ़ी होना पसन्द नहीं करेगे, हम चाहेगे कि श्रापकी भृकुटि ठीक रहे ग्रौर ठीक समय पर मै खत्म कर दृ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बांक बिहारी दास): कितना समय चाहिए यह तो बताइए । स्राप कितना समय स्रौर चाहते है यह तो स्रापको बताना चाहिए ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Sir, I want to bring to your notice that we have already exceeded the time fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री राजनारायण : हम जानते है एडवाइजरी कमेटी कैसे चलती है। उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री बांक बिहारी दास): ग्राप पांच मिनट में खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री राजनारा ग्रण: मैं जल्दी खत्म करूगा, हम कोशिश करेंगे वि श्रापकी श्राज्ञा का पालन हो, मगर श्राप टोकिएगा नहो ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बांक बिहारी दास) : मैं तो इंटरप्ट नहीं करता।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं इसीलिए ग्रापकी तारीफ कर रहा हूं।

सुनिए, ग्रनुदा। श्रायोग की रपट के पेज 7 पर यह परीक्षा सुधार का विषय दिया हुन्ना है श्रौर उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनो हुई थी, उसके नेता थे डा० बैजामिन। 1961 मे विचा '-गोष्टिया गटित हुई श्रौर विचार-गोष्टियो का सार श उन्होंने "उच्चतम शिक्षा" नामक पुस्तिका की भूमिका में लिखा है। वह यह है:

"One of the first, and in some ways the most appealling phenomena I encountered in varie J readings, statistical reports, and in comments from educationists was the high rale of failure in the University examination. Failure rates as high as 50, 60 and 70 per cent were reported for the Balhelor's examination. It is hard to understand how an educational system can function effectively if its failure rate is so high."

4 P.M.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने डा० वैजामिन की इस रपट के मुताबिक समझदारी के साथ, आज जो विश्वविद्यालय में फेल होने वालों का प्रतिशत बह गया है—उनको बताना चाहिए। यह 9 वर पूर्व जो रपट प्रकाशित हुई है 1961 में, उसी पर प्रयोग आज भी चला रहे है। अभी उसी रपट को ठीक से नहीं कर पाए, जिस रपट में सोच समझ कर उसके अंदर बुछ सुधार कर सकते थे। सब मिक्षका स्थाने मिक्षका है राष्ट्रीय धन और श्रम की कितनी बराबदी हो रही है, कितनो का मन ट्ट रहा है, इसका कोई अंदाजा इस पट को देखने से नहीं लगता और न शायद विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इसकी परवाह है। छात्रों के फेल होने का सबसे बड़ा कारण क्या है? भक्त दर्शन जी अज विराजमान है, मै उनकी इज्जत

करता हूं, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं : हे भक्त दर्शन, क्या विद्यार्थियों के फेल होने का सबसे महान कारण हिन्दी का माध्यम न होना नही है ? ग्रगर परीक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी हो तो मै दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हू कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों के फेल होने का प्रतिशत यह नहीं रहेगा । हमारे विद्यार्थी मन लगा कर पढने लगेगे; क्योंकि उनकी श्रपनी भाषा है, वह ज्ञान श्रर्जन करने का माध्यम है। इसलिए हिन्दी भाषा के माध्यम से ग्रगर हमारे वच्चो की परीक्षा हो तो हमारे बच्चे विषय की जानकारी रखते हुए हिन्दी माध्यम से ग्रच्छे नम्बर पाएगे भ्रौर पास हो जाएगे । मगर एक गुलामी की प्रतीक श्रंगरेजी भाषा, जिसने इतने दिनो तक भारतीय संस्कृति. साहित्य ग्रौर सभ्यता को दबोचे रखा, ग्राज उसे यह सरकार माध्यम बना रही है ग्रौर ग्राज ग्रग्नेजी भाषा का पहले से ज्यादा प्रचार ग्रौर प्रसार कर रही है, विद्यार्थियो को म्रनिवार्यत अग्रेजी पढने पर मजबूर कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन है हमारे राष्ट्र में जितनी राज्य की भाषाए हैं, 14 हो, 15 हो, हर राज्य में उच्च-तर शिक्षा उनकी भाषा के माध्यम से हो। मगर हम स्नते है, डा० वी० के० स्नार० वी० राव कही-कही वताते है कि ग्रंग्रेजी तो रहेगी इसके साथ जो-जो रहे। अगर अंग्रेजी रहेगी तो भारत की शिक्षा, भारत का समाज यह नष्ट हो जाएगा, इसको निश्चित मान लो, ऐ माई के लालो।

इस रपट में लिखा है नए विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के सवाल से है विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग । मगर मैं पूछता हूं : जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली में सथो खुले ? जब विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने लिखा है कि नए विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के हम कायल नहीं है, जो विश्वविद्यालय है उनको अच्छे ढंग से संचालित होना चाहिए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं : जवाहरलाल के नाम से यह विश्वविद्यालय क्यो खुले और कहां खुले——दिल्ली में खुले या पिछड़े इलाके में खुले । अगर खोलना था तो जो पिछड़े इलाके है, गरीब प्रदेश है, वहां खोलते, तब तो मैं समझ सकता था कि वहां के विद्याधियों का कुछ हित होगा । दिल्ली में पहले से ही विश्वविद्यालय हैं, यहां पर अनके नाम से विश्वविद्यालय खोल कर जवाहरलाल के नाम को प्रतिष्ठित करना, उस जवाहरलाल को जिसका नाम क्या आप

[श्री राजनारायण]

समझते हैं दो, चार वर्ष बाद कोई लेगा, मैं नही समझता यह बुद्धिमानी की बात है।

श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूं। हिन्दी इलाकों की उपेक्षा इसमें की गई है। यह रोचक बात है कि विश्वविद्यालय सभी गैर-हिन्दी इलाके मे— आंध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर, असम और कर्नाटक में खुले हैं। यह रपट के पृष्ट 6 पर देखे। यब तक जो उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्र खोले गए, उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत केन्द्र गैर-हिन्दी इलाके में खोले गए हैं। विज्ञान की किताबों में मानवी और ममाज दिज्ञान की अपेक्षा कम पैमा खर्चा किया जाता है जब कि यह आम जानकारी की बात है कि विज्ञान की किताबें ज्यादा महंगी होती है और अध्यापकों को भी आम तीर पर ज्यादा वेतन देना पड़ता है। अग्रेजी में जो अध्यापक है, वह तो ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाएंग और भारतीय भाषाओं के कम तनख्वाह पाएंगे।

श्रीमन्, शोध प्रध्ययन के ग्रंतर्गत जो हमारे पड़ौसी देश हैं जैसे दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया है, दक्षिण एशिया है, पश्चिमी एशिया है, मध्य एशिया है, पूर्वी एशिया है, उसके बारे में शोध होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हं: क्या शोध होता है, क्या रकम रखी है कि जो हमारे पड़ौसी देश है भारत के, उन देशों की सस्कृति, वहां के ज्ञान-विज्ञान को समझें ग्रौर हम श्रपने को समझाएं। मगर शोध पर जितना खर्च होता है वह बेकार जाता है, क्योंकि भारत के जितने पडौसी देश है, ग्राज भारत का सम्बन्ध उन पड़ौसी देशों के साथ ग्रन्छा नहीं है। जैसे संबंध पहिले थे वे सबध ग्रब बिगड़ते ही चले जा रहे है, इमलिए इन क्षेत्रों के लिए शोध कार्यों पर जितना रूपया खर्च किया जा रहा है वह सब बेकार है। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान, चीन, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया, पूर्व एशिया इन क्षेत्रों के सबध में शोध कार्य पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। इन क्षेत्रों के संबध में शोध कार्य के लिए जितना जोर दिया जाना चाहिए उतना नही दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा ग्रनदान श्रायोग कुछ ऐसी रकम बांध दे जो पाकिस्तान ग्रौर चीन के संबंध मे हमारा क्या रिश्ता⁻था, हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति ग्रौर सभ्यता क्या एक थी, किसने ज्यादा रिश्ता बढ़ाया, इन मब बातों पर हमें शोध करना श्रावश्यक है ताकि हम यह मालुम कर सके कि दक्षिण

