

Compulsory Primary Education

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- *37. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samaata:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Surendar Pal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of compulsory free education has been implemented in certain States;

(b) if so, which are those States;

(c) the reasons for not implementing in other States; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to curtail or drop the scheme of compulsory primary education in view of the recent Emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-804/63].

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the education of the handicapped children has also been made compulsory or not?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: It is not made compulsory but we have requested the State Governments to expand the scheme so as to bring the handicapped children between the ages 6 and 14 also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any cut has been implemented in the schemes which are specially meant for the handicapped children?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No.

Shri P. R. Patel: Our Constitution provides for compulsory primary education. In that light, I would like to be informed whether the State of

Gujarat has levied a 20 per cent. tax on revenue as education tax and whether it is proper according to our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: That will be like giving an opinion.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is the Minister aware that due to drastic cuts contemplated in the State education budgets, there is the likelihood of drastic reduction in the targets of enrolment for 1963-64 or even complete abandonment of these targets?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No. We do not expect any decrease in enrolment because already in the first two years of the Third Plan, they have reached 50 per cent. of the targets and we have every hope that they would over-reach the targets at the end of the Third Plan. Because of the difficulties of getting additional finance for more teachers, it is suggested that the workload on the teacher be made 40, in place of 30-35 and that shift system may be adopted wherever it is necessary so that with certain adjustments the targets could be kept up.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पंजाब में करनाल जिले में बंसियों हायर सेकंडरी स्कूलों और मिडिल स्कूलों की इमारतें बना पड़ी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या निःशुल्क शिक्षा का यह अर्थ तो नहीं है कि पंजाब सरकार हायर सेकंडरी स्कूलों और मिडिल स्कूलों को स्वाकृति न दे। क्या इस का कारण निःशुल्क शिक्षा तो नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य स्टेट से जिले में चले गए और जिले से वह कास्ट्रैट्यूएन्सी में चले जायेंगे।

श्रीमती सौंदरम् रामचन्द्रन : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is no free primary education excepting in very few corporation schools in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs may I know whether

in view of the cuts imposed recently.....

Mr. Speaker: She is asking about the city of Calcutta.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is the only city in the whole of India which has not got compulsory education. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: She cannot ask about individual towns and cities. What is the question? She may put the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know whether the cuts that are being imposed in all the States on education budgets will hold it up further—I mean the spread of primary education.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No, because Bengal is one of the States which had passed Compulsory Primary Education Act. They are keeping up the targets.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: She is completely misinformed... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The two ladies may change their places.

Shri Bade: Has the Government received reports from the States that in view of the Emergency there is a cut in the expenses and therefore, there is not sufficient space or sufficient number of buildings and so they could not implement the scheme of compulsory education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The hon. Member is aware that no provision was made for buildings because the community was expected to contribute for the building of the primary school. That position still continue. I have made it clear that the general policy we have adopted in this matter both in the National Development Council and in the Ministry of Education is that there should be no staggering of expansion of primary education. It is our desire that it should expand as quickly as possible. Of course there may be one or two States where special problems

may exist and I hope hon. Members would exercise their influence so that the anticipated target is achieved.

परीक्षाओं में तृतीय श्रेणी

*३८. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्र: यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परीक्षाओं में बहुत से विद्यार्थी तृतीय श्रेणी में पास होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तृतीय श्रेणी में पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों को वहीं पर भी उचित स्थान नहीं मिल पाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार तृतीय श्रेणी में पास करने की विधि को समाप्त कर देने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क), (ख) और (ग). यह सही है कि बहुत से विद्यार्थी विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में तृतीय श्रेणी में पास होते हैं और उन्हें उपयुक्त रोजगार मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है परन्तु तृतीय श्रेणी समाप्त करने के बारे में निर्णय सरकार नहीं, बल्कि बोर्ड आफ एजुकेशन और विश्वविद्यालय जैसे, परीक्षा लेने वाला संस्थाएं ही कर सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन विद्यार्थियों को न तो नौकरियों में और न उच्च-विद्यालयों में, कहीं भी नहीं, प्रवेश मिलता है, तो क्या सरकार उनके भाग्य के विषय में कुछ सोच रही है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : बराबर सोच रही है । हम भी सोचते हैं और माननीय सदस्य भी सोचते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के बारे में क्या सोचा जा रहा है ?