

Uniform education system and curriculum

*343. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to bring in a uniform system and curriculum to teach students of secondary and higher secondary levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the system would be applicable throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is no proposal to enforce a uniform system and curriculum at secondary and higher secondary levels. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) recommends that the national system of education will be based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), which contains a common core alongwith other components which are flexible. In August, 2009 the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) emphasized the need for all States to modify their curriculum, syllabi and textbooks on the basis of NCF-2005.

CABE has endorsed the need for a core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Secondary and Higher Secondary levels across all Education Boards in the country, so as to provide a level playing field to all students to join professional courses. In a meeting of the Council of Boards of Secondary Education (COBSE) on 16th February, 2010, 21 Boards unanimously decided to adopt core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level. Accordingly, NCERT has developed core syllabi in Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at Higher Secondary stage in collaboration with COBSE and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

Ms. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, in his reply, the Minister has said that at present there was no proposal to enforce a uniform education system. I would like to know from the Minister whether looking at computerization in the education system, he would introduce e-education in the field of Science and Mathematics on a compulsory basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, answer the question only if it relates to the main question.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: With all respect to the distinguished Member, Sir, the question asked does not relate to the question that is before us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Ms. SUSHILA TIRIYA: So what? इसमें CWC का क्या मतलब? This question relates to the main question.

Sir, as per my knowledge, the quality of primary and secondary education in inaccessible areas is reducing. Does the Ministry or the Government have any proposal to review the syllabus at that level and to give students incentives to go to school in inaccessible areas where there is a large percentage of drop-outs.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, again, this question does not really relate to education provided in inaccessible areas, but as far as the issue of quality is concerned, I would certainly like to inform the distinguished Member that this is really the reason why the National Curriculum Framework of 2005 was formulated, in order to ensure quality. One of things that we have taken forward is to get on board all the State Boards in the country and get on board all State Education Ministers in the country. We had a CABE Committee meeting in August, 2009 and a CABE Committee meeting in June, 2010, and we decided that we should have, for this country, for secondary education, a core curriculum; it is not a common syllabus, but a core curriculum. In other words, we wanted to standardize the quality of education throughout the country through the State Education Boards. This has been accepted by all the Boards; in fact, 20 of the 29 Boards were at the meeting where the decision was taken. It has been accepted and we are going to implement it in the coming academic year.

श्री गंगा चरण: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय हैं, क्या केन्द्र सरकार उन स्कूलों में smart classes शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री कपिल सिबल: हां, हमारी ऐसी सोच है और हम उन विद्यालयों में smart classes की शुरुआत करना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमती कुसुम राय: सर, देश के प्राइवेट स्कूलों और सरकारी विद्यालयों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में बहुत अंतर है, जिसके कारण देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त विद्यार्थी competition में पीछे रह जाते हैं। सरकार इस प्रकार के शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता के भारी अंतराल को कम करने हेतु क्या कदम उठा रही है?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is exactly why we have set up the Right to Education Act, which distinguished Members of this House have passed. We want to bring about standardization in terms of quality, the pupil-teacher ratio, infrastructure of the school and the core syllabus that must be taught in all these schools. All this is really being done looking at providing quality education throughout the country, and this is what we are endeavoring to do. We want the State Governments to identify 'neighbourhood schools' in their States, so that these schools could be set up. We are, in fact, investing a huge amount of money in this and we would like the State Governments to move along with us.

श्री राम गोपाल यादव: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि समान पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने की अभी उनकी कोई योजना नहीं है। सर, स्थिति यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में UP Board से जो लड़के intermediate या high school में top करते हैं, उनके नम्बर 80 परसेंट के आस पास होते हैं और जो CBSE या अन्य बोर्ड्स हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर लड़कों के नम्बर 90 से 99 परसेंट होते हैं।

नतीजा यह होता है जब यू.पी. बोर्ड से लड़के आते हैं, जो बहुत ही ब्रिलिएंट लड़के होते हैं, उन्हें भी दिल्ली में दाखिला मिलने का मौका नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए क्या मंत्री जी स्वयं यह उचित नहीं समझते कि सारे देश में एक जैसा समान पाठ्यक्रम हो, ताकि लोगों को बच्चों के दाखिले के लिए समान अवसर मिल सके?

श्री कपिल सिबल: माननीय सदस्य की जो बात है, मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि सारे देश के, हरेक स्कूल में एक कोर करिकुलम होना चाहिए। उसी संदर्भ में हमने तय किया है, पार्टिकुलरली साइंस स्ट्रीम में, जहां पर बायोलॉजी, मैथमेटिक्स, फिजिक्स एंड केमिस्ट्री में वह कोर करिकुलम तैयार हो चुका है और एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. ने उस पर सहमति भी दे दी है। वह अगले academic session से लागू होगा। हम कॉमर्स में भी कोर करिकुलम बनाने जा रहे हैं, जो सभी स्कूलों में लागू होगा। हमें उम्मीद है कि कॉमर्स का वह कोर करिकुलम सितम्बर, 2011 तक तैयार हो जाएगा और उसको भी अगले academic session में लगाएंगे।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सभापति जी, जब तक यह लागू नहीं हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, जवाब आ गया है...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: यू.पी. बोर्ड, बिहार बोर्ड, एम.पी. बोर्ड, राजस्थान बोर्ड के...(व्यवधान).... कई मुद्दे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time. ...(*Interruptions*)... ऐसे कैसे होगा? यह अलग सुझाव है, आप लिखित में दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: जब तक समान नहीं हो रहा है, तब तक आप आदेश दीजिएगा कि यू.पी. बोर्ड, बिहार बोर्ड, एम.पी. बोर्ड राजस्थान बोर्ड को...(व्यवधान).... पांच परसेंट...(व्यवधान).... कम अंकों पर...(व्यवधान).... एडमिशन की छूट कर दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अगर आपको कोई सुझाव देना है तो आप मंत्री जी को लिखित में दीजिए...(व्यवधान).... क्वेश्चन नं. 344.

Victimisation of Indian students

*344. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether Indian students studying in the United States are being victimised;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether Government had taken up this issue with the U.S. Government; and
- if so, the response received by Government therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) US is one of the most preferred destinations of Indian students as evidenced by numbers of students going to US institutions. In the last one year, two cases of universities