14.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS MISSION FOR 1972-73

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We take up the next item. Prof. Nurul Hassan to move his motion.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION. SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASSAN): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1972-73, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1974,"

Sir, I would not like to take much time in my introductory speech, but there are a few aspects of problems which I would, with your permission, try to explain.

The first major development that would like to report to the House and I am sure most hon. Members are already aware of that, is that, until almost 40 days ago, we were awed in the country, in this House, as parents or as teachers or as those concerned with the welfare of the educational system, feeling deeply worried about the future of the University system in country. The fact of the matter was that while various attempts at reform were being made, there was a lurking suspicion whether any reform succeed in an atmosphere where the future of the institution itself was uncertain. A comparatively small group had decided to hold the Universities to ransom. An atmosphere of violence. intimidation and coercion was sought to be built up instead of a peaceful atmosphere in which alone academic life can thrive. The country was passing through various economic and other difficulties. Therefore, it

but natural that the student community should also be faced with hardships and with difficulties of various types. But some very unscrupulous elements decided to exploit the student community and sought to make the students as instruments of their political game, with the result that the massive investment which the country had made in these institutions of higher learning and the high hopes which the parents had and which the overwhelming majority of pupils and students had that the young people, after receiving training, would be able to look after their parents and look after the country were threatened-because some elements thought that the student community was fit only to be used as a cannon-fodder in their political same. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the entire country-and I am sure it would be so to this House also-that, with the promulgation of Emergency, the threat which faced the institutions of higher learning has gone, and the reports that we have been receiving from various parts of the country show that the Universities are now functioning normally and in a peaceful atmos-Therefore, Sir, the call given phere. by the Prime Minister on the one hand to make every effort to make higher education available to the weaker sections of the community and to reeconomic burden on duce the student community and on the other hand to utilise this opportunity to improve and build up the University system, can be heeded now and I am happy to report that effects have already been made, and are being made, by all concerned by the Government, by the authorities of the Universities, by the teachers and by the students to see that this call is heeded and that the Universities play their full and proper role in the development of the nation and the character of its people and in bringing about an improvement in. what the Prime Minister, has said on several occasions as the objective of the country as well as of the Government the quality of the life of the common people. Therefore, Sir, today it is possible to bring about major

changes in the educational system notwithstanding the economic constraints, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the country is faced. One of the most difficult problems with which the University educational system was fac... ed was the pressure of humbers on the university system. After all, the funds are limited; higher education is something which has to cost money. Even to provide an adequate library to a college is a very expensive thing. But the rate of increase in enrolment and rate of increase in the number of colleges was far outstripping the resources of the country as well as creating a pool of not only un-employed, but unemployable young people in the country. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan period the actual increase over the preceding year in institutions, university enrolment excluding intermediate and pre-univer-226,597 sity was or 14.5 per cent which is very high figure indeed no country could afford an increase in enrolment of this proportion. I am glad that as a result of the various steps that have been taken, this inhas now come down crease the year 1973-74 to about 65.000 and which is about 3 per cent and is on the whole fairly reasonable. At the same time, the opportunities of non-formal education have been continuously increasing. In the same year, in which enrolment in regular institutions had come down to 3 per cent, the enrolment in correspondence courses and in private candidates at the degree level had gone up by 15 per cent, which means that the working people, persons who could not afford to go to institutions of higher learning could also acquire higher education.

Increase in the number of colleges per annum had gone up to something 250 which is a very high like ħas been This inde**e**d. number gradually controlled result as а of the cooperation of the State Governments, and during the last year, the number of new Arts, Science and Commerce colleges established had

come down to 85. However, result of this unprecedented increase in the past the number Science and Commerce colleges today stands at 3,200. Out of these 50 per cent have an enrolment of less than 400, 20 per cent have an enrolment of over 1000 and only 3 per cent have an enrolment of over 2,000. A college. as you know, with an enrolment below 400 is hardly viable either academically or financially. The cost per head would be very high indeed. Unfortunately, the majority or a very large number of these non-viable colleges which have a poor academic standard and whose staff is inadequately trained is located in rural areas which means that although we got the psychological satisfaction that a large number of institutions have been established in the rural areas, the fact of the matter was that the education they were providing was sub-standard education and it was just not possible for either the State Governments the UGC to provide adequate facilities in these institutions. Therefore UGC, I am happy to say, took due note of the situation and it has now started a well-considered policy of planned development of colleges, that there should be no haphazard growth of colleges and that, as far as possible where the number of colleges is large, there should be co-operative teaching so that we can optimise the resources that have been created and at the same time there should be a restructuring of the courses, particularly, in the rural areas. This is a very important and a major development of the recent years which the Commission number of discussions initiated. A and workshop seminars have been held specialists' panels have been examining this points so that the type of inter-disciplinary and disciplinary. oriented education that would be given would be oriented towards the solution of the rural problems. For example, in sciences, courses in life sciences and biological sciences could be orient. ed towards agriculture or animal husbandry. In the same way the social sciences courses could be oriented to-

[Prof. S. Nurul Hassan]

wards the various developmental schemes of the countryside and the rural areas. In the metropolitan areas where there is a large number again, the co-operative teaching programmes are sought to be initiated and academic complexes sought to be built up.

The Commission has given a great deal of emphasis to the College Science 1mprovement programme. This programme is already under way and one can see that about 111 colleges have already benefited from this particular programme. The Commission hopes that it would be possible for it to double this number. At the same time, recently the Commission has started College Humanities and Social Sciences improvenient programme. This programme provides opportunities for changes and innovation within the frame-work of the existing system for modernising and upgrading the syllabus in co-operation with the coucerned academic bodies and it is hoped that these would heavily lean on the development of courses relevant to national and regional priorities and to the needs of the student community.

Another major programme which has been initiated is that of examination reform. This includes internal assessment, grading, abolition of the system of pass and fail and the introduction of the system of question-hanks. I am glad that under the leadership of the UGC, a number of zonal work-shops have examined these proposals in great detail and have strongly supported these and a number of universities have already started initiating measures to implement these various schemes. There is also the scheme of autonomous colleges which is a very well conceived scheme which was initiated on the recommendation of the Education Commission. That is to say certain colleges would be given autonomy to experiment with new types of courses which are more relevant to the needs of the locality and where the standards of examination can be modified and improved.

You are no doubt aware that the new techninques of examination have aiready been lested with great success in Indian institutes of technology and in agricultural universities and in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. These new techniques of examination can be easily adopted by autonomous colleges who can also resort to innovative techniques of making their pupils and teachers participate in the various development activities. The Commission has constituted a number of expert panels on curriculum development in humanities and social sciences and has also set up a Science Research Council and groups of scientists to look into a group of scientific subjects. Within the extremely limited resources available to the Commission to support scientific research the Commission has greatly emphasised the problem of research It has also taken up the question of faculty improvement connection with the faculty improvement, this House is aware that the most important decision that was taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Commission was to improve the pay scales of the University and College teachers so that only persons with very high quality and of intellectual achievement are brought into the university system Side by side with this the UGC has prescribed high qualifications for inital recruitment to the universities and colleges. I am emphasising the colleges recause almost 89 per cent of the university students are studying in colleges rather in university departments Therefore, any scheme for the improve vement of the university system which ignores the colleges will not have an impact on the total educational scene. At the same time a number of proposals have been initiated by the U.G.C. and they are under way-i.c. to provide opportunities for teachers to improve their qualifications, to undertake research, to upgrade their knowledge and to participate in conferences, seminars, summer schools and so on. A very large number of summer

schools have been held. Simultaneously a large programme of student amenities has been taken up on a very high priority basis indeed. The first and the foremost of these programmes is to provide hostel accommodation. Obviously if new colleges are not to be established in the same manner in which they used to be established five years ago, then it is essential that more and more hostel accommodation should be made available so that the young people, boys and girls from the comparatively backward regions backward sections of the community can receive higher education. mission is also looking into the proposals to reduce unit costs for the construction of hostels as well as to provide substantial assistance to colleges and to universities to build hostels. In fact during the last few years, the number of students who have been provided hostel facilities is something in neighbourhood of 28,000 or so, which, considering the limited funds, is a considerable achievement. Then, the Commission is supporting the idea of and has already taken many valuable implement the Prime to Minister's call for the establishment of a Books Bank. Today nooks are no longer within the reach of an average student. And, if I may say so, many of us, who have been teachers for long and whose principal hobby was to buy books are now finding it extremely difficult to keep abreast with new knowledge and purchase our own books. The students just cannot afford to buy books. And, the old system of taking a book from the library for 14 days again is not enough. There are some books which a student might require at least for the duration of the semester or the term and sometimes even the whole session. Therefore the Prime Minister gave rightly so much emphasis on the establishment of Book Banks. And now more than 2000 colleges have already been brought on a list of assistance so far as the establishment of Books Banks are The Study Centres again concerned. are very important for young people belonging to poorer and weaker

sections of the community; since they do not have accommodation or facility in their homes, they can sit here and study. In the same way, non-resident student centres are being established in many places. Student Aid Funds have been set up even in non-viable colleges so that poor students can be helped. Then Health Centres are also receiving priority attention from the Commission.

At the same time the Commission has initiated a programme whereby part-time vocational, courses can be provided for in various universities and colleges so that the students can utilise their spare time to learn a worthwhile vocation which will be of help and assistance to them.

Thus, consultation and quality improvement are the two watch words of the Commission in addition to the question of expanding the frontiers of knowledge and supporting research.

Sir I hope that the hon. Members will give us the benefit of their advice and their valuable suggestions for bringing about an improvement in the quality of work that is being done in the universities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1972-73, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1974."

SHR1 C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellichery): When we discuss the U.G.C. Report in this House, it is an opportunity for this House to go into the matter connected with higher education in our country.

While this report was presented in this House last year it created considerable public interest.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

I am sure that the hon. Minister might have seen the reaction of the Press about the report which was presented in 1972-73 and I would just like to remind him of two or three points.

I would like to point out that various national newspapers in the country had stated that our education, especially the higher education, had been facing a serious crisis. The U.G.C. report has presented various problems of that crisis to the country through its report. The Deccan Hearald has said in its editorial "Calls for despair" about our education system; Hindustan Times has said "Mere lamentation"; National Herald has said "Educaion doldrum" Various other comments are made by the newspapers. I do not want to narrate those which various newspapers or various media of public opinion said about our education. Let us try to go by what the U.G.C. itself has said about the situation.

About the academic problems that we are facing at it was just now pointed out by the hon Minister, there should be an effective utilisation of the limited resources for the maximum benefit of the country by providing the country with a kind of education system that would create new conditions that would help us to evolve a system of education which it can be said has become an effective instrument of social transformation. If you approach the problem from that angle, one can critical about our education system. I do not see the present crisis in our education system in isolation but from what is happening in our country as a whole. The hon. Education Minister himself presented the report striking a note on the present political situation which was prevailing in the country and its impact on the education system. I agree with him in his approach in relation to how far the reactionary forces in our country tried to exploit the situation which was prevailing

not only in the educational elmosphere but also in our educational institutions in the country as a whole. They tried to use the young students as an effective instrument for achieving their nefarious political ends. I agree with all those things. But, when I agree with you, I would also like to draw your attention to some of the basic problems which were posed by the U.G.C. Report which, even to-day, are present in our national life. What do they say about the academic indiscipline, if I use that word? About the indicipline of the students about which a lot of furore is always hurled, they say that the acadmic indiscipline—the students' indiscipline had nothing to do with the academic problems. On the contrary, it had everything to do with the academic crisis which our country was facing. Short of unemployment, they pointed out their sufferings-two basic economic problems. Short of unemployment, what were the reasons agitated the minds of the young students which had thrown them in a big way to many agitations which were not an academic problem? understand that various measures are being taken to find a solution to this problem. But, the fact still remains that there is a crisis in our education system. The crisis in our education system should be understood in the context of the general economic crisis our country was facing at that time. It may not be seen in isolation. I can link it up with many factors pointed out in the report of the UGC itself.

You just take the question of education expansion. I have a criticism which the Minister also shares, I suppose, that the UGC failed in its responsibility to plan the expansion of education in such a way that it helped all sections of our community in a manner that it would help the social progress. That is not the point which I am now raising.

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The average ratio of student admasion in colleges was 5.5 for every thousand in the country whereas in Delhi it was 13.6 and in Orissa it was 2.2. This difference you can see in every aspect of our socio-economic life. You take rural electrification. You can see Delhi in a higher bracket and Orissa at the bottom. What I am trying to impress upon is that while we are spending the limited resources we should spend the same in such a way that we do justice to weaker sections and weaker areas. As far as I understood UGC failed in that in a considerable manner. I draw the attention of the House to a statement made by the former Chairman of the UGC before the Delhi University students. He said that UGC was spending 25 per cent of its money in Delhi. Is that the way?

Another point which struck me is its approach to the weaker sections in the society. If you again examine the colleges, it is again pointed out in the report that there is concentration of colleges and universities in the urban areas. I do not know for whom we are spending this money. You may say it may not have so much of facilities in the country-side to provide an education of a higher quality. Well, you are meant for providing that facility in the country-side. It is easy for anybody to cater to the needs of the urban elite but that is net the social purpose. UGC in future should spend the limited resourceswith all its limitations—with a view to providing justice to people living in the country-side. The report says that it could not bridge this gap, this disparity. That is a serious failure. We all say on platforms, India lives in villages. True, India lives in villages. and knowledge perco-But, wisdom lates in trickles and trickles to the villages, to the 80 or 90 per cent people, living in the countryside. That emphasise has not been found in the working of the UGC.

Now, Sir, the question of enrolment of students in colleges and universi-

ties. The report says that it has outstripped the rate of economic growth. Sir, it poses a serious problem. When has it outstripped the rate of economic growth in our country? Again, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the problem of rate of economic growth. There is no point in cutting admission or bringing admission down to a level that it will not outstrip economic growth. You have to take measures, not you as Minister but Government will have to take measures to increase the rate of economic growth so that we will be able to utilise those educated people for the welfare, for the well-being of our country and for building a new India. Here, a very serious economic problem arises again. We are not talking just one day or two years after Independence; 28 years. Not a long time, not a long period in the life of a country but in the life of an individual, it is quite a long period, a quarter of a century or a little more than that. During this period, it is a fact that we have created a lot of wealth in our country and among our people. We cannot say that we have not achieved anything. We have achieved a lot of things and we should be proud of that. But, the problem is, the fruits of what we have achieved have been reaped by a few people who have no social purpose. fact, that aspect, is missing in the whole approach. I am very sorry to say that you are trying to cut the coat according to the cloth. But, you are not taking into consideration the requirements of the country. If we are visualising a future. a future where the younger generation of this country will play a meaningful role, a creative role, then I am afraid, this approach would not help.

You may permit me to go away from higher education—don't dismiss it by saying that it is irrelevant so far as this discussion is concerned—and refer to the state of affairs down below in relation to literacy, in relation to

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

primary education, which is still worse than what is depicted in this report. I know the hon. Minister will say that if was a gigantic task the Government had undertaken. Millions and millions of people have been educated. But, my point is not that. My point is that, this is not enough. You cannot say that you have advanced the country to a level with a heavy weight on the country of illiterate people. The illiterate population is nearly 80 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, no time was allotted for this. But, I was told that the Minister would like to reply at 5 p.m. Even if I allow you up to 3 p.m. I have 17 speakers on my list and I have to ration the time. That is why, I am calling your attention. You may try to conclude now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Anyway, I will not take a lot of time now.

What I am trying to say is that always the planners of our country in a criminal neglected education manner, and these are expressions of that. We are today faced with a situation where we have a lot of illiterates, our primary education is badly neglected. You may say there are 80 per cent or 60 per cent in schools. But there is the question of dropouts, the question of criminal waste, the problem of examination. All these should be taken together. Now there is a lot of waste. Even after higher education is completed, what happens to those who are trained in so many professions? Today we are becoming a country which is exporting its people to various countries. Now we are exporting doctors, engineers and teachers as if we have sloved our requirements in the country here. That is why at the beginning itself I tried to link up the matter of education with the overall development on the socio-economic front. Our education can serve a meaningful purpose in the development of society only when

it is linked up with the needs and requirements of the country and the overall planning we have so that we will be able to utilise every single student who is coming out of any institution after education. I hope you have understood it. There is no point in training geologists and then they have nothing to do afterwards; there is no point in training doctors and afterwards they remain unemployed. That is the lopsided development which is taking place in the country today.

Since time is limited, I would pointedly draw your attention to some of the important matters in education. One is the question of examination reform. I know the UGC has made good suggestions about it. But let me make a request to you. We are in the midst of an emergency. Everything is being speeded up. Why don't you, for heaven's sake, speed up implementation of examination reform in such a manner that stabbing and such other undesirable incidents do not take place in educational institutions? It is not because students are inherently in the habit of stabbing people. It is the outmoded system of examinations which compels them to become criminals. Let us put an end to that. I hope you will do something about it.

Another point. We are happy that the problem of students has got due consideration in the 20-point programme. But how are you going to implement it? Don't you need the support of the student community? While geveral times we had personal and other discussions on this matter, the problem you posed was: how to win their support? Well, there is a common platform today. The support of these organised sections of students who are ready to support the implementation of the 20-point programme should be enlisted by Government, not by making a speech here There should be bodies created. In my opinion, there is nothing wrong if at the

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national level the representatives of those students who are concerned with the implementation of this programme are called by your Ministry and discussions held with them. You make them play their role. They are after all people who are organised and who could move a big section of the students for the implementation of the scheme. Similar arrangements should be made down below.

15 hrs.

Another matter which needs your attention is the CIA. It may not be welcome to say but the danger is imminent. Especially in the present political situation in our country effective instruments of the American imperialists like the CIA find education as a field here they could effectively operate; it is so in many other countries too. Our country is no exception. Revealations have been made long ago how CIA penetrated into various spheres. You have to take measures to curb CIA influence in education

Lastly, what is the purpose of education? That should be emphasised. I began that the purpose of education was to transform society and to be an instrument for social change. In our country education should be a vehicle to carry the message of socialism, secularism and democracy to the large masses of our people. Can we do so? Our educational system is infested with caste and communal elements....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. The hon, Minister would reply at 5 p.m. Therefore I have got to ration the time between now and 5 p.m. I have got about 18 speakers in the list.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am concluding. The caste and communal elements should be weeded out.

Lastly, we know that RSS, Anand Marg and other organisations had been banned. But they are deeply entrenched in the fabric of our education. There are teachers, students and even other organisations connected with them. What are you going to do to weed out their influence from the field of education and make our education system clean? I hope the points which I have made would be considered by the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have now twenty speakers on my list and I shall call the Minister at 5 O'clock. Therefore nobody should take more than ten minutes. Even if we give ten minutes to each speaker, we shall go beyond 5. I should request Members to bear that in mind.

श्री सुवाकर पांडे (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और देश की आज की स्थिति और परिस्थितियों के बीच जो काम विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने किया, उम के लिए हम उसे बधाई देना चाहते हैं। वधाई देने के साथ साथ...

