

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : ONGC has incurred a loss of Rs. 254 crores ...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You give me some suitable motion... Not like this.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH :\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The teachers of UP Universities have gone on strike and their demands are not being looked into ...

MR. SPEAKER : I have called you to put your Call Attention

SHRI A. K. BALAN : What is your observation on this cement matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : How many times I have to tell you ? See from the record and then come to me. There is a complete record on the floor of the House. Don't take the time of the House.

12.18 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT-PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

*Difficulties in admissions to educational institutions, non-availability of text-books and exercise books and steps taken by Government to meet the situation.*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon :

"Difficulties in admissions to educational institutions, non-availability of text books

and exercise books resulting in black-marketing and steep rise in their prices causing serious problems for students and steps taken by the Government to meet the situation."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : The Hon'ble Members have referred to difficulties in admission in educational institutions, non-availability of textbooks and exercise books resulting in black marketing and steep rise in their prices causing serious problems for students. As no specific difficulties which the students may be experiencing in these matters have been given, I will deal with the issues in a general way.

At the beginning of each academic session, students are naturally worried about the prospects of their admission in various schools and courses. In so far as schools are concerned, the problem arises mainly because many students are keen to be admitted to particular schools of their choice. As far as information is available with the Government, arrangements exist in States and Union Territories to ensure that no student is denied admission in the class to which he is eligible.

Difficulties in admission in institutions of higher education are basically confined to professional colleges of engineering and medical education. The capacity of these institutions is limited and admissions are generally on the basis of merit tests. Government is not in favour of unplanned proliferation of these institutions without taking into consideration the capacity of the economy to absorb the students in respective professions on completion of their studies. The position in regard to non-professional courses in the universities is not that acute except that cases are reported of more students seeking admission to particular colleges than the capacity of the letter to enrol all of them. At college and university level, the admission has to be selective. It is also a fact that in about 30 per cent of colleges in the country, there is

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

scope for more students being admitted. Also, there are alternative options for higher education through correspondence courses.

Both in the case of schools and colleges, generally speaking, the problem seems to be severe at the beginning of the academic session but the position settles down within a month or so of the completion of admission when students who have sought admission in more than one course finally settle down in the course of their preference.

Sir, in regard to the non-availability of textbooks in schools, we have received no reports of shortage, I may inform the House that the NCERT has developed textbooks for schools according to the nationally-developed curriculum. During 1984, it has brought out 203 textbooks/workbooks/supplementary readers. All these titles are easily available through the Sales Emporia of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and there is no shortage. In the State, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to make available the textbooks in time.

There has been some rise in the price of textbooks and exercise books owing to the general rise in the price level. As the State Governments are allocated white printing paper at concessional rate for textbooks and exercise books, our information is that the rise in prices has generally been within reasonable limits, taking into consideration the increase in prices of production materials. However, recently there has been shortage of white printing paper owing to less production by paper mills. The matter has been taken up with the paper mills through the Ministry of Industry and the position now is comparatively better.

Sir, I would like to assure the House that it will be the endeavour of the Government to provide all reasonable facilities to students, especially the supply of textbooks and exercise books at reasonable prices. Government is committed to ensure these facilities under the 20-Point Programme.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** Sir, I have got very high regard for the hon. minister but the statement which has been given by her, I do not find it is exactly mentioning the same situation which our students are facing today.

Sir, there is acute problem of admissions in several universities including the Central universities and the universities which are in the Capital - the Delhi University and the Jawahar Lal Nehru University. Let us not talk of the Universities. First, we can think of the primary schools.

It has become very difficult for the students to get admission in the primary schools. Several Members of Parliament used to write letters to the hon. Minister for admission of children in Central schools. Central schools are completely under the control of the Central government and still there are a lot of problems. We have been writing a number of letters to the hon. Minister. Most of the Members of Parliament have written that some of the students whom they have recommended should be given admission. But most of them have been rejected. I was informed last year that if an M.P. recommends a case for admission in the Central schools invariably that person will be given admission. This year I have recommended a case for admission, but I do not think that the boy has been given admission because I have not received any reply from the hon. Minister. Now, even in the case of admission to the Central Schools, it has become very difficult to get admission even with the recommendation of a Member of Parliament. If this is so, you can very easily understand the situation that would be prevailing in other educational institutions.

Now, there are some schools which charge a large amount from the parents for giving admissions to their children and this kind of thing is happening in the capital itself. Everyone knows about the capitation fees being charged by the various institutions in the country. It is well known to the hon. Minister that in several educational institutions, especially in the field of Engineer-

ring, Medical Science etc. unless the parents give a large amount as capitation fee, the students are never given admission in those colleges. This is the situation prevailing in many parts of the country. This situation is prevalent in getting admission in primary schools also. There are several public schools who charge a handsome amount before admission is given to their wards.

Now, so far as admissions in higher classes are concerned, have already mentioned that in the Delhi University and the Jawaharlal Nehru University, admissions have become very difficult. There is a lot of problem being faced by the students in getting admissions in these universities. The Jawaharlal Nehru University has now adopted a different admission policy and therefore several students have been deprived of getting admission in this University. The students who are having rural background are not at all able to get admission due to adoption of new policy by this University. Why should such a policy be adopted which deprives a larger section of the students of our country in getting admission to this University? Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to instruct the Jawaharlal Nehru University administration to change their admission policy so that every student gets equal opportunity in getting admission. There are different patterns of educational system which are being followed by the various universities in the country. If the boys are getting their education from those universities having different education system and if they are not being allowed to get admission in Jawaharlal Nehru University, I think it will be a great injustice to them. I would, therefore request the hon. Minister to give instructions to the University administration to change their present admission policy and whatever the admission policy they were following previously, should to reintroduced.

Now Sir, if the Government is unable to provide admission to several students who seek admissions to various colleges and at the same time if they are not able to get any employment opportunity, where would these students go? This is a big problem to the entire student community throughout the country today. That is why I would request the

hon. Minister to look into all these problems. There are several irregularities which have already been mentioned in several newspapers. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister regarding the admission problems in Delhi University. An article which has appeared in a Daily, that is, 'Patriot', dated the 29th July, 1984 says as follows :

"Admissions : Varsity fails to discipline erring colleges."

The University is giving instructions to several colleges to admit the students but those colleges are flouting the instructions of the Delhi University.

"Since admissions began for the new academic session the admission grievances committee has received a few hundred complaints about irregularities by colleges but apart from a stream of paperwork hardly much has been achieved."

"Since the colleges began finalising their lists of students, the committee has been asking the Khalsa College and the St. Stephens College for their lists but even though the reopening of the University is just five days away, the committee has yet to receive them."

