

## LOK SABHA

Monday, June 13, 1977/Jyaistha 23,  
1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri K. K. Warior, who passed away at Trivandrum on the 12th June, 1977 at the age of 69.

Shri Warior was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957—67. During the Third Lok Sabha he represented Trichur constituency of Kerala State. He played a prominent role in the struggle for independence and suffered imprisonment several times during the British regime. A renowned social worker and trade unionist, he always championed the cause of the down-trodden. He was also a Journalist and edited "Navjeevan", a daily published from Trichur. He used to take active part in the proceedings of the House and by his amiable nature, he had endeared himself to his colleagues.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the beraved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.  
*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

532 L.S.—1

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Proposal for Change in 10+2+3 System of Education

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\*1. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI NATHU SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to change 10+2+3 education system throughout the country;

(b) whether there is also a proposal under consideration of Government to make some changes in the education system from Primary to Graduation; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal and the time by which it will be effective?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern, which covers education from primary to graduation, is under review. Discussions are being held with some Members of Parliament, educationists, Vice-Chancellors, representatives of teachers' Organisation, Educational Administrators, parents and members of the public. It will be necessary to consult the States also. The final picture as a result of the review is yet to emerge.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What are the tentative proposals for the necessary changes?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have replied, through you, Sir, to the hon. Member, the matter is being discussed and whatever decision will be taken will be placed be-

fore this august House. The last National Policy on Education was determined in 1968 by both the Houses of Parliament. So, whatever changes will be proposed will be brought before this House. But in brief, I might indicate to the hon. Members that generally it is thought that the 10 stage should remain because that is, more or less, uniform throughout the country. But the book load will have to be reduced because there is a universal complaint that students are overloaded with books and so they cannot manage all this in a proper manner. There is a tendency to book-learning and crammin and the real personality of the student is not developed.

Secondly, at the plus 2 stage, the National Policy on Education indicated that the location could be in school or college or both according to local conditions. The tendency has been to locate it in schools only. But the upgrading of schools has not taken place in a proper manner because of lack of funds. So, it is proposed that we should stick to the recommendation contained in the National Policy on Education that the location at least for some time to come will be either in school or in college or both according to local conditions.

Then, at the plus 2 stage, the vocational course and the academic course are now bifurcated and there is a complaint that there should be some fluidity or flexibility between the two. It has been said that those who take up vocational course cannot in the end come up in the academic sphere, that they will reach a dead-end, so to say and that it is not possible for us to provide for job opportunities to students who take up vocational courses. So, it is suggested that there may be some flexibility between the academic system and the vocational system.

Lastly, with regard to plus 3 stage, already, the Central Advisory Board on Education has recommended some change. It has been suggested that 2 years for Pass course and 3 years for

Hons. course may be recommended. Now we find that in certain States this system of two years for both pass and honours course is there. The suggestion is that we must leave it to the States to pursue their own line of action. In other words, if a particular university in a State....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The whole policy is being enunciated. It is question hour where you ought to answer to the point. You please go ahead and conclude.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I am only saying about the suggestions. The hon. Member wanted to know what was the line of discussion. Unless I cover all the three stages, it is not possible to make it understand. Mr. Speaker, these are the suggestions because he wanted this system to be clarified. So, in the plus three stage, it is also suggested that in some States it may be two years period for finishing both pass and honours course.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several suggestions have been received. But has the Government been able to frame any proposals of its own upto now? I would also like to know whether the opinion of the State Governments is also being sought for making the pattern uniform throughout the country.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already mentioned in the substantive answer, it will be necessary to consult States also and in many States, as you know, the States Governments are not there, the popular Governments are not there. So, we are waiting for the results of the elections, and after the results are known it will be taken up.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in most of the schools the facilities for vocational training are very very in-

adequate and this has been causing deep concern to the parents all over India as to what is going to be the fate of their children who are now to go into 10 plus 2 stage? Secondly, the Minister has said in his reply that there are some States where two years system or (plus 3 stage) is there for both pass and honours course and that this may continue. If it is to continue, then the whole purpose of 10 plus 2 plus 3 will be lost. Will the Minister consider the feasibility of making it a uniform pattern, that is, two years for pass course and three years for honours, so that the Public Service Commission and the employers know what is the standard of education of a particular student, from whatever State he may come?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already pointed out, the final decision is not taken and we are not in a position to take the final decision yet. I am quite conversant with the complaints about vocationalisation and we have received deputations of different bodies like representatives of teachers and representatives of parents concerning this vocationalisation. We are trying to look into this matter. As regard the uniformity of pattern, I am afraid, even the Kothari Commission thought that in a country like India, there can be no total uniformity and it had recommended that there might be flexibility according to the local situation.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: May I know from the hon. Minister the names of the States which have already implemented the 10+2 pattern.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Before the Report was submitted by the Kothari Commission, Kerala and Lakshadweep had adopted this pattern. Then, after the National policy of 1968, four States did so, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu. The States where decisions to implement the