श्री मूस चन्द हागा (पाली) : यह पुरानी परम्परा है ।

भी सुधाकर पाँडे : जिन की पुरानी परम्परा नहीं होती, उन का भविष्य नहीं होता।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यू०जी०सी० में शिक्षा शास्त्री लोग काम करते हैं, ग्रच्छे लोग काम करने हैं, मै उन के काम के बारे मे भी जानता हू ,लेकिन मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस में कौन सी कटौनी हो रही है कि यू०जी०वी० में ग्रभी तक कोई चेनरमैन नहीं है। कई महीने बीन गये, ग्रस्थायी का से श्री मतीश चन्द्र जी चेनरमैन का काम कर रहे हैं। वे ग्रच्छा काम करते हैं, उन्हें कब तक स्थायी बनायेंगे ग्रीर यदि उन के काम से शिक्षा मंत्री जी प्रसन्न नहीं हैं तो दूसरे को कब तक ले ग्रा रहे हैं? क्योंकि बिना मुख्या के कोई [की सुधानर पार्क] नर कैसे चलेगा—यह बात समझ में महीं भाती है।

में कुछ सुझाब देना चाहता हूं---शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में। क्योंकि जो बात बीत गई उस पर बहुत समय देने से लाभ नहीं होगा । विश्वविद्यालयों में विष-वृक्ष सीचे जा रहे वे भीर उन्हें पानी देने का काम बहुत से लोग कर रहे ये और शब वे विष वृक्ष इतने विशाल हो गये बे कि इन्दिरा जी ने यदि यह कदम न उठाया होता तो विश्वविद्यालयों में बसन्त न धाता । हमारे अध्यापक भीर छात्र जो बास्तबमे पढाना भीर पढ़ना चाहते थे उन्हें यह समय बहत अनुकूल प्राप्त हुआ है। लेकिन आज भी मैं देखता हं कहीं-की उन की डालें ग्रंभी भी हरी भरी हो रही है। बाप का स्मरण होवा--इस सदन में काशी विश्वविद्यालय में बने बार ० एस ० एस ० के भवन को लेकर काफी विबाद हुआ था। आज भी वह वहा की विश्वि संकाय के सामने खड़ा हुआ मुस्करा रहा है कि अभी हम मरे नहीं हैं, अभी हम जीवित हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर कुछ कार्यव ही अवश्य हो रही होगी, परन्तु कही ऐसा न हो कि कार्य-वाही होते-होते फिर कोई दूसरा तुफान खड़ा कर दिया जाये।

इसी तरह संस्वायसता के नाम पर जो मनमानी विश्वविद्यालयों में होती रही है, उन के ऊपर नियन्त्रण लगाने के कार्य में यू०-जी०सी० क्या करने जा रहा है। मर्थादायें अपनी हैं, मर्यादाओं का पालन होना चाहिए, स्वतन्त्रता का पालन होना चाहिए, लेकिन उच्छुखलता का पालन नहीं होना चाहिए। शिक्षा की दुर्गति में अकेले यू०जी०सी० ही दोषी नहीं हैं इस के लिए अध्यापक भी कम जिम्मेदार नहीं है। अध्यापकों में जब ऐसे अध्यापक आ जायें जो लड़कों को ड्रिल करायें लड़कों को लकड़ं, को तलवार चलाना सिखाये एक विश्वविद्यालय में दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय तक जलूस ले कर जायें और उस के बावजूद भी वे अध्यापक बने रहें तो फिर जो सुधार हम करने जा रहे हैं, उसको वे चार कार्येंगे यह नहीं चार जाकेंगे। जो जन्मापक करार हैं और जिन कर अपना काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी खुट्टियों मंजूर हो रही हैं, उन्हें जिस्तिविद्यालय की सेता हैं जलग करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया नया है—ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT in the Chair]

दूमरी बात-साक्षरता का प्रचार बहुत हुमा है, यब शिक्षाका प्रचार विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो कुछ भी ज्ञान ग्रीर विज्ञान देश का है, उसके परिवर्धन के लिए देश का धन खर्च होता है, वह राष्ट्र के काम झाना चाहिए । भ्राज राष्ट्र से शिक्षा कटी हुई है, उसे जोडने का यत्न करना चाहिए जो इस प्रकार के रायबहादूर लोग है, जो चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा एकदम स्वतन्त्र होनी चाहिए, ग्राकाश-बेल की तरह होने चाहिए, उन के मत पर न जायें, क्योंकि जो धन धाप खर्चकर रहे हैं, वह जनताका धन है ग्रीर वह धन जनता के काममें माना चाहिए। इस लिए शिक्षा का उद्देश्य राष्ट्र का सम्मुनयन होना चाहिए, राष्ट्र के चरणों में ग्रपित होना चाहिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

शिक्षा प्रान्तीय विषय है—मैं प्रान्तीयता की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन ग्रापने भनेकों केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोल रखे हैं, उनमेंभी तारतभ्य होना चाहिए भीर सम्भव हो तो यू॰जी॰सी॰ में उन का एक ग्रलग विग बने। मैन्द्रल यूनीविसिटियों के ग्रध्यापकों का जनग सं केंडर स्थापित हो। ग्रापने एक बड़ी ग्रच्छी बात कही है—89 प्रतिशत लड़के कालिओं में पढ़ते हैं भीर बाकी के 1 प्रतिशत विश्वविद्यालयों में पड़ते हैं। लेकिन १० प्रति-शत खर्च ग्राप विश्वविद्यालयों को देते हैं भीर 20 प्रतिशत 89 प्रतिशत को देते हैं। भाषा, और इस दिशा में विश्वविद्यालय अनु-वाम आयोग महना नहीं नहीं चाहता । नयों नि विश्वविद्यालयों में माझरता का प्रमार तो किया लेकिन शिक्षा का प्रसार नहीं किया और 29 वर्गों में कोई इम प्रकार के अध्यापन का प्रसार नहीं किया जो देश के उप क्त हो। नयों कि शिक्षा की पद्धति ऐसी नहीं होती जिस का बोझ यह देश उठा सके। और जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी नहीं होगी जिस का वोझ देंग उठा सके नब तक उने अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं कहा जा सकता।

भ्रोपेन विश्वविद्यालयों का मैं समर्थक रहा हूं श्रीर मैंसूर में यह कार्य श्रारम्भ हुआ हैं जिस का देश ने स्वागत किया। मैं चाहता हं कि इस का प्रसार सारे देश में हो। एक बात मुझे फ्रीर कहनी है और वह यह कि इस देश में वर्कर्स यूनिवर्सिटियों की बहुत जरुरत है। जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग के केन्द्र हैं वहां पर जो मिस्त्री काम करना है वह जीवन भर मिस्त्री रह जाता है, यद्यपि व्यावहारिक ज्ञान उसे किसी इंजीनियर से ग्रधिक होता है। उस की 6, 7 षंटे की ड्यूटी होती है उस के बाद भगर उस के पड़ाई की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो वह देशका अधिक उपयुक्त इंजीनियर हो सकता है। देश का मच्छा शिल्पी हो सकता है, मीर उस के जीवन के विकास का क्षितिज खाल सकता है। इस तरफ भी 🏿 ग्राप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है, जिसके समर्थक शिक्षा मंत्री जी भी रहे हैं, और वह यह है कि शिक्षा इस देश की ग्रोर प्राईशिक भाषा में होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा का माध्यम कोई विदेशी भाषा नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक राज्य को करोड़-कराड़ रूपया भी दिया गया। लेकिन उस का परिणाम क्या निकला ? श्राज भी ग्रंगेजी या विदेशी भाषा का बोझ हमारे सर पर सवार है श्रोर कहा यह जाता है कि तीन भाषा फौरमले

में अंग्रेजी अनिक्षार्थ है, हिन्दी और प्रावेशिक भाषा अनिवार्य है। तो अंग्रंजी क्यों अनिवार्य है? जब कि ज्ञान और विज्ञान रिक्ष्यन, जर्मन और फ़ैंच में कुछ क्षेत्रों में अंग्रेजी से पहले आ रहा है तो इन में से कोई एक भाषा अनिवार्य क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? अंग्रेजी हो क्यों अनि-वार्य हो, इस सम्बन्ध में सोचना चाहिए। अब तीन भाषामां में अंग्रेजी आ जाता है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी के ऊपर ही जोर नहीं देना चाहिए। नहीं तो और भाषाओं से जो अंग्रंजी के माध्यम से हमारे यहां ज्ञान भाता है वह पीछे पड़ जाता है।

इस के साथ ही एक बात और कहना बाहता हूं। यू०जी०सं० और ग्राप इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि उच्च शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बना दें। यह मौसम बड़ा उपयुक्त है इस काम के लिए। प्राइमरी शिक्षा को तो नहीं बनाया जा सकता, लेकिन उच्च शिक्षा को बना दिया जाये। नहीं तो राज्य सरकारें राजनीतिक दबाव में ग्राज कर विश्वविद्यालय खोल देती हैं और एक बगले में विश्वविद्यालय चल रहा जहां न कुर्सों है, न टेबिल है। एक जीप पर वाइस-चांसलर भूमता है और संतोष कर लेता है कि तीन साल मेरे ग्रासानी से कट जायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यू०जी०सी० को बधाई देता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि अच्छा काम कर रहा है, वह इतनी तेजी से करेगा जितनी तेजी से हम आर्थिक कार्यक्रम लागू करने जा रहे हैं ताकि शिक्षा पिछड़े नहीं।

श्री शंकर वयाल सिंह (चतरा): सभा-पति जी, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं क्यों हमारे सामने 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आ पकी है। में समझता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने समय हमें शिक्षा नीति पर मुख्य रूप से दो, चार बातें कहने 107

का मौका है। सभायति जी, हमारे यहां जो शिका का ढांचा है करीब-करीब वही ढांचा है जो स्वाधीनता से पहले अंग्रेजी जमाने में पराधीन भारत का ढांचा था और इसीलिए बहुत गड़बड़ी है हमारे सामने।

सभापति जी, जब कोई शिक्षक, अध्यापक, श्रोफसर, विद्वान भीर शिक्षाविद् शिक्षा मंत्री होता है तो उस का च्यान असूमन शिक्षा को बोर, शिक्षा के ऊपर, बहुत ग्रधिक जाता है। मुझे इस बात मे खुशी है कि एक प्रधिकारी, विद्वान, शिक्षाविद जिन का जीवन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मंजा है भौर जिनकी जड़ शिक्ष जगत में रही है, ऐसे शिक्ता मंत्री प्रो० नुरुल हसन के हायों मे शिक्षा की लगाम है। इसीलिए हमें भागा है कि शिक्षा का कार्य बहत तेजी के साथ भागे बढेगा । इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हं। यहां जो शिक्षा की प्रणाली ग्रंग्रजो के जमाने से एक हर्रे पर चली भारही है उस को जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हमारे लिए वह श्रेनुकूल शिक्षा प्रणाली नही है। गांधी जी मे बहुत प्रयास किया था कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में ब्नियादी परिवर्तन ग्राए भीर इसी लिए श्रुर से प्राइमरी शिक्षा कम से जो तालीम क पद्धति थी उसके लिए उन्होंने कई सेमीन।र किये थे, मुझाब दिये थे। सभापति जी, केवल एक वाक्य मैं गांधी जी का पढ़ना चाहता हूं :---

"गांधी जो ने बुनियादी तालीम की कल्पना को स्पष्ट करते हुए 1937 में कहा था, सच्ची शिक्षा वही है जिमें पा कर मनुष्य अपने शरीर, मन और आतमा के गुणों का सर्वागीण विकास कर सके और ज्ञान का प्रकाण पा सके। साक्षरता न तो शिक्षा का च्येय है और न उस से शिक्षा का आरम्भ ही होता है, वह तो स्त्री पुरूषों को शिक्षित बनाने के धनेक साधनों में से एक साधन माल है। इस किए मैं तो बच्चे की शिक्षा का आरम्भ

कोई उपयोगी दस्तकारी सिखा कर अर्थात् जिस अग से उस को गिक्षा शुरू होती है उसी अग से उसे कुछ न कुछ नया सजन करना सिखा कर हो करूंगा।"

हमारे सामने जो शिक्षा का डांचा है वह बड़ा ही धुंधला है । इस के सम्बन्ध में कई कमेटियां बनों, कई भायोग स्थानित हुए, उन्हों ने मरकार के सामने आपनी रिपोर्टस दीं। एक रिपोर्ट शिक्षा भाषोग की 1964 से ले कर 1966 तक की, श्री दौनत सिंह कोठारी की श्रष्यक्षना में जो श्रयोग था. मेरे मामने है। यों तो हर रिपोर्ट मे कुछ हैं कुछ नई बातें कड़ी गई है, कुछ पुरानी बात दौहराई गई है, कुछ नई लोके बनाई गई हैं, मैं नही जानता कि भारत सरकार ने उन पर कितना श्रमल किया । इसलिए मैं कह रह' हू कि यह जो रियोर्ट हुशार सामने है जा . 966 में .रकार के सामने प्रस्तृत की गई धौर कई विद्वान उस के सदस्य थे भीर ड ० कोठारी उस के अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होने प्रस्तुत करते हुए यह कहा ।। कि .

"भारतीय शिक्षा के श्रामूल पुनित्माण, लगभग कान्ति, की श्रावश्यकता है। हमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा की मिद्धि के लिए उस में मुख्य मुधार करते हैं, कार्यात्भव को मामान्य शिक्षा के श्रतरंग श्रवश्यक की तरह लागू करना है, माध्यमिक शिक्षा को व्यावसाया-श्रयी बनाना है, सभी स्तरों के श्रध्यापको की गणवता को बढ़ाना है, काफी सख्या में श्रध्यापक उपलब्ध कराने हैं, निरक्षरता का उन्मूलन करना,र, उच्चतर शिक्षा केन्द्रों को मजबूत् बनाना है श्रीर श्राने कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में कम से कम उच्च श्रन्तरांष्ट्रीय स्तर लाने का यस्न करना है।"

सभापति जी, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि तब से प्रयत्न जारी हैं लेकिन हम मंजिल तक नहीं पहुंच सके। क्यों कि पिछले दिनों

को हम को तज्वा हुन्ना है वह यह शिक्षण संस्थामें के शिक्षा का केन्द्र नहीं ेबन सभी । ग्रान्शेलन भीर भगांति का कन्द्र जरुर बन गई। भीर यत्योलन तथा प्रशांति के केन्द्रों के लिए उन्हें धनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है। शिक्षा मंत्रा जा जब प्रपना भाषण दे रहे से रिपोर्ट पेश करते हुए तो उन्होंने कक्षा कि इनने विश्वविद्यावयों का हम इस तरह से अनदान देते हैं। यदि आप इस रिपोर्ट को देखने ता पत्येने कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयां को आपने अधिक से अधिक रुखा का अनुदान दिया है वहा मक्से प्रधिक ग्रगान्ति रही है। जसे मैं एक बहुत छोटं। ब त कर रहा हूं अ.प अपन्न। इस रिपोर्ट से देखेंगे कि छिले दो बर्पा से बिहार के छ लों का जो बग्बार होने रहा है विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ा स्मूल क'लेन छ इा, सड़ारे पर नारे लगाग्रां, पुस्तकों को जलाग्रो, दावालों पर तरह तरह के न रे लिखा, उस बिहार मे पटन विश्वविद्यालय में सबसे अधिक अशान्ति रहः। मै के: ल एक वर्ष का श्राकडा बताऊं ि पटना विश्वविद्यावय को 1972-73 में श्रापने 1925 १९६ ए० का अनुदान दिया लेकिन राच जिल्हा वय ज मादिवास। क्षेत्र में हैं. जिसका क्षेत्रदल म अधिब है, लडक' का महरा भे साधक है, उहा मानित जहा के लड़के पड़ने में लगे रहे. अत विश्व विद्यालय का प्रापने 10,03,469 ए0 ग्रन्दान दिया । अभा मधाकर पांडे जा भाषण दे रहे थे ग्रीर उन्होंने उस कम मे कहा कि क्छविश्व-विदा लयों को ग्रापने काफी दिया है लेकिन बहुत से विश्विधालयों को नहीं दिया। सभापति जी, भ्राप को सुन कर ताज्जब होगा कि देश के लगभग 90 विश्व-विद्यालय हैं। 90 विश्वविद्यालयों से में 85 या 86 विश्वविद्यालयों को भारत सरकार की धोर से जो धानुदान की पाशि 1972-73 में दी गई है, वह लक्भग 19 करोड़ 71 लाख 68 हजार 367 रुपये है। एक भीर मस्प

ने 86 युनिवर्सिटियों को इतना अनुदान विया है और दूसरी थीर 5 केन्द्रीय विश्व- विद्यालय जो हैं, उन को 14 करोड़ रूपया दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर किस तरह से इन पैसों का आप विभाजन करते हैं क्योंकि जिनको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिये उनको शिक्षा मिल नहीं पाती है और जहां पर अधिक से अधिक आप रूपये देते हैं शिक्षा के लिए वहां के लड़के शिक्षा के नाम पर जो अशोभनीय व्ययहार करते हैं, वह हमारे । मने हैं।

श्राप घंटी बजा रहे है, इसलिए उस की सुनते हुए मैं बहुत समय नही लृगा श्रीर संक्षेप मे कुछ सुझाव विण्वविद्यालय श्रनुदान श्रायोग के बारे ने णिक्षा मंत्रालय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

- (1) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के तत्वाधान में नये भर्ती होने वाले शिक्षकों श्रांर प्राध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण शिवरों का श्रायोजन होना चाहिए जैंमे कि आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० के अफसरों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।
- (2) विश्विषद्यालयों को ३ न्दान छ। वीं की संख्या और क्षेत्र फल के धनुसार मिलना चाहिए।
- (3) विश्वविद्यालयों को भी विषया-षनुसार संगठित किया जाए, जैसे कि वृषि विश्वविद्यालय है। देश में वैसे ही विज्ञान के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, तकनीकी ज्ञान के लिए, विश्वविद्यालय कला के लए विश्वविद्यालय, एकोनामिक्स के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, राजनीि। शास्त्र के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, साहित्य के लिए विश्वविद्यालय और मेडिकल विश्व-विद्यालय होने चाहिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल [िह]

- (4) सेन्ट्रल एडवाइजरी कोर्ट ग्राफ़ एज्केसन की सिफारियों, जो बार-बार शिक्षा मंत्रालय को मिलती रही हैं, पर भी धमल होते रहना चाहिए । मैं पढ़ कर माप का समय मध्ट नहीं करना चाहता पर उन्होंने काफ़ी अच्छी सिफारिशें दी हैं।
- (5) हर कालेज में कृषि, व्यवसाय सबा सदाचार की शिक्षा के पाठ्यकम को भी स्थान मिलना चाहिए।
- (6) शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बनाया जाए तथा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए जिससे हर प्रान्त में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वाविद्यालय हो।
- (7) पाठ्यक्रमों में समानता हो तथा अभी जो अधान मंत्री जी ने शासिक कायकम की घोषणा की है उस के अनुसार पुस्तकों के मुल्यों में कमी की जानी चाहिए भौर बाजिब दामों पर वे मिलें, इस चीज को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को देखना चाहिए ।
- (8) एक विश्वविद्यालय के दूसरे तथा विश्वविद्यालय में पदस्थापित और स्थाना-न्तरण की मुंजाइश होनी चाहिए। एक शिक्षक जब एक विश्वविद्यालय में रहता है तो वह सोचता है कि अब हमारी जड़ जम गई है भीर उखड़ नहीं सकती। इसलिए वह गृहबन्दा भीर जात यता भीर तरह तरह की बातें करने लगता है। जब उस को यह डर रहेगा कि वह दूसरी जगह भी भेजा जा सकता है, तो वह डरेगा।
- (9) शिक्षा के स्तर को व्यवहारिक बनाने के लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की स्थापना हो, जिस में केवल शिक्षा शास्त्री ही न रहें बल्कि छान्नों भीर व्यवहारिक व्यक्तियों को भी रखा जाए।
- (10) विम्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में धनी 12 सदस्य रखे जाते हैं, जिन में दो पदेन हैं, इक प्रध्यक्ष और दूसरे उपाध्यक्ष

दूसरे 10 सदस्य जो विश्वविद्यालय अनदान भायोग में हैं, उस में एक भी महिला नहीं है पहले एक थी। यह भन्तरिष्ट्रीय महिला भौर एक-तिहाई लड़कियां मौर महिलाएं ऐसी जरूर होंगी जो कि पढ़ती हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में, जिस में 12 सदस्य हैं, एक भी महिला सदस्या नहीं है। इसलिए, सभापति जो, कम से कम एक-तिहाई स्थान तो जरूर उन को मिलने चाहिए।

अन्त में एक बात और कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूं। प्रब तक कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा को जाब-मोरियेन्टेड बनाया जाए। जाब-मोरियेन्टेड का मतलब क्या है ? झाज भी टैक्निकल शिक्षा दी जाती है, मैडिकल शिक्षा दी जाती है भीर कामर्स की शिक्षा दी जाती है लेकिन बराबर यह देखा जाता रहा है कि हजारों इंजीनियर बेकार हैं भीर हजारों लड़के कामर्स की परीक्षा पास करके क्लर्की के लिए रात-दिन दौड़े रहे हैं ग्रीर इस तरह दौड़ते दौड़ते बुड्ढे हो जाते हैं। इसलिए शिक्षा का ढांचा जाब-ग्रोरियेन्टेड न होकर व्यवहारिक होना चाहिए । उन को ग्राज की तरह की शिक्षा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि दूसरे प्रकार की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए भौर कृषि की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए जिस से शिक्षित होकर वे ग्राने घरों में जाएं, ग्रपने गांवों में जाएं और वहां कृषि में अपने माता-पिता की मदद करें।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-SHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, the University Grants Commission's Report for the year 1972-73 presents a mixed fare, and the most interesting thing appears on page 51, where some sort of a confession has been made by the UGC for its inability to play its due role in the determination and expansion of higher education. It is very interesting to note that the UGC, which is primarily set up to coordinate and correlate the activities of the

at the national various universities level and to determine and ultimately refine the standards of academic achievements, should give this paragraph in its Report.