They have refused to give the list. Therefore, they could not receive the list. The students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are being refused admission in most the colleges of the Delhi University. This is the situation.

They are having 22.5 per cent seats reserved for this category of the students, but yet provisional admission slips being issued by the University are being refused and almost discarded by these colleges. There is a case of one student, who came from Ranchi for admission. He has secured 76 percent marks but he has been refused admission in one of the colleges of Delhi University, that is St. Stephen College on the plea that he is over age. While the University has given no instructions about

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the maximum age limit or which student should be admitted on the basis of age, but the fact is that he has not been admitted.

AN HON. MEMBER : He may not be a Christian.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : May be he belongs to some other Community. Then in Satyawati College, Laxmibai College as also in Kirorimal College, many scheduled caste students have been refused admission. They have also refused admission to some of the scheduled caste students in the Delhi university's own college, College for Vocational Studies. The acting Principal has reportedly told the Committee that she had already admitted enough scheduled caste students, and, therefore, no more students would be admitted. Ram Lal College also refused admissions to such students. In spite of all these facts, the Assistant Registrar of the Delhi University says that there is no problem in respect of admissions for scheduled caste students. On the other hand the fact remains that the students are roaming here and there and not getting admission anywhere. These facts have appeared in all the newspapers also. The authorities also know that their admission slips are being refused and not accepted by the various colleges : they are not obeying their instructions. Still the Registrar claims that there is no problem. They have also given certain data regarding this matter, but I do not know what actually is happening. The Government must try to look into these problems.

Then there has been bungling in the admissions to the M.B.B.S. course the entrance examination was conducted by the Delhi University itself. This is happening in the national capital of India. This bungling the admissions to the M.B.B.S. has happened here and it has been published in several newspapers also. Everybody knows about it. This is a tragic situation and the Government must look into this matter seriously.

There is another problem also. Government has decided perhaps this year-- I mean, the University Grants Commission that research fellowship will be given only to those students who would appear in an examination and for this examination, they have decided that the medium will be English only and no other language. This has created a big problem. In Benaras Hindu University, the boys are going to agitate: there may be an agitation very soon. Why should the English language be the only medium for research fellowship? Why not Hindi also? I do not say that other regional languages should not be the medium of instruction or the medium of examination, but at least once you are going to talk of English, you should not try to deprive thousands of students who have studied only through Hindi medium. However, they have not accepted any other language except English. It is according to the instructions of the University Grants Commission; that is the students should appear for the examination only through English medium and no other language. It is a very wrong practice and I do not think, the Government should allow this. The boys are very much agitated over this particular issue. The Government will very soon have another Calling Attention probably in the next session of Parliament if it is going to be there.

Now, Sir, there are some other problems also apart from the admission problem. There is the question of non-availability of text-books and exercise books, etc. The hon. Minister has just now given some assurance and in her statement she has said- "In regard to the non-availability of text-books in schools, we have not received any reports of shortage.,, I do not know whether the hon. Minister has received any report regarding shortage or not, but there is shortage and this is the reality and it is a fact and everyone knows it. In her statement the hon. Minister has also said that there had been shortage of white printing paper, owing to less production in the paper mills. So, the reason is already given, though she might not have received any report on shortage.

(Interruptions)

If reports are called from the States, certainly they will mention that there is shortage because of many things.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this problem. Because of the shortage, there is a lot of black-marketing in this field. Prices of exercise-books are going up, and businessmen are creating problems by hoarding, etc., and they are trying to do something or the other to harass the students through black-marketing, profiteering and all such things. Two news reports have appeared in the *Times of India* of 6th and 7th August. These two articles "Education Going out of Reach" and "Private Schools strike it Rich" must be an eye-opener to the Government. There are several things which have been pointed out in these articles, and according to the Director of Education in Delhi Administration, the cost of education is going up by about 9 per cent each year over the last five years, and the hike this year may be even greater, perhaps close to 12 per cent. This is the situation. Here in Delhi, there is Modern School, which is a very costly public school. It is not for the poor people. It is for the rich people only and that too especially for those people who are having lot of black money. The Modern School administration have jacked up the fees by 25 per cent this year and for those who are in Senior Secondary classes, the tuition fee has become approximately Rs. 200/- per month. There must be some control by the Government over these institutions also, which are trying to extract so much money. These educational institutions have become institutions for the rich only and not for the poor. That is why Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into this problem and try to make education cheaper and not so costlier as it has become today.

On the one hand prices are going up and on the other, exercise-books and text-books are not available properly in the market. That is why all this black-marketing exists. Because of Government's policy, because of inflation, prices of many things are increasing and that is why the prices of paper have also gone up. All this has resulted in a greater crisis for the students who have to purchase

text-books and exercise-books at very high prices.

Now Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give some subsidy to the students in this particular matter, so that the schools could open their sales depots and students can get their text-books, etc. at a cheap rate. If this is not done, I am quite sure that those students belonging to weaker sections, especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also some other categories of students belonging to economically weaker sections have to face a tremendous crisis because of rise in prices of text-books and exercise-books, etc. All the poor students will face the problem. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this and try to provide some subsidy. What is the position of our schools, especially the primary schools in villages? Government of India gives aid to several State Government for this purpose. That is why I want to say something about it. In most of the Primary schools in our country, you will find that there are no buildings no black-boards and no mats. The students are facing a lot of problems, especially during the rainy season. They cannot go to schools or go back. If there is rain, they cannot sit under the trees.

Even in the national capital, I find that there are many schools without buildings. Classes are being held inside tents. They have got some canvas tents etc., where schools are being run.

Education has become very costly. Government is spending less on education today than in the early '50s. Why is it so? This may be because of inflation. Amounts might have been increased, but since prices of everything have gone up, it appears that the money being spent on education is less than what it was earlier. Government must try to look into this also, and try to increase the budget for education.

There are two points still. The teachers of U.P. universities are on strike today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not a matter coming under Calling Attention.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** I am making this point, so that the Government can contact the State Government who promised to accept their demands only last year. In spite of the teachers' struggle, the Government there has refused to do anything. So, the teachers have gone on strike. Government should look into this.

There is the problem of fake degrees. People get degrees by paying, say, Rs. 5,000/-. Even first class degree they get, by paying money.

*(Interruptions)*

I am a student of the Banaras Hindu University. There has been no practice of purchasing degrees in this manner. I do not know which institutions which are doing these things.

These are the basic problems. I would request the Government to look into them, and try to solve them. Otherwise, the entire education will become a mess.

