

Shri Hajarnavis: That information was probably available to this committee when it was considering the matter. As far as I remember, it was available to the Committee. But if we have not taken advantage of it, we take the information and will certainly profit by it.

राज्यों में त्रिवर्षीय स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम

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 *३१३. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री महेश्वर नायक :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्रा ४ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १०९१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिवर्षीय स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिए इस बीच क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं तथा किन राज्यों में ये कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ख) जिन राज्यों में यह पाठ्यक्रम लागू नहीं किया जा सका है वहाँ इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, कोई नहीं, क्योंकि २९ से ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६३ तक वाराणसी में हुई भारतीय अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड की बैठक की कार्यवाहियाँ अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। इस बीच, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, (i) अध्यापक-विद्यार्थी अनुपात में सुधार, प्रयोगशालाओं को सुदृढ़ करने और पुस्तकालयों को पुस्तकों से भरपूर करने के लिए सहायता दे कर, (ii) सेमिनारों और ग्रीष्म संस्थानों के आयोजन कर के, (iii) कालेज अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों में सुधार कर के, और (iv) विशेषज्ञ समितियों द्वारा पाठ्य-विवरणों का पुनर्विलोकन कर के त्रिवर्षीय स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम के स्तर को उन्नत करने के प्रयत्न करता रहा है।

(ख) केवल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ही त्रिवर्षीय स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम लागू नहीं किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा समिति ने राज्य सरकार से त्रिवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम को अपनाने की सिफारिश की है। राज्य सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है। इस के अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय भी पुरानी पद्धति को ही अपनाए हुए है, क्योंकि यह विश्वविद्यालय शैक्षिक कारणों से त्रिवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने के लिए सहमत नहीं था।

[(a) None Sir. Because the proceedings of the meeting of Inter-University Board of India held at Varanasi on December 29-31, 1963 have not been received yet. Meanwhile, the University Grants Commission continues to raise the standard of the three-year degree course (i) by providing assistance to improve the teacher pupil ratio, to strengthen laboratories, to replenish libraries, (ii) by organising seminars and summer institutes, (iii) by improving salary scales of college teachers, and (iv) getting the syllabuses reviewed by expert committees.

(b) The U.P. University Education Committee appointed by the Government of U.P., the only State Government which has not introduced the three-year degree course, has recommended to the State Government the adoption of the three-year degree course. The matter is under consideration of the State Government. Besides, the Bombay University in Maharashtra State continues to follow the old pattern because it did not agree to introduce the three-year degree course on academic grounds.]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने त्रिवर्षीय स्नातक, पाठ्यक्रम के स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए जो मुझाव बनाए हैं, उन में से एक यह है कि शिक्षकों के तर्तुक्रम को ऊंचा किया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have done many things, and I shall point out the most important ones. The first is the financial assistance. We have been giving 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on any or all of the following items in the 720 colleges affiliated to the 36 universities, namely additional building accommodation, class room furniture, laboratory building, laboratory fittings, library books and scientific equipment. Then, we are giving recurring grants for appointment of additional full-time teaching staff. We are also giving assistance where there is loss in fee income due to fall in enrolment, and we are also giving assistance for additional contingencies. Then, we are helping them with regard to the review of the syllabuses. Review committees have been appointed and model syllabuses have been framed in certain subjects. Then, there is also the Standards Committee appointed by the UGC to which reference has been made earlier.

We are also trying to have seminars and summer schools and also salary revision of university and college teachers where we are paying a matching grant along with the State.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है कि मैचिंग ग्रांट्स या ५० परसेंट रुपये के रूप में ग्रांट देने की जो व्यवस्था है, उसकी वजह से कई विश्वविद्यालय इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं और इस प्रकार अध्यापकों के वेतन क्रम को ऊंचा उठाने की योजना ज्यादातर कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाती है, यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी स्थिति में इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मुझे यह मुश्किल मालूम है कि जब मैचिंग ग्रांट का सवाल आता है, तो स्टेट्स ५० टका नहीं दे सकती हैं। हम ब्याल कर रहे हैं कि इस के लिए क्या किया जाये।

Shri Tyagi: Let the Centre take over education also.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: May I know whether it is a fact that some time back a conference of West Bengal college principals expressed itself very strongly against the continuance of the three year degree course, and if so, whether Government have done some re-thinking over it ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know the opinion of this meeting. There is some opposition to it. We are having an Education Ministers' conference again very soon, and we will reconsider this question. So far the policy of Government, supported by the UGC, is that the proper thing is to have the 3-year degree course.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that UP has not been able to take up this 3-year degree course because of lack of money? If the answer is yes, what steps are being taken to assist it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already pointed out what assistance we are prepared to give to any State which is prepared to put into execution this 3-year degree course.