पूर्वी एशिया और पूर्वी एशिया के साथ भारत के पहले किस प्रकार के संबंध थे।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और कालेजों का क्या रिश्ता है। आज विश्वविद्यालय किस तरह से कालेजों के साथ सबंध रख रहा है इसके बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पूर्णतया असफल रहा है।

इसके साथ ही मै यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि विण्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें किसी टृष्टिट को व्यक्त नहीं किया है। इसमें थोड़ा सा लेखा-जोखा दिखला दिया जाता है, कुछ रकम दिखला दी जाती है कि फला-फलां चीज पर इतना खर्च किया गया है, लेकिन किसी दृष्टि के संबंध में कोई बात नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है वह बेकार है।

शिक्षा क्या है और उसको विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को किस तरह से बढ़ाना चाहिए, किस तरह से देश की वर्तमान भावनाओं को फैलाना चाहिए, इसके लिए उसने कोई समुचित प्रयाम नहीं किया है और न इम सबंध में कोई दृष्टि ही जनता के सामन रखी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि दिश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट है वह पूर्णतया अपूर्ण है और उसने इम तरह ही दृष्टि रखने में अपने को असमर्थ पाया है।

(Time bell rings)

मैं एक ब्राखिरी वात कहना चाहता हूं। भ्राज विध्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जो देश में बैठो है, उसने छात्र संघ के संबंध में कोई व्यापक दृष्टि नही दी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि छात्र संघ मूवमेंट बैरोमीटर होता है किसी देश की राजनीति को नापने के लिए। आज छात्रो की यूनियनों के चुनाव के संबंध में विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने क्या किया? आज यूनियन की सदस्यता की अनिवायता हो या न हो, इसके बारे में उन्होंने कोई दृष्टि नही दी है। मैं अपनी आर में मुझाव देना चाहता हू कि मारे देश के लिए एक पैटनं बनाया जाना चाहिए। इसमें पहले यह होना चाहिए कि विद्यार्थियों की यूनियने जो विश्वविद्यालय में बनें उसमें अतिवार्य सदस्यता हो। जो विद्यार्थी उस विश्वविद्यालय या कालेज में हो, जिसका नाम रिजस्टर में हो उसको यूनियन की फीम ग्रनिवार्यता देनी चाहिए ताकि उनको सदस्य माना जाए। यह चीज ग्रवश्य होनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ है। साथ मै यह भी कहना चाहता ह कि वहां पर सीधे चनाव होने चाहिएं। जो ग्राज दिल्ली का पैटर्न है युनियनों के चुनाव का वह सारे देश मे गजब ढाए दे रहा है। भाप यह सुन कर म्राक्चर्य करेगे कि जब विश्वविद्यालय युनियनों के चुनाव होते है तो उस ग्रवसर पर लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है, 20, 40 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है; बगोंकि यहां पर इनडाइरेक्ट चुनाव होते है। ग्राज यहां पायह हालत है कि जब चनाव होते है तो विद्यार्थियो वा होटलो मे बन्द कर देने है ग्रौर वहां पर खुब शराय्बाजी होती है, मिनेमा विद्यार्थियो को दिखलाया जाना है ग्रीर इस तरह से उनको बहका कर दिमाग बदल दिया जाता है। जो पैसे वाले लोग होते है, वे इस ताह की कार्यवाही करते है ताकि चनाव मे उनकी जीत हैं सके और इस तरह से वे लोग जीत जाते है। तो मैं फर यह माग करना चाहूंगा ग्राखिर में कि विश्वविद्यालय युनियन मे ग्रनिवार्य सदस्यता होनी चाहिए, वहा पर अध्यक्ष का चुनाव सीधा होना चाहिए, उसमे टे तरीके से चुनाव की प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिए और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को एक ग्रादर्श विश्वविद्यालय बनाना चाहिए।

इन मभी तकों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि समद् मदस्यो के लिए भी गिक्षा के हेतु एक क्लाम खुले विश्वविद्यालयों ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : कम से कम श्रापके लिए ।

श्री राजनाराय्ण : हम पढ़ना चाहते हैं। रिपोर्ट में हमने एक अप्ति चीज पाई कि वहीं अध्यापक, अध्यापक है जो अध्यापक होने के बाद भी अपने को छात्र समझे। मैं जात्र हूं, मैं छात्र रहना चाहता हूं। इमलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि मदन में प्रश्न कैसे किए जाएं, मंत्री उत्तर कैसे दें, इस सबकी कक्षा होनी चाहिए। आज यह देश देश दोही तत्वों के चक्कर से कैसे बचे, इमकी भी शिक्षा ोनी चाहिए। इन्ही शब्दों के साथ, शिक्षा अनुदान अयोग की असफलता पर बल देते हुए, शिक्षा अनुदान आयोग को कारगर और सफल बनाने के लिए जो ज्योति और दिशा हमने दी है, उस ज्योति और दिशा के साथ यह सरकार चलेगी तो कुछ

काम होगा, वरना यह देश रसातल को तो जा ही रहा है।

विद्या के नाम पर अविद्या, बृद्धि के नाम पर अबुद्धि, समाजवाद के नाम पर गैर-समाजवाद, जनतत्व के नाम पर गैर-जनतंत्व और गैर-सम्प्रदायवाद के नाम पर सम्प्रदायवाद का नाम पर सम्प्रदायवाद आज इस सबका मूर्तिमान स्वरूप भारत की प्रधान मत्नी है और उनके प्रधान मित्रत्व मे उनकी मित्र-परिषद् में जो भी सदस्य है "काजल की कोठरी में कैसो हूं सयानो जाए" के समान है। श्री वी० के० आर० वी० राव, श्रीमती इन्दिरा की मित्र-परिषद् के एक मदस्य हो गए तो जो उनकी महिमा श्री, उस महिमा को भी उन्होंने गवा दिया है। "महिमा घटी ममुद्र की. . . (Interruptions) श्री वी० के० आर० वी० राव अगर समुद्र के समान बनना चाहते है तो रावण-रूपी प्रधान मन्नी का पड़ीम छोड़े, तब जाकर काम बनेगा।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) . प्रधान मत्री इनको ऐसे दिखती है, जैसे हिरण्यकण्यप को नर्रासह दिखने थे चारो तरफ ।

SHRI K. **CHANDRASEKHARAN** (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, the problem of education in this country is intrinsically connected with the future of this country and with the youths of this country. And in the situation in which we find ourselves. there is complication in all fields so far as the Government is concerned, both at the Centre and in the States. The complica-tion is all the more, I feel, in the educational sector for I feel that it would be on the way in which higher education is shaped in this country that the future integrity of this country would largely depend. We have had a growing number of students, a growing number of universities and colleges and a large number of teachers in this country. We have got about 25 lakhs of college-going students at present and over a lakh of college teachers. With this present strength if we take into account the growing population of this country, the college-going students would only be more and more. And therefore, we have got to see that the higher university education that we cater today to the youths of this country is in tune with the future requirements and needs of this country. If under the British Raj of over a hundred and fifty years this country had suffered, this country had gained for the first time in its thousands of years of history a language of its own in which the Bengali and the Punjabi could converse with the Keralite and the Madrasi.