Para 13 says:

"Paucity of funds with the Commission has precluded the possibility of its playing a major role in developing the system of higher education best suited to the genius of the people and the development of the country."

So, if the UGC cannot play the due role for which it has been ear-marked and established, I think there is something very serious which we should ponder or consider. To come to some sort of statistics, the Report says:

"If the UGC were to spend Rs. 500 per student during the year under review, a sum of Rs. 150 crores would be needed. As it is, the development funds with the Commis-, sion for this year amounted to less than Rs. 29 crores, which is a per capita investment of less than Rs. 100 per year per student."

They want to spend Rs. 500 per student but they get Rs. 100 per student. Then how can we say that the UGC is inefficient or incompetent? that peace has dawned on the various campuses of the universities, my appeal to the Government of India is that they should positively consider how the amounts which are released to the UGC for Plan and non-Plan expenditure should be adequately increased so that we could expect good results from them, the results for which the UGC has been set up. If we do not want these results to come, it is much better for us to scrap the UGC, rather than give them 20 per cent of what they want which will allow them only to simply carry on their existence.

I am happy that the UGC has recognised the value of good teaching and has stated in its Report that "for a variety of reasons, the over-emphasis on research and publications, which are not always of a very high standard, good teaching has gone by default". Now there is a craze for Ph.Ds. and people with special qualifications. But, in the name of Ph.D. and special qualifications, certain universities are being packed with persons who suit best the tastes of the presiding deities. I do not like this to happen. Because if in the regions in which they expect you to pay heed to them, where no heed has been paid to them for the last 25 years, you just push in dark horses from wherever they come, simply in the name of high qualifications and research publications which according to the UGC, are not of a very high standard, then you are not doing justice to the local people, especially to the people of the rural areas and the far-flung areas which are sizable in size as well as in population. I would plead with the Ministry of Education that some sort of consideration should be given to the people who are the cultural products of a particular climate. They should not be uprooted in the name of high qualifications and higher academic standards which, of course, come to zero, as it has been aptly admitted by the UGC.

Then, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Education Minister an important fact. Since the promulgation of the emergency and the announcement of the 20-point economic programme, peace has come to the campuses all over the country, and we are fortunate that teaching is continuing and that the students are also cooperating all over the country, But, I am afraid, one thing has not been done. Those who inspired these teachers or students to create mischief still sit in their sheltered corners somewhere, May I request the hon. Education Minister to examine how many persons in high posts are those

[Prof. Narain Chand Parasher] who were pioneers in advising Shri Jaiprakash Narayan to carry on his activities in the universities. If they ere continuing in their present positions, then you are not doing justice to the country.

You have put behind the bars the dealers in poison. But you have not put behind the bars the inspirers and the producers or the source of poison. Unless you put behind the bars all those who advised JP to bring the entire educational system to a grinding halt, in the same way as Shri George Fernandes wanted the railway system to come to a grinding halt, the country is not safe. Because, in the Delhi University itself on the 25th of July a call was given that the college should be closed. Why? Probably because good teaching is going on which, to their taste, is not to be allowed. Through disturbance and chaos in the university, as elsewhere, they wanted to carry on their political game of unseething the Prime Minister and her Government Centre and also wreck the educational system of the country, and thereby bring the whole administration of the State to a state of paralysis. So, I would request the hon. Education Minister to pay very serious heed to this. He should particularly ensure that people with dubious roles are not allowed to continue. It is the duty of this Parliament to see that they no longer continue in their present positions. I do not have any person in mind, but it is the duty of the Ministry of Education, since they have the machinery, to find out who has been doing what and remove those undesirable elements from seats of power.

Sir, often the teachers are called the builders of the nation. We must ensure that there is uniformity in the appointment, promotion and retirement not only with respect to qualifications but also age for teachers and the Vice-Chancellors, I do not find any reasons why the Vice-Chancellors should be allowed to continue be-

zond the age of 70. Are they the pieces of which the country campet afford to produce more? Are they rare commodities, like rare manuscripts, so that once installed at some place they should continue for ever? When the Education Minister deciared in this House that most of the State Governments and the Central Government have decided that the retirement age of Vice Chandellors is 65, the House wants to know from the Education Minister in his reply how many Vice-Chancellors in this country are continuing on an extension basis, and for what reason, beyond the age of 65, and who has allowed them to continue. Have they developed some vested interests and so do not want to leave their seats? Or, is it that the country cannot afford to lose them? If they are high pieces of academic achievement which the country can ill-afford to lose, let Shri Nurul Hasan say in his reply that they should be allowed to continue as long as they are alive so that the country will not lose them.

Lastly, I want to say a word about regional languages. The Prime Minister has referred to book banks. But these book banks can be of help only if good text-books are produced in languages which are spoken in the soil of India, that is, the regional languages. I want the hon. Minister of Education to see that a separate wing is set up, either in the UGC or in his own Ministry, because the two are correlated, to see that good text-books are produced in the various regional languages of the country and that the regional languages are also brought to a certain academic level, because, the students often complain that they have no reference books, no good textbooks so that the teachers cannot teach and the students cannot learn and the cause of regional languages goes by default. I want to say that the UGC has to play a major role not only in the development of education in this country, not only in the determination of the higher standards of edu-

cation in this country, not only in the determination of the higher standards of education, but also in the development of the languages of this country, because it is throgh the study and teaching in the universities and colleges of India that the regional languages of India can hope to develop.

With these words, I support the motion. . .1 141

SHRI G. VISHANATHAN (Wandiwash); I am happy to go through the Report of the University Grants Commission Sir, I am neither a Professor like Prof. Nurul Hassan nor an expert in education. My opinion will be from the point of view of a common man. I think the University Grants Commission is frank enough to admit what I would like to quote from their Report. It says:

"Much of higher education particularly at the undergraduate level both in academic and professional courses is not relevant to the needs. abilities and aptitudes of the students and to the need of the country's developing economy."

It summarises the functioning of our educational institutions, colleges as well as universities in our country. With an eminent professor like Nurul Hasan at the helm of affairs, I expected some quick results in the last four years, but I am unhappy that the results are not enough, though he has done something. I know he has got certain handicaps. He will say that after all Education is a State subject. I have no doubt in my mind that it is a State subject. But he has got the strings of the purse with him. I think he can effectively utilize the grants of the University Grants Commission so that he can have a better control over the colleges and the affiliated colleges.

When we take the problem of Education, it has become quantity vs. quality. If you see the figures given by the University Grants Commission for the last one decade, you will find that it has jumped from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs. But the number of colleges is increasing every year just. like opening a pan shop. Colleges are being opened more on business principals than on education principles. Whether there is any building, hostel facility, library, laboratory and other equipments or not they start colleges and apply for the grant from the UGC. Government has given figureand the UGC has given another figure. I do not know which figure is a correct one. According to the Ministry of Education, the annual rate of increase in universities and collegesthe Minister also quoted it—was 14.5 per cent in 1966-69 and it came down to 5 per cent in 1972-73; in 1973-74, it further came down to 3 per cent. But, according to the UGC's Report, during 1968-69, it was 11.5 per cent and during 1972-73, it came down to 8.6 per cent. The Minister has toclarify this point.

PROF. NURUL HASAN: The figure I have given exclude Pre-University, Intermediate and Pre-Degree Colleges. These are for the proper degree courses. Post-Graduate courses and courses which are, properly speaking, called University courses.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: I am happy that he has clarified this point. When so many colleges and universities are coming up, I do not know why the Minister and the Government did not open a university in Pondicherry which they had promised. It has already been sanctioned but it has not been taken up. I think the Minister will take care of the people of Pondicherry State which is under President Rulee. My hon. friend 15 also there. Probably, he will make a request. I think the Ministerwill do it as early as possible.

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

When we talk of the quality of education, I think the Minister is aware of the problem and the University Grants Commission is also aware of the problem already. It has been gone into by so many commissions including the Kothari Commission What have we done about this? They have pointed out that the graduates when they come out from the universities, are not up to the mark. If you ask a Graduate to write a sentence, he is unable to write it. Very often even among Economics Graduates and Post-Graduates in Economics, if you hand over our Budget to them and ask them to tell whether it is a surplus budget or a deficit budget, many will not be in a position to answer that, That is the sort of economics or any other subect wihich is taught to us. In fact, I was in the same position. When I entered the Parliament, I could not make out what is an excess grant, what is a supplementary grant, what is an Appropriation Bill. Nothing of the sort was taught to me in spite of the fact that I studitd in one of the best colleges, the Loyola College.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Probably, they did not expect at that time that you would become a Member of Parliament

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I thank everybody, when he comes out of the college after getting the Master's Degree, should really be a master an expert, on the subject. The U.G.C. should take up the matter with all the universities in spite of the fact that they are controlled by the State Governments or any other authority.

Many of the universities, I find, are selling degrees. I am sorry to say this. I find, suddenly somebody puts "M.A." after his name. When I ask him, "When did you get it?", he says. "I got it from some other university, the Sagar University or the Utkal University." I have nothing against

these universities. A person from my place in the south says, "I got M.A. from this university or B.L. from that University or LL.B. from some other university." I do not know how the degrees are given to them, whether they are sold in the open market or in the black market. What is the control of the Government and the U.G.C. on the universities? I think, the hon, Minister should give a serious thought to this matter.

Again, when you think of the quality of education, it is ultimately the students who have to be taken into account. The relationship between the student and the teacher is an important factor which contributes to the quality of education. I find, from this Report, that the teacher-student ratio has been going up in the last two decades. In 1952-53, the teacherstudent ratio was 1:17.2 and, in 1972, it was 1:20.6. This was the average. But regarding the humanities, the Arts subjects, in 1971-72, for Commerce, the ratio was 1:46.8; for Law, it was 1:40.5 and for Arts, it was 1:23.8. This explains how the students and the teachers are kept apart. They do not have close relationship

The teacher does not know the background of the student as to where from he has come, what is his father, what is his background; what is his economic condition and whether he is in a position to grasp the subject which is taught in the class. When there is close relationship between the teacher and the student, definitely, not only the quality of education improves but also a better discipline is inculcated in the students. I have myself studied under Catholic Fathers. After 5 O'cleck when the College is over, at 6 O'clock, the Fathers will be in the Hostal and they will be visiting almost all the rooms. They will talk to us and ask, what are our problems, economic problems, social problems, and what is the family background. Everything will be known to them so

that whenever some boy commits a mistake, they will be immediately tell him that it must be due to this reason. That sort of close relationship must be there between the teacher and the student. I think, it will be better if the Government takes up this question and see that the number of teachers is increased in the colleges and universities.

Then, they have brought out a question of students' participation in the management of universities. I am glad that this has been brought out in the country. I am very happy that the Kerala University has shown the way. I think, the students are represented both in the Acadmic Council as well as in the Senate of the Kerala University

There is another question wnich has been posed before us by the U.G.C., rather posed before the universities. It is that the students will evtluate the experience or the process of teaching of the teachers, what is called the evaluation of teachers by the students. I do not know how far this theory is going to work in this country. Already, the quality of education is very low. The students are not mature enough. If you are going to allow the students to evaluate the teachers, it will demoralise the teaching community. That is what I feel. With all the politicalisation of the students community, if you are going to throw the teachers before the students, I do not know what is going to be the fate of teachers in this country.

Again, Sir, the students are now getting more politicalised. Almost all of us are guilty of that today. Almost all political parties want student support for themselves. You must be knowing better, sitting in this city, but I am told that in the Delhi University, for the election of the Student Chairman the two parties-you know which are the two parties-spent more than a lakh of rupees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't know.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Then I must tell you. The Congress as well as the Jana Sangh, according to my information, spent more than a lakh of rupees for each candidate. Is it necessary? Is it the strength of the student support which will enable the Congress or even the Jana Sangh to win the election? It is not so. I think the time has come for us to clear the Universities and the Colleges. The Colleges and Universities should freed from politicalisation and party politics.

Again, Sir, the quality of education depends on the quality of the teachers. Nowadays we find that those who have no other jobs, those who are unwanted elements, those who find no accommodation in any other profession, very often find a place in the Universities and Colleges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that was thought about the legal profession. I may tell you that when I went for joining Law, I was an M.A. 1st Class. but the Principal of the Law College said "You must be a 3rd Class".

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: If the Lawyers are bad, the country is not going to be affected much; if the Engineers are bad, the country is not. going to be affected much....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not say that the Lawyers are bad.

Shri G. VISWANATHAN: Even if you take the extreme view that Lawyers are bad, after all, the clients may lose their property or they may even go to the gallows, but the entire future of the country depends on the quality of the teachers. They are the people who are going to mould the future citizens of India and I think they have to set an example also. It is not only just teaching a subject to the students; they have to inculcate

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a sense of discipline among the students which will help them in their later life and which will help the society and the country also. Not only that; they have to expand the horizon of knowledge of the students. Last but not least, they have to chisel the character of the students. They say that "if wealth is lost, nothing is lost; if health is lost, something is lost; if character is lost, everything is lost. After all, it is the teacher who is going to chisel the character of the students and it is not only a question of teaching character, but he should set an example himself.

There are a number of demands on teachers; I understand that and the Minister is also aware of it. I think the teachers must be well paid and they must be looked after well. Apart from this, all the amenities and facilities which are required by the teachers and Professors should also be provided to them. It is the students and the teacers put together and the provision of all the facilities which will make qualitative education in this country.

I think the UGC is already concentrating on hostels, libraries etc., and I think this is a meagre amount which is being given to the colleges. For example, this a nount of Rs. 50,000 is not enough for any College to build up a library or a hostel or any other facilities like a laboratory etc. I think the University Grants Commission should be given enough funds as the future of India is going to lie with the Universities and Colleges which are ultimately being managed by the University Grants Commission.

The Minister has been talking about educational reforms for a long time, but when is it going to come? For example, you say that the present system of examination is out-moded, but what is the other alternative for assessing the intrinsic merit of the students, if it is not only whether he

ultimately passes or fails? At the same time what are we going to do about the old system of education which was started during the British Raj or the East India Company days which produced only clerks in this country? Are we going to continue the same system in future also? How are you going to change the educational system to suit the future of India which you are thinking about now? I think, the time is up for the Education Ministry to wake up from deep slumber and see that enough reform is made in the field of education, in the curricula and syllabi, so as to suit the country's needs.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बारावंकी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ग्रापका हदय से ग्राभारी हं, जो स्रापने मुझे विश्वविद्यालय स्ननदान ग्रायोग के प्रतिवेदन, 1972-73 पर ग्रपने विचार प्रकट करने का ग्रवसर दिया है। मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिये खडा हुआ हुं।

सर्वप्रथम मैं शिक्षा मंत्री प्रो० नुरुल हसन को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हं कि वह शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यों में इतनी रुचि ले रहे हैं। उनका ज्ञान ग्रीर ग्रन्भव है ग्रौर वे शिक्षा जगत की समस्याग्रों को सुलझाने में निष्ठा ग्रीर परिश्रम के साथ लगे हए हैं।

समय की सीमा ग्रौर परिधि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं शिक्षा जगत की महत्वपूर्ण समस्या अर्थात् अनुशासन की ग्रोर ही इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान स्राक्षित करना चाहता हं । ग्रन्शासन के द्वारा विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र का निर्माण होता है और स्राज का विद्यार्थी कल राष्ट्र का कर्णधार होता है। उस राष्ट्रके कर्णधार के चरित्र से राष्ट्र के चरित्र का निर्माण होता है। ग्रीर उसी के द्वारा राष्ट्र को बल मिलता है। अनुशासनहीनता के अनेक कारण हैं। समय की सीमा के कारण

मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कारणों की धीर ही सदन का ध्यान धाकवित करना चाहता हूं।

ें विद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय समाज के एक भंग हैं। जैसा समाज होगा, उसी प्रकार विद्यालय भीर विश्वविद्यालय होंगे। इसलिये यदि विद्यालयों धीर विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रमुशासन की समस्य। को केंवल शिक्षा मंत्रास्य पर छोड़ दिया जार, तो संभवतः यह उदित नहीं होगा । विश्व विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र भीर उनके जीवन पर श्रभिभावकों, ग्रध्यापकों, उनके समाज, नेताओं, वहां के सेवक वर्ग भीर व्यापारियों ब्रादि सभी के चरित्र कार्यो भीर श्राचरण का प्रभाष पड़ता है। निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग अपने स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये इस प्रकार के कार्य उनसे करवाते हैं, जिनसे प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से भ्रन्शासन हीनना को बल मिलता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान बिहार के ध्रान्दोलन की ध्रोर ले जाना चाहता हूं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में वहां देश की युवा पीढ़ी को किस तरह गमराह किया गया, उनके जीवन के साथ कितन। बडा खिलव। इहुआ है, विश्व के इतिहास में यह जो घटना घटी है, उसके लिये भारत की जनता श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगी।

देश के बहुत से दल ग्रीर संगठन, जसे राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक संघ, जमाते इस्लामी ग्रीर मानन्द मार्ग ग्रादि, भी विद्यालयों ग्रीर विश्वविद्यालयों, को ग्रपना भड्डा बनाये हुए हैं। मैं भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंन्दिरा गांधी को इस बात के लिये बघाई देना बाहता हूं कि ग्रापात कालीन स्थिति में उन दलों ग्रीर संगठनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया बया है। मैं भाशा करता हूं कि इस तारतम्य में शिव सेना पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लयाया जायेगा हम लोगों को विशेष रूप से अपने देश के विद्यार्थियों, मुक्कों भीर युवतियों का मार्गदर्शन अपने चरित्र के द्वारा करना होगा। हम अपने मन, कर्म भीर वचन के द्वारा जिस प्रकार अपने चरित्र की उनके सामने रखेंगे, उसी प्रकार हमारे विद्यार्थियों का चरित्र होगा।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपना जो चरित्र भारत की जनता के सामने रखा है, वह आकाणदीप और प्रकाण स्तम्भ के रूप में हमें प्रेरणा देता आया है। हमें विश्वास है कि वह हमारे दल के लोगों की, दूसरे दलों के लोगों को, देश की जनता की और विद्यार्थियों को भी प्रेरणा देता रहेगा।

देश और विदेशों की कुछ प्रतिक्रियाबादी, पूंजीवादी और यथास्थितिवादी शक्तियां भी विश्वविद्यालयों में इस प्रकार के कार्य करवाती है जो वहां अनुशासनहीनता को बढ़ावा देने है।

प्रन्तर्राप्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष में हम महिला कों को समानता का अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हर क्षेत्र में उन्हें पुरुषों की भांति समानता का अधिकार दिया जाये, परन्तु इस समय यह कहना अनुचित नहीं होगा कि इसका अर्थ यह कदापि नहीं है कि महिला कों को समानता के अधिकार देने के नम्म पर हमारे विद्यार्थी महिलागों की तरह के लम्बे बाल रखे और उन जैसी वेश शूषा अपनायों। इस तरह न तो हम महिला को को समानता का अधिकार दे पायेंगे और न ही इससे राष्ट्र का निर्माण होने जा रहा है। मैं समझाता हूं कि देश और विदेश की पूजीवादी शक्तियां ही इसके लिये उत्तरदायी हैं।

यह ग्रसत्य नहीं है कि ग्रधिकांण ग्रध्यापक जाति, धर्म, वर्ग श्रीर लिंग की भावता से ऊपर नहीं उठ सके हैं, जिसका प्रभाव विद्यार्थियों के जीवन पर भी पड़ता है। वे इस ग्राधार पर विद्यार्थियों में भेदभाव , [ब्रीस्त प्रताप सिंह]

करते हैं जिसका प्रत्यक्ष धीर वरीक कप से विद्यार्थियों के वहित धीर उनके भाषी जीवन के विकास पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। पद्मिष विकाविद्यालय धनुदान धायोग के प्रतिवेदन पर चर्चा करते समय इस बात का उल्लेख करना बहुत उचित नो नहीं है, परन्तुं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बान की घोर में भाननीय सदन का ध्यान धाकवित करना चाहता हूं।