Mr. Speaker: To those States which are not able to contribute 50 per cent, are Government going to give any special assistance?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The problem is this. If we give 100 per cent grant to one State, every State will say, 'Why not give it to us?'. It is a very big problem.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The problem of UP is different.....

Mr. Speaker: No, Madam.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Do Government propose to make the system of tutorials and seminars compulsory in these colleges because in most of the

affiliated colleges, these are absent which accounts for deterioration of standards?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The view of the UGC is that tutorials and seminars are very useful adjuncts to higher education. It is not always easy to hold these, if the number of students in a college is very large. But there again, we are giving help to colleges which are prepared to adopt the tutorial system and the seminar system.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know if the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to go into the question of standards is looking into this other question, as to how far the 3-year degree course has actually promoted or retarded the improvement of standards?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure it will be, because the question is whether you have the 3-year degree or a 4-year degree course, as we have in Bombay University, or the system followed in UP. That will be one of the questions that will have to be considered with regard to standards.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that a 15-year course from school to college has been generally accepted by almost all the States, may I know if some States are inclined to go back to the old course of 4 years instead of making the PUC 2 years?

Shri M. C. Chagla: One view is this, that instead of giving the fourth year to the school, it would be better if the college itself has all the four years, as we have still in Bombay University. This has got to be considered.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: As some States have not accepted the pattern of higher secondary education, I want to know whether by the introduction of the 3-year degree course the total period of secondary education and college education will be 11 years or 12 years.

Shri M. C. Chagla: At present, the pattern is 11 years secondary education and 3 years in college—14 years in all. That is the general pattern.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Since the considered view of experts is that the 3-year degree course satisfies the requirements of the modern educational set-up, has Government not made up its mind finally about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have made up our mind. Our view is that we should have the 3-year degree course, and for this important reason, that we want that the students who go to the university should be mature students. At present, students go up to that stage at too early an age. That is why we have the 11 year secondary education course, and then 3 years in the university.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As has been pointed out, some of the States have not adopted this pattern of secondary education and all States have not conformed to the pattern of the 3-year degree course. In the confusion thus created, how can inter-university standards be maintained? Also, what steps has Government taken to maintain standards?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The immediate action we want to take is co-ordination with regard to secondary education. To my mind, secondary education is the crux of the problem. If we can get all the States to accept one pattern of secondary education, we will solve the university problem also.

श्री किशन पटनायक : कौन-कौन सी स्टेट्स हैं जो हायर सेकेंडरी का सिस्टम यानी ग्यारह साल वाला चलाने में असमर्थ हो रही हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would like to have notice.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि किसी स्टेट में थ्री यीअर डिग्री कोर्स है और किसी में फोर यीअर, किसी में हायर सेकेन्डरी के लिए ग्यारह क्लासिज होती हैं और किसी में उस से कम ? यदि हाँ, तो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स या एम०पीजे० जो होते हैं जिन की बदली होती है या जो यहां चले आते हैं, उन के बच्चों को एडमिशन मिलने में जो दिक्कत है और जो इस से कन्स्यूजन होता है, क्या उस की तरफ शासन का ध्यान गया है ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : पूरा ध्यान है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि एक ही तरह का सैकेन्डरी पैटर्न हिन्दुस्तान में होना चाहिए और तब ये सब मुश्किलें नाबूद हो जायेंगी ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार थ्री यीअर डिग्री कोर्स को लागू करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की कठिनाइयाँ इस मामले में क्या हैं और क्या इस बात को देखते हुए कि उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षा के मामले में सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है, सरकार ज्यादा ग्रान्ट देने के लिए तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल हो चुका है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह कहां आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश कहता है कि हमारे पास पैसे नहीं है और ये देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश को क्यों ज्यादा नहीं दिये जाते हैं ?

Observations on Sun's Behaviour

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 *314. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to participate in the scientific observations

on the Sun's behaviour during the International Quiet Sun Year (IQSY); and

(b) if so, the main features of scientific activity planned in that regard during the year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian programme for the International Quiet Sun Year covers the following disciplines, namely:—

- (i) Meteorology
- (ii) Geomagnetism
- (iii) Airglow
- (iv) Ionosphere
- (v) Solar Activity
- (vi) Cosmic Rays
- (vii) Space Research and
- (viii) Aeronomy.

This programme is being carried out in about fifty research stations spread all over the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that the Sun is a vast, blazing, continually exploding, thermonuclear bomb, is not the phrase "Quiet Sun" a misnomer or a contradiction in terms, because a really quiet Sun will give the quietus to all life on this planet of ours, the earth?

Mr. Speaker: Does he want information and answer to some question, or only a philosophical discussion?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government has said just now that they are going to participate in the Quiet Sun Year. Is not the phrase "Quiet Sun" itself a misnomer, and if that be so, why are they participating in this at all, because, as you know very well, the Sun cannot be quiet?

Mr. Speaker: Because the name is not appropriate, we should dissociate ourselves?