[Shri K. Chandrasekharan]

Today we find that the country is going to a state of rot, if I may say so, if with higher university education regional languages are to be linked up. I have absolutely no doubt to commend to the Government and to the University Grants Commission and to this House that the future university education has got to be in a common medium so far as the States are concerned. I heard the honourable Shri Rajnarain plead for the abolition of English. Mr. Rajnarain stated that he opposed the honourable Education Minister's statement that English would be continued. I am not a protagonist of English. I am all out for Hindi and I am all out for the Hindi medium in our university and higher education in our colleges. But if English is to be replaced not by Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States, but by regional languages, I would object to that. I would suggest that far from the regional languages being taken into as the medium of instruction in colleges in the non-Hindi speaking States, English should rather continue. If English is to be replaced in the non-Hindi speaking States, it should be replaced only by the Hindi language. On the contrary, if it is to be replaced by the regional languages, the integration and cohesion that this country acquired under the 150 years of British Raj would be lost and the future of this country would be in greatest turmoil.

Therefore, my first suggestion to the University Grants Commission and the honourable Government is that they should assert in the matter of education. I feel that the central government have not been assertive in the matter of education. Education is a matter not concerning the States merely or the Centre, but concerning the nation and the future of this nation. It has been thought, technically thought, technically and wrongly construed, if I may say so, that education is by far and large a State Subject. No doubt, under List II, item 11 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, we find that education by and large is a State subject. But there are articles in the Constitution, for example, item 66 in List I relating to the Centre states that coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions is a Central subject. In List III, item 25, vocational and technical training of labour is also shown as a Central subject. If these two items in the Third and First Lists of the Seventh Schedule are not overlooked, if I may say so, with respect, overlooked probably by oversight by the Central government, if these two items are properly stressed and if the power of the Central

government is properly attracted from out of these provisions, I have no doubt that the Central government has got the right and duty and responsibility so far as it goes in dictating to the States in the country that the co-ordination of higher education in the university sector is a matter of responsibility for the Central government of this country.

I am afraid that has been lost sight of. I am not, however, at technicalities. I am not on the constitutional side of the matter. Relations between the Centre and the States have got to be developed and they have got to be coordinated. These relations are not merely to be dictated upon by the provisions of the Constitution. Relations between the Central ministers and State ministers at the All India Conference of Education Ministers and other places are matters which can certainly tell upon the future of education in this country and the mark that the Central government will be able to make so far as education as a whole in the nation is concerned will depend upon these relations.

I am, therefore, of the view that in the matter of medium of education there should be a national policy and that national policy should be that Hindi should be the medium of instruction in the Hindi-speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking States in our colleges and universities; and if in the non-Hindi speaking States time is not ripe or the conditions are not there for the propagation of Hindi as the medium of instruction in the colleges, English shall continue. English shall continue and if it is replaced by the regional languages of this country by a system of emotional and philosophical approach today, I am sure that the future of this country would be in turmoil. Another thing, Sir, that I want to dwell upon is the question of examinations. We have had a really rotten type of examination system now going on. Sir, these examinations do not really examine the students. We have had a large number of answer papers dumped together on our professors and lecturers and in a few hours' time. in a few days' time, they are supposed to be corrected and marks given. I submit, Sir, that this method of examination is really an injustice so far as the students are concerned. They have not been examined properly. Nobody has got the time to go into their examination papers effectively. More than that, Sir, basically this is not a good system of examining the students. A university, with a large number of affiliated colleges, is not able, at the central level, to examine these students. I would suggest to the University Grants Commission that the examination of the students should, by and large be left to the colleges themselves. The colleges are having a large number of students and if the principal is to be the prot of that institution and the professors and lecturers are to be the kingpins of the departments and they are to be the final assessors of the students, I have no doo bt that there would be more of discipline in our colleges.

We have heard, Sir, that to a large extent indisc pline prevails in this country. I do not share that view; I do not share the view tha there is great student indiscipline in thi country; I do not share the view that the standards of teaching in our institutions lave gone down; I do not share the view that the educational standards in our colleges and schools have gone down. On the other hand, they have been maintained and they are at a fairly good level, thank to the present very good Education Ministers, the Cabinet and to the remarkably good Chairman, effective Chairman, o the University Grants Com-mission. Wi h this in view, Sir, the question of how best we could examine the students, how best we will be able to bring in more effective systems of examining the students, should be really gone into and in this way a revolutiona y method should be adopted, some sort of oral assessment, some sort of basis of sess onal marks on the basis of attendance, on the basis of discipline displayed, on the basis of what the teacher, what the departmental head, and what the principal, have actually assessed.

Sir, anothe thing that I wanted to stress upon is the need for the establishment of a Central Univ rsity in the South. We have seen the estab ishment of Central Universities in various parts of the country. We have today the Jawaharlal Nehru University. We in the South have been demanding for a Central University. It was at one time thought, Sir, that there would be a Central and a Hindi-n edium University at Bangalore. It has been stated by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, an organisation propagating findi in the South, an institution of national importance as declared by Parliamen, has put forward before the Government and the Education Minister that that organisation is prepared to run a Hindi-medium college in the South. I would appeal to the Government to examine the feasibility and the possibility of sponsoring and es ablishing a Central University or at least a F indi-medium college, financed hundred per ent by the University Grants Commission, through grants afforded by the Centre, ir any place in the South, and I have absolutely no doubt that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala-I do not, for the present, speak of Tamil Nadu because there are difficulties—would certainly be prepared to support the establishment of this institution in that area.

Two more small things and I have done.

One thing that the University Grants Commission in its report has stressed upon is the paucity of funds. My hon. friend, Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy, has already dwelt upon one aspect of it in his speech yesterday. I would say, Sir, that the University Grants Commission has been very much short of foreign exchange, particularly for the purpose of research and equipment. I would, therefore, particularly stress upon the necessity to provide the required foreign exchange for these purposes for the University Grants Commission.

Then, Sir, another aspect, on which the University Grants Commission themselves do not seem to be very happy, is that the requirements of cultural exchange programmes have not been adequately met. This, again, is a matter which the Government should look into at the highest level.

I am sure that if these two matters were looked into in the way they deserved, the difficulties which the University Grants Commission has been experiencing in the past would have been removed.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BANKA BEHARI DAS): Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee. You are the last speaker. I hope you would take just five minutes.

श्री शोलभद्र याजी माननीय वाइस-चेयरमैन महोदय, ग्राप जानते ही हैं कि हमारी बोलने की ख्वाहिश नहीं थी, लेकिन छान्नो के गाजियन राजनारायण जी टाइप के लोगो ने जो नसीहत यहां दी तो मैने समझा कि राष्ट्र के कल्याण के लिए, देश के कल्याण के लिए कम से कम उनको कुछ समझा दुं।

श्री ग्रोम् मेहता : समझ में नही ग्राएगा ।

श्री शीलमद्र याजी : ग्राप मंत्री हैं, ग्रापको तीं कहता हूं लेकिन उनको भी कहता हूं। जहां तक यह है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली मे मौलिक परिवर्तन हो ग्रीर जो समाजवादी श्रादशें है वह छात्रों को युनिवर्सिटीज में, सब जगह, पढ़ाया जाए वहां तक तो उन्होंने ठीक बात कही, लेकिन एक बात वह बोलते-बोलते कह गए, वह बहुत बहक जाते है ग्रीर यह नही समझते कि छात्रों के गाजियन ये हैं ग्रीर ये जो गाजियन हैं वह जिस तरह से चाहें उस तरह से संसद् में करे या बाहर करें, तो

191 Motion re Annual Report [RAJYA SABHA]

of University Grants 192 Commission for 1968-69

[श्री गीलभद्र याजी]

फिर छात्रों का कोई कसूर नहीं है, मारा कसूर हम सब गार्जियनों का है। इन्होंने कहा कि सब छात्र लोग नपृसक हैं...