• उत्तर प्रदेश में सुलतानपुर जन्पथ में उम्बर्भण इंटर कालेज, डामों नामक एक कालेज हैं। प्रभी पिछले वर्ष वहां पर दो ग्रल्पसंख्यक मध्यापकों की नियंक्ति की गई ग्रीर उस कालेज के प्राचार्य ने उनके लिये ग्रलण से मिलास रखवाये। प्रवन्ध समिति ने उनके किंग्रह कार्यवाही की है। हम समझते हैं कि यदि हमारे विद्यालय, विद्या के मंदिर इस तरह के होंगे, जहां हरिजन ग्रीर ग्रल्पसंख्यक शध्यापकों के लिये ग्रलण से गिलास दिये वार्येंगे, तो हमारे देश का क्या हाल होगा, आप स्वयं ही इस पर विचार कर सकते हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में विद्याधियों को उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिये। क्यों कि जब तक उनको कुछ उत्तरदायित्व नहीं सौंपा जायेगा, तब तक वे अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें प्रसन्नता है कि इक्षर इस बात की कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ग्रपने 20 सूत्री कार्यकम में कहा है कि विद्याधियों को उचित मूल्य पर पुस्तकों मिलेंगी और होस्टल में रहने वाले विद्याधियों को ग्रावण्यक चीजें उचित मूल्य पर दी जायेंगी । हमें विश्वास है कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में विद्याधियों को इस प्रकार में स्थान दिया जायेगा कि उन्हें लगे कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन को चलाने में उनकी बातों का भी ज्यान रखा जाता है । मैं आका करता हूं कि यदि इस्ट्रॉकार से उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में स्थान दिया जाता है, तो आस्त के विश्वविद्यालय सत्यग, द्वापर और सेता को परम्परा के अनुसार विश्व के सर्वभोष्ट विद्या संग्र हो सकेंगे।

शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् विद्याप्तियों के सामने बेरोजगारी की जो स्थिति गाती है, वह बड़ी भयावह है। विद्याप्तियों के सामने यह एक बहुत वड़ा प्रश्न है कि पढ़ने के बाद उन्हें बेकारी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। हमें उन्हें बेकारी के भय से मुक्त करना होगा, तभी अनुशासन की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो पायेगा। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जीने श्रपने 20 सूत्री कायकम में बेकारी की समस्या को भी दूर करने की बात कही है।

मन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की 55 करोड़ निर्धन, शोषित भीर सर्वहारा जनता की भाशा, विश्वाम भीर प्रेरणा के केन्द्र, प्रधान मन्नी श्रीमती इंदिरा गाधी, के नेतृत्व में समाजवादी भीर लोकतंत्र गणराज्य भारत का उदय होगा जिससे भारत के कोटि-कोटि नवयुवक भीर नवयुवतियो को जीवन में स्फूर्ति, प्रेरणा भीर उमंग मिलगी भीर वे नव-भारत के निर्माण में भपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को भ्रदा कर सकेंगे।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ विश्वविद्यालय भनुदान भायोग के प्रतिवेदन का समर्थन करता हूं:---

> ग्रासमानों का खुदा कोई भी हो, मेरी घरती का खुदा इन्सान है।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhrwandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to appreciate and welcome the work done by the University Grants Committee in the year 1972-73. Compared with the previous reports, this report highlights important points like staff-student ratio, distribution of grants to science subjects and to humanities, region-wise

distribution of grants, achievements and broad outlines of problems and prespectives emerging from the report. This report is far from the traditional reports.

I can understand increase in expenditure on sciences, because we need more scientists for the development of the country, but that does not mean that expenditure on humanities should be lowered. Humanities also give us thinkers and educationists, who help in the development of the country.

We are now thinking in terms of joboriented education. The Report shows that several educated youth remain unemployed. Jobs would not come knocking at the doors of educated youth. Education must be provided which will make them fit for self-employment. It is possible to establish with the help of the U.G.C. in colleges in rural areas a workshop, a poultry farm etc. which might give our graduates adequate technical know-how and create urge for self-employment.

College: managed and governed by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Adivasis should be given more assistance. I have been preaching this in this House for the last two three years. But I do not know whether it is falling on deaf years. It is very difficult for these organizations which are entirely managed by workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to make both ends meet In the context of the Prime Minister's new programme, I think our Education Minister will give attention to this.

16 hrs.

New schemes for job-oriented courses should be given a trial. Our college is submitting a scheme for training students in 'Environmental Biology' to the UGC because traditional 'course have few openings.

The UGC of late has accepted to provide financial assistance to colleges 1214 LS—5

which desire to give special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to help them make up their shortcomings in the area of their studies. I know of one college in Thana District, the Bhiwandi College which is managed by workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have been doing this work of coaching Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students after the college hours and making them fit along with the other students. For seven years we have been doing this on a voluntary basis. We have sent several requests to the UGC for assistance. Several schemes we have submitted for assistance and I am sorry they do not receive prompt attention. Such an attitude will vitiate the good intentions of the UGC.

The UGC assistance to colleges in the Fourth Plan was limited to Rs. 3 lakhs. In the Fifth Plan it has been raised to Rs. 5 lakhs inclusive of the contribution from the State governments and the management. So, actually, only 50 per cent will be contributed by the UGC. That means Rs. 2.5 lakhs which will be less than what was given in the Fourth Plan.

Now, I will speak only about this Bhiwandi College. I will request the hon. Minister who is a great Elucationist to visit this college. This was inaugurated by another great educationist and President, Dr. Zakir Husain. Our President, Shri Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed also visited this college two years ago and appreciated the work. I am mentioning this because it is a model of national integration. Even during the days of cruel and gruesome riots in Bhiwandi, the student community of Bhiwandi stood together. I am proud to say that about 100 Muslim girls with burgas on attend this college along with the Hindu girls and boys and they are working in a model style. If educationists like our Education Minister visit this college, they will find that it is doing work on the lines of national integration. We had the worst experience in those riots. But I found when one Muslim student was killed, all the

[Shri Dhamankar]

Hindu and Muslim boys together attended his funeral and said, 'We are one. We won't be infested by this communal virus.' That is why the college which is being run by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, workers is doing good work in the matter of national integration and I feel the Government should give more assistance and encouragement, especially in the context of the new economic programme.

One more point I would like to make. The hostels of these colleges are lavishly built and the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys simply cannot afford to stay there. If we can have cheap hostels where dormitory type accommodation is provided-one big room where six students can be accommodated with a small kitchen also where they can bring their ration because they come f turist families and cool

it will be helpful. If a

are encouraged, I feel type hostels more girl students, especially from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would come forward and take advantage of them.

With these few words I appreciate the report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. N. Mukherjee-not here.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

भी रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापती महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का घ्यान हम यहां म्रमी विश्वावध भायोग की 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही बतलाया कि मभी हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हैं इसमें प्रामुल परिवर्तन न करने की ग्रावश्यकता है।.. (व्यवधान) ... वही मैं कह रहा हूं। यह हम बहुत दिनों से कहते आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक इन उद्देश्यों की सिद्धि नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं इस के सिलिसले

सें इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस उद्देश्य की सिद्धि कब तक कर लेना चाहती है। केवल हम कहते र हैं कि परिवर्तन भरना चाहते, हैं, लेकिन उस दिशा में कोई कदम न सरकार उठाए तो उस से तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। प्रगर सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाए हैं तो वह हम सब को मालूम होने चाहिए, देश को मालूम होने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात-कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सरकार का ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ दिलाया कि भ्राज विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रतिगामी साम्प्रदायिक तत्व घुसे बैठे हैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में। उन्हें गिनासे की ग्रावश्यकता नहीं है। खास तौर से जो उत्तर भारत के विश्वविद्यालय हैं वहां तो ग्रीर एस एस के लोग, विद्यार्थी परिषद् जो उन्ही का संगठन है जो भ्रभी गैर-

ाने से बचा हुआ है इस के लोग तरह के दूसरे साम्प्रदायिक या र्दाकयानुसा तत्व शिक्षकों के ग्रंदर भी ग्रीर छात्रो के ग्रंदर भी हैं। मैं बिहार की बात जानता हं खास तौर से पटना युनिवर्सिटी की। मैंने कई बार मंत्री जी को उस के बारे में पत्र लिखे, कुछ उन के सामने तथ्य भी पेश किए। लेकिन श्राज तक उन तथ्यों के श्राधार पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ग्रीर ग्राप ने सूना कि उन जैसे श्रध्यापकों ग्रीर छात्रों के ग्रदर के तत्वों ने बिहार मे पिछले दिनो किस तरह का गुलगपाड़ा किया, किस तरह का श्रशांत वातावरण पैदा किया। सरकार एन

हैं, पटना विश्वविद्यालय म जा इस क प्रधान हैं

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : वह पकड़े तो गए।

भी रामावतार शास्त्री: एक ग्राध को पकड़ा होगा भ्राप ने । उस के लिए भ्राप को धन्यबाद है। लेकिन आपने एक को पकड़ा ऐसे और बहुत हैं। ऐसे और बहुत से नाम मैं आप को देने वाला हूं। जो पकड़े गए उन्हीं की पत्नी पहिला मंडल की नेतृ जो जयप्रकाश जी के जुलूस का नेनृत्व करती थीं उनको भी कोई प्रमुख ग्रधिकारी ग्रभी बना दिया गया। इसी तरह कानपुर के ग्राई टी ग्राई की बात है। बनारस विश्व विद्यालय में मालूम नहीं ग्रार० एस० एस० के दफ्तर पर कब्जा किया गया या नही। इस तरह की तमाम बातें सभी जगह हैं श्रीर खास तौर से मैं ने बताया उत्तर भारत में तो काफी हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राया कि विद्यार्थी परिषद् को गैर-कानूनी नयों नहीं किया गया?

श्रभी छात्रों की समस्याश्रों की तरफ मरकार का थ्यान गया है बहुत भ्रच्छी बात है। ग्रमी कुछ दिन पहले संभवतः मार्च या श्रत्रैल में विश्वविद्यालय श्रनुदान श्रायोग पटना गया था । वहां विद्यार्थियों की तरफ म भी प्रतिनिधि मडल मिला, स्ट्डेंट्स फेडरेशन. स्ट्डेट्स काग्रेस ग्रादि तरह तरह के संगठनो की तरफ से भ्रीर णिक्षको की तरफ से भी प्रतिनिधि मडल मिला ग्रीर हमाम लांगो ने छात्रों की समस्यात्रों की तरफ अनु-दान ग्रायोग का ध्यान दिलाया। ग्रब मरकार ने उन के खाने पीने में कुछ महायता करने की बात कही है। सस्ते दाम पर उन्हें चीजे मिलें, किताबें मिलें, कापियां मिलें, इसकी व्यवस्था ग्राप कर रहे है, करनी चाहिए । लेकिन छात्रावासों की भवस्था बड़ी ही दयनीय है। जितने पढ़ने वाले छात्र हैं उन की श्रावश्यकता के अनुरूप छातावास नहीं हैं चाहे वे लड़ियों के छातावास हों या लड़कों के छातावास हों मैं पटना विश्वविद्यालय के अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूं । पटना विश्वविद्यालय बहुत पूराना विश्वविद्यालय है, जब देश में पांच विश्वविद्यालय बनाये गए थे उसी समय पटना विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया था लेकिन मंत्री जी जानते होगे वहां की स्थिति घच्छी नहीं है---ग्राथिक स्थिति । जैसा कि हमारे भाई

शंकर दयाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि 19 लाख रुपया विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान भागोग ने उसको दिया उसके बावजूद वहां पर छात्राबास की कमी है। विश्वलिद्यालय के भवन गिरते रहते हैं। एक्सपेरिमेन्ट करने के लिए साइन्स के छात्रों के पास उचित सामान नहीं है। एक बार मैं ने देखा कि जनता स्टोंब को जलाकर वहां कुछ काम किया जा रहा है। तो इस तरह की दिक्कत है भीर इसी वजह से बार बर वहां की सरकार ने भी ध्यान दिलाया. छातों ने मांग की, शिक्षकों ने भी मांग की भीर अभी पिछत्री बार जब अनुदान आयोग के लोग जिसमें डा० श्रीमाली भी थे वहा वहां मौजूद थे तो वहां कहा गया कि ग्राप पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय बना दीजिए। मैं तो बार बार इस बात की वकालत करता रहा हूं कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय जरूर स्थापित किया जाये ताकि वह वहां पर एक आदर्श के रूप में काम कर सकें। पूरे राज्य को उनसे फायदा हो, वहां के दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय उससे सोखगे ग्रीर उसके पट चिन्हों पर चलने की कोशिश करेंगे। ती, इस बात की बड़ी ग्रावश्यकता है कि तमाम राज्यों मे कम सं कम एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्री : विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में खोलें जायें।

इस के साथ ही मैं कहूंगा कि मैं एक देहाती कालिज का अध्यक्ष हूं, उस की एडहाक कमेटी बनाई गई है। बिहटा में यह कालिज उस की हालत बहुत खराब है। देहात के कालिजों की तरफ़ जितना ध्यान विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का जाना चाहिये: वह नहीं जाता है। इस लिये मैं आप का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूं कि इस की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाये, क्योंकि वहां के लड़के शहरों की तरह गड़बड़ करने वाले ज्यादा नहीं हैं। वे पढ़ना चाहते हैं, लिखना चाहते, हैं। दुनिया की बातें जानना चाहते हैं शीर तरककी करना चाहते हैं। श्री एस नुष्लहसन : कितरे मुडके

की रामाधनतार धारती ; 600 है।

पहले में रानापुर के एक कालिज का मेम्बर था, जो हमारे क्षेत्र में हैं। सभी क्षेत्र से बाहर के कालिज का मेम्बर बन गया हूं। बी॰ एस॰ काजिज का मैं मेम्बर था, वहां सात-सात महीने से तनस्याहें नहीं मिलती बी। बिहटा कालेज के प्रच्यापकों ने बताया कि दिसम्बर महीने की तनख्वाहें सब दी जा रही है। बीठ एस० कालिज में भी यही पोजीशन है। इस तरह दो जगह की बात में जानता हूं। दूसरी जगहों पर भी यही बात होगी । इस लिय में निवेदन करूंगा-अध्यापकों को समय पर तनख्वाह मिले, वे ठीक से पढ़ायें भीर जो गड़बड़ करने वाले हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये। फिर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो गड़बड़ियां होती रहती हैं उन की ग्राशंका नहीं रहेगी।

भाखरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह कम महत्व की नहीं है। विश्वविद्यालयों में जो नान-टीचिंग कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उन की स्थिति भी बहुत जगह ग्रच्छी नहीं है। उन की तरफ विश्वविद्यालय ग्रनुदान आयोग या सरकार का घ्यान नहीं जाता है। उन की माल इण्डिया फैड्रेशन बनी हुई है। राज्यों में भी संगठन बना कर शान्तिमय तरीके से वे प्राप के सामने प्रपनी माने पेश करते हैं। बिहार के नाम-टीचिंग कर्म-बारियों ने, पटना, के नान-टीचिंग कमवारियों ने बार बार झाप से झनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें

झाप सारी पुनिधार्वे सङ्गलियते दे ताकि ने माप के साथ सहयोग से काम कर सकें।

मैं इन बातों की तरफ भाप की मारफत मंत्री जी का ज्यान खींच रहा हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि प्रगर वे चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा में एक नई जाप्रति घाये, शिक्षा जगत में कुछ परिवर्तन ग्राये, तो सही मायनों में बहुत सारी बातों की तरफ जिन की ओर विश्व-विद्यालय धनुदान भागोग ने भी व्यान दिलाया है ग्रीर जो दूसरी समस्यायें हैं उन के समाधान की तरफ ग्राप का घ्यान जाना चाह्ये। बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम जो तभी देश की प्रधान मली ने पेश किया है, उस की कार्यान्विति में ग्राप को छात्रों का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा, शिक्षकों का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा भौर नान-टीचिंग कर्मचारियों का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा । छात्रों के मिभगवकों का भी सहयोग भ्राप को मिलेगा । यह ठीक है कि जब से एमरजेन्सी ग्राई है, भ्रापातकालीन - स्थिति ब्राई है, तब से विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाई हो रही है, कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी सुनने में नहीं ग्राती है। मैं तो जब पटना जाता हूं तो वहां जा कर देखता हूं कि बिलकुल ठिकाने से पढ़ाई चल रही है। आप इस वातावरण को मजबूत बनायें और इस को आग बढ़ायें। इस के लिय सरकार का कुछ कर्तव्य है, उन कर्तव्यों को भ्राप पूरा करें ग्रीर इस में ग्राप को सभी का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा।

इन शक्दों के साथ में भ्रापनी बात समाप्त

श्री मेंहरमय श्रमीसुरंहमान (किशनगंज) मोहतरम जैवरमैन साहब, जो मोशन हमारै सामने प्रो० नरुलहसन साहब ने पेश किया है- यह यु जी सी की सालाना रिपोर्ट 1972-73 की है जो इस एवान में 1974 के दिसम्बर महीने में रखी गई थीं। दो-तीन साल का अर्सा हो गया, तब यह बात जरैगौर धाई है। पता नहीं इतना धर्सा क्यों लग गया। एक तो रिपोर्ट 1972-73 की दिसम्बर, 1974 में धाई भीर बहस 1975 में शुरू हुई है। मैं नहीं जानता बजारत ख्वाबे-खरगोश में थी या यू० जी० सी० डवाबे-खरगोश में थी। जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है ग्रीर जो जरेबहस है उस दौरान मुल्क में कितनी तबदीलियां भाई हैं, कैसे कैसे वाक्यात हुए हैं यह किसी से छिनी नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो ग्राउट-द्माफ डेट हो चुकी हैं। यू॰ जी॰ सी॰ एक खुदमुख्तार इदारा है। इस की इस लिये बनाया गया था कि वह धवामी हो, श्रवाम क लिय काम करे, गांव में कैसे तालीम की रोशनी जाय, कैसे गांव तरक्की करें, कैसे गरीब तबके के लोग कालिजेज में आयें भीर कसे अच्छी तालीम हासिल करें--यह भी उस के मकसद थे। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं यह जो मकसद थे, ये फ़ौत हो चले हैं। घ्रव मौजदा निजामेतालीम में तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है, जिस में यू० जी० सी० नाकामयाव रही है। ग्रभी तक उस की रफतार वही है जो इम्पीरियलिस्ट भौर कीपटलिस्टों के जमाने की थी। धभी शंकर दयाल साहब फरमा रहे थे--मैंने उन की लिस्ट को देखा तो उस में महिला नहीं थी। लेकिन मैंने जब दूसरी

निगाह से लिस्ट देखी तो मालूम हुंबी कि उस में हरिजन भीर भाविवासियों की कोई गुंजाडश नहीं है।....