It is already in a mess. People are not getting proper education, because of poverty. People are suffering because of the reasons I have given. So, Government must try to solve these problems effectively.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** Sir, I am very happy with the suggestions made by the hon. Member. But I would like to say that school education still remains the responsibility of the States. As such, admission to schools in different parts of India, in different States is under the control of the States, or of other bodies like private schools

But the Government has set the target for achieving universalization of elementary education, and is trying to provide adequate facilities for the same. I would like to give a few figures made available by the 4th All India Educational Survey. Primary school facilities were available in 4,51,455 rural habitations covering 78.53% of the rural population.

The hon. member has mentioned only about the cities. I would like to take him to the rural areas also, because we have to look after the education as a whole and not talk about it only in the cities. 92.82 per cent of the rural population for primary schools walks upto a distance of 1 km. for going to schools. We have middle schools in the rural areas covering a population of 32.6 per cent. Then 78-80 per cent of the rural population has got the facility of going to schools within a distance of 3 kms. We are making constant efforts even in the backward areas for opening schools for tribals and other communities who never had a chance of going to schools.

I have not yet received any report from the Union Territories. As soon as we get it, we will look into it.

The hon. member has asked about the admission in the KVS. Actually, there is no such thing as one Member of Parliament can have one candidate admitted into the KVS or can make one recommendation for admission into the KVS. I felt that I should do something about it. So, for the last three years, we have started this arrangement to facilitate the Members of Parliament, when they come here to get their children admitted into the KVS. But for the KVS, they are meant for children of the transferable government servants, employees of public sector undertakings and Central Government employees who are transferred from one place to another. All those children whose parents are under transfer, the government feel that they should protect the education of those children. After all those children are covered, then they give admission to other categories. But, when there is an over-flow and all the other students want to get admission into it, then a large number of students belonging to other communities have to wait and a waiting list is prepared; their name will always be there on the waiting list. As soon as a seat is vacant, the next student on the waiting list will get admission.

Then the hon. member has mentioned about the high capitation fees that are charged. A Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha for regulating the collection of fees by colleges in

different States ; and the Bill has been passed by Rajya Sabha. I will bring it forward in the Lok Sabha as well.

About admission in the JNU, actually, the procedure does not discriminate against rural or any other section. In fact, it provides for equal opportunities to all for competing in the entrance test and securing admission on merit, enabling the students from all parts of the country to take the examination. The entrance tests are held at 21 centres which are spread all over India and students get better and more chances of taking the entrance tests. The admission to JNU is in progress just now and the University admits only to M.A., M.Sc. M.Phil and Ph. D. students.

The hon. Member has also mentioned that those who know Hindi should be also considered.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : For research fellow-ship.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I will look into it.

About admission into St. Stephen's College, a girl was not admitted because they have their own procedure that the girls' parents should be in Delhi, because they do not want to have girls in the hostels. So, they said that if the girl has a parent here, she can be admitted. She was offered admission in Miranda, but she did not like Miranda, she wanted to be in St. Stephen's and the St. Stephen authorities did not want a girl in their hostel along with boys. Naturally, that would create problems.

The second case was of a student seeking admission to Economics Honours course. This student has been admitted at the intervention of the Chairman of the Admission Grievances Committee. Because they recommended the girl has been admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That student has not come and told him or thanked him.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : That is the trouble. They never come and tell us.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : They did not come.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर मुझे बता दें कि आपका क्या बाकी रह गया है तो,

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज् के बारे में बता दें ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The next point was that some of the Scheduled Caste students are not being admitted. We have come to know that there are seats vacant in Delhi University in Sciences for the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they would give them the seats.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, we are very much thankful to our hon. Minister who has already stated that this Government has made concerted efforts to extend primary education to rural areas, tribal areas and undeveloped areas. But there is the difficulty and the problem of admission into the higher classes from the lower classes, and to the university level and the institutions of professional education. There are areas very adjacent to the semi-urban areas and from there the students generally like to get admissions into schools of their choice. Of course, the Minister has stated that the problem arises only because more students are keen to be admitted into particular schools of their choice. But is it not a fact that because these schools are there and they have absorbed quite a large number of students without giving into such pressure on the part of the Government, therefore necessary vast infrastructure has not been created? If so then we have to see the difficulties which are faced by the students in the lower classes for the age group of four are abolished. Even for a child of four, or the age group of five, he has to prove his merit at the time of admission. Even if he

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proves his merit some schools have their own admission pattern where, at the same time they are charging high registration fee, tuition fee and donation and so on. But I would urge upon the Government to find out some ways and means to overcome these difficulties. At least some external examiner can be deputed by the Central Government to such schools to conduct the admission tests.

About the Central Schools, our hon. Minister has stated that these Central Schools are meant for the children of Central Government employees who are transferred. But then a child of some Class IV employee of the Central Government it has been denied admission on the plea that his father's service is not transferable.

How can we say that a Class IV servant in Central Government is not liable for transfer? If in future he gets promotion even in the Class IV service, and there is no such post in the place of his work he will have to be transferred somewhere else. So, how can admission be denied to him on this ground?

Had there not been the other private and public schools, what would have been the gap between the availability of seats and demand in different levels of education?

The scramble for college admission reflects the failure of plus two policy. The concept of terminal vocational stream of plus two has not been properly implemented because under this system vocationalisation has not been attractive. That is why the students rush for the college education. I would like to know the steps being taken in this regard. Last year it came out in the newspapers that 10,000 eligible students might not get admission in the undergraduate classes in Delhi and if there was migration from other States, the number would be exceeded. It was said that the seats available last year in science, commerce and arts were 4015, 6600 and 12,000 respectively and the number of eligible students who applied for these courses was 8000, 9200 and 17000

respectively. What is the position in Delhi this year?

The hon. Member has said about the new admission policy of JNU. A news item had appeared in 'The Statesman' on 5th August saying that the new admission policy which is being implemented in JNU is likely to destroy the national character of the University without necessarily raising its academic standards. It is true that the points of backward region and economic backwardness have been done away with. Change of JNUS admission policy militates against the students from economically backward States like Orissa, which contributed a large section earlier. The students of metropolitan cities are at an advantage. Provisional figures suggest that as many as 42 per cent students have been admitted in this University from Delhi this year whereas in previous nine years the share of Delhi students was roughly 20 to 25 per cent. Is it not a fact that JNU is losing its character which it used to have?

Another factor is that under the new policy students coming from 10+2+3 pattern of education are eligible. In the prospectus it is stated that the students who have completed 10+2+3 or equivalent are eligible. But this word 'equivalent' is interpreted differently. The Academic Council has decided that BA Degree from the States following the 11+2+2 would also be valid. But there have been cases where students have been denied permission to appear in written test on the plea that these universities had also admitted migration cases into the plus two stage after only 10 years of schooling.

13.00 hrs.

Since last year this uniform pattern of 10+2+3 has been introduced in many States like Orissa. That means only after five or six years these students will be eligible to get the admission in the post-graduate courses and for all these years backward States like Bihar and Orissa will not be represented. So, I would urge upon the Government to reconsider the policy.