श्री कृष्ण कान्त (हरियाणा) : किसने कहा ?

श्री शोलभद्र याजी : इन्होंने कहा, राजनारायण जी ने कहा । उन्होंने ग्राह्वान किया क्रान्ति का ग्रीर मुकाबिला किया जनरल डिगाल का, फ्रांस का । वह बोलते बहुत है, समझते नहीं हैं कि मैं बोल क्या रहा हूं, इसका ग्रम्भर क्या पड़ेगा । हर एक बात में, हर एक सेन्टेस में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर प्रहार करते हैं ग्रीर हर एक सेटेंस में विद्यार्थियों को श्रनुणासनहीनता की ग्रोर ले जाने की बात करते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : ग्रच्छा, शीलभद्र जी, मै समझ गया, ग्राप बैठिए ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी मैं रोज-रोज श्रापको समझाऊगा जब तक कि श्राप समझ नही जाएगे। इसलिए कि श्राप श्राप श्रपने को समाजवादी कहते हो तो श्राप लेफ्ट रिएक्शन श्रीर राइट रिएक्शन का भाषण देने लग गए श्रीर श्रगर छात लोग ऐसा समझेंगे जैसा कि श्रापने उनको श्राह्वान किया है, तो वह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी उनसे गुजारिश है कि चूकि वह लीडर है इसलिए समझें कि छात्र कभी भी नपुंसक नहीं है। जो श्रापने भारतीय छात्रों को नपुसक कहा वह नपुसक नहीं श्रीर वह श्राप्त श्रासनहीनता में नही जाना चाहते बशर्ते कि वह श्रापसे दूर रहे, श्रापकी राय मान लेंगे तो हो जाएंगे जैसा कि श्रापने कहा।

भी राजनारायण : "म्राप" शब्द का प्रयोग केवल चेयर के लिए होता है।

श्री गीलभद्र याजी: मैं श्रापसे कहता हूं, श्रापको भी मुनाता हूं श्रीर शिक्षा मंद्रालय को भी मुनाता हूं। जहां तक यह है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में मौलिक परिवर्तन हो श्रीर जो हमारे मुल्क गोविन्द रेड्डी जी ने श्रीर चन्द्र शेखर जी ने यह मांग की है यह बहुत श्रच्छी माग है।

श्री राजनारायण : मै भाई शीलभद्र जी की बड़ी इज्जन करना हूं, मै यह जानना चाहता हूं...

श्री शीतभद्र याजी : स्राप श्राधा घटा बोले है, इतना बोले है, मुझे थोड़ा कहने दीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण: आप जरा इसका जवाब दीजिए कि एक मेधावी छात्र है, गरीब घर का छात्र है, उसने हिन्दी मे एम० ए० का पर्चा लिखा हुआ है और शिक्षा मत्नालय और जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग है, वह आज तक उसके परीक्षा-फल को प्रकाशित नहीं कर पाया, इससे बड़ा निकम्मा भी कोई आयोग हो सकता है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : राजनारायण जी, मै श्रापसे कहना चाहता हूं, जैसे मैं स्रापकी मरम्मत तथा मुजम्मत करता हूं कभी-कभी श्रपनी सरकार की भी करता हू। मैं यह कह रहा था कि ग्रभी जो उन्होने मांग की, ठीक है, दक्षिण में हिन्दी के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्रोर से एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलना चाहिए, देश हित के खयाल से श्रौर राष्ट्रीयता के खयाल से। वह निहापत जरूरी है। उसको विश्वविद्यालय स्ननदान <mark>ग्रा</mark>योग करे श्रौर शिक्षा मत्नालय को करना चाहिए ग्रौर इस तरह का सविधान में भी निहित है। राजनारायण जी ने ठीक कहा कि राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी को माध्यम मानना चाहिए। यह हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात है स्रौर जो विश्वविद्यालय है, उसके लिए भी लज्जा को बात है कि यदि राष्ट्रभाषा में कोई परीक्षा दे स्रौर उसकी कापी को न जांचा जाए, उसका फल घोषित नहीं किया जाए, तो बड़ी शर्म की बात है...

श्री राजनारायण: ड्ब मरने की बात है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी: राजनारायण जी तो हर बात में सरकार को कहते हैं डूब मरने की बात है, मगर इस मामले में भी उनके साथ सरकार से कहता हूं कि यह सरकार के लिए बड़ी शर्म की बात है और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की तरफ से इम तरह की हरकत नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह कह कर मै राजनारायण जी को फिर नसीहत दूगा, जब वह बोले तो देश को देखे कि हम जो बोलते है उसका छावो पर क्या अमर पड़ेगा। कोई छाव नपुसक नहीं है। छाव बहादुर है।

ब्राजादी की लहाई में हम ब्रौर ब्राप लोग छात्र ही तो 🕛 थे. हम छात्र ीवन से ही तो राजनीति मे ग्राए. . (Interruption) इसलिए छात्रों से कर वद्ध प्रार्थना करता हं कि साजवाद मानो, सब कुछ मानो, लेकिन म्रन्शासनहीनता मत लाम्रो । वह ग्रैन्ड एलाएन्स वाले भ्राप लोगो से स्माजवाद नहीं सीख सकेंगे।

श्री राजनार यण : ठीक है, इस सरकार को डबाग्रो, हम ग्रापके साथ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chairl

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SERVICES YOUTH V. K. R. V. RAO): At the outset, I wish to say how grateful I am to the Members for the keen nterest they have shown in the working of the U.G.C. and for the valuable suggestions they have made towards the development of higher education in the country. How Members have referred to various aspects of higher education but the main emphasis has been on the Role of the U.G.C. and is functioning and indeed, for a drastic re-orientation of the present system of ecucation and the creation of employment opportunities required for the stude its. These have been the three major points that have been made. It is heartening that in the course of the debate, more than one Member has referred in approving terms to the work of the U.G.C. in the face (overwhelming odds. While we should welcome these, I am also aware that it gives no grounds for complacency. A great dea remains to be done if our system of higher education is to satisfy the requirements of modern India and its economic an I social development. I may however mer ion to Members that in pursuance of the statutory responsibilities placed on the J.G.C., planned and coordinated efforts have been made by the Government within the resources available to meet the challenge of the spectacular rise in enroli ent involving as it does both the creation of additional facilities and the maintenance of quality in higher education. The Government also has not been entirely oblivious of he need for more funds for the U.G.C. his can be seen from the fact that whereas in 1967-68 the total allocation to the U.G.C. that year taking both plan and non-plar, was less than Rs. 20 crores, in 1970-71, that is three years later, the plan and non-pla allocation to the U.G.C. has been of the order of more than Rs. 30 crores. So there has been something like 50 per cent, rise in the course of the last 20RS/70-7

3 years in grants to the Commission and that would indicate that in spite of all the tremendous difficulties we are having, again within the constraints of the resources, we are trying to do something to make resources available for the improvement of higher education. It is because of the spectacular rise in enrolment, involving as it does both the creation of additional facilities and the maintenance of quality in higher education. Now this is our big problem. One can talk about it and say that this is not the proper procedure, that this is not the proper forum to do so. But how to deal with this tremendous increase in enrolment and at the same time maintain the quality of the education we are giving to the new members of our young men and women who are joining the institutions on higher education? As the Annual Report would reveal, there has been a significant increase in the volume and diversity of educational efforts and achievements at various levels. I would say 'some increase', of course a significant increase compared to the past, but not significant compared to requirements, significant compared to what has been done so far, but not significant compared to the requirements which still remain to be fulfilled.