मो एस नुरलहसन : हरिजन तो हैं।

श्री पृहत्मव जमीलुरंहमान : लेकिने धादिवासी नहीं है, जिस के लिय हम कमिटेड हैं। उन के लिये हम् अपने उसूल से, अपनी पार्टी से, पार्टी के जाध्ते से कमिटेड हैं। एक सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न ग्राफ़ सोसायटी में जैसी तालीम होनी चाहिये, बैसी तालीम का इन्तजाम यू० जी० सी० को करना चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि जो कैपिटलिस्ट भौर इम्पीरिय-लिस्ट ढंग का निजाम चल रहा है, वही चलता रहे। हम आज उसके अन्दर महदूद हो कर चल रहे हैं--एंसी बात मौजूदा तालीम में नहीं होनो च हिए। आज हम बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास करा कर अनएम्बलाएड ग्रेजुएट्स का डेर लगा रहे हैं, क्या इस का यही मकसद है कि इन को आर्टस ग्रेजुएट्स को मशीन बनाकर रखादं। ये पढ़े लिखे नौजवान, बेकार होकर जा निकन्ते हैं उन को मागे चन कर दूसरो सियासी पार्टियां ग्रपने मुकाद के लिये एक्सप्लाएट करती हैं भौर उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि चिराग्र के तले भ्रन्धेरा । नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी में सी॰ पी० एम का पूरा कब्जा है, दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी पर प्रखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् का कब्जा है। इसी तरह से ग्राप बनारस ग्रीर पटना को देखें -- वहां पर झाप क्या कर पाये हैं। वहां लाखों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं--- प्रापकी नजर के सामने ऐसे लोग, ऐसी जमायतें है जिनका दूसरे मुल्कों से एफिलिएशर्न है, ग्राप के सिर पर बैठ कर हुकूमत कर रही हैं भौर हमारी नींद नहीं दूट रही हैं। तो हम किस ख्वाबी खरगोश में पढ़े हुए हैं।

में अर्ज कर रहा था कि इसमें सिर्फ लड़कों का दोष नहीं है, प्रोफेसजं भी इस के जिम्मेदार हैं. वे लोग वहां राजनीतिक करते हैं, उन को

[बी मुहम्मद जमीलुरंहमान]

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शह देते हैं भीर यू० जी० सी० इसकी बरदाश्त करती है। जिन के लिये हम कमिटेड हैं, उन के लिये हम कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं। कौन नहीं जानता कि हमारे मुल्क में 85 से 90 फीसदी लोग गांव में रहते हैं—न्या हम वहां तालीम की रोशनी दे पाये हैं? उन के लिये हम क्या कर पाये हैं, जिन के लिये हम कमिटेड हैं?

मैं ने भ्राप की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। गरीब तबके के लडकों के लिये स्कालरिशय दिये जायेंगे, कितावे दी जायेंगी---ये बहुत श्रच्छी बातें हैं, जरूर दीजिये, बल्कि ज्यादा तादाद में दीजिये। स्टूटेन्ट्स को यूनीवसिटी मैनेजमेन्ट में इन्वाल्व किया जाये । इस के बारे में भी कोई दो रायें नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात ध्यान में रखनी होगी --- मुल्क में कुछ ऐसे भ्रनासिर है जिन को हम सभी तक उखाड़ नही पाये हैं, उन का उखाड़ना होगा। इस के लिये बहुतों को कुर्वानी देनी होगी, कूबानियां पहले भी दी गई हैं, कुर्बानी दे कर ही हम ने आजादी हासिल की है, इस के लिये श्राप को तैयार होना पड़ेगा। यह कह कर काम नहीं चलेगा कि यू० जी० सी० एक इण्डिपेन्डेन्ट इदारा है, उस में बोलने का हक नहीं है। यू० जी० सी० जवाबदेह है-कौन की, श्रवाम की, मुल्क की।

कुछ आमे-मिलिया के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। कौन नहीं जानता --जनाब जाकिर साहब, मरहूम सदर ने इस को किस तरह से सीचा था। भाज तक वह उर्दु यूनीविसटी नहीं बन सकी। हमारी पार्टी हमारे नेता, भाप सब लोग कहते हैं कि उर्दु को फरोग़ दिया जाना चाहिये। उर्दु को फरोग़ देने के लिये सब कुछ किया जा रहा है भीर बेतहाशा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जामेब मिलिया को उर्दु यूनीविसटी नही बना सकें। क्यों नहीं बना सके। क्या उर्दू दां टैक्स पेयर नहीं है। कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में जो घुसा हुमा है, क्या उस को नजरन्दाज नहीं किया जायेगा, क्या हम उसी परम्परा पर चलते रहेगे, क्या उस में तबदीली नहीं भायेगी?

मिथिला यूनीविसटी की बाबत ग्राप जानते है—बिहार यूनीविसटी मुजफर पुर में लंग सिंह कालिज है। इस दोनों यूनीव-सिटी में न कोई मकान है, न कोई अच्छी सी लाइब्रेरी है, एक तरह मे अफातफी का श्रालम है। इस तरफ़ फौरन तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

शाखिर में एक बात कहना चाहता हू— हमारे यहा जो रीजनल इन्जीनियरिंग कालेजेस हैं जन को श्राई० शाई० टी० की लाइन्स पर चलाइये। सब मिला कर मुल्क में 15-16 कालेजेस हैं, जन को श्रच्छे ढंग से चलाइये, जन का ऐसा फंक्शन कराइये कि वे समाज के लिये, श्रवाम के लिये, मुल्क के लिये फायदेमन्द साबित हों। एश्रर कण्डीशने कमरों मैं बैठ कर प्लानिंग करने से काम नहीं होगा, उस के लिये वहां जाना होगा श्रीर देखना होगा।

للے کام کرنے - کاوں مہی گہسے تعلیم کی روشلی جائے – کیسہ كاون فرقى كرين - كيسے فريب طبتے کے لوگ کالجوں میں آلیں۔ كيسے أجهى تعليم حاصل كرين یہ بھی اس کے مقصد تھے - لیکن میں دیکھ رہا موں ۽ يه جو مقصد تھے وہ فوت ہو چلے ہیں۔ اب موجودة أنظام تعليم مين تبديلي لانے کی ضرورت ہے - جس میں ہو جی سی ناکم دهیسی هے - ابهی تک اس کی رفتار رهی هے - جو امهیر لسقوں اور کیپلسقوں کے رماتے کی تھی۔ ابھی شلکردیال صاحب فوما رہے تھے۔ مدن نے ان کی لست کو دیکها تو اس میں مہلا نہیں تھی ۔ لبکن میں نے جپ دوسری نگالا سے لست دیکھی - تو معلوم هوا که اس میں هریجن اور آدی واسیوں کی کوئی گھائس نہیں

پروفدسر اس تورالتحسن - هويجن تو هيں -

شرى محمد جميل الرحمان: لينكن آدى واسى لهين مهن - جس كے لئے هم كستة هيں - ان كے لئے

[شرى مصد جديل الرهاي (كشن كليم): محصرم چلهرمهن صاحب - جو موشق همارے ساملے پروفیسر نورالحسی نے پیش کیا ھے - یہ ہو جی سی کی سالانہ رپورت ١٩٧٢ - ١٩٧٣ کي هـ - جو اس ایران میں ۱۹۷۳ کے دسمبر کے مہیلے میں رکھی گئی تھی - دو تهی سال کا عرصه هوگیا تب یه یات زیر غور آئی تھی - پته نہیں اتنا عرصه كيون نگ كيا - ايك تو رپورت ۱۹۷۲-۱۹۷۳ کی دسمبر ۱۹۷۳ میں آئی اور بحث ۱۹۷۵ میں شروع ہوئی ہے۔ میں نہیں جانتا موزارت خواب خفرگوش میں تهی - یا یو - جی - سی خواب خرگوهل مهل تهی - جو رپورت پہھ نه کی گئی ہے۔ اور جو زیربحت ھے اس درران ملک میں کتنی تبدیلیاں آئی ھیں - کیسے کیسے واقعات ھوئے هیں یه کسی سے چهها نہیں ہے۔ رپورے میں بہت سی ایسی چیزیں هين - جو آڙڪ آف ڏيڪ هو چئي هيں - يو جي سي ليک غودمختيار ادارة هے - اس كو اس ليے بلايا گھا تھا ۔ که ولا مواسی ہو ۔ عوام کے

کی بھو رکے ساملے ایسے لوگ ایسی جماليكيل هين جي تو فوروه ملين ے افہاریشن ہے - آپ کے سر پر بیتہہ کر ھکومت کو رہے ھھی اور ھماری ليلد النهيس وف رهي هے- هم کس خواب فورگوهی مهن پوت هوئد هین ج

ر مهن عرض کر رها تها کم اس يمين ضرف لوكون لا دوهي لهين يهـ -ِ پروفیشر بھی اس کے ڈسےدار ھیں - ، وہ لوگ وھاں راج نیٹی کرکے ھیں -ان کو شہم دیتے عیں اور یو جی سی اسکو برداشت کرتی ہے - جن کے لگے هم کمیتد هیں ان کے لئے هم کوهمه نہیں سوچتے هیں - کون نہیں جانتا که همارے ملک مهن ۸۵ سے +9 فهصدی لوگ کاوں میں رہنے میں -کیا هم وهاں تعلیم کی روشلی دیے پائے هیں ? ان کے لئے هم کیا کر پائے هیں - جن کے لئے هم کنیٹڈ هیں -میں نے آپ کی پرپورٹ کو پوھا ھے - فریب طبقے کے لوکوں کے لیے سکارشب دیا جائیکا - کتابیں دى جاليلكين - يه بيت اچهى باتين هين- ضرور ديجكي - بلكه يادة تعداد مين فيصل مستوقيناس كو يود يورسلي مهدي مهلي الوالو کھا جالیکا - اس کے بارے میں میری

[فري معد جبل الرحيال] هم ای امول سه و لهای پاوکی ید ه یارٹی کے ضابطے سے کنیٹڈ ھیں -ایک سوشلفک پیقرن آف سوسالیفی میں جیسی تعلیم هوئی چاهیے ویسی تعلیم کا انتظام ہو جی سی کو کونا چاهلے - ایسا نه هو که جو کبههلست اور امیپرلست تعلک کا نظام جل رها هے وهی چلتا رهے - هم آج اس کے اندر محدود ہو کر چل رہے میں-ايسى بات موجوده تسليم مهن نههن هونی چاهئے - آج هم ای اے ایم اے کرا کر ان آینهائهد گویجویٹس کا تیر للاتے هيں - کيا اس کا وہی متصد هے که ان کو آزشس گریجویت کی مشهی ینا کر رکبه دیں - یه پڑھے لکھے نوجوان بھکار طبقے کے جو نکلتے ھیں - اس کو آئے چل کر دوسری سہاسی ہارتیان انے مفائدہ کے لئے ایکسپلائیت گوتی هين - ار اس کا تخمصه به هوتا هي که چراغ تلے اندھیرا - نہرو یونورسٹی میں سی پی ایم کا پورا قبضہ ہے ۔ دلی یوندورسکی پر اکهل بهارتیه ودیارتهی پریشد کا تبشه هے - اس طرح آپ بنارس اردیانه کو دیمهوں - وهاں ير أب كيا كر يائے ميں - رهاں الكيوں کردروں دویوں خرے کر رہے میں ۔ آپ

نہیں بنا سکے ۔ کہا اردو دان تیکس یکیو نہیں ھیں آ کتھ اواری کے دساغ سیں جو کیسا ھواری کیا اس کو انظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا ۔ کیا ھم اسی ہو۔پرا ہو جاتے رھیں گے ۔ کیا اس میں تبدیلی لہیں آئیکی ۔

آخر میں ایک بات کہنا چاھتا انتھینرنگ کالمج ھیں ۔ ان کو آئی انتھینرنگ کالمج ھیں ۔ ان کو آئی آئی تی لائین پر چلایئے ۔ سب ملا کر مٹک میں پندرہ سوله کالیج ھیں، آن کو اچھے تھیگ سے چلایئے ۔ ان سے ایسا فنکشی کرائٹے که وہ سماج کےلئے موام کیلئے ملک کے لئے فائیدہ مند تاہمی ھو۔ ایر کنٹو ایشنگو کیروں میں بہتو کر پلائٹ کرنے سے کام نہیں ھوا۔ اس پلائٹ کرنے سے کام نہیں ھوا۔ اس

کچھ جامع ملیہ کے بارے میں کہنا چاھتا ھوں۔ کون نہیں جانتا جانا فاکر صاحب مرحوم صدر نے اس کو کس طرح سے سینجا تھا۔ آج، تک وہ اُردو یونیورستی نہیں ہیں سکی۔ عماری پارتی ، عمارے نیتا۔ آپ سب لوگ کہتے میں کہ اُردو کو فروغ دیا جانا چانئے ۔ اُردو کو فروغ دیا جانا چانئے کر رہے کو فروغ دیا جامع ملیہ کو اُردو میں بنا سکے۔ کھوں پرنیورسٹی نہیں بنا سکے۔ کھوں

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now. gong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing UGC Report for 1972-73 at a point of time today when we are going through a state of emergency. The House would recall that the emergency was warranted by various reactionary forces. The students were at the beginning made the spearhead. Students have some genuine grievances of their own. Therefore, it is fit and proper that we attach the highest importance to see that the grievances of the students are moved.

UGC should give a direction only to the university and college education but they should also give direction to the entire education of the country and for that a national education policy is necessary.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is not factually correct.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: we have a national education policy. But we have to implement it.

It is from the lower stages that the students come to the universities and put pressure. As the hon. Minister himself has said the main problem here is the number. The number is being reduced. But that is not enough. From the very findings of this Report, pages 49 to 53, various problems of education have been enumerated here. I have no time to go into the details and make submissions on each one of them. They have mentioned about this problem. But, they have not indicated the solution in many respects.

In the twenty point economic programme announced by the Prime Minister, there are as many as three concerning students. The last one refers to the apprenticeship scheme to enlarge employment opportunities. In this connection, I would like to refer to

Page 29 of this Report regarding Employment Information and Advisory Bureaux and Career Advising Units. A beginning has been made in this direction. I will say, it is a good beginning. From this Report, we find that this scheme is in operation in 45 universities and 18 colleges. From the amount that is allotted, we can see that this is not enough for all the students. I would submit that this benefit should be available to each and every student and for that you require enough resources. Here, I would also refer to Point No. 13 of the summary of recommendations. We find that the main handicap for the UGC is the paucity of funds.

Another point in the context of emergency is National Discipline. This has also been mentioned by hon. Members who have preceded me. How to inculcate a sense of discipline among the students? We have several schemes. The National cipline Scheme was there for some time. We have National Cadet Corps and we have the Bharat Scouts Guides. But, why can we not make it compulsory giving them the alternative to choose one or the other? The boys and girls in schools and colleges must take up one of these schemes. The hon. Minister and his Ministry. and particularly the UGC, will have to consider whether it will be possible to introduce this, in the context of emergency. The National Service Scheme is also there and it should be extended.

The analysis of the UGC is that-I am not adding my own experience to it-education must be job-oriented and The Education vocttion-oriented. Commission itself says that if we vocationalise education at the secondary education stage, the in-take in the universities will be lesser and only meritorious students will go in for higher education. But, it says that it will not be able to do that because it does not have authority to touch secondary education; it does not have the au-

thority to pull up, or rather persuade the State authorities under whom this subject comes. This is the handicap. Now, the Education Minister is here. I would like to remind him that a suggestion was made some time ago that education should be brought under the Concurrent List so that Parliament can legislate. Why don't you do it now? We have not done it so far. Forget about it. Can we not do it now in the context of emergency? I would humbly submit that Government should consider this and this is the right time when we can do this. I am sure, the States will now concur. Sir. this is the International Women's Year. Women account for 50 per cent of our population. Unless they educated, how can we expect that we will have good mothers and produce boys and girls, who are to lead our country in the future years? This Report does not give the percentage in regard to women students and teachers. Then, there is the question of hostels. Of course, something has been done. The hon. Minister is looking into the figures. But, I think, figures will substantiate my point that we have not done enough for women's education. I will give the example of my own State. Out of 15 colleges in my district, there is only one girls' college. The same is the case in other areas also. In regard to hostel facilities for girls, UGC gives 75 per cent of the cost and we have to find the balance 25 per cent. I know what difficulties we had to face to give the matching grant of 25 per cent for a girls' hostel in my constituency. Now. the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that we must reduce the cost of buildings. One of our friends from here mentioned it also. I strongly advocate that particularly in the rural areas, we should go in for cheaper hostels where poor girls from the rural areas and from the poorer sections can get the facilities to cook their own meals. Four of them in a room is quite a reasonable number. You add a small kitchen to that. Give them the other commodities under the 20-point programme, Point 18, at concessional rates. That will give the poorer girls

adequate facilities to get higher education.

I am conscious of the time. I never press for more time. I conclude with this submission to the hon. Minister that he will kindly consider the suggestions that I have made.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I think the hon.
Minister of Education rightly opened
the subject by stating that when Jayaprakashji was telling the students to
give a go-by to education, our Prime
Minister gave a go-by to that and enabled the students to come to the colleges. It is for that reason that we
are in a good position to discuss this
UGC Report.

At page 49 of the Report, it is said:

"The excellences of the academic life of the country are being slowly eroded by a variety of circumstances".

Now we have put an end to that and we can begin in a good atmosphere. When you take the position of university education in this country, I suppose all of us are discussing about higher education. So there cannot be any question of State subject or Central subject; how higher education is used or misused in this country is the question. Of course, a lot of statistics is provided. But if you take the 27 years of our independence into account, we are still uncertain about our position and the future so far as higher education is concerned.

A number of friends explained their own experiences. I can tell my experience. Some people belong to the older generation. They had their education prior to 1945 or 1944 or—even earlier. But there is a new generation that is facing the problem of what to do and how 'I can academically qualify myself in a better manner'. But we are in the middle group, in the group 1948-49 upto 1957 or 1958. In those years we got our higher edu-

sake.

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor] cation. Of course, I acquired my Master's degree and law degree also. I do not agree very much with my friend, Shri Viswanathan, when he said 'We have not learnt properly how a budget is to be understood when we got our economies degree' because he was taught by Father Basnek and others. They taught us all those things. In those days we were in a nebulous state. We came to get a limited education. When I came to the law college, I confess I had not seen some of my lecturers; yet I got through with a degree. We were 715 in one section. That was all right in 1958 or 1959. But in today's papers I read that in a part of the country, in Andhra Pradesh, in a University where a former Judge of the Supreme Court Shri P. Jagmohan Reddy is the Vice-Chancellor, in one college they are having 1600 students in the morning section, 1200 students in the day section and 1600 students in the evening section. It was sarcastically remarked that in the wake of the emergency they were enthused by the spirit of the times. But it has created a further problem of accommodation. It is surprising to note that they can accommodate only 100 students at a time...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Ten per cent.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJA-NOR:...in a college where they have admitted 1600 students—knowing full well that they cannot accommodate even 100 students at a time.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Like the House of Commons.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJA-NOR; So we go back to the original problem. We know the difficulties, but we are not acting; we know the evils, but we are not doing anything. We seem to go by the principle, art for

In page 49, you claim excellence, par excellence, in education. Higher education is for better qualification and for better education. I am serry to say-I say this sarcastically-there are two industries which are producing very much in this country. In Madras when I used to pass through the Maternity hospital, I used to say 'this is the largest industry'. Similarly when I pass through the Marina, where there are a number of colleges. I used to say 'this is another large factory producing without going into the quality of those products'. It is all right for us to criticise but it is difficult to suggest what should be done. you all agree that this is the time and students are called back to the colleges. We must give them a programme. I do not agree with the hon. Member who says that the students should transform society. They supposed to get excellence in the academic field. They must gain knowledge and they must equip themselves to shoulder responsibility when they go out of the college. When Gandhiji asked during his Quit India ment students to come out of the colleges, he also advised them to equip themselves to shoulder responsibilities when India became free. I think that was the reason why they were able to administer the country better for some after Independence later on you did not give proper education. I think we are now in trouble. We have now come to another stage, you should go from that stage.

Since you feel that I should conclude soon, I have two important suggestions. If you keep the students busy with proper courses of studies in the colleges, I think they will not indulge in extra-curricular activities such as politics in colleges, etc. Sports must be given proper importance and gymnastics must be made a compulsory subject. There must be training facilities in every institution. Now timing is very important not only in politics but also in colleges. The calls

for coming out, strikes etc. are given only at the time of examination. There is something wrong with the type of examination conducted. People are unfit and do not know anything get first class in M.A. and even doctorates. How can they administer anything? The present system of evaluation calls for radical changes. You must also think of people who are having education in the rural areas. They are not able to compete in IAS. You must give some chance to those people to come to the All India level. You must start an All India Education Service to improve the quality teaching.

I am happy that you are having collaboration in the field of education from foreign countries like Great Britain, America, USSR, Japan, etc. I am coming from a place and I am sorry that France is not here. What happened to France? There is a French college functioning at Pondicherry. Students from this area are going to France and get good training in technology. All the treaties re-written only in French language. Take the demand for regional languages. Knowledge gained by exchange of ideas. You also talk of dialogue. I am afraid after 10 or 12 years how a student from Andhra can have a dialogue with a student from Punjab or a student from Delhi can exchange ideas with a student at Madras. We must have some common language and let us not give up what we have. I recommend not only French but also other languages such as German. We should acquire knowledge by any means; knowledge is important, not means. By all means give importance to regional languages and encourage them by giving scholarships to great scholars. But if you want to acquire technical know-how, we need an international language.

