

उच्च शिक्षा समवर्ती विषय के रूप में

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 श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :
 श्री जं० ब० सिंह :
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 श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
 श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों अथवा अन्य संस्थाओं से कुछ ऐसे सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन होनी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या शिक्षा में एकरूपता लाने के लिए कुछ और सुझाव भी विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों अथवा किसी शिक्षा संस्था से कोई सुझाव नहीं मिला है ; किन्तु कुछ शिक्षक संघों ने ऐसे सुझाव भेजे हैं ।

(ख) सप्रू समिति की इस सिफारिश पर कि विश्वविद्यालयों और उच्च शिक्षा को राज्य सूची से निकाल कर समवर्ती सूची में शामिल कर दिया जाए राज्य सरकारों से अपने विचार भेजने के लिये कहा गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : उच्च शिक्षा को सारे राष्ट्र में एक समान रूप देने के लिए सर्वत्र समझी जाने वाली एक भाषा की आवश्यकता है । तब क्या भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में वह एक भाषा सर्वत्र पढ़ाए जाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, Sir, I have always been in favour of a link language. I have always felt that language should unify. At present the tendency is to have regional languages in the universities, I sincerely hope and trust that even these universities will teach Hindi and English so that there should be a link between the different universities.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह सर्वमान्य बात है कि अंग्रेजी हमारे राष्ट्र के किसी भी प्रान्त की भाषा नहीं है । इस नाते आपके कहने के अनुसार भी केवल हिन्दी ही एक ऐसी भाषा रह जाती है जिसके पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध सर्वत्र सब विश्वविद्यालयों में एक रूपता लाने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए । क्या आपका ऐसा मत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो दे दिया ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I sincerely hope and trust that every university in India will teach Hindi even though the medium of instruction may ultimately become the regional language.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We understand that the Central Government is in favour of taking university education under its sole control. By taking university education alone under its control and leaving primary and secondary education in the hands of the State Governments

will the Government be able to achieve its objective of raising the standard of education at the university level?

Shri M. C. Chagla: One headache is quite sufficient for the time being. If I could persuade the State Governments about higher education, the question of primary and secondary education may be considered afterwards.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the Government at the Centre have been insisting that there should be uniform system of education throughout India and they have not been able to implement it either at the elementary or secondary stage and in view also of the necessity for uniform scales of pay and conditions of service for teachers, except negotiations what is the machinery which the Government of India propose to have in order to implement these schemes and bring about some sort of uniformity in education throughout India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are two or three machineries. We hope to have the Indian Educational Service and I hope my hon. friend, the Home Minister will soon be introducing a resolution in the Rajya Sabha to set up the Indian Educational Service. Then we have got the annual meetings of the Education Ministers from different States and I must say that there is a very cordial atmosphere at this conference and we arrive at unanimous decisions there. Then there is the meeting of the CABE which is also attended by all the Education Ministers. So, there are various agencies through which we are trying to bring about co-ordination in our educational policies.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have examined the strong viewpoint expressed by the Chief Minister of Gujarat that it would be suicidal to follow a programme discarded by history, as exemplified by him from the Maurya and Moghul period?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have read the remarks of the Chief Minister of Gujarat. That only shows that a majority of States are not in favour of making higher education a concurrent subject. The only State which has done it so far, and which I compliment, is Punjab.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: If I remember aright, for the last several months the answer to this question has been that unless we know the reaction of the State Governments no final action could be taken. Why is it that such an important question has not been thrashed out properly and final decision taken in the Education Ministers' conference?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Under the Constitution we cannot amend the list without it being ratified by a majority of States. I have given the assurance before, and I repeat it, that as soon as I get a majority of States to agree to that view, I shall have the great privilege of trying to bring about an amendment to the Constitution.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मा० शिक्षा मंत्री ने इस सदन में कहा था कि राज्य सरकारों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने इस बात के लिए सहमति प्रकट की थी कि उच्च शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के समाधान में वे एक होकर रास्ता निकालेंगे तो इस स्थिति में भी किसी निश्चय पर पहुंचने में क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have forwarded to all the State Governments the recommendations of the Sapru Committee. I have received three replies, all in the negative. The only reply which I have received in the affirmative is from Punjab, and that is an oral reply. That is the position.