pattern have been taken and where implementation is in progress are Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland. But in Madhya Pradesh, no decision has been taken. In Uttar Pradesh there is already the structure of 10+2+2 and that is going on. As regards Meghalaya and Mizoram, the latest position is not known. We are informed that in Mizoram the matter is under consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में उल्लेख किया है कि 1968 में बनी नीति के अनुसार हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। एक बात उन्होंने और कही है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड ने भी कुछ बातें कही हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस बात की सिफारिश की गई है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा तक की एजुकेशन दी जाये ? इसके अतिरिक्त कोठारी कमिशन का भी उल्लेख किया गया तो क्या नयी सरकार उसकी सिफारिशों को पूर्णतया लागू करेगी ? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The recommendation of the Kothari Commission had not been adopted in full by the previous Government. For instance, the Kothari Commission decided by majority that education must not be in the Concurrent List, but after the Constitution was amended, it has been brought to the Concurrent List. Then again, as mentioned just now, the Kothari Commission wanted flexibility, keeping in view the general uniformity of pattern only, but that also was not accepted in full. We are examining the different aspects of the Kothari Commission's Report and the proposals will soon come up before this august House.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। क्या 1968 में बनी नीति और केन्द्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड को सिफारिश के अनुसार प्राइमरी शिक्षा तक फ्री एजुकेशन हो जायेगी ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Regarding free education, such education not only up to the Primary stage but up to 14 years, had been provided in the Directive Principles under Article 45 of the Constitution, to be implemented within ten years from the time of adoption of the Constitution, but, unfortunately, this has not been done. In the Statement I made in this august House earlier in the last Session, I was laying greater emphasis on eradication of illiteracy and on Primary Education. This will be considered in due time.

**श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन राज्यों ने यह दस प्लस दो प्लस तीन शिक्षा प्रणाली की शुरुआत की है वहां पर शिक्षकों का कोई प्रशिक्षण नहीं हुआ इसलिए ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं हो रहा है क्या इस बात की जागकारी मंत्री महोदय को है ?

दूसरी चीज जैसी कि आपने बताई कि बोकेशनल कोर्सों की बहुत कमी है तो नयी शिक्षा प्रणाली जब शुरू की तब उसके पीछे बुनियादी कल्पना यह थी कि बोकेशनल कोर्सों शुरू करें और साथ साथ श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ काम करें लेकिन वह कल्पना आज अमल में नहीं आ रही है— इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री जी कुछ बतायेंगे ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** As regards Teachers' Training, steps have already been taken. Apart from that, the NCERT has started a Correspondence course in certain subjects. It is admitted that some improvement has to be effected in this measure, and Government is quite aware of this fact.

As regards Vocationalisation, this is really a problem not only of the Education Ministry but it is a general

economic problem of the whole country and unless there is general economic improvement in the vocational field, may not help the students much because we often find that in spite of technical education and engineering, education, Graduates and other students go unemployed.

**SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** What is the policy of the Government regarding the teaching of English in this course?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** I don't think this arises out of the question that has been put. If a separate question is put, I shall deal with it.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** May I know when the review of the whole scheme is likely to be completed?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** It is taking time. As you know, the National Policy wanted review of the whole position every five years. The review was due in 1973, but that was not done. We have taken up the review, we are consulting many people conversant with this matter and I believe, we will be able to place the whole scheme in the course of this year.

**DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:** Is there any proposal to consult various teachers, both of secondary schools and Universities and to convene a conference for this purpose so that the whole policy regarding 10 plus two plus three is thrashed out?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** We did not have a formal conference, but the whole thing was done informally just to assess the views of different sectors in the educational field and a large number of teachers' representatives were informally called. I might say that headmasters, principals of different schools, some of the representatives of teachers' organizations and even some Members of Parliament who are well known for their connection with

the educational field were informally called.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** The hon. Minister has stated that he had called a meeting of representatives of various organisations and those important Members of Parliament who are connected with education to discuss this matter. First of all, I would like to know, what was the criterion based on which he selected the organisations and Members of Parliament. I found in the list of organizations invited a new organization called Bharatiya Shramik Shikshak Mandal. It is a RSS sponsored body. During the last one decade, this country has come to the conclusion after Kothari Commission that there should be a uniform system of education in our country. Immediately after assuming office, the hon. Minister rushed to the conclusion that this should be changed. My specific question considering all this is whether he is prepared to convene a meeting of representatives of teachers, students, organizations concerned with education, parents and those members of Parliament who are genuinely interested in education and not according to his criteria.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** As some hon. Members had expressed concern that something should be done immediately, we had consulted some of these gentlemen and ladies who are considered to be experts in the field. I would respectfully submit that there cannot be any finality in the choice of representatives of any particular body and there will always be some questions. Whomever we might choose, this difficulty will be there.

But here we have proceeded irrespective of any party affiliation and from the list you could find that even some colleagues belonging to the Opposition were also present... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** After 30 years of independence we are still continuing

to be an illiterate nation with 70 per cent illiteracy. The hon. Minister while replying said that he is thinking of the primary education and removal of illiteracy in due course and they have been busy tinkering with the problem at the top adding one more year here or deducting one year there, making guinea-pigs of our children. Does he propose to change the content of education rather than the length and duration of education? I am afraid he is consulting only those vested interests in education as to what type of education this country requires. But that may not be valid because even in China they had to close the universities....

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a matter of opinion. There is no question... (*Interruptions*).

**श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब जो 10 2-3 स्क्रीम चल रही है, उसके अन्तर्गत स्कूलों में काम कर रहे टीचर्स सरप्लस हो जाएंगे। यदि हां तो उनके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** The Government are quite aware of the problem and they are trying to see how it can be met.

**SHRI P. V. G. RAJU:** In 1963-64 there was a proposal with the Government of India to have an All India Educational Service. If teachers from Assam can go and teach in Kerala and a teacher from Gujarat can come to Andhra Pradesh, it will lead to integration. What has happened to that proposal of having an All India Educational Service? Can it not be revived by the present Government?

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** How does it arise out of this question?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.