SHRI P. ANTHONY REDDY (Anantapur): From a cursory reading of the UGC Report for 1972-73 one is really proud at the tremendous improvements that the UGC and the Minis-

try of Education have made in matter of opening of number of colleges, new universities and in the increase in enrolment of students and the number of teachers. But this huge quantitative improvement does not tell us everything. Quantitative improvement naturally brings in other problems like accommodation for schools. colleges and hostels: facilities scientific equipment, library have cropped up. And these problems naturally involve an expenditure. Government and the Commission could not cope up with the actual qualitative improvement of these colleges and universities. Sir, here have failed to achieve our real target. Therefore. I suggest to the Minister of Education and the UGC to declare a holiday for increasing and number of colleges and universities in order improve the quality οf education, standard of education and to provide with better scientific eugipments the colleges and the universities which are already functioning now. facilities like library, accommodation, etc. should also be provided in the colleges and hostels to improve standards.

Sir, once our Prime Minister observed in one of her speeches that greatest mistake we committed independence was that we did educational structure. overhaul our We are still following the British system of education. No doubt, you have appointed a number of Education Commissions and they have given various suggestions but actually what you have done is, you have put patches to the old coat. So, the system of education as it is followed today is the same old system. Therefore, Sir, what we should do hereafter is to change clerkoriented education started by the British, and re-orient our system of education in order to prepare our students into self-reliant citizens. In the sent system of education, a boy who passes his 7th Standard, wants a Government job, a boy who passes SSLC wants Government job, so also the student who passes his M.A.

[Shri P. Anthony Reddy]

first class and those who got Doctorate Sir, this type of education cannot solve our problems. It only increases the number of educated unemployed persons. Therefore, this aspect should be properly studied and remedied. I suggest to the Minister that in each and every college there must be a psychologist who can study the interests, aptitudes and special qualities of the students and then direct them to that particular line where their qualities will be useful, so that when they come out of schools or Colleges, they will be able to stand on their living legs and make an independent whether they get jobs or not. Such a system should be encouraged.

Sir, I am sure our Education nister will give a thought to my suggestion.

A new idea that is being talked about in the country and also being mentioned in the newspapers is that students should assess the teachers' capability. This is a good idea Our friend Shri Viswanathan fears that this system may demoralise teachers. Sir, my experience is different when I used to feel sometime that a particular lesson was not taught properly, then I used to contact the students outside the class, talk to them and make myself understand their doubts; the next day, I would teach them better Secondly as a Principal, I used to assess the teachers' ability talking and chit-chatting with the students and then direct the teacher, the next day as to how he should proceed with the lessons pointing his failures. This helped the teachers to teach better. In this way, giving the power of assessment to the boys will greatly improve the qualities of teachers. I suggest the minister may experiment on this and see how far it will be practicable.

We are now talking about autonomous colleges. That is a very good idea. In ordinary colleges we are concentrating only on coaching the

students for a particular examination. We do not give them an all-round education. In an autonomous college. can definitely give all-round education to the pupils and maintain high standards. The minister may make experiments by starting one autonomous college in each State controlled by the Government and another autonomius college run by an eminent educationists, study their working for a few years and implement the scheme on a larger scale if experiment proves successful.

With these words, I support the motion moved by the hon, minister.

भी पी० गंगा रेड्डो(म्रादिलाबाद) : जनाब सदन मोहतरिम, ग्राज तक हमारे मुल्क में जिस तरीके से तालीम को रखा गया है, वह एक तखती मश्क बन गई है। इस से मुल्क के निजाम-ए-तालीम पर बहत बड़ा भ्रसर पड़ा है। हमारी एक मुकरर नेशनल पालिसी निजाम-ए-तालीम के बारे में होनी चाहिए जिस में ,अब्बली तरजीहदेही तालीम पर होनी चाहिये। इस सब बातों का ख्याल रखते हुए मेरी यह राय है कि तालीम को सैन्ट्ल सवजेक्ट बनाना चाहिए या कम से कम उस को का किन्ट लिस्ट में रखा जाए भौर यह जो तालीमी सालहत हों, वे तहतानवी भौर दस्तानवी जमायतों से शुरु हों। मोजूदा तरीका-ए-तालीम भीर निसाब बिलकुल नामुनासिब हैं। ग्राज जी बेढंगे तरीके से ग्राला तालीम में तोसीय की गई हैं वह नामोजू है ग्रीर बेमाइने है। ग्राज के निसाब में बच्चों की तवानाई सर्फ हुई झौर इस से कारामद नतायज बरामद नहीं हुए हैं। इससे बच्चों में बैचेनी, नाउम्मीदी और यहां तक कि इनहिस्तिलन की हद हो गई। बाप को याद होगा कि हैदराबाद में एक मकौला था कि "पढ़ोगे लिखोगे तो होगे नवाब, खेलोगे कूदीगे तो होने खराब।" प्राजकल के बच्चों ने इस का उल्टा कर दिया और वे कहते हैं ''पढ़ोंगे, लिखोगे तो होंगे खराब, खेलोगे, कदोगे तो होगे नवाब "।

तरीका-ए-तालीम को चाहिए कि इम में फौरी तब्दीली हो भीर वह समाजी हालात न मुताबिक हो। तालीम माइनेखेज हो भीर रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी से ताल्लुक रखे। बच्चो में डिस्पिलिन होना भजहद जरुरी है। श्रोफेसर सहाब को मालूम होगा कि हम उस्मा-निया के स्टूडेट रहे हैं भीर उस वक्त वहां पर बाल बनाने से ले कर शेरवानी की गुनियों तक की निगरानी होती थी मगर ग्राज के दौर में हम देखते हैं कि मदं भीर भीरत में तमीज नही होती है। बाल बनाने के भीर लिबास के पहनने के बारे में फौरी पाबन्दी भ्रायद होनी चाहिए भीर डिस्पिलन रहना चाहिए। कालेज के लेवल पर, यूनिवर्सिटी के लेवल पर और स्कूल के लेवल पर यूनिफार्म तरीके के वाल रखे जाएं भीर कपड़े रखे जायें।

बाज दोस्तों ने यह कहा है कि यहां पर पिन्तिक स्कूल भौर दूमरे जो ऐसे लगजूरियस स्कूल हैं उन को बन्द कर देना चाहिए। यह रुआन बहुन गलत है, चैयरमैन साहब । हम को चाहिए कि उन के स्टेन्टर्ड को हम दूसरे स्कृलो तक ले जाए न कि जो ग्रच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, उन को बन्द कर दिया जाए।

इस के भाथ साथ में यह कहंगा कि तालीम का जो तरीका है, उस से तो सिर्फ बेरोजगार ग्रैजुएट्स ही पैदा होते हैं ग्रीर वह एक तरह से ऐसे लोगों को बनाने की मशीन है इसलिए मै कहुंगा कि वास्तनवी तालीम के बाद सनम्रती तालोम की तरफ हम मुतवञ्जह हो भीर मुदरसीन हर बच्चे की तरफ तवज्जह देते हुए यह पता रखे कि इस का रुझान किस तरफ है। बःतनवी तालीम के बाद बच्चे की तवज्रह उसी तरफ मोड़ दी जाए भीर एप्रीकलचर डिप्लोमा कोर्स हों, मिकैनीकल कोर्स हों, मोटर वाइंडिन भीर इलैंभि:कल्स के डिप्लोमा कोर्स हो । ऐसे कोर्सों में उन को लाया जाए कि जिस से बे रोजमरी की जिन्दगी में कामयाब साबित हों।

श्रव रही बात स्पोर्टस वगैरह की। इस में बच्चो की दिलवस्पी बहुत कम हो रही है। इस तरफ भा की ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा 58 करोड़ का देश एक भी गोल्ड मैडल नहीं ला पाता इन्टरनेशनल गैम्स से। इस पर खसूसी तौर पर मिनिस्टर साहब ध्यान दें क्योंकि खेलकूदों से न सिर्फ सेहत अच्छी होती है बल्कि इस से भीर दूसरे भी फ्वायद हैं। भगर बच्चों को इस तरफ न मोड़ा जाए, उनका ध्यान इस तरफ न किया जाए तो वै नियासत में हिस्सा लेंगे भीर एजीटेंशज भीर तोड़फोड़ करेंगे। मेरी राय है कि बच्चों को युनिगंज श्रौर सियासी चीजों में जाने से रोका जाए ग्रीर उनको सियासत में दखल न देने दिया जाए। वर्ना तेलेंगाना, भांध्र, बिहार, गुजरात में जो एजीटेंशंज हुइ थी धीर उन में नुकसान हुन्ना था उस तरह से फि एजीटेंशंज हो सकती है भीर उन से जो नुकसान होगा उसका भ्राप भंदाजा नही कर पायेंगे भौर भाने वाली नसलों पर इसका बहत बरा श्रसर पडेगा।

ग्रब जो ग्रांघ्र मे भौर हैदराबाद मे खासतौर पर तीन साल से इम्तहानात होते हैं सालाना उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। ये इम्तहानात पद्रह भौर बीस मई के म्रासपास होते हैं। जब माबोहबा बहुत गर्म होती है। उस वक्त इम्तहान रखना स्टेडेंट्स के साथ जुल्म करना है। ऐसा यहां पिछले तीन साल से होता ग्रा रहा है। पहले प्रप्रैल खत्म होने से पहले ये हो जाया करते थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि मई में न रख कर इनको धप्रैल में रखा जाना चाहिए।

श्री मोहन रेड्डी वाइस चांसलर उस-मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी मुबारिकबाद के मुस्तहिक हैं कि उन्होंने स्टूडेंट्स में जो भ्रनरैस्ट थी उसको खत्म किया नार्मेलसी रैस्टोर की है।

[श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी]

मैं चाहूंगा कि ग्राप कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग स्टुडेंट्स के लिए ग्रीर कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी सर्विस एक उम्र तक लोगों के लिए लागू करें। रूस में ऐसा है कि हालिडेंज में स्टुडेंट्स से काम लिया जाता है ग्रीर उनको इसकी बेजिज दी जाती है। यहां भी उन से काम लिया जा सकता है। इससे कोमी यकजहती भी होगी ग्रीर मुल्क का डिवेले मेंट भी हो सकेगा।

श्रव मैं सदरसीन के बारे में, टीर्चज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जब घोड़े की किस्मत खराब होती है तो उसको तांगें के साथ जोत दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से उस श्रादमी की किस्मत खराब होती है तो उसको टीचर बन जाना पड़ता है। जब उसकी कोई श्रीर जगह नोकरी नहीं मिलती तो वह टीचर श्रा कर बन जाता है। श्रव ऐसे लोग जब टीचर बनेंगे तो वे बच्चों को क्या पढ़ाएँगे, यह श्राप को सोचना चाहिए। इस वास्ते श्राप को देखता चाहिए कि टेलिटिड लोग टीचिंग प्रोफेशन में श्राएं।

साइंटिफिक रिसर्च के काम के लिए और किताबें लिखने के लिए ग्रापने एड देने का फैसला किया है यह जो एक कदम आपने उठाया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। यह बहुत ग्रच्छा कदम है। मुहुतरिम मैम्बर डाक्टर के राव बैनलक्बामी फ़ील्ड में माने हए इंजीनियर हैं। वह कुछ किताबें लिख रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हं कि उनको ग्रसिस्टेंस देने के बारे में सोचा जाए। उनको स्टैनो दिया जाए ताकि वे हाथ से न लिखें। इस उम् में हाथ से लिखना बहुत मुश्किल है। केलम से वे लिखते रहे तो इस उम में जितना उनके पास इल्म है वह शायाद बाहर न आ पाए और हो सकता है कि वह इल्म उनके साथ ही चला जाए । उनके इल्म से फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिए । ग्रौर जं: भी ग्रसिस्टेंस हो सकतौ है वह उनको ग्राप की तरफ से द जाती चाहिए।

यू॰जी॰सी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एड रूरल कालेजां का देनी च.हिए। उनकी तरफ़ उनको ज्यादा नवज्जह देनी चाहिए। सूबाई इदारों को भी ग्रापको ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिए।

ग्रब मैं उर्दू जुवान के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ? उर्दू एक कौमी जुबान है किसी खास कौम की जुबाल नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की जुबान है। इसके बारे में ग्राप गफलत न बरतें। ग्राप्क शोरी से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसके बारे में मैं एक शेर ग्राफ्क करना चाहता हूं:

हमने माना कि तगाफुल न करोगे लेकिन जलकर खाक हो जायेंगे तुम को खबर होने तक। हैदराबाद में एक सैंट्रल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का बादा किया गया है। बिल भी बनाया गया था और पास भी हो गया था। काम भी वहां गुरु हुआ है लेकिन प्रोग्नेस तेज नहीं है। ढीली है। बह तेज होनी चाहिए।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not repeating the points which were made by my friend Shri Chandrappan. I fully endorse them and I agree that today what we really need is the re-orientation of our educational system. It is not only the Universities but I think the Education Minister should also think about really reorienting our educational system from bottom to the top i.e. from primary education to the university education.

It is said that education should be job-oriented. But let not these universities be manufacturing only graduates and what not and ultimately not being useful to the country as we see the problem of Doctors who are running to America. It is not only that they should be well educated but they should be educated in such a manner that they must feel that they something to this country. That very necessary. I do not think I must press very much on this point because the disturbances which existed and the chaos which existed among the student community for the last six

months, have made us quite serious that we should táke note of this community and рау some more attention to their èduĉation. 'This being a women's year, I would certainly like to know what you are thinking about it. But if you just say that you are giving equal status and lament that there is so much of illiteracy among girls, I would say: "Thank you for it" Interruptions) If you go to the villages, you will find that parents are really reluctant to send the girls to the school. I have seen a case where a person running a school and a hostel, provides everything to the girls and the parents do not pay a single farthing to him. But the parents feel that they are obliging that person by sending the girls to the school. At least during this women's year, should have made it a point to open a few women's colleges, schools and hostels in major districts in the country I can speak of Maharashtra from where I come. While planning the constitution of the various universities, are you thinking of bringing about uniformity in this matter? There are various viduapeeths, colleges and universities; and as some pointed out, there can be a college in a few rooms with a few benches and a board. It can be called a college. I do not know why such colleges should be there: and how they can function. We should pay attention to ensure that these institutions are democratized to a greater extent and that the teachers professors and the students also get representation in running them. I will cite an example. I had been Kolhapur. There is one Mouni Vidyapeeth and it has become a scandalous vidyapeeth in that city. It is quite a big one, having a few lakhs of rupees: and the Central Government is also giving it a grant worth Rs 2 lakhs; and the Maharashtra Government is also giving a grant. It has become the private property of one V. P. and Mulgaonkar. It was learnt that a student was murdered in the college. I had sent a telegram to the Education Minister, saving that there should be

a thorough investigation into whole affair. The chairman asked professors, servants and peons in the college to give a donation of Rs. lakh, One Mr. Mulgaonkar who connected with G. D. Mulgaonkar has managed to keep his own body-guard in the college for years together; and this bodyguard murdered one student. How is it allowed? There was no politics in it whatsoever. Every party was serious abut this murder; and the Central Government has not moved into it How can such vidyapeeths run and how can such people be kept? And there is no representation for the professors there. There were certain educationists connected very good with this Mouni Vidyapeeth and evenwere thrown they tually.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chitra Naik and so many other educationists of Maharashtra who were in this Vidyapeeth have been thrown out and this V. T. Patil, who I am told was once upon a time a Member of this House, has managed to swindle money like anything. Today professors in this VBidyapeeth are not getting their salaries just because this man does not pay them. Why can't you make an enquiry into this? That is why I would press again that there should be a common constitution for all these universities so that teachers professors and students get proper representation in them, so that students also can put up their problems regarding the manner in which they are taught etc. The books prescribed by these schools and colleges are also Somebody prescribes not common. some book, somebody else prescribes some other book. Why can't you have a common system of prescribing books in colleges throughout the country? The languages may vary, but you should lay down how they should be

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

taught the history of this country. I know a convent school where the history of your own country is distorted. They do not know what is right to property, what is socialism, they do not know anything. They teach as they like and as they please. Why can't we have a common system of giving proper teaching in history and politics to the students, so that you can depend upon the future generation and no J.P. and no R.S.S. can spoil them any longer

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): While I am appreciative of the performance of the U.G.C. as is evident from the Report which is before us. I would like to make certain observations.

Education is a State subject, it is known to everybody, but the UGC has to regulate and improve the standard of education, particularly university education. Unless there is effective control and power, how it can be done is not intelligible to a man like me. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Education Minister should think about giving more power and more coordinating functions to the that it can function effectively.

The Education Minister can perform this in two ways. One is with folded hands, that is through the Central Advisory Board of Education, and other is by tightening the purse strings of the UGC. In certain cases the UGC may not release grants and in this way they may exercise a certain control but this is not the proper way. There should be a more comprehensive way of regulating and improving the standard of university education.

It is not within the scope of the discussion to go over the entire gamut of the Education Ministry. Therefore, I am not touching other points, but I must say that without primary or secondary education properly attended to, no UGC can improve university

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education, Therefore, education should be viewed as a whole, as an integrated process from primary to university education.

There is haphazard or mushroom growth of colleges as has been pointed out by the previous speakers, but neither the Union Education Minister nor the UGC has control over it. It is entirely left to the State Government and the State education authorities. Therefore, after the growth of these colleges and. to some extent, universities, the UGC has to only distribute grants, and with their limited resources they cannot improve the standard of education, they cannot properly furnish them, cannot properly equip them. Therefore, everything should be planned and controlled in a proper way. I would like to say that there should be proper family planning in this respect also.

The UGC has admitted that too much emphasis on research and publication has hampared proper growth and improvement of teaching because to certain extent research becomes stereotype. A particular student enrols himself as a research scholar and he finishes certain work and publishes certain bocks. He has no knowledge the allied or ancillary subjects. In some of the foreign universities I seen that a research student has to attend certain classes of the allied subjects. Such things may be considered here.

So far neither the Education Ministry nor the UGC has published anything on the subjects on which investigation and research are carried on by the different scholars in different universities. It is mentioned here that this task has been recently entrusted to the M. S. Baroda University with a grant of Rs. 10,000. This is quite inadequate. I would therefore like to suggest that the UGC itself should take up this task because it will enlighten the research scholar and widen his scope. Therefore, I

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would like to suggest that there should be a descriptive catalogue on this subject. William of the william and the

There are libraries in different universities and grants have been given, but there is no specialized library where books in world famous languages are available. There are a dozen languages in the world in which very good publications are available. There are people who are well versed those languages, but they are not in a position to find out any book in any university. If I want to read a good book in Spanish, it will be very difficult for me to find it. Therefore, 1 would like to suggest that there should be certain universities which possess good literary publications from over the world.

श्री राजरेव सिह (जीनपुर) : सभ।यति महोदय, यू॰जी॰सी॰ की 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने हैं। श्राज हमारे देश में शिक्षा का बहुत ज्यादा प्रसार ही भा है। 1947 में जहां हमारे पूरे देश में 20 यूनि-विसटी थीं, वहां भाज ३३ यू विसटी हैं भीर इसके हलावा ५-10 ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं जो डीम्ड यू अवसिटीज वहलाती हैं। इनके ग्रातिरिक्त हजारों डिग्री कालें ज हैं, जो वही शिक्षा देते हैं जो युनिवर्सिटीज में दी जाती है।

माज हमारे देश में शिक्षा का जो चित्र हमारे सामने है, इह कोई ग्रन्छा नहीं है। हमारी युनिवसिटीज में राजनीति का बोलबाला है। उदाहरण के लिए लखनक युनिवसिटी में जो स्टेंट गवनीमेंट की यूनिवर्सिटी है, एक गज जगह भो छत पर या दिवार पर नहीं मिलेगी जिस पर कोई स्लोग न लिखा हो। युनिवर्स-टीज में मर्डर हो रहे हैं। थोड़े दिन पहले कानपुर में विद्यार्थियों ने वाइस-चांसलर का इसलिए पराव किया कि उन्हें बिना इम्तहान दिये पास किया जाये । इतना ही नहीं, जब वे इस्तेहान में बंडते हैं तो कुकलें होती. हैं, के प्रस्तीस भीर संजर लेकर बैटते हैं। भीर

किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि उनको रोके। कहीं बैत-पुलिंग हो रहा है और कही विना टिकट यांद्रा ह रह है। यह बिल बताता है कि हमारे देश का स्टूडेंट किस तरफ ज, रहा

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जब से विद्यार्थी भान्दोलन में भारक एस०एस० का प्रवेश हुआ है, तब से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है । हम भी किसी समय स्टूडेंट थे, तब पूनिवसिटीज का वातावरण भच्छा होता था भीर बहुत भ्रच्छी पढाई होती थी। हम लोग भी मान्दोलन करते थे. जेल में जाते थे घौर फ़िर वापिस हाकर पढ़ते थे। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें उस समय नहीं होती थीं।

मेरे स्थाल में इसका एक इलाज यह है कि यनिवसिटीच में सिलैक्टिव एडिमिशन किया जाए, केवल फ़स्ट बलास लड़कों को ही लिया जाए। वहत से दादा टाइप के स्टुडेट्स होते हैं। एक सब्जेक्ट में पास करने के बाद पार्टियां उनका पैसा देती हैं ग्रीर वे फ़िर नाम लिखाकर स्ट्डेंट बनकर बैठे रहते हैं ग्रीर युनियन का इलैन्शन लड़ते रहते हैं।

मेरा सझाव यह है कि कम से कम 10-15 साल के लिए यह कायदा बना दिया जाए कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में युनियनें संगटित नहीं की जायेंगी। ग्राज जो खुराफ़ात हो रही हैं, वे इससे बन्द हो जायेंग भीर स्टूडेंट्स भ्रच्छी तरह से पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे। मै शापको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हं कि यूनियनों के पास जो लाखों रूपये होते हैं, किस तरह से उनका दुरुपयोग होता है। लखनऊ यू -विसटी की प्रनियन की तरफ से 2,3 स्टूडेंट्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर को किसी फ़ंक्शन में इन्बाइट करने के लिए आये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर उस फ्रांबशन में नहीं गई। लेकिन यह मालूम नहीं कि वे लोग शहस मिनिस्टर के पास

ं [आं रिजिये व सिंह] ** गर्व भी या नहीं। उंग को स्टूडेंट्स की बर्जा 1300 स्पर्य यूनियन के रजिस्टर में दिखाया गया है। इस तरह पैसे का दुरुपयोग कर के गन्दी पालिटिक्स की जाती है। इनलिए जैसा कि मैंने सुझाब दिया हैं, एक तो यूनिवसिटीक में तिलेक्टिक एडमिशन किया जाये भीर बूसरे कम से कम 15 साल के लिए यूनियन बनाने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए।

बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यद्यपि एजुकेशन नेशन-बिल्डिंग का एक ग्राइटम है, लेकिन भाज वह नेशन को डैस्ट्राय करने वाला साबित हो रहा है। जब से इमरजेंसी माई है, मैं उस समय की बात नही कह रहा हूं, बल्कि उससे पहले जो स्थिति थी, मैं उसका जिक कर रहा हूं। मेरा सुझाव है कि धगर यू ० जी० सी • को कांस्टीट्यू मन के भन्तर्गत पावर नहीं है, तो उसको कुछ भीर पावर दे दी जाए, ताकि वह समय समय पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्मन दे सके कि एजुकेशन को किस तरफ़ ले जाना है।

मुझे घच्छी तरह से याद है कि जब श्री छागला एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने हरेक स्टेंट गवनंमेंट को लिखा था कि युनिससिटी एजूकेशन को सैंटर के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये । लेकिन केवल पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इसका जवाब दिया था, धीर किमी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब नहीं दिया था। यू • पी • भीर बिहार में स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी ज हैं। वहां वाइस-चांसलर का पट एक ग्रन्छा पद है। बंगला भिलता है. कार मिलती है भीर ढाई-तीन हजार रुपये वेतन भी मिलता है। हम देखते हैं कि स्टेट्स के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर भपने कुछ दोस्तों को रि-हैबिलीटेट करने के लिए यह पद दे देते हैं। ग्रगर स्टेट गवन मेंट युनिसर्सिटी एजुकेशन को सेंटर के सुपुर्द करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो उसकी कान्करैट सिंस्ट में रख दिया जाये ।

यू ज ब्राव्य हिंद्रा क.लेखेत के ह स्टबा विस्डिम और लायबेर वगरा के लिए कराड़ो इयपा डिस्वर्स करता है, लेकिन यू०जी० सी॰के पास ऐसी कोई एजेंसी नहीं है जो देखें कि डिग्री कालेजो मॉर युनिवर्मिटीज् को जो रक्स की गई है वह प्रापरली यूटिलाइज हुई है या नरीं। इसलिए यह प्रावण्यक है कि यू अी • से १० में एक सैल या स्क्वेड बना दिया जाये, जो देखे कि यू०जी०सी० का जो रुपपा किसी डिग्री कालेज के पास गया हैं वह इस्तेमाल हुमा है या नहीं ? ग्रगर वह इस्नेमाल नहीं हुया हैं, या उसमे एम्बेंजलनेट हुमा है तो 2 4 मैनेजर्स के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करने से यह मामला सुलझ सकता है।

यू॰जी॰सी॰ मे 12 मैम्बर होते हैं। गवनंमेट मे भी बहुत से मिनिस्टर होते हैं भीर सब के डिपार्टमेंट बेंटे रहते हैं। उसी तरह से भगर यू अी असी के 12 मेम्बरों मे काम का बटवारा कर दिया जाये भीर वे मलग भ्रलग सवजैक्त्स डील करं तो यु • जी • सी • का काम भीर स्मूयली चलेगा।

हमारे देश मे बहुत से रुरल डिग्री कानेजेज भी है। जिस जिले से मैं प्राता हूं वहा 8,10 ऐसे कालेज है। जैसा कि इस मदन मे कहा गया है, उन कालेजों में पढ़ ई स्टेंडर्ड कुछ घटिया किस्म का है। ग्राज ग्रच्छे-ग्रच्छे प्राफ़्रेसर गाव मे जाने लिए तैयार नहीं है, क्योंकि वहा उन्हें रहने की जगह नहीं मिलती है, वाजार नही मिलता है, वे फ़ैसिलिटीज नही मिनती हैं जो कि शर्बन एरियाज मे उपलब्ध होती हैं। वहा का एजू केणन भ्रम्छ। हो इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यू जी क्सी व प्रायर्टी वेमिस पर देहात के डीग्री कालेजेज को होस्टल भीर स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स के लिए काफ़ी मदद दे।

इन शक्यों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता है।

श्री बी० मार० शुक्ल (वह इच) : समानित महीदय, देश में जो धावात-काली न

स्यिति लागू की सई हैं, उद्ग से विका संजालय को खास तौर से यह वड़ा सुअन्तर फिला है कि वह देश में शिक्षा ना सुधार करें। आज-'क्स वह सीजन चल रहा है, जबकि शिक्षा मंत्रा को सरदर्द होने लाता था। लेकिन भाज स्विविस्ट. के कैम्पस में बिल्कुल शानि और सुन्यवस्था है। वही विद्यार्थी हैं और वही म्राध्य कर हैं, लेकिन उन को यह माल्म हो गया है कि भव देश में सफेदपोश होने के नाते म्डागर्वी नहीं चल सकेगी। जब देश के बड़े बड़े नेता गेर-जिम्मेदार तरीके से बद-अपनी फैलाने के लिए तैयार है, तव विद्या-थियों से यह उम्मीद नहीं करनी चाहिए कि वे शांति और सुव्यवस्थित ढग से पढ़ाई करेंगे भीर उन लोगों के हाथ की कठप्तली नहीं वत जायेंगे।

राप्ट्रीय स्वयमेवक सघ से संबंधित जो प्रोकेमर नालोमो इदार में काम करते हैं, भ्रौर पिरम्पार कर लिए गए है, उन के बारे में सरकार है ग्राने बया प्रायोम एक शिक्षा सम्या से में भा सम्बन्धित वहा के एक प्रोकेसर गिरपार हो कर जेल में है। मैन को मुम्रत्तिल कर दिया है। सरकार ने ग्रमी तक एजूकेशन कोड से ऐसी कोई तब्दीजी नहां को है. जिस की बिना पर मैं उन का मना ५ का फारन बर्जाहर कर द्। मैं वाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय हर जगह एज्केशन कोड में यह तरमीम करायें कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संव, जो देश की प्रगति के लिए बाधक तत्व है. अमामाजिक तत्व है, से सःधित जो शिक्षक गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए है, उन को शिक्षा संस्थाग्रो से हमेग्रा के जिए ग्रलग किया जाये। यह नही होना चाहिए कि हम तन्खवाइ भी देते रहें भीर वेन पढ़ायें, भीर जब वे छूट कर भायें, तो फिर वही जहर फैलायें। हम इय बारे में मंत्री महोदय का ड यरेक्शन चाहते हैं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो यह झाजकल दीर चल रहा है कि प्रैक्टिकल टेस्टस इटन्नेंल

होने चाहिए, मैं इस का नजयक नहीं हूं। . विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर निहित स्वादों के लोग इतने भर गए हैं कि जो उन की सक्जी ेले बाता है, जो प्रोफेसर को होटल में ले जाकर खाना खिला देता है या को सौर बहुत सी ऐस गन्द गन्दी चीओं के करने कराने में सहायक रहता है उस के मार्क्स बढ़ा देते हैं। इसलिए ट्म्टोरियल श्रीर इंटनल एग्जामिनेसन जो कालेजेज और विश्व विद्यालयों में होते हैं उन से मेरिटोरियस छात्रों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। मैं इस बात पर जोर दूंगा कि ये इम्ताहन लेने वाले लोग हमेशा बाहर से ग्रायें, वहां के लोग उस के लिए न रखें जायें, नहीं तो कोई चीज ठीक तरह से चल नहीं सकती।

दूसरी बात बनारम हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूं । बनारस हिन्दू य्निवर्मिटी से बहुत से कालेजेज शहर में है उनसे संबंधित हैं। उन के ग्रध्यापकों का जो वेतन मान दिया जाता है वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का वेतन मान है। सेंटर का वेतन मान उन को नही दिया जाता भीर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो नया वेतन मान विश्व-विद्यालय अन्दान आयोग की सिफा-रिशों के हिमाब से दिया है वह भी उन को नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरह से एक द्वद वहा पैदा हो गया है। उस मे न सेंटर का वैतन मान उन को मिलता है श्रीरंन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो ग्रीर कालेजों में दिया है वह उन को मिलता है। यह द्वंद्र समाप्त हो । चाहिए। इस के प्रतिरिक्त मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी में जो एक गढ़ था राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का जिस के बारे में तमाम मुकदमेंबाजी हो रही थी, मैं चाहता हुं कि इ ; भ्रापात-कालीन परिस्थिति का पूर्ण रूपेण लाभ उठा कर हनेशा के लिए इस तत्व को वहां से निकाल दें।

श्रंत में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हुं कि माप के मंत्रालय ने भीर विश्व-विद्यालय [को क क सार्व स्वता]

अनुदानं आयीन ने उच्च मिका को ठीक प्रकार से जलाने में काफी काम किया है। लेकिन आप की मजबूरियां केवल आप के विभाग की ही नहीं थीं। जब सारे देश में यह कुव्यवस्था फैली हुई थी जिस में कारखाने तोंड़े जा रहे थे, बसें तोड़ी जा रही थी तो उस में शिक्षा मंत्रालय क्या करता? क्या वहां फौज भेज देता?

श्री शिवनाथ ... ह (शंभुनु) . सभापति महोदय, विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग शिका के क्षेत्र में सर्वोच्च सस्या होनी चाहिए। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम उस को सबोच्च सस्या नहीं बना पाए है। कुछ तो उस में कानूनी खामिया है जिन की वजह से वह नहीं बन पाया और कुछ विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की किमयां है कि जो उस को अधिकार दिए गए है उन का पूरी तरह उपयोग वह नहीं कर पाया है। इसलिए हम यह चाहते है कि शिका के क्षेत्र में विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग एक सर्वोच्च संस्था बने ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य वह नहे थे कि 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने क्यो डिस्कशन के लिए है? मैं निवेदन करना चाहुंगा कि 1970-71 की हो, या 67-68 की रिपोर्ट हो, वह ग्राज हम डिस्कस कर सकते हैं, सब में वही एक रिपोर्ट ग्राएगी कि कितनों को ग्राट दी, कितनी सस्था बढ़ गई, कितने लड़के बढ़ गए। इस के ग्रलावा, ग्रीर कोई नई दिशा देने की स्थिति में अनुदान ग्रायोग नहीं है। इस समय एक यह जो ग्रवसर मिला है पालियामेट को इसे डिस्कस करने का यह बहुत श्रम्छा है। इस तरह से शिक्षा के संबंध में बातचीत करने का एक मौका हमें मिला है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह विश्व विद्यालय भ्रमुदान भाषो। सिर्फ भनुदान देने का ही काम अपने ऊपर न रखे, इस के भौर भी

ग्रधिकार है जन का प्रयोग यह करे। शिक्षां का विस्तार देश में कैसे और कहां हो, पिछड़े इलाकी में, देहात के इलाकों में, गरीब लोगों के लिए भी शिक्षा की सुविधा हो, इस की व्यवस्था भी विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग करे। प्राज शहरो के पंदर कालेजों भीर विश्व-विधालयों मे जी लीग द्या सकते हैं प्रपने साधनीं की वजह से उन्हीं को उच्च शिक्षा मिल सकती है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो शहरीं मे नह धा सकते हैं उन के लिए भी हम शिक्षा का इंतजाम करें तब तो एक सर्वागीण विकास देश का हो सकता है बरना कुछ लोग जिन की मोनो-पली प्राज तक चली भाई है उन्ही की मोनोपली चलती चली जाएगी भौर पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। इसे इम प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिस से देश के पिछड़े हए इलाको के लोग भी इस को श्रपनी मस्था समझ सके। धाज देहातो के भ्रदर कितनी युनिवर्सिटीज श्रीर कालेजेज खोले गए है ? यदि कही कोई कालेज खोला भी गया है तो न वहा होस्टल की सुविधा है न क्वाटमं की न ग्रीर किसी तरह की भौर न ही उन को उतना भनुदान ही मिलना है। श्राप देखे कि स्विमिग पूल्स भौर साइकिल स्टैड का जितना भी धनुदान दिया है वह उन कालेजो को दिया है जो बड़े बडे शहरो मे है। ग्राप सारा नक्शा उठा कर देख लीजिए। इसलिए मेरा ग्रनुरोध है कि रूरन एरिया की तरफ भी यह प्रनुदान भायोग ध्यान दे।

एक बात जो मैंने शुरू में कही थी कि यह आयाग कुछ तो कानूनी खामियों की बजह से और कुछ उस को दिए गए अधि-कारों का उपयोग न करने की वजह से असफल रहा है, उस संबंध में मैं एक उदाह-रण डीम्ड यूनिवसिटीज का पेश करना बाहता हूं। पिछले बार साल से यह मैं पेश करता रहा हूं और आज भी पेश करना बाहुंगा। आज से दो साल पहले शिक्षा

मंत्री ने कहा या कि इस की जांच वह कर-बायेंगे लेकिन भाज तक जांच नहीं करा पाए। क्या उन की बसमर्थला है यह ·वह बतायेंगे या अब तक नहीं कर पाए हैं तो बाइन्दा करेंगे।

विश्व-विद्यालय मनुदान भायोग ने दो प्रकार की यूनिवर्सिटियां मानी हैं। उसमें एक श्रेणी है डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी की । म्राज बिरला बन्धुमा की इस देश में भीर दनिया के दूसरे देशों में धन कमाने की भ्रलग भ्रलग फैब्ट्रियां हैं। वह उन फैक्टियों से धन कमाते हैं, उन में प्रोडक्शन करते हैं, उस पर हम कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह भारत सरकार ग्रीर भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय का अनुदान मायोग कृपा कर शिक्षा को तो उन्हें इस का माध्यम न बनाने दे। हमारे जिले के ग्रंदर बिरला इंस्टीट्युट ग्राफ टेकनोलाजी एड माइंस है। यह धन कमाने का श्रीर टैक्स ईवेजन करने का सब से बडा माध्यम बन गया है। यहां के टी दरो की स्थिति भाप देखिए । इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति में समझता हं कि किसी भी यूनि-वर्सिटी के टोचर को नही होगी। वहां पर 198 जो फैंकल्टी के मेम्बर्स हैं उन में 94 टेम्पोरेरी हैं श्रीर दस दस साल से टेम्पो-रेरी चले भारहे हैं। यह टेम्पोररी का परसेटेज 69 मं 77 परसेंट थ जो 1974 में 50 परसेंट झौर बढ़ गया है। इसी न्तरह से प्रोमोशन ऐडहाक बेसिस पर अपनी मर्जी से करते है भीर किसी भी डीन को अपनी मर्जी हुई तो डीन रखा नही तो जिसने थोड बर्टा भ न्नाज नी जन कमेट मे उप्तद उनके ह्या दिया। जिस के बारे में मैं ने लिखित भी दिया है भीर कहा भी है लेकिन न शिक्षा मंत्रालय भीर न ही युजी सी कृछ कर पारहा है। इसी तरह जिस किसी भी प्रोफेसर को मर्जी हई विदेशों में भेज दिया या जाने की इजाजत ~ दी भीर इजाजत देने के बाद देखा कि यह

हमारी मर्जी के मुताबिक नहीं चल रहा है तो उस का कैंसिल कर विया। इसी तरह दूसरे देशों का पी एल 480 का बहुत सा रुपया इन को मिला है भौर भारत सरकार ने भी इन को रुपया दिया है, यूनिवसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने भी स्पवा विया है। मैं दो मिनट में एक नक्शा आप के सामने रखना चाहता हं। माज सब से ज्यादा हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सामने काइनेंस की डिफिकल्टी आती है। हम देखते हैं कि कितने ही कालेओं भौर युनिवसिटीयों के पास रुपया नहीं है कि वह अपने यहां रिक्ष कर सकें, ग्रच्छी बिल्डिगें बनवा सकें या भीर दुसरे शिक्षा के काम कर सके। लेकिन बिरला का पिलानी का जो इंस्टीट्यूट है इस का एक थोड़ा सा नक्शा ग्राप देखिए । बिरला बन्धमों की जो इस तरह की संस्थायें हैं उन को ये फंड्स डोनेट करते हैं झौर वह बिलकुल टैक्स फी है। इसी पालियामेंट सें 21-12-73 को भन-स्टाई कवेश्चन नं० 604 के जवाब में बताया गया है कि ग्वा-लियर रेयान, विरला कं₁ल्टेंट्स प्राइवेट लिभिटेड, हिन्तुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम, सेनचुरी स्पिनिंग, पिलानी इवेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन, जियाजी राव इन सब ने इस संस्था को किसी ने 20 हजार, किसो ने एक लाख, किसी ने 20 लाख किसी जिस न 5 लाख इस तरह से फंड्म डोनेट किए हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि :

"Each of the following amounts has been or will be allowed as deduction in computing the income of the payer and, therefore, will be completely exempted from tax."