There is a great rush for admission in the few Central universities because the Central universities get more facilities because of the present funding policy of the UGC. Fifty per cent of UGC's total assistance goes to the Central universities and the remaining 50 per cent to the others throughout the country. So, I would request the hon. Minister that in order to have better facilities in other universities, he should reconsider this policy. 75 per cent of the UGC's total assistance should go to the other universities and 25 per cent to the Central universities.

My next point is that the rush for admission in the metropolitan cities may be reduced if the needs of the people of undeveloped regions are to be taken into account. Special needs of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should also be taken into account. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether taking into account the special needs of the tribal regions and the tribal people, he would consider provision of separate universities for colleges in tribal areas in predominantly tribal States?

Now, I come to the problem of non-availability of text-books. It is true that students and parents have to queue for a long time before book-shops or have to frantically run from one shop to another in search of text-books specially at the beginning of every academic year. In reply to one of my unstarred questions, the Minister had said that the quota of concessional white printing paper has been reduced and this paper could not be allotted to the States and Union Territories as per their requirements. This must have been the reason for the shortage of text-books. Secondly, when the paper is made available, we have to think whether the manuscript will go to the printing press in time. So, in order to avoid delay, we have to think about all this.

Then, Sir, as the hon. Minister has replied, the price of paper has also gone up. Though the Minister has said in his reply that the prices of the text-books are being tried to be kept within the limit, but I may say that there are other supplementary books also besides these text-books, whose prices

are soaring high. So, I would like to know that besides the allotment of paper to the States and the NCERT or others, what other steps Government are taking to meet the requirements?

There are some other reasons. For the supply of paper the publishers have to go through the procedure for allotment of papers, which has become an elaborate process. It means that the publisher has to put the demand for such papers with documentary proof from the Universities and schools, saying that the books have been prescribed and that amount of paper is required, according to the number of students on the rolls. No doubt, this is to avoid discrepancy, but this creates undue delay. Sometimes complaints have been heard that it does not go to the actual students population. In the light of all this, what specific measures are proposed to be taken to remove the scarcity of text-books? Has any new text-book policy been introduced by the Government? If so, when was it introduced and how far has such a policy helped in removing scarcity of text-books? Is there any proposal to set up a Text-book Corporation and, if so, when it is going to be set up and what are its main objectives?

Then I come to the supply of quality paper at concessional rates for text-books. The Minister has given the figure for 1983-84. I want to know the figures for the previous two years and what it is going to be in 1984-85. Is the allotment increasing with the increase of the student population? What is the ratio of students and books?

Now that we are convinced that the paper quota is not sufficient, are you going to import it? What steps are being taken by the Ministry to co-ordinate with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Ministry of Industries and the Ministry of Commerce?

I would like to know whether in the Bilateral Agreement between the Government of Norway and the Government of India paper has been included and, if so, whether the shortage of paper of NCERT will be made up by that.

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Coming to the supply of exercise books, though the Minister says she has not received any information from any State Government, we know it that students are suffering and they are forced to buy exercise books at a higher price. This defeats the purpose of the Government to subsidize the manufacture of exercise books. If this is not being regularly monitored by the State Governments, there should be stricter control over them. We should also consider whether the Consumers' Federation is playing any role in this matter.

Are the Government considering declaring paper an essential commodity to control its price? Have the Government received any report that the exercise books never reach the market? Are the Government aware that the quotas issued for the manufacture of text-books are not being utilized properly and that they are being utilized for printing other books or they are sold in the black market?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are the Central Government printing any text-books?

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : NCERT is printing books.

I hope the hon. Minister will answer these questions.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, the Hon. Member has put so many questions that I do not know from where to make a start.

She mentioned about the admission of children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. I may inform her that there are 25% reserved seats for the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the parents of those children must have a transferable job and they must be Government servants.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : The Class IV are also transferable employees.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : So, if they have transfers, they come under the different categories. If the child comes in the categories of I and II, there is a good chance of his getting admission. But those who have a better conditions i.e. the father has got four or five transfers, that child has got better chance of getting admission than the child whose father has got only one transfer. So, there are certain conditions laid down by the KVS for the admission of the children.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But there are cases where the father has got two or three transfers, but he has not been admitted.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : It must be because others have got better chance and they are in the higher category.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Now, the Class IV employees have got the impression that they are the people who are not getting admission.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : This is not quite true. If you look at the admissions, you will find that we have no condition that the child should only belong to a higher category or the rich category and the children of Class IV categories are not admitted. This is not true. I would like to say that we should not have this type of ideas in our mind because we are working towards the achievement of the socialist pattern of society. For us all children are same. Their parents may be rich or poor but when they come for admission into the KVS, if they fulfil the conditions they are our children.

In schools generally there are seats for everyone who wants admission. We want more and more students to get admitted and have launched an enrollment drive. Because we want to fulfil the condition of universalisation of elementary education, we want more children to be admitted.

It is also true that vocationalisation has not succeeded in the way we wanted to be. It is mainly because it has been a State

subject and the States have not been able to put enough resources in this field. The Central Government has all along been recommending to the States to take up the vocationalisation of the programme. For the Seventh Plan this is one of our targets that we want more vocationalisation programmes

In regard to the eligibility for the JNU, I have previously mentioned that there is an entrance test of three years after 10 plus 2, and where the degree was obtained earlier, than 14 years. Those who have done the First year of MA or MSc were eligible to take that test.

Now, some students have filed a petition in the Supreme Court on this issue and the matter is before the Court. But personally what I feel is that all these admission policies are framed by the Academic Council and we, as Education Ministry, do not interfere in the working of the universities.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But Academic Council has approved this II plus 2 plus 3.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Then it will be valid.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But they are not taking. That is my point. The University is not taking them.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Then we shall look into this and ask them.