I may also point out that a planned effort is being made to encourage the pursuit of excellence at the post-graduate and research levels. In view of the paucity of resources—I am sorry this is the burden of my song, Sir, and you will find me again and again talking about the paucity of resources-in view of the paucity of resources, significant results can be secured only by the concentration of efforts and resources in selected areas of importance, that is by concentrating on certain areas, just as if you have got a small army and a large area to deploy the army in, you get more results by concentrating it at selected spots than by dispersing it over a wide area. Accordingly, assistance is being given to universities and colleges for the provision of facilities to conduct and improve their programmes of teaching and research in science, because we attach a great deal of importance to improvement in science education. The existing syllabi and facilities for research have been reviewed by expert committees and suggestions made towards improving and modernising courses of instruction. In this connection I would also like to refer to the remarks made by some hon. Members about the need for diversification of courses, about the need for giving more options to the students, so that they can have a larger variety of courses to choose from. This of course has some financial implications but, to the extent possible, in the revision we are making of the syllabi,

[Prof. V.K.R.V Rao]

we are offering much more diversity of choice than has been the case when, for example, I was a student, or even people who are younger than I were students. A major programme has been undertaken to acquaint teachers with the new developments in their respective fields of work. The examination system in all its aspects has been investigated and recommendations towards improving the procedure of assessment have been made. I find, and I am extremely happy to find that almost all the Members, who have spoken in this House, including my hon. friend from Kerala, who spoke a few minutes ago, have been concerned about the examination system. So has the U.G.C. been concerned and so has, of course, the Ministry of Education been concerned. The U.G.C. has been examining a number of suggestions and some-thing is being done. The examination system has been investigated and recommendations have been made towards improving the procedure of assessment. Thus you will find, as I will be saying later, that some universities have introduced the somester or trimester system, then sessional records, as my friend referred to and so on. There has also been made another radical suggestion, all of which, I am sure, will get examined. The development programmes of different universities are reviewed and evaluated from time to time by the sub-committees appointed by the Commission and suggestions made for further development. I am glad to say that the programmes initiated by the Commission have made considerable headway and are making a significant impact on some of the crucial sectors of higher education.

In the course of the debate a suggestion was made by an hon. Member-I believe it was Shri Krishan Kant, that the work of U.G.C. might be reviewed. I also heard one or two other Members making the same suggestion, "why not review the work of the U.G.C. itself?" In this connection I would like to say that the Commission normally functions with the help and assistance of expert committees and with provision for a regular consultation academic opinion. It is not that the Commission, with nine members as it is now, are twelve as it is going to be a little later, only function by themselves. They have got a series of committees, standing committees, sub-committees, expert committees, and they involve a great deal of the academic world in the functioning of their duties. Thus, the Commission is enabled to obtain independent opinion and academic advice based on an objective and critical examination of various problems connected with higher education. The House will be glad to know that as a result of the suggestions made during the last Session, and on their own, the Commission itself has decided to set up an expert committee to undertake a study of its contribution towards promotion and development of higher education, Instead of the Government appointing a Committee for the purpose which I think would have been very undignified and improper the University Grants Commission themselves have decided to set up an expert committee to undertake a study of their contribution towards the promotion and development of higher education. This would obviously also include an evaluation of this contribution and this in my opinion should serve the purpose suggested by hon. Members.

I would now like to turn to the point made by several hon. Members about the need to have substantially larger funds for the development of higher education. There is no denying the fact that the outlay on higher education has been meagre in relation to the magnitude and importance of the problems facing the country. I can hardly add anything more on the subject than to express the hope that I can count on the support of hon. Members for more liberal allocations cation in general and to the U.G.C in particular when the question of financial allocations to different sectors of Govern-ment activity come up next before the House. I would particularly like to stress this point, not that I want to lobby for my Ministry but the whole House has been laying stress and the whole country is aware of the fact that paucity of resources has been one of the most crucial obstacles in the way of development of our education, in the way of giving amenities, providing facilities, raising the standards, maintenance of quality and so on and unless more money becomes available for education we will not be able to solve the various problems confronting our country. I am of course fighting I will not say a lone battle because there are so many other people who have been expressing the same feelings but I would feel particularly more strengthened the more support I get from this House not merely in a debate of this kind on U.G.C. or in a debate on education in general but at the critical stage when a debate on financial proposals as such comes up before the House because I want to impress upon my colleagues rather than myself-in fact I am more than impressed and I am prepared to put myself either at the head or at the tail of the compeign—the imperative

Motion re Annual Report

necessity in social interest of having more funds allocated for education. This is particularly relevant just now because soon the annual plans are going to be discussed.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, on a point of order. Normally it is against the concept of joint responsibility of the Cabinet that a Cabinet Minister should ask the House to press the N nistry of Finance to do such and such a thing.

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu): There is nothing wrong.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: In this case it is against the concept of joint responsibility of the Cabine but now that Dr. Rao has taken the House into confidence about who are the people who are holding up the progress of education in the country there should be a regular debate on the subject as to who are the Ministers opposing the Education Minister's effort to get more funds for university education in the country and the Houe should put them in the dock.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, I thought that Mr. Arjin Arora was a very good friend of mine but sometimes I am tempted to say save ne from my friends because of the suggestion that he has made just now. I was not talking about the Finance Minister, let m: make it clear. I was talking of all my colleigues in the Cabinet and the whole Government as such.

VI 'E-CHAIRMAN AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You meant that they should also be impressed as you are impressed.

PROF. V. 1. R. V. RAO: I have been doing this. This is not the first time I am doing it. In the other House I have done it; in the courtry I am doing it. In every forum I get I have been pleading for this.

SHRI MU! KA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): The House will fully support you. You need not go by what Mr. Arjun Arora has said

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I also support you. I want those Ministers to be put in the dock.

PROF. V. B. R. V. RAO: Since Mr. Arjun Arora has talked of Ministers being put in the doci. I would like to tell him if I may digress for a moment from the debate fon the report of the University Grants Commission that paucity of resources is not only due to the cussedness of somebody

who distributes the resources; paucity of resources is due to the fact that our production, our rate of economic growth, our rate of investment and savings are not on par with the requirements of the country and on that if Shri Arjun Arora wants a debate, I am sure the Ministers concerned will be quite prepared to find out what we should do in order to accelerate the rate of economic growth, in order to increase national income and in order to increase the resources available not only for education but also for so many other nationbuilding, social, constructive purposes. Otherwise, I would not relish the idea of his putting anybody in the dock. If he wants to put anybody in the dock I offer myself to be the first prisoner for cross-examination by him.

I now turn to some other specific points. A reference was made to the inadequacy of funds allocated to teaching and research in science education. I may state here that the development expenditure on science has risen from Rs. 2.39 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 3.61 crores in 1969-70. In terms of total development expenditure-it is not maintenance expenditure—the finance for science education has risen from 20.57 per cent to 24 15 per cent. So, there has been growth and not fall. It is exclusive of the grants paid to the summer institutes and schools in science subjects and the funds provided to colleges for the development of teaching and research in science. Development expenditure on engineering and technology in the universities has also risen from Rs. 1.55 crores to Rs. 2.68 crores during the same period.

My friend, Prof. Nurul Hasan-I think he must be delivering his lectures in his university now-referred to the functions of the National Council for Science Education. I would like to clarify that the major function of the Council is to organise seminars and conferences for the improvement of science education at all levels. At the school level the Council functions in co-operation with the NCERT and at the college level with the U.G.C. In pursuance of the above objectives the Council has organised conferences at high levels in physics and chemistry and propose to organise a similar Conference on biology. It also co-operates with national organisations abroad and working arrangements with National Science Foundation of the United States and the British Council of the United Kingdom.