इस प्रकार का टैक्स फ़ी रुपया इन को मिलता है। लेकिन येड मे रैक्स इ बेजन वरते हैं ग्रीर उस का खर्चा कम करते है। 1970-71 में इस का बजट एस्टीमेट 81 लाखा 28 हजार का था जिस के प्रगेंस्ट 64.82 लाख खर्च किया है ; 1971-72 में इस का बजट एस्टीमेट 77 लाख था जिसमें

I THE FRENCH THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY. 62 लाख अर्च किया है। 72-73 में 83. 11 लाख एस्टीमेंट था। उस के प्रगस्ट 66.27 लाख अर्थ किया है। इस तरह यह सब रुपया बनाते जा रहे हैं और इसके बाद भी युनिवसिटी बान्टस कमीशन की मेहरवानी देखिए, इन्होंने भी अपने यहां से इन को मान्टस दी हैं। उस में जो फिगर्स युनिय-सिटी पान्ट्र कमीमन की इस रिपोर्ट में पेश हुई हैं-इंस्टीट्यूशंस डीम्ड टु बी यनिवसिटों की उस में यह बिरला इंस्टी-ट्यूट धाफ टेक्नोलाजी ऐंड साइंस टाप पर है इस रेश में सिवाय एक इंडियन इंस्टीटयुट ग्राफ साइस के।

उन्होंने सन 1969-70 में इस इस्टी-चुनन को दस लाख सड़सठ हजार-एक सौ उन्ततीस रुपया दिया । इसी तरह से 1970-71 में 10,72 हजार रुपया दिया फिर 1971-72 में 13 लाख रुपया दिया भीर 1472-73 में 11 लाख 97 हजार 166 रुग्या दिशा है। कोई भी ऐसी डीम्ड यूनीवसिटी की संस्था नहीं है जिस को इतना रुपया दिया गया हो। किसी को एक लाख राया दिया गया, किसी को पनास हजार भी दिया गया है। कहाबत है-मरे हुए को भरते हैं भीर खाली को मलग धरते हैं। यही यू० जी० सी० का रवैया है कि जिनको धन की ग्रावश्यकता है उन को तो देते नहीं, दूसरों को देते हैं।

इसी तरह से एक बात और कहना चाहता हं---पह संस्था जिस के बारे में मैंने पहले निवेदन किया, उस के अलावा हर साल घलन घलन इंस्टीनुगन्ज का रितर्च के नाम से रुपया देते हैं और रिसर्च के नाम से जो रुपया दिया जाता है उस में से बहुत बड़ाधन वह बचाकर रखते हैं। कोई भी उस में से खर्चा नहीं करता। इस पर पालिया-मेंट में पहले डिस्कशन हो चुका है और आइन्दा भ हिस्कमन होगा । मैं भाप से निवेदन करना चाहता हु-उस पर पूरा कन्द्रोल होना चाहिए। यु जी० सी० भीर भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मन्नालय को इस के मन्दर प्रतिनिधि भेजने का मधिकार है भीर वह प्रतिनिधि जहां से भी शिकायतें भायें, उन के बारे में जांच करने का श्रधिकार रखता है। वह फण्ड् की जान कर सकता है कि कहां से दुपया भाता है, किस तरह से खर्च होता है भौर टोचर्स की क्या स्थिति है। इस्टीचूशन के रूल 32 में प्रावधान है कि मारत का शिक्षा महालय जांच करा सकता है, अपना प्रतिनिधि भेज सकता है, केकिन उस रूल को ग्रमण्ड कर दिया गया है भौर भारत सरकार ने उस पर ग्रपनी स्वी-कृति भी दे दी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस की जांच कराई जाय, यु० जी० सी० भीर भारत सरकार इस की जांच करवायें ताकि शिक्षकों के साथ न्याय हो सके और हमारा टैक्स का जो रुपया है, जो पब्लिक मनी है, वह सेफ हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION. SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF, S. NURUL HASAN); Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon, Members for the keen interest that they taken in the affairs of higher cation, in the affairs of education general and in the affairs of the University Grants Commission. 1 would have very much liked to deal each point which has been raised by hon. Members, because the points that have been raised are all extremely valuable, but, Sir, the time at my disposal is limited, and, therefore, if there in some point to which I am unable to make a reference, I hope that forbearance will be shown by my hon. friends, as usual; it is not that I will not give my fullest consideration the points if I am unable to mention them here.

First of all, I would like to express my gratiude to many hon. friends, who-

have paid a tribute to the Vice-Chairman, Members and the officers of University Grants Commission and would like to join them in paying this tribute myself. I think that they have done a very noble within the consdot traints of the extremely limited sources that we-here, Sir, I am referring only to the Government, but this hon. House-were able to place at the disposal of the University Grants Commission, as would be clear from the figures and also from the budget which I have no doubt, Members must have studied. I am not particularly worried if an average M.A. student caulot understand the budget, because I myself, when I first came to House, took two days to understand, how the budget is framed and even now, I do not know, whether I fully understand how the budget maha-However. works. the members are aware of the fact that because of financial constraints, the funds to the Education Ministry have had to be drastically curtailed. And since the biggest amount that the Education Ministry spends for any organisation is on the University Grants Commission, therefore, these cuts have been the most severe in so far as the University Grants Commission is conceined 'therefore, many of the programmes that should have been taken up and which the Commission wanted to take up could not be taken up and they all had to be postponed

The Druft Fifth Five Year Plan had indicated that a sum of Rs. 5.0 erores would be made available to the UGC during the Fifth Plan period. My own personal estimate was that the very minimum that the UGC should have had in accordance with the needs of the country was something like Rs. 250 crores. However, because of the overall financial difficulties, the Commission fixed the amount at Rs. 210 cror-But, because of the very severe financial strains through which country had passed during the two years and which are so known not only to this House but to every citizen of the country, we have been able to give to the University Grants Commission only a fraction of what it should have got if we were to attain the targets of Rs. 210 crores. I hape the situation in the country will improve and we can make up for this loss in a short time. This however, is a very important factor that must be taken into consideration.

At the same time, I would like to say in defence of the government not only at the central level but also at the State level that of the present spending of the Centre and the States together, 26 per cent is on the educational sector. I know no Education Minister should ever even think that the money given to him would be edequate. And in keeping with the traditions of the ancient Brahmins-there are so many of my good friends present here who will bear me out-the Education Minister must always have his begging bowl open because more you pay, the more the appetite increases and the more we want. And all education needs money and higher education needs more money. Therefore, this is a very severe constraint, but this is a constraint which should be seen in the context of this overall 26 per cent spending on the educational sector and it is not that the Government has ignored the cause of education

I will take the next very important point of principal which has been raised and there, I would like to make a submission for the consideration of this House. It has been said that we are continuing the old imperialist. colonialist educational system. It has further been said that this country has not evolved a national policy. It has also been said that changes are not taking place in the educational system. While I share which my friends here my impatience at slowness of the processes of change and while I am second to none expressing my dissatisfaction with the educational system, there are two or

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three facts which should always borne in mind. First of all, the changes in the educational system are a continuous process. At any stage we feel that we are satisfied it means the intellectual stultification of the nation and that is a luxury we can ill afford. We should always continuously be thinking of the future and, therefore, making such changes in our educational system as would cater to the needs of the Therefore, the educational reform is a continuous process, which cannot be halted at a point of time, but which has to be carried on all king fore while we are all demanding, and rightly demanding that educational system should keep on responding to the changing situation changing environment and the changing needs of the country, let us not be oblivious of the fact that a great deal of change has, in fact, taken place and it would be most unfortunate if we were to forget this major change that has taken place in the whole system of education particularly in the system of higher education in the country. To-day, what we need above everything else is to restore to this nation itself confidence so that it can become truly self-reliant. were forces to which everbody has made a reference, which wanted to erode this confidence of the nation in ıtself. Therefore, when I am referring to these achievements. I am not expressing an undue sense of complacency but I do so only to put the record straight and to show that this country has been moving forward and will move forward with even greater vigour in future.

I am referring firstly to the fact that under the colonialist system the whole education was an education of the elite. To-day, the education has reached the masses and the figures show that in the school system there are 100 million children and this a colossal figure. This is more than twice the population of Britain. This is not an ordinary achievement.

I know that there is the problem of drop out. I know that we are intending to give a new direction. The Central Advisory Board of Education has taken a decision. This House itself has taken a decision and formulated what is called the National Policy on Education and that national policy is being implemented subject to such changes as are taking place. But this major change of bringing in 100 million children in this sphere of education is not an ordinary achievement. If you look at the facts by comparing with 1951, you would notice that there were only 26 million children in the school system and in 1975 this is 100 million. If you look at the percentage of enrolment in the age group 6 to 11, it is now 86.2 per cent as compared to 42.6 per cent in the earlier period. If you take the age group 17 to 23, in 1950-51 it was 0.8 per cent. In 1974-75 it has reached the figure of 4.4 per cent.

In terms of literacy percentage, the number of literates has increased between 1961 and 1971 from 105 millions to 160 millions which is an increase of 55 millions in 10 years. Percentage of literacy in 1971 in all age groups leaving aside zero to four is 34 per cent. In the most crucial age group, that is to say 10 to 14 when persons should become literate it has already reached 50 per cent which means that although the problem of drop out 15 serious, nevertheless, we should not think that the entire educational system has been wasteful, otherwise in the age group 10 to 14 which is the crucial age group, the literacy percentage would not have reached 50 per cent, and during the last four years, I have no doubt, the percentage must have improved.

In the age group 15 to 24 the literacy is 48 per cent. This figure could not have been reached but for the fact that the enrolments in the schools were able to contribute to the development of the educational resources of the population I would not like to take too much of your time in dealing with the other aspects of education.

I would now like to come back to the basic problems of higher education. Today, if you firstly take technology, "you will observe that the intake capacity of the country engineering is 25,000 for gra-47,500 for alpioma-nowers duates. in engineering, 12,500 for graduates, and almost 15,000 for agricultural graduates. Remember, these are not to produce clerks. take the percentage of science in nonprofessional subjects you will that approximately 42 to 44 per cent. of the young people in the universities and colleges are for the sciencestream. And, if you take the contribution of research, it has gone up tremendously. Now, we have a very large research caure with us. It is the third largest technological and scientific cadre in the world that we have in India. It is our engineers our doctors our scientists, our public servants, and the graduates of our universities, who have built the dams, the power houses, the big and the big firms, who are responsible for one of the biggest systems of social services that exists in the world leaving aside one or two countries where it is on a large scare.

Therefore Sir these are the achievements of our educated young people and of their teachers, if I am allowed a little bit of immouesty. Now, let us not sap this confidence of the nation in its system of higher education and in its capacity to make grea, acnievements. Having said that, I would say it is true that there are very many imbalances there are very many institutions which are sub-standard. I said this while introducing motion. It you will recall, I used the world non-viable. I used a modest expression and called them 'non-via-' ble.' I could have used a stronger word but perhaps that would not be in *keeping with the academic tradition.

Therefore, Sir, we have got to apply our minds to all these problems. Another problem raised is the link between education and employment. This is a very important issue. would be the last person again deny the importance of this particular aspect. But I would plead with you to consider that the generation employment (whether employment in the sense of services or of self-employment) is linked with the overall economic development of the The whole country today is determined to move forward but as the Prime Minister said, this is not someting which can be achieved overnight. It requires toil and sweat, hard work and discipline from everyone. I have to doubt that with this hard work and with this determination on the part, not only of the leadership but of the en tire country, we will he able to solve the problem of unemployment. But, at the same time, I would submit that till such time as the employment potential begins to increase, it would not be right for us to allow the haphazard and unchecked and unregulated expansion of higher education because we cannot divert the funds from primary education, from secondary education from literacy courses. from technical education only to higher education. Therefore it is a twofold increase-firstly, because we cannot find enough funds to finance all the colleges which have been established during this period and also the other problem is that the people who take their degrees are unable to find suitable jobs.

Another problem that has been raised is this. It is again a very important problem. That is of making education a concurrent subject. I am afraid I am not the proper Minister of the Government of India to react to a proposal like this. This is something which the Prime Minister, in consultation with the Chief Ministers, can decide. My hon, friend, the distinguished Mr. Savant, has brought forward a bill which was circulated

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for eliciting public opinion. I am atraid that it did not evoke much of a response Maybe, in the new situation, there would be a new thinking. But I cannot respond to this suggestion myself. It is beyond my capacity to do so. But what I will certainly look into is whether, within constitutional framework, presen! we can give more authority to U.G.C. to accelerate the pace of change and the pace of reform. U.G.C., I can assure you, and, through you, the House is even more impatient at the slowness of change than we are here. But while I say this, I would like again to make one plea for your consideration. While there is unanimity that there should change the debate in this House itself has shown that the moment come to any item of change, there is a difference of opinion. Take for ample examination reform. My friend who is not here at the ment, Shri B. R. Shukla, wanted Other external examination system. friends and I myself subscribe that view. But we feel that the process of evaluation should be a continuous one and the best person can evaluate is the teacher. And if the teacher is corrupt, then he will do so much damage. It is no use having an external examination because, after all, the external examiner cannot teach; he cannot train the mind or the personality or the character of the students. And therefore while we should be very strict in weeding them from the profession—I do not how we are going to do this-I share the feeling that we should weed out those who spread poisonous doctrines such as communalism and casteism. We should not go with these tionary attitudes so far as teachers are concerned. The fact remains that the bulk of the teaching community does not suffer from this weakness and it has to be trusted and without trusing, we will not be able to bring about any major change in the educational system.

Yet another point that has been. emphasised is the question of discipline. I am very happy that my non. friends have emphasised this point. It was a word which somehow, until the 26th of June, had gone out of tashion. Those in universities colleges were considered to be rather old fashioned if they mentioned the word discipline But, Sir education is a process of discipline. It is a process of discipline of mind, a decipline of character, a discipline of personality and a discipline of body. when we talk today of the needs of inter-disciplinary studies it means we are assuming that the base of education is discipline. It is only when there is discipline that we can of inter-disciplinary studies. Therefore, quite rightly hon, Members have emphasised that there is need discipline. I hope that this message will reach every university and college and the call that has been by the Prime Minister for discipline in every quarter and every place will be fully responded to by the academic community.

Sir, a reference has been made to the weaker section; of the community and to the scheduled castes and schduled tribes. The House, I am sure, will be happy to know and will appreciate that the UGC has taken a decision that now that we have been ableto raise the minimum qualifications for appointment as teachers it would be possible to make reservation even in the teaching posts for persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Similarly the UGC has recommended that seats should reserved for scheduled castes scheduled tribes in educational institutions and particularly in the prestigious institutions of higher ing and that remedial courses should be provided. £.

My hon friend, Shri Dhamankar, was under a misaprehension when he thought that UGC pattern of assistsuce is that Rs. 5 lakhs will be the total volume of Fifth Plan project of which UGC will pay Rs. 21 lakhs. UGC's share will be Rs. 5 lakhs. The pattern would be the same as he stated but the UGC's share would be Rs. 5 lakhs.

My hon, friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, made a reference to the condition of hostels in Patna. Some time ago before I was given the responsibility of the office which I am now holding I had gone as a member of a visiting committee of UGC to Patna and I had myself seen the abominable conditions of hostels in Patna university. This time when the UGC visiting team went there they were able see that the Patna university students were facing very serious difficulty on account of their hostels and I am glad to say that the UGC is very much seized of the problem and I have every hope that they will take proper steps to see that the hostel conditions improve in Patna university during the Fifth Plan period. Sir, regarding the Mouni Vidyapith which Shrimati Deshpande referred to we have ferred the matter to the Government of Maharashtra because it is properly within the jurisdiction of the Government of Maharashtra and the University of Kolhapur who are, I have no doubt.

18 hrs.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE · You are giving them grants.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This was one of the institutions of rural higher education. We are giving grants. was affiliated to the All India Council of Rural Higher Education. Then, Sir. a decision was taken that we should stop giving grants beyond a particular date and that they would all be affiliated to their neighbouring institutions. This institution has now been affiliated to the Kolhapur University and this is the last year in which we are giving the grant. After that, we will have nothing to do with it. The administrative control is not in our hands.

Sir, many hon. Members have refermed to the need for re-structuring of

more courses to make these courses relevant to the needs of the country. I am entirely in agreement with view and if hon. Members had cared to introductory remarks. mv had mentioned that the specially seized of his UGC is and a great deal of valuable work is being done to make the courses more relevant to the needs requirements of the country. Particularly, I also made a mention of the colleges situated in rural areas and re-structuring of courses in rural areas to make them more development oriented and I even gave some examples of life sciences and social sciences. It is not correct to say that no changes have taken place since the Kothari Commission made its recommendations. All the recommendations which have been accepted by this House and which have been incorporated in the National Policy Resolution on Education are being implemented. But, it is true that the process of implementation is not as fast as one would like.

Sir, my hon, friend Shri Jamilur-Rehman who spoke with displeasure nevertheless made a very important point to which I must make a reference. He spoke of Jamia Milia. I can assure you, Sir, and though you, the House including my hon. friend, that Government would be prepared to give as much assistance as is possible to see that Jamia Milia prospers and serves the nation well as it has done in the past. Perhaps, Sir. you may be aware of the fact that whereas the colleges of Delhi are receiving 95 per cent of their approved deficits. Jamia Milia gets cent per cent from the Government.

Sir, another suggestion was made, why is it not made a Urdu University. is a University with powers to grant its own degrees. It conducts its teaching through the medium of Urdu and it conducts its examinations also through the medium Urdu. There are Universities also like the University which I had had the honour [Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

to belong-Aligarh Muslim University-which permit candidates to answer question papers through the medium of Urdu. As you know, Sir, what our Universities prescribe are not media of instruction but media of examination. Urdu has been recognised at least in these two places as a regular medium of examination. But, as you know, Sir, the number of Urdu-speaking people is very large. They are spread all over the country. There is hardly any part of the country where you will not find a Urdu-speaking person. Therefore, merely to call one University a Urdu University is not likelyo to solve the problem of Urdu-speaking people. Therefore, Sir, Government has been encouraging and the UGC has also been encouraging the development of Urdu in all parts of the country. There are at least 21 Universities in the country where there are post-graduate departments of Urdu and as this House is aware. Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of my colleague, Shri I. K. Gujral to go into the problem....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When is the Committee likely to submit its report?

PROF. S. NURAL HASSAN: It has submitted its report and this is under examination of the Government.

The point was made about the National Service Scheme to involve the student community in well-meaning national service programmes. I am glad to report that the NSS, had in the early part of the Fourth Plan begun with just 40,000 students, has now increased its strength four-fold to 1.6 lakhs of students (in 1973-74). This Scheme is being further expanded and developed and we hope that soon the number will go up to something like 2 lakhs. Some of the universities will again it is hoped, include at least for some subjects the work done or a munity service of national service as an integral part of the curricular programme. Therefore, these changes are being brought about continuously.

About sports, I would like to assure this House that we are in full agreement with the suggestion made that sports have to be developed because this is an integral part of the development of the human personality. I would only offer one comment. I want to develop sports not merely to keep the young people out of mischief, but because I think that the development of Sworts at which a major decision ment of the total personality of the young people and of the nation.

I am very glad that a very distinguished member of the All India Council of Sports, Shri Indarjit Gupta, is sitting in front of me. Last year, at the initiative of the All India Council of Sports, we organised a conference of State Councils of Sports and of the State Ministers in charge of Sports at which a major decision was taken that within this Plan period we will ensure that at least 15.000 people in each development block are involved in one sport/physical education activity or the other, which means something like 80 lakh young people taking part in sports I hope it will be possible for us to implement this particular programme.

Shrimati Roza Deshpande quite rightly reminded us that at least in this International Women's Year we should think of women's education. I do not know if the hon. Lady Member has examined the recommendation of the Committee on the Status of Women in India that we should not go in for separate girls' colleges but we should go in for more girls' hostels. Now the commission has initiated a special scheme by which assistance on a generous scale would be given to colleges to build hostels for girls. I hope that as more funds become available to the Commission this programme would be taken up in right earnest.

Before I conclude I have already taken more time that I had intended to-I would like to mention just two

We have all talked of the words. purpose of education. I am glad that my hon friends mentioned this and emphasised this. It is necessary that this message should reach the young people. The purpose of education was defined by Jawaharlal Nehru in the following words: "A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for progress, for the adventure of ideas and for the search for truth; it stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives; if the universities discharged their duties adequately, then it is well in the nation and the people. The purpose of the Universities is not merely to provide job oriented education. The basic purpose of the university is to train the mind, train the body and build up character. As was rightly emphasised by many hon, friends here, we have to right against obscurantism and superstition; we have to develop scientific outlook among our young people, we have to create in them a spirit of self-reliance and capacity not only to stand on their feet but also to make the nation stand on its feet. We have to right against individualism, that scourage which brought on 19th century industrial capitalism. The culture of this country is a collective and cooperative culture where the spirit of

competition was not extolled but the

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spirit of co-operation was. We believe in co-operative living and our education. will only grow if we develop the spirit of co-operative thinking and co-operative research and co-operative learning and above all a commitment of society. It is in this context that I entirely endorse the point that has been raised that the educaional system in the long run will be tested by its capacity to produce young people answering those qualities by the capacity of the educational system to support the march of the country towards socialism. secularism and democracy.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: About Pondicherry University, I thought the hon. Minister would say something.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Fifty per cent of the teachers in Pilani are temporary.

PROF. S. NURAL HASAN: That has been discussed many times before.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: No discussion had been there on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. This discussion is over. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 7, 1975/Sravana 16, 1897 (Saka)