In regard to the difficulties about the text-books, I would like to state that there has been a shortage of papers. The Ministry of Industry gives us the papers and out of that the Ministry of Education allocates papers to the different States. And whatever is with us, we give it to the States; and it is for the States to distribute papers wherever they are required. They have their Committee to do this job for them, and it is entirely up to them the way they distribute this paper. We give the paper beforehand so that the

text-books, the exercise books and examination papers are all sent much in advance so that the work proceeds smoothly.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But the States are not getting the required allotment.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : That is true. It is because of shortage of paper. For different reasons there is shortage of paper. There are strikes, there is no electricity, sometimes the raw material is lacking. It is because so many conditions like these are there there is shortage of paper which is required.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ, उन्होंने शिक्षा के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा दिलचस्पी और सहानुभूति दिखाई है। लेकिन कई समस्याएँ ऐसी हैं, जिनको हरिकेश बहादुर जी और श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक जी ने आपके सामने रखा है, मैं उनको नहीं दोहराऊंगा और ज्यादा समय न लेते हुये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। आजादी के 36 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को जो आरक्षण दिया गया है, उनका कोटा हर क्षेत्र में आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। हमारे देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को आरक्षण के कोटे के बराबर नहीं लिया जाता है। इस बारे में हम लोगों ने बार-बार मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है, फिर भी पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है।

आरक्षण का आजकल कुछ अजीब अर्थ निकाला जाता है। हमारे गुजरात में अनुसूचित जातियों की आबादी 30 लाख है और 7 प्रतिशत उनको आरक्षण दिया जाता है। वहाँ पर मैडीकल कालिज में अनुसूचित जातियों को 11 सीटें

(श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार)

1983 में मिली। जिन लोगों को आरक्षण के आधार पर एडमिशन मिला—वह भी छुआछूत के बैसिज पर नहीं था। जैसे हमारे यहां मोची जाति छुआछूत में नहीं आती है, वह आम जनता के साथ, आम लोगों के साथ रहती है, हरिजनों से छुआछूत रखती है, मरे हुये पशुओं को नहीं उठाती है, कच्चे चमड़े को नहीं छूती है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में लिया गया और सरकार ने उन 11 सीटों में से 9 सीटें मोची जाति के विद्यार्थियों को दीं, इस तरह से 30 लाख शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के बीच केवल 2 सीटें दी गईं और वह भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के उन बच्चों को दी गईं जिनके 75 से 80 परसेन्ट मार्क्स थे, जब कि जैनरल में 56 से 60 परसेन्ट मार्क्स लाने वाले विद्यार्थियों को भी एडमिशन मिला। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? आरक्षण के मायने यह नहीं है कि उनको जैनरल में मौका न दिया जाय। इन दो विद्यार्थियों को जिनके 75 से 80 परसेन्ट मार्क्स थे उनको जैनरल में मौका दिया जाना चाहिये था। मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ—आरक्षण के नियमों में जो विघटन हो रहा है इसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है, जितने लोग मार्क्स के आधार पर जैनरल में आ सकते थे उनको जैनरल में लिया जाना चाहिये था। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो बनिये, ब्राह्मण, पटेल, ठाकुर, राजपूत ये सब जैनरल सीटें ले जायेंगे और हम लोगों को दो-तीन से ज्यादा सीटें नहीं मिलेंगी। तो मेरे बच्चे डाक्टर, प्रोफेसर और ऐडवोकेट कैसे बनेंगे। यह जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये प्रतिबन्ध है इसको हटाया जाना चाहिये।

जब हमारा देश आजाद नहीं था तब सम्राट गायकवाड़ी राज में सयाजीराव गायकवाड़ ने गांव-गांव में पिछड़े समाज के लोगों के और

हरिजन लोगों के पढ़ने के लिए अलग-अलग स्कूल खोल रखे थे। अगर उन स्कूलों में हिन्दू टीचर पढ़ाने का नहीं जाते थे तो मुसलमान टीचर रखे जाते थे। क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को आगे लाने के लिये गांव-गांव में उनके लिये अलग स्कूल बनाने पर विचार कर रही है? मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करे। उनके लिये मेडिकल कालिज और इंजीनियरिंग कालिज भी खोले जायें।

बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग स्कूल शुरू किये हैं। उनमें भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है। ऐसे स्कूलों में भी पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को पूरा स्थान नहीं मिलता है। इस बारे में मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था कर रही हैं?

सब जानते हैं, मंत्री जी भी जानती होंगी कि बहुत से लोगों को मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कालिजों में डोनेशन देने पर एडमिशन मिल जाता है। हमारे यहां एक डाक्टर की लड़की है जो कि 50 परसेन्ट से कम अंकों से पास हुई थी फिर भी उसको कलकत्ता में सवा लाख रुपया देकर एडमिशन मिल गया। इस तरह से आज शिक्षा बिक रही है। मैं मननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि समानता और स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर लोकतंत्र चलता है। अगर शिक्षा में भी ऐसी बातें होंगी तो समानता कैसे आयेगी? इस विषय में सरकार क्या कर रही है?

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मोची जाति को गुजरात में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से निकाला जाए क्योंकि ये लोग अनटचेवल नहीं हैं। आप इनको हटाने के लिए काम करें।

अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते हुए बताया कि यह प्रॉब्लम स्टेट की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर राज्य नहीं होते तो केन्द्र कैसे बनता। ये सारे राज्य मिल कर ही तो केन्द्र को बनाते हैं। राज्यों के आधार पर केन्द्र है। राज्यों में जो गड़बड़ी होती है उससे न्याय दिलाने के लिए केन्द्र बीच में नहीं आएगा तो कौन आएगा? लोगों को केन्द्र के बीच में आये बगैर न्याय कैसे मिलेगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों के बीच में केन्द्र को आना चाहिए। बगैर राज्यों के केन्द्र नहीं हो सकता है। इस माननीय सदन के सारे सदस्य भी राज्यों से चुनकर आते हैं और उन्हीं से यह पार्लियामेंट बनी है। स्टेटों में अगर कोई अन्याय होता है तो उससे केन्द्र को न्याय दिलाना है और साथ ही स्टेटों पर केन्द्र को नियंत्रण भी रखना है। अगर केन्द्र स्टेटों की प्रॉब्लम स्टेटों पर छोड़ देगा तो लोगों को न्याय कैसे मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटों के सवाल पर केन्द्र को बीच में आना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो धनी लोग डोनेशन देकर स्कूल में अपना हक जमा लेते हैं उसे खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। किसी ने 50 हजार रुपया किसी स्कूल में डोनेशन दे दिया अब उसे उस स्कूल में जिन्दगी भर के चार-चार सीटें मिल जाती हैं। मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कालिजों में एक-एक सीट के लिए लाखों रुपया लिया जाता है। ऐसी प्रथा को सरकार को नेस्तोनाबूद करना चाहिए। नहीं तो लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पाएगा।

पूरक पुस्तकों की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। अगर इनकी कीमतें आर नहीं घटायेंगे तो यह गरीब विद्यार्थियों के साथ अन्याय होगा। इन पूरक पुस्तकों की कीमतें सरकार को घटानी चाहिए।