Shri Bipinpal Das made a plea for the provision of adequate assistance to the affiliated colleges towards their development programmes. In this connection I [Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao]

would like to inform him that the development grants paid to the colleges under various programmes have risen from Rs. 1.49 crores in 1966 67 to Rs. 3 5 crores in 1969 70. It has more than doubled in the last three or four years. It shows that the priorities are moving in the direction of doing something more for colleges than as the case before. Also, the ceilings on financial assistance to colleges for the development of postgraduate studies, for the extension of library and laboratory facilities and the provision of residential accommodation for teachers and students have been substantially raised. Special assistance is being provided for a new programme which has been taken up for the improvement of science teaching in selected colleges. I am the House will be very much interested to hear this because we are doing some work in the schools now. Selected universities/ departments are also being helped to undertake the responsibility of improving science teaching in affiliated colleges. The Commission has decided to provide separate assistance to Teachers' Training Colleges for their developmental needs. I know that more needs to be done, but the inhibiting effect of paucity of resources is also there. Within that constraint the Commission has been paying special attention in recent years to the needs of affiliated colleges and that was what I wanted to bring to the notice of this hon. House.

Dr. Kurian and some other Members stressed the need for reforms in the system of examination. I may state that the Commission has initiated certain steps in this direction. A number of universities have also introduced changes in the system and pattern of the examinations. About 19 universities have modified or re-structured their courses and introduced the semester or trimester system in one form or the other. Some universities have adopted the system sessional assignment and devised methods of continuing assessment. Examination reform is a continuing process and I can assure the House that both the UG.C. and the Universities are continuously seized of this problem.

It was pointed out by an hon. Member that nothing has been said in the report of the Commission about the medium of instruction, and there was some discussion on the medium of instruction and suggestions were made I think in Shri Rajnarain's speech—I saw from the notes as I was not present—as well as in the speech made by our friend, Shri Chandrasckharan, from Kerala. The House will recall that this question was considered in detail by

the conference of Vice-Chancellors convenin September 1967 by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission. A reference to the recommendations of the conference was made in the Commission's report for 1967-68. The Commission agreed with the views expressed at the conference of Chancellors and emphasized that the manner and the pace of the changeover in the medium should be linked with the general programme for the improvement of standards. The national policy on education which has been approved by Parliament-I am sorry I cannot accept Shri Chandrasekharan's suggestion—has urged that steps should be taken to adopt the regional languages as media of education at the university stage. As the House is aware, the Government of India has undertaken or is assisting in the undertaking of a comprehensive programme of translation, adaptation or original writings of books at the university level in the different Indian languages proposed to be used media of instruction in higher education. I am glad to say that progress is being achieved in this matter. In this connection I saw from the notes, as actually I was not here then, that Mr. Rajnarain had said: "Why do you have English? Who do you want that English should continue?" I want to make it very clear because I made speeches in Uttar Pradesh, in Kanpur and Lucknow and elsewhere.

अग्रेजी माध्यम हटाएगे तो ठीक है। अग्रेजी हटाने से हमको फायदा नहीं मिलने वाला है। इस कारण से कि अग्रेजी में इतना जान—विज्ञान और नालेज तो भरा है, इस सबका ट्रामलेशन, अनुवाद से हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में करने में बहुत कठिनाई है और बहुत जल्दी में नही होगा। इगलिए हम नालेज को छोड नहीं सकते, छोड़ना नहीं चाहते, यह हमको जम्दी है। हमारे युवक लोगों का विज्ञान और साइटिफिक नालेज और टेक्निकल नालेज अच्छा, ऐफिणियेट होना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ उनका मीडियम हिन्दी भाषा होना चाहिए।

श्री राजनारायण: श्राप्त वर्ड रख मकते है मगर भाषा क्यों नहीं श्रपने देश की रहे। जापान ने कैसे उन्नति की, स्वीडन ने कैसे की, रिशया ने कैसे उन्नति की।

प्रो० वी० के० भ्रार० सी० राव: भ्रापने ठीक सवाल पूछा, मैं भ्रापको बनाऊगा कि क्या हो रहा है जापान में, क्या हो रहा है, स्वीडन में क्या हो रहा है, दूसरे देशो में। मैं उसी समता से लोना चाहता हूं अपने देश को। जापान में अग्रेज़ी साध्यम नहीं है, स्वीडन से भी अंग्रेज़ी साध्यम नहीं है, मैं भी नहीं चाहता हूं कि अग्रेज़ी साध्यम होना चाहिए हम रे देश से, लेकिन अग्रेज़ी को छोड़ने से क्या हो जाता: कि हमारे लोगों का नारोज और कम हो जाता है।

श्री राजनारा । ग्राप एजुकेशन मंत्री हैं पुलिस मंत्री नहीं हैं।

SHRI MUI KA GOVINDA REDDY: Why do you sten to a lone voice?

PROF. V. k. R. V. RAO: I have always been accustored from very old days to listen to what you call lone voice and try to answer.

श्री राजनाराय्ण : मै यह कह रहा हू कि अग्नेजी छोड़ने का मतलब क्या, अंग्नेजी सरकारी कामकाज से हटे, अंग्नेजी शिक्षा के माध्यम से हटे। इनके अलावा और कही रखना बाहते हैं, तो रखिए।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is all right. Then there is no quarrel. We have agreed, this Parliament passed a resolution, and it is hap ening. In fact I gave full satistics. I can end him a copy again of the answer I gave.

श्री राजनारायण: हिन्दी के माध्यम से पर्चा लिखे हुए राजकुमार जैन को ग्रभी तक ग्रापके विश्वविद्यालय ने कुछ नहीं किया।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: It is very difficult for me, Mr. Vice-Chairman, to answer all the questions Shri Rajnarain is capable of rutting, but I want to assure him...

SHRI RAJI ARAIN: This is not all the questions; this is the only question.

श्री राजनारायगः छः महीने हो गये। एक लडके का भविष्य ग्रधका में रखा हुग्रा है श्रीर श्राप कहते है कि "दिस इज नार श्राल दि क्वैण्चन"।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: He is now bringing up a particular case of an individual student. On that I did not want to disagree. I can tell him that as soon as the matter was brought to my notice, I had taken it up with the University Grants Commission; he Chairman and I had some discussions on the subject and I am

taking it as a very much larger question because in many States this is going to arise.

As the regional languages become the media of instruction, we are going to have at a number of places, students who may not find it absolutely possible to answer in a medium of instruction which may not be their mother-tongue because there is no State where everybody living in that State has the same mother-tongue as the language which is usually the medium of instruction of that State. This very large problem I have already brought to the notice of the Chairman of the U.G.C., Dr. Kothari. Unfortunately, the Education Minister is not the Police Minister, and the Education Minister can only confine himself within the constraints of what he can do; he can persuade, appeal to the reason, get a dialogue started and so on.

श्री राजनारायण: दिल्ली की तो रिजनल लेंग्वेज हिन्दी है, उसने हिन्दी में लिखा है, उसने तिमल में तो नहीं लिखा है, अगर शिक्षा मत्री महोदय जो कह रहे है, वह ठीक है तो...

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I have given as much answer as I can. I cannot give more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You are looking into it?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I have asked the University Grants Commission to look into the matter because personally I do not try to interfere with the autonomy of the universities.

श्री राजनारायण: यह हम जानते है कि डा॰ राव देख रहे है, सात महीने बीत गये देखते-देखते। श्र॰ र श्रापके लड़के की जिन्दगी श्रीर प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के की जिन्दगी खराब हो गई होती तो पता चल जाता। चूंकि वह ग़रीब का लड़का है, न धोती है, न कपड़ा है, न किताब है, तो श्राप बैंट गये श्रीर कह रहे हैं—यू श्रार लुकिंग इन्टू इट। हम जानते है कि डा॰ राव इज लुकिंग।

You are looking at it in the wrong way. They are playing with the life of a young man. Silly.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am glad that Shri Rajnarain has reverted to the English language in expressing himself.