Shri K. C. Pant: The hon. Minister has mentioned that at meetings of Education Ministers at which higher education is discussed a cordial atmosphere prevails and unanimous decisions are taken. If that is so, why does the

Central Government feel that this arrangement is not satisfactory and it is necessary to make higher education a concurrent subject?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is very difficult to maintain standards in higher education unless it becomes a Central subject. The other difficulty is that the States are not in a position to finance the universities, as all their resources are concentrated in primary and secondary education. If higher education is put in the concurrent subject, then it would be our responsibility to look after the universities.

Shri Biswanath Roy: In view of the growing provincialism and localism, may I know whether Government is thinking of taking any step which might enforce uniformity not only regarding standards but also regarding national solidarity?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; we will take every step to see that education acts as an integrating factor. That, I think, is the main purpose of education in this country.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि पंजाब के सिवाय और किसी राज्य सरकार ने राय नहीं दी है सो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने अभी कोई रजामन्दी जाहिर नहीं की है तो इसके लिए क्या उन्होंने कोई कारण बतलाया है कि किस बजह से वह सैटर को हायर एजुकेशन देना नहीं चाहती हैं और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उनसे क्या पूछा है कि जिससे उनको सन्देह पैदा हो गया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would not like to mention what my suspicions are; but, as far as I know, no specific reasons are given by the three States which have replied to us so far and they are Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat. They have only said that they are not in favour of any change in the existing constitutional position.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह बात महसूस करती है कि उच्च शिक्षा सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट होना चाहिए और वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन होनी चाहिए तो क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई संविधान में संशोधन विधेयक लाना चाहती है जिससे कि उच्च शिक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हो जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have pointed out the constitutional position that unless the majority of the States ratify the amendment, the Constitution cannot be amended.

श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद : केन्द्रीय सरकार और शिक्षा मंत्री जी के इतने प्रयत्न के बाद भी चूँकि सिर्फ तीन राज्य सरकारों ने इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं तो क्या यह इस बात का परिचायक नहीं है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्य ऊँची शिक्षा पद्धति को केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक समवर्ती विषय बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं यदि यह बात सच है तो फिर क्यों केन्द्रीय सरकार की इतनी लाजसा है कि इसको अपने अन्दर ही लाया जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know that the States are against it; I have mentioned that. We cannot take it over unless the States agree.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार इस मामले में डील क्यों बरत रही है दोनों में से एक काम क्यों नहीं करती है ? विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की सारी शिक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले या फिर कोई एक तारीख बतला दी जाय कि जिस तिथि के भीतर-भीतर सारी स्टेट्स में यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए एक सा फ्रीकुलम जारी हो जाय या तो सब राज्यों में एक सा फ्रीकुलम जारी करवा दे या उच्च शिक्षा को स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले ले दोनों में से कोई भी काम न करके भारत सरकार का चुपचाप बैठे रहना कहाँ तक उचित है ?