मैं छात्रावासों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1950-52 में तीन रुपए का 20 किलो बाजरा आता था अब वह 40 रुपए का आता है। तीन रुपए की जगह वह 40 रुपए कीमत हो गई है लेकिन छात्रावासों में रहने वाले छात्रों के लिए उसी अनुपात से उनकी छात्रवृत्ति नहीं बढ़ाई गई है। इसको सरकार को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो मोची का सवाल अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए अलग स्कूल और कालिज बनाने का सवाल उठाया है, उन पर केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से ध्यान दिया जाएगा। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक नया सुझाव आया है। पेज-84, कालम-15 और पैरा-13 में लिखा है कि आरक्षण आमदनी के आधार पर दिया जाएगा। जिस व्यक्ति की आमदनी एक साल की बारह हजार हो गई तो उसका बच्चा पढ़ेगा नहीं और न ही उसको नौकरी मिल पाएगी। इससे हम लोगों को समान अधिकार देने की भावना जो बनी है, उसका खण्डन होगा। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस पैरा-13 को निकाल दिया जाए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी श्री परमार ने कहा है कि पिछड़े वर्ग को जो आरक्षण दिया गया है वह पूरा नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि वहाँ जो मोची जाति के लोग हैं उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में माना जाता है।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मोची जाति अलग है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : किसको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट माना जाए और किसको नहीं माना जाए, यह तो होम मिनिस्ट्री डील करती है। बेहतर यह होगा कि हमारे सदस्य महोदय होम मिनिस्ट्री

(श्रीमती शीला कौल)

को इस विषय में लिखें। हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में यह नहीं होता है। इन्होंने, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिए अलग से होस्टल व स्कूल आदि बनाने के लिए कहा है। मेरा तो यह नजरिया है कि सब एक हैं और सब भगवान के बच्चे हैं। यह जरूर है कि जो पढ़ने-लिखने में पिछड़ गए हैं, उनको स्पेशल अटेंशन दिया जाए। इन्सान के टुकड़े कर देंगे तो वह इन्सान नहीं दिखेगा। कहीं पर उसके हाथ होंगे और कहीं पर पांव होंगे। कम्पलीट आदमी वह नहीं दिखेगा। मैं तो यही चाहती हूँ कि हम सब मिलकर रहें उतना ही इन्सान के लिए बेहतर होगा। कंपीटेशन फीस के बारे में भी इन्होंने जिक्र किया है। मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि कंपीटेशन फीस के बारे में हमने राज्य सभा में एक बिल पास करवाया है। उस में यह है कि किस तरह से हम फीस को रेग्युलेट कर सकें और जहां ज्यादा चार्ज किया है, वह क्यों और कैसे किया जा रहा है। इस सत्र में इस सदन में भी उस बिल को लाने का इरादा है। मैं चाहूंगी कि आप इस बारे में उस वक्त जरूर बोलें। इन्होंने एक डाक्टर की बात भी कही है। वह तो हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का मामला है। उनको भी हम लिख देंगे कि किस तरह से वहां पर गड़बड़ हुई है, इसकी जानकारी ले लेंगे। यह भी जिक्र किया गया कि कुछ जिम्मेदारी जो कि स्टेट की है, वह केन्द्र सरकार को उठानी चाहिए। इसके लिए तो एक नया कांस्टीच्युशन ही लाना पड़ेगा। मैं नहीं समझती कि यह कहां तक मुनासिब होगा ?

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्षजी, सबको समान अवसर के सिद्धांत की जितनी हत्या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हो रही है, उतनी शायद किसी दूसरी जगह नहीं हो रही है। एक तरफ समाज

का वह भाग है, जहां आज ऐडमीशन के लिए बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं। चाहे वे पब्लिक स्कूल हों, अच्छे कालिज हों या अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी हों, वहाँ दाखले के लिए हर तरह के फेयर एण्ड फाउल तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। दूसरी तरफ समाज का वह भाग है, जो कि बहुत बड़ा है, उसके लड़कों को पढ़ने की ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा स्कूल बिना छत के पड़े हुए हैं जहां बरसात के मौसम में पढ़ाई-लिखाई नहीं हो सकती। लाखों स्कूलों का अपना कोई भवन नहीं है और खुले आकाश के नीचे विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ना पड़ता है। उनमें कोई साज-सज्जा भी नहीं है। हमारे देश का एक बड़ा भाग ऐसी शिक्षा ग्रहण करने पर मजबूर हो रहा है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। हम सभी लोग, चाहे वे समाज के नेता हों, अधिकारी हों, राजनीतिज्ञ हों या मੈम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हों, अपने बच्चों को अच्छे से अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन हमारा ध्यान देश के उन करोड़ों बच्चों की तरफ नहीं जाता जो शिक्षा के मामले में उपेक्षित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

हमारी सरकार यूनिवर्सलाइजेशन ऑफ एजुकेशन की बात करती है, लेकिन उस दिशा में क्या पग उठाए जा रहे हैं, उस पर कितना अमल किया जा रहा है। क्या 1990 तक आप उस लक्ष्य को पूरा कर पायेंगे ? आज उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त आठवीं कक्षा तक एजुकेशन फ्री हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ फीस माफ कर देने से ही मंशा पूरी नहीं हो सकती। आप अच्छी शिक्षा कैसे देने जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो अच्छे स्कूलों और पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़े हुए बच्चे हैं और दूसरी तरफ गांवों के स्कूलों और म्युनिसिपैलिटीज के स्कूलों

में पढ़े हुए बच्चे हैं, यदि इन दोनों का टेस्ट लिया जाए और कहा जाए कि आपका एडमिशन मैरिट के आधार पर किया जाएगा तो मैरिट तो पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े बच्चों को ही बनेगी। म्युनिसिपैलिटी या गांव के स्कूलों में पढ़े बच्चों को मैरिट बनने का प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता। इसलिए उसका एडमिशन मैरिट के आधार पर कैसे हो सकता है? इसका हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के पास क्या जवाब है ?

मैं यहाँ एक और बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। क्या शिक्षा में समानता लाने की दिशा में आप बास्तव में कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? क्या आप पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? क्या आप नेबरहुड स्कूल के सिद्धांत को लागू करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? जब तक ये बातें आप नहीं करते, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में समान अवसर की बात कहना बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद और गलत है।

आप एडमिशन में मैरिट की बात करते हैं लेकिन समाज के किस तबके के बच्चों में आज मैरिट मिलता है। क्या मैरिट वाली बात समाज के निम्न तबके के लिए कहते हैं या दूसरे लोगों के लिए भी कहते हैं। गांव में पढ़े लिखे बच्चों और म्युनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों में पढ़े बच्चों के मैरिट पर आने का सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता। जहाँ शिक्षा के अच्छे अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्या उसके लिए मैरिट की बात की जाती है। इसलिए शिक्षा को आपको समान रूप देना पड़ेगा नेबरहुड स्कूलों के सिद्धांत को मानना पड़ेगा। गांव के स्कूलों, शहर के स्कूलों, म्युनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों और कस्बों के स्कूलों की शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करना होगा तथा पब्लिक स्कूलों में जहाँ फेयर एण्ड फाउल आधार पर एडमिशन होते हैं, आज ये स्कूल व्यापार के रूप में विकसित हो रहे हैं, चाहे वे बड़े शहरों में हों, छोटे शहरों