श्री राजनारायण: जब हमें गुस्सा श्राता है तो श्रंग्रेजी में कभी-कभी बोल देते है।

प्रो० वी० के० ग्रार० वी० राव: मुझे ग्रापके ऊपर गुस्सा कभी नही होगा।

श्री राजनारायण: मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने उनको नोटिस दिया था। मैं नही चाहता कि यह परिस्थिति पैदा हो कि शिक्षा मंत्री के घर पर सत्याग्रह हो। एक जिन्दगी का सवाल है और अब यह पूछ रहे हैं कि आर यु लुकिंग इन्टु इट।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am never angry with anything that Shri Rajnarain says, and he knows it, because I appreciate the sentiment that lies behind what he says. I may not appreciate his language, but I appreciate the sentiment that lies behind what he says. And I know that he is worried. Not only he is worried, but a number of other people including myself are worried at what happens to poor students. And in this particular case is the breach of the rules and regulations of the university. And it is not possible, as long as the laws and rules and regulations are there, just to throw them out, and therefore I referred the matter to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, and they are having some discussion. What will ultimately emerge, I do not know. But all that I have done...

SHRI MAHITOSH PURAKAYASTHA (Assam): You should remember that the SSP has retained the English word in its party's name.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not want to get into that. This is unnecessary digression.

भी राजनारायण : उन्होंने क्या कहा ! वह खुद जैसे हैं वैसे ही मंत्री जी को भी बनाना चाहते हैं।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: This is all unnecessary, Sir. But all that I wanted to say in that connection was that I have found the problem at other places, and I am sure that it is going to arise in all our States as the regional languages become the media of instruction. For example, you know, Sir, that in Hyderabad in the Osmania University, they are permitting their students to appear in two or three media of instruction. I think the students can appear in English, Hindi and in Urdu. If I am not mistaken, I think that decision has been taken by the University. In some other university, they are permitting them to

appear in more than one medium. As the regional language becomes the medium of instruction, and since no State can be unilingual—it is impossible that there is any one State where the people living in that State speak the same language—there are bound to be a number of students who may find themselves in difficulties. And I have raised this very problem with the University Grants Commission, and I want to place it before the conference of the Vice-Chancellors when it meets next to find out whether it is possible to find out any practical solution which will apply to all cases and not merely to individual cases.

Prof. Uma Shanker Joshi suggested that orientation courses should be organised for newly-appointed teachers in colleges. The Commission has already undertaken a major programme relating to Summer Institutes, Refresher Courses, Seminars and Conferences. Under this programme, well-oriented courses for junior teachers were held under the auspices of various universities during 1969–70. However, I am prepared to have this question referred to at the next conference of Vice-Chancellors and place before them the experience of Shivaji University in this regard, as to whether there should not be some kind of orientation course for the newly-appointed teachers in the colleges.

5 P. M.

Shri Krishan Kant has urged that the problems of Calcutta University should be looked into urgently. Apart from Shri Krishan Kant, a number of other Members of the House are also interested in this particular problem.

The U. G. C. recently considered some suggestions made by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University regarding the future development of the University and has decided to appoint a Com-mittee to examine the developmental problems of the University in all their aspects, including the restructuring of the University, if need be, and the setting up and so on of autonomous colleges. The same may have to be done for the Delhi University which has also become a very large University with a very large number of colleges, and many problems have arisen in the four or five years which did not exist when I was the Vice-Chancellor of that University. In any case as far as Calcutta is concerned, the U.G.C. has taken a decision that a Committee should be appointed to go into their problems.

Shri Krishan Kant also expressed a desire that the Punjab University should be converted into a Central University. Shri A. P. Sinha suggested that the Patna University should be taken over by the Centre and Shri Appan wanted a Central University in the South. In this he was joined by Shri Chandrasekharan.

Shri Mulkhi Govinda Reddy has made a strong plea for the conversion of the Bangalore University into a Central University. Al these proposals have been given careful consideration. I am afraid, I am very sor y because I never like to say something which is disappointing, it has been decided hat the Central Government should not extend its responsibilities in a subject which primarily comes under the purview of the State Governments, but should do all it can to assist the existing State Universities to improve their standards and functioning in teaching and research. The Punjab University will have to continue to function as at present, in view of the decision of the Government of India to transfer Chardigarh to Punjab after the period of five years.

Incidentally my friend, spoke about the Hindi medium colleges, I want to say this that as far as the Government of India is concerned, if the Hindi medium college is affiliated to the University in the State and the University in the State is prepared to permit stidents to answer in Hindi. then the Government of India will consider the possibilities, within their resources. of seeing what assistance they can give to such colleges. If, for example, the Kerala State wants to start a Hindi medium college or Mysore, which is starting a Hindi medium College, starts it, then it should not be beyond the rale of practical policy to do something for them. But to set up a Central Hindi University in the South, I am afraid is not a preposition which the Government is prepared to accept.

Shri Appar has suggested that the Madras School of Schial Work may be given the status of a University, like the Tata Institute of Social Work. Without going into the merits of the proposal, because that will take too lorg, may I inform you that we have not received any such proposal either from the School or from the State Government?

He also wished to know the cost of educating a person for B.A., B.Sc., Engineering and Medicin'. I thought I should satisfy the legitima e curiosity of the hon ble Member in this respect. But the latest available info mation only relates to 1965-66 According to that, the average annual cost

per student in the different States is as follows:---

		ics.
Arts and Science Colleges		352
Agriculture Colleges .		1366
Engineering and Technology		1170
Medical Colleges .		1843
Teachers Training Colleges		391

I have no doubt that the cost per head must have increased during the last five vears.

Several hon'ble Members raised the question of students' participation in University affairs. I wish to inform the House that I am according high priority to this question of involving student community in the academic process. The U.G.C. has academic process. The U.G.C. has set up a Committee under the Chairman-ship of Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar to consider the issues relating to the governance of Universities and colleges, including the question of students' partcipation. report of the Committee is expected shortly. I may inform the House that every effort will be made to take early action in the matter as soon as the recommendations are available and have been examined in consultation with the U.G.C. and the Vice-Chancellors' Conference.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Mysore): Why not have a modern man? S. GURUPADASWAMY Why do they appoint that type of indivi-

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Let us not discuss personalities.

Before I conclude, I would like to touch upon a few matters of great importance raised by some Members. I must apologise to the Members that I have not been able to take up every question raised in this House because we want to finish it today, and I do not want to prolong this House for more than five minutes or so

But in regard to any questions that have been raised to which I have not given an answer and to which I can give an answer, I shall see that the answers are sent to the individual Members concerned.

श्री राजनारायण : ग्रगर जावेद एक हिन्दू लड़की को लेकर निकल गया तो यह सरकार जो ग्रपने को सिक्यलर सरकार कहती है, उन्हें क्यो नही एपाइन्ट करती है।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, this question has been discussed in the other [Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao]

House and I made a statement in the other House. I certainly have no objection to tell my friend, Mr. Rajnarain, that the Executive Council of the University of Delhi has appointed a sub-committee of three members...

श्री राजनारायण: उन्होंने लिखा है कि हम एक कमेटी बना रहे हैं झौर वह कमेटी यह देखेंगी कि उम कालेज ने तमाम क्षतों को पूरा किया है या नहीं जिगसे उसको मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस मैटर को नहीं रखा है।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: With your permission, Sir, I can read out from the small statement I made yesterday in this particular connection.

"I would only add that the Executive Council of the Delhi University at its meeting held on the 21st November, 1970, appointed a committee of three persons to enquire into the circumstances leading to the termination of the services of Mr. Javed Alam, and look into the complaint of ten teachers of the Salwan College who had represented that they apprehended insecurity in service. The committee has been requested to furnish its report for the consideration of the Executive Council at its meeting to be held in the first week of December, 1970."

That is, after the committee makes its report, after the various facts are unravelled as to what were the reasons behind it—there is a lot of controversy going on about it—then the Executive Council and the University Grants Commission, I have no doubt in my mind, will take whatever action is possible and appropriate in the matter.

Before I conclude, I would like to touch upon a few matters of great importance raised by some Members. Mr. Krishan Kant referred to what he characterised as the "tragedy of Education in India", and said that little change has been effected in the system of education—which is also to some extent the point raised by Mr. Rajnarain when he talked about 'Angrezi', the method of instruction, the whole philosophy of the system and so on—with the result that there was frustration and unemployment on the one hand and growth of Naxalism on the other. The growing malady of unemployment as a consequence of the present educational system was referred to by some other Members also. Dr. Mathew Kurian—I do not see him here, he made a strong

speech--felt that no educational reform can be implemented in the absence of a radical transformation of the present social and economic system. I fully share the concern expressed by hon. Members regarding this issue of student frustration and unemployment. I think anybody who has got the slightest sensitiveness living in this country cannot but share the concern over what is happening on the entire youth front in our country. I wish to say in this connection that, taking up the question of Naxalism in the first place, we have to guard overselves against simplifying issues which are in character and have reality complex in roots deeper than what is apparent on the surface. It would be naive, in my opinion, to expect even a powerful instrument like Education to prescribe ready-made remedies for passing and prevailing ills. We cannot take the instances of students' involvement in Naxalite activities and expect Education to act as a handy and on-the-spot weapon which can counter them in a piecemeal fashion. The aim of education, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is necessarily of a long-term character, to build up first the individual's mind and personality, to fit and equip him for life and the tasks to be per-formed for the society's development. But in the carrying out of this aim in practice-I do not say that all that is to be done is being done; a great deal has to be donefactors other than Education also come into the picture. All agencies—I do not wish to prolong it; I am putting it in a very brief, summary form-which might even include this hon. House, engaged in the task of bringing about the needed social transformation in the country have a responsibility in the matter.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): This House is not an agency.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Call it by a more honourable name, or whatever you like. If you do not like it, I will remove the word 'agency'. I think we are all agents of the electorate. But if the hon. Member prefers to think differently, I do not want to quarrel with him. He has already enough problems on his hands.

There has to be a well-planned, coordinated effort on the part of all such agencies to create an appropriate climate for good education—I do not want to spell it out because I am sure the House understands what I want—and also to take steps to effect the needed social and economic transformation of the country. I have no doubt in my mind, both are required. If you do not do something for the social and economic transformation of the country

by peaceful and non-violent and conspicuously visible methods, I do not think we are going to solve the problem of students and uremployment. Similarly there are many reasons. There is no time, otherwise I could have gone into them...

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: What about moral values?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Moral values are, of course, very important. The creation of an appropriate climate for good education is also important...

श्री राजनारा रण: राव साहब, इस सरकार मै कोई मोरल वैल्य रह गई है ?

प्रो० सी० ६० न्नार० ती० राव: सरकार को छोड़ दो, मेरा गापण सुनो।

श्री राजनारायण: राव साहब, प्रिबी पर्स पर...

प्रो० बी० के० ग्रार० बी० राव: सब लांग बै**डे** है. ग्रभी हमें **ब**त्म बरना है।

श्री राजनारायण: प्रिवी पर्स की बोटिंग में बी०सी० शुक्ल ने 5 बार ाट दिया। यह मोरेलिटी है। उसको तो भाने नहीं देन। चाहिए कल इस सदन में ग्रगर ऐसा है।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, please request Mr. Rajnarain to resume his seat because other Members are all waiting, they are being held up unnecessarily. I will finish my speech in a minute or two.

Youth, by its very nature and texture, is generous it its impulses and reacts to a wholesome climate with readiness and enthusiasm. I is by nature free from the cynicism natural to the old; and it is for the elders and for the agencies engaged in the task of national reconstruction, to ensure that they do not appear out of date in the eyes of sur youth, and let the growing youth feel the wind of social change and make it possible for them to visualise avenues where their youthful dreams...

श्री राजनारायण: एक दफा बटन दबा कर वोट किया...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR AL KHAN) : Order, order.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Everything is in order.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I think Mr. Rajnarain will kindly let my speech be heard...

श्री राजनारायणः ग्राज राव साहब , ग्रापकी भावना हम समझ गए ।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO aided by the equipment which education has given them can be fulfilled. Honourable Members will recall how when we were youths and we were stirred up by the national movement under the leadership of Gandhiji and felt that "to be young was very heaven" in those days. If such a spirit could be roused when we were fighting the battle for political freedom, it can certainly be roused again in the same non-violent, moral, ethical, manner as Gandhiji did—Let me emphasise it. It can certainly be roused again—when we are fighting the battle for social and economic freedom. Much depends upon the lead...

श्री राजनारायण: राव साहब मै प्राप्ति सहसत हू, लेकिन श्रापसे कहता हूं कि भूषेण गुप्त के चक्कर में न गडे। भूषेण गुप्त के चक्कर मे पड़ेगे ग्रौर गान्धियन वे ग्राफ लाङफ भी रखेगे?

श्री श्रोम् मेहताः जिस चक्कर मे श्राप पढे है, उस को सोचो ।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Much depends upon the lead given by men of goodwill in all walks of life, including that of education.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I do not wish to take up any more of your time, but I would like to emphasise that educational reconstructions needs ideas and these are not in short supply. What we require is more resources, identification of priorities, and concentration of efforts exceeding a critical size. To some extent my Ministry is trying to do something in this matter but certainly not anywhere to my satisfac tion, not because what we are doing is not good, but what we are doing is not sufficient. Educational reconstruction on a massive scale is a time-consuming process. There is a limit to the point up to which one can hurry. Considering the phenomenal upsurge in the field of higher education and the paucity of resources and the magnitude of the problem, the efforts of the University Grants Commission in this field have, by and large, yielded gratifying results.

[Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao]

211

As for the question of unemployment, this has to be viewed as a national problem, related to a variety of factors, particularly the rate of economic growth. I want the rate of growth and, if I may add, the readiness of the privileged classes, the upper classes, the propertied classes and the classes in positions of power and influence, to lead simpler lives and to give a lead to the country in simplicity and austerity so that we can then ask the masses of the people also to tighten their belts and go in for more savings and investments.

The growing desire to enjoy the prestige and advantages of higher education cannot be easily curbed particularly in a democratic soviety. As in the case of Naxalite violence, the responsibility is not unilateral, and to seek the underlying causes of, and the remedies for, the phenomenon of unemployment with its consequent frustrations we have to go outside the educational system. It is obvious that the question requires closer study of man-power requirements and diverse efforts to create more employment potential in the light of the resources available—not the availability which we see today, but the actual potential availability must be made real availability. At the same time, I would agree that the educational system also should respond to the needs of

employment and should go in at the lower levels for vocationalisation and at the higher levels for job-orientation.

I would not like to take any more time of the House. I thank the House for the patient hearing it has given me.

श्री राजनारायण: श्रीमन्, एक मिन्ट, एक सवाल.।

मैं श्री राव माहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं इमलिए कि उन्होंने शान्तिपूर्ण मत्याग्रह विद्यार्थियों के लिए करना माना है। यह माना है कि वे ग्रपनी ममस्याग्रों के समाधान कराने के लिए शान्तिपूर्ण सिविल डिमग्रोबीडियें का रास्ता पकड सकते हैं, जो गाधी जी ने मिखाया है। इमलिए मैं उनको मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ भौर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम शान्तिपूर्ण रहे, निहत्थे रहे, भौर ग्रपनी मांगों को पूरा कराने के लिए मत्याग्रह करे, आन्दोलन करें, तो वे ग्रपनी भृष्ट सरकार से कहें कि हमारे उपर वह लाठी, डडा या ग्रामू गैंस न चलाये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 27th November, 1970₄