श्री म० क० चागला : प्राज मैं तमाम युनिवरसिटीज में एक करीकुलम इम्पोज नहीं कर सकता हूँ क्योंकि कांस्टीटयुशन के मुताबिक यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है इसलिये जब तक हायर एजुकेशन कौनकरेंट सब्जेक्ट न हो सके तब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है । आइटम 66 के बमुजिब थोड़ा बहुत हो सकता है और वह युनिवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन कर रहा है उससे ज्यादा करने का हक हमें संविधान नहीं देता है कि हम राज्यों को कहें कि वे अपनी युनिवरसिटीज में यह करें और वह करे ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Minister's obvious preference for having higher education as a concurrent subject, may I know whether in that case we should take it that the University Grants Commission has failed completely in the objective with which it was started, namely, to promote standards and to bring about co-ordination among the standards achieved by different universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir; I think, it will be most unfair to the University Grants Commission to say so. I think, they have achieved a great deal. Within the limitations of the Constitution they have done a great deal. My hon. friend knows item 66 of the Union List, namely, standards and co-ordination, and to the extent it is within their power they have helped to maintain the highest standards.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I do not get an answer. The Minister says that he wants this to be a concurrent subject and the object of the University Grants Commission Act which we passed was to secure the same object for which he wants this to be a concurrent subject. My question is: In view of the good work of the UGC, why is it that the Minister is still expressing his preference, which the States do not like, for having this as a concurrent subject?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is a very good student of the Consti-

tution. He knows the distinction between item "in the Union List and the item in the State List which makes university education a State subject . . . (Interruption).

Shri Hera Barua: May I know if the hon. Education Minister is aware of the fact that since he has kitedflown the idea of higher education as a concurrent subject there has been stiff resistance coming from some of the State Governments; if so, whether the State Governments have advanced any arguments in favour of their resistance; if they have, whether the Government have examined them; if the Government have examined them, what is the conclusion arrived at by Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think, I had answered this question . . . (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that in most other Ministries also the powers that have been taken over by the Union Government have either not been used properly or misused or incompetently used, why is it that the Government of India insist upon taking over this subject also as a concurrent subject even in the face of the unexpressed but at the same time effective resistance from the States to part with their autonomy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would not like to use the word 'insist' but I would rather use the word 'persuade'. The reason for it is that if we want a national policy for higher education, the policy cannot be laid down from the Centre. If my hon. friend will read the Sapru Committee's Report, he will find the reasons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the advantages of making higher education a concurrent subject have not been explained fully to the State Governments and, therefore, they have not agreed with the hon. Minister's suggestion? May I know if anything will be done in this direction to tell them what the advantages would be?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Everyday, in season and out of season, I have been telling the Chief Ministers and the Education Ministers of States the importance of making higher education a concurrent subject. But in view of what my hon. friend has said, I will go on doing that and I hope some day I will achieve the results.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know if any State Government has enquired whether the inclusion of this subject in the concurrent list will also mean the acceptance by the Centre of the increased financial responsibility for the provision of higher education?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It must follow as a matter of course. If higher education is made a concurrent subject, you have to assume a certain amount of financial responsibility which today falls on the States.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: In view of what the hon. Minister has said that the standards of higher education can only be maintained if it is in the concurrent List, may I understand how the hon. Minister has gained this experience even after the good work done by the U.G.C.?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have answered this question several times. We can do much more if it was in the Concurrent List.

श्री नाथपार्थ : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश की एकता के लिये जो खतरा पैदा हो रहा है और शिक्षा का स्तर जो हर दिन गिर रहा है क्या इन दोनों बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए शिक्षा मंत्री यह वाछनीय नहीं समझते कि शिक्षा के विषय को समवर्ती सूची-कान्फ्रंट लिस्ट—में रखा जाये ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree.

Foreign Trained Scientists

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{ Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri J. B. Singh:
*367 { Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
{ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of highly qualified foreign trained scientists are without regular employment at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide them with regular employment?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to information available in the National Register, 560 highly qualified foreign trained Scientists who are not yet absorbed in regular employment, are working as Officers of the Scientists' Pool.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The absorption of the Pool Officers into regular employment depends upon:

- (i) vacancies in the field of individual specialisation;
- (ii) normal recruitment procedures; and
- (iii) personal preferences of the Scientists concerned.

Various steps have been taken for absorption of Pool Officers in regular appointments in research and other Institutions as well as in Public and Private Sector Industries:—

- (i) Supernumerary posts are created in Government Departments and Organisations to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from Scientists working and studying abroad, whenever suitable candidates are available;
- (ii) Organisations other than Government where Pool Officers are working for more