में हो या कस्बों में हो। आज 15, 20, 25 रु० फीस ली जाती है और एडमिशन में 5,000 रु० से लेकर 50,000, 1,00,000 रु० डोनेशन के नाम पर लिया जाता है तब जाकर एडमिशन होते हैं तो बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि इस मामले में आप क्या करने जा रही हैं।

जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी में एक अच्छी परम्परा कायम की गई थी कि वहाँ पर पिछड़े क्षेत्र से आए हुए लड़कों को बेटेज मिलता था, उनके अंकों में 5, 7, 8, 10 परसेन्ट का बेटेज मिलता था जिस का नतीजा यह होता था कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के कुछ लड़के, वह भी मैरिट में आए हुए तेज लड़के ही यहाँ दाखिला पा जाते थे। लेकिन वह सिस्टम खत्म कर दिया गया। शिक्षा मंत्री कह रही हैं कि 21 स्थानों पर उसके सैलेक्शन्स, ऐग्जामिनेशन्स होते हैं। लेकिन 21 स्थानों में दिल्ली के आदमी को भुवनेश्वर में बैठने से कौन रोक सकता है? बम्बई के आदमी को अहमदाबाद में बैठने से कौन रोक सकता है? समाचार-पत्रों में जो खबरें आयी हैं जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी में जो एडमिशन हुए हैं उसमें 60, 70 प्रतिशत लोग दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं और अभी जगहें खाली हैं, पूरे एडमिशन नहीं हुए हैं। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक बार पुनः निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप इस पर विचार कीजिए, इस बात को ले कर देश में बहुत असंतोष है कि जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी में जो बेकवर्डनेश और बैकवर्ड एरियाज को बेटेज मिलता था वह मिलना चाहिए। आप यह नहीं कह सकती कि ऐकेडेमिक काउन्सिल ने यह फैसला किया है। आखिर सरकार किसलिए है? अगर ऐकेडेमिक काउन्सिल किसी के साथ ज्यादाती करती है, किसी क्षेत्र के साथ भेदभाव करती है, कमजोर लोगों के ऊपर उठने के रास्ते में रुकावट त्पत्ती है तो सरकार को दखल देना चाहिए। हर मामलों में नहीं, लेकिन इस

(श्री जैनुल बशर)

दाखिले के मामले में जरूर आपको दखल देना चाहिए, और यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि ऐकेडेमिक काउन्सिल ने फैसला किया है इसलिए हम दखल नहीं देंगे। इसमें सरकार को जरूर दखल देना चाहिए और मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में दखल दें।

हमारी शिक्षा मंत्री जी बड़ी उदार हैं, ठीक ढंग से अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह कर रही हैं, हमें कोई उनसे शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे इतना उनसे जरूर निवेदन करना है कि जवाहरलाल यूनीवर्सिटी की एडमीशन पोलिसी को बदलिये और जो एडमीशन पालिसी पहले थी उसको लागू कीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं यूनीवर्सिटी के एडमीशन की तरफ आना चाहता हूँ। सबसे ज्यादा भीड़ दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी में एडमीशन के लिए होती है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी हमारे देश में शिक्षा का एक प्रमुख केन्द्र बनती जा रही है। सारे देश के अच्छे कड़के दिल्ली में आकर पढ़ना चाहते हैं और दिल्ली में भी उन कालेजों में पढ़ना चाहते हैं, 4, 5 कालेज जो बहुत अच्छे समझे जाते हैं। इसलिए यह भीड़ होती है। मन्त्री जी सही कहती हैं पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो बहुत से कालेज दिल्ली में हैं वहाँ जाकर पढ़ें। लेकिन वह लड़के चाहे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश या पिछड़े क्षेत्र में आते हों वह दिल्ली में आकर पढ़ने के लिए लालायित हैं, और दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी की पढ़ाई भी अच्छी है। जो हमारे यहां आई० ए० एस, आई० पी० एस०, ऐलाइड सर्विसेज के इम्तहान होते हैं उसमें भी दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी के लड़के काफी संख्या में आते हैं। इसलिए दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी की तरफ लोगों का आकर्षण बढ़ रहा है। इस समस्या का समा-

धान कैसे हो ? पहले हमारे देश में कुछ यूनीवर्सिटीज बहुत अच्छी मानी जाती थीं, जैसे इलाहाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास यूनीवर्सिटीज.....और भी कुछ यूनीवर्सिटीज बहुत अच्छी मानी जाती थीं। वहाँ भी अच्छे, ब्राइट, तेज लड़के जाया करते थे और शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे और कम्पीटीशन में भी बड़ी संख्या में आते थे, लेकिन अब कुछ हवा उलट गई है, पता नहीं क्यों उन यूनीवर्सिटीज में अच्छे लड़के नहीं जाते ? अब वे दिल्ली में आना चाहते हैं, उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि उन यूनिवर्सिटीज की जो हैसियत पहले थी, जिस प्रकार उनमें पढ़ाई-लिखाई का काम होता था, वह समाप्त होता जा रहा है। वह यूनिवर्सिटीज स्टेट्स की हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उन यूनिवर्सिटीज के साथ भी वैसा ही व्यवहार करती हैं जो किसी नई खुली हुई यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ करती हैं।

हमारे यहाँ इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी है, मुझे सौभाग्य है कि मैं उस यूनिवर्सिटी का विद्यार्थी रहा हूँ, बहुत ही प्रैस्टीजियस यूनिवर्सिटी समझी जाती थी, लेकिन आज राज्य सरकार उसको कोई विशेष रियायत नहीं देती। उसे भी उसी प्रकार सुविधा देनी पड़ेगी जिस प्रकार से मेरठ, गोरखपुर और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज को देते हैं।

जैसा हमारी माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक ने बताया कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन सबसे अधिक सहायता सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज को देता है और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज को बहुत ही कम सहायता देता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब ऐसा समय आ गया है कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जाये और ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज, जो पहले पास्ट में, भूतकाल में अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटीज मानी जाती थीं, जैसे



इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास यूनि-  
वर्सिटीज, इनको भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज बना  
दिया जाये। अगर इन्हें भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज  
बना दिया जाये और इन्हें भी उसी प्रकार की  
सुविधायें दीं जायें, जो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को दी  
जाती हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली यूनि-  
वर्सिटी पर बोझ कम हो जायेगा और लोग  
इनमें भी पढ़ना शुरू कर देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब समय आ गया है  
कि ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज को भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज  
का दर्जा दिया जाये और मुझे आशा है कि  
आदरणीया शिक्षा मन्त्री जी और उनका विभाग  
इस मामले में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करेगा।

जैसा मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि कंपिटेशन  
फीस, डोनेशनज, चन्दे के नाम पर पब्लिक स्कूलों  
में मैडिकल कालेजेज और इंजीनियरिंग  
कालेजेज में एडमिशन हो रहे हैं, मन्त्री महोदय  
ने एक बिल पेश किया है, मैंने उसे देखा नहीं है,  
उसके आने पर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूँगा।

टेक्स्ट बुक्स और कापीज के बारे में मन्त्री  
महोदय कह देंगी कि यह राज्य सरकार का  
विषय है, लेकिन मुझे यह बात याद दिलानी है  
कि हमारे संविधान में शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची  
में रखा गया है, पहले यह राज्य की सूची में  
हुआ करता था। शिक्षा कान्करेंट लिस्ट में नहीं  
था। स्टेट लिस्ट में था, लेकिन जब से इसे  
कान्करेंट लिस्ट, समवर्ती सूची में रखा गया है  
तो सोच विचार कर ही रखा गया होगा।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार का  
अधिकार ज्यादा बढ़ जाए, इस लिए उसकी  
कान्करेंट लिस्ट में रखा गया था।

जिन बच्चों का एडमिशन पांच हजार या  
पचास हजार रुपये का डोनेशन दे कर कराया

जाता है या जो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं उनके  
पेयरेंट्स और गार्डियन्ज के लिए कापी की कीमत  
साठ पैसे बढ़ कर दो रुपए होना परेशानी की  
बात नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक उन करोड़ों  
विद्यार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, जो गांवों के स्कूलों में  
या शहरों के म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड या कार्पोरेशन के  
स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, अगर कापी की कीमत साठ पैसे  
से अस्सी पैसे हो जाए, तो उनके लिए बहुत  
ज्यादा फर्क पड़ता है।

हम जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं वहां पर आम  
शिकायत है कि टेक्स्ट बुक्स और कापियां नहीं  
मिल रही है, और खुले आम उनका ब्लैक चल  
रहा है कापी पर साठ पैसे मूल्य लिखा हुआ है,  
लेकिन वह एक या सवा रुपए में बिक रही है।  
कापियां का भी साइज लगातार कम हो रहा है।  
बच्चों के लिए सप्लीमेंटरी बुक्स जरूरी है,  
मगर उनके लिए कागज का कोई क्वोटा नहीं  
मिलता है, जिसकी वजह से दाम भी आसमान  
को छू रहे हैं। टेक्स्ट बुक्स की भी वही हालत  
है। जितनी आवश्यकता है, उतनी टेक्स्ट बुक्स  
उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वे भी ब्लैक में बहुत  
अधिक दाम पर बिक रही है।

मैं अक्सर गांवों में घूमता रहता हूँ। मैं  
ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को जानता हूँ, जिन्हें साल  
बितने के बाद भी टेक्स्ट बुक्स और कापियां  
उपलब्ध नहीं होतीं। यह ठीक है कि यह राज्य  
सरकार का काम है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार  
को भी देखना चाहिए कि विद्यार्थियों की टेक्स्ट  
बुक्स और कापियां मिलें। सप्लीमेंटरी बुक्स  
के लिए जो कागज का क्वोटा दिया जाता है,  
उसके उपयोग का ध्यान कौन रखता है? क्या  
उसको राज्य सरकार देखती है या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा  
मंत्रालय देखता है? अक्सर वह कागज टेक्स्ट  
बुक्स और कापियों की छपाई में खर्च नहीं होता  
है, बल्कि प्रैस वाले उसको ब्लैक में ज्यादा दामों

(श्री जैनुल बशर)

पर बेच देते हैं या उस पर नावल और कहानियों के रिसाले वगैरह छप जाते हैं और विद्यार्थी परेशान रहते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो बुनियादी मुद्दे उठाये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनका विस्तार के साथ जवाब दें।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जैनुल बशर ने कहा है कि शिक्षा में समान अवसर के सिद्धान्त की हत्या हो रही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द किया जाए। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहा गया है कि हर एक आदमी को अपना कारोबार चलाने का हक है। उस नाते जो स्कूल चल रहे हैं, हम उनको बन्द करें, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। क्योंकि यह भी है कि जो हमारे माइनारिटीज के स्कूल हैं उनमें भी हम दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं। माइनारिटीज को हक है कि जैसे वह चाहें अपना स्कूल चलायें जब तक कि वह समाज का नुकसान न करें। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज को जो आटोनामी दी हुई है उस आटोनामी में रोकथाम करनी चाहिए। यह आटोनामी पार्लियामेंट की दी हुई है, तो यह मेरे लिए मुमकिन नहीं है कि पार्लियामेंट के खिलाफ कुछ कर सकूँ। यह बात दूसरी है कि हम अपनी राय कुछ भी रखें लेकिन इसके बारे में एक्ट करना हमारे लिए मुश्किल हो जाता है।

यू० जी० सी० स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज को मेंटिनेंस और डेवलपमेंट के लिए ग्रांट देती है और जो सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उनको भी इसी तरह से ग्रांट मिलती है। लेकिन जो स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उनको स्टेट भी देती है और यू० जी० सी० भी देती है। तो उनको तो दो तरफ से मिलता है और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज को

एक तरफ से मिलता है। तो यह कहना कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज ज्यादा ले जाती हैं, ठीक नहीं है। अपना अपना हिस्सा सबको मिलता है और अपना अपना जैसा काम करने का ढंग है, तरीका है उसके हिसाब से पैसा मिलता है। यह कहना कि कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज को सरकार ले ले, यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि हमारी पालिसी यह है कि जो स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं वह स्टेट की रहें और जो सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं वह थ्रू ऐन एक्ट आफ पार्लियामेंट बनी है तो यह मुमकिन नहीं है स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज को पालिसी के खिलाफ जाकर हम ले सकें।

किताबें और कागज वगैरह के बारे में जिक्र किया गया कि वह महँगी हैं। मैं इसके बारे में बोल चुकी हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि कागज की कमी क्यों है लेकिन तब भी हम पूरी इस कोशिश में लगे हैं कि टेक्स्ट-बुक्स कायदे से मिलें और किताबें कापियां वगैरह कायदे से मिलें।

13.50 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

#### *Sixty-Fifth Report*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move the following :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th August, 1984.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :