

तालाबंदी हो गई थी और दूसरी फैक्टरी जो यह दवाई बनाती है, उसको बाहर से इस दवाई के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होने वाले हिस्से की रेगुलर सप्लाई न हो पाने की वजह से इसके उत्पादन में कमी आई। सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से चतुर्वेदी जी को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में इसकी कमी न रहे, इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Sir, human lives cannot wait till the lock-outs and other disputes are over. Therefore, my question is: would the hon. Minister be kind enough to consider seriously the question of (a) reviving the public sector company, i.e. the IDPL, which is in trouble; and (b) starting the production of life-saving drugs in the public sector?

श्री शीत राम ओला: इसका आई.डी.पी.एल. से और दूसरी दवाई बनाने वाली कंपनियाँ जो बंद हो रही हैं या खुल रही हैं, उनसे कोई संबंध नहीं है। यह डि-कंट्रोल्ड आईटम है। डि-कंट्रोल्ड आईटम पर पूर्णतः अधिकार कंपनी का होता है और मुनाफ़ा होने पर कंपनी चाहे तो वह दवा बना सकती है और मुनाफ़ा न मिलने पर चाहे तो दवा बनाना बंद कर सकती है। हमारा उस पर कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

जहाँ तक लाइसेंस देने की बात है, वह नियमों के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। यह दवाई इतने दिन उपलब्ध नहीं हुई, उसके कारण मैंने बताया है। इन दवाइयों की बिक्री थोड़ी-बहुत होती है। यदि इनकी और भी ज्यादा बिक्री होगी तो हमें अच्छा लगेगा। जितनी दवा की आवश्यकता होगी, उतनी दवा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वासन देता हूँ।

Recruitment Process of K.V.S.

*322. **SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of recruitment in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan takes a very long time to complete;

(b) if so, by when interviews for the post of PGTs and TGTs are likely to start;

(c) the cut-off date for counting candidates' age for different posts—date of application or date of appointment; and

(d) the justifications therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) No, Sir. Though the number of applications received is very large, minimum possible time is taken to complete the process of recruitment.

(b) The interviews for the post of Post Graduate Teachers are likely to start in January, 1997 and for Trained Graduate Teachers in March, 1997.

(c) and (d) As in the previous year, 30th June has been taken as the cut off date for counting candidates' age for teaching posts for 1996-97.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: The applications were called for in the month of February, 1996. We are now in the month of December. The Minister says that interviews for the post of post graduate teachers are likely to start in January, 1997; and for trained graduate teachers in March, 1997. It is nearly one year now since the receipt of applications. The Minister says: ...minimum possible time is taken... "As to whether it is the minimum possible time or maximum possible time. I leave it to the judgment of the hon. Minister and the hon. Chairman.

The point is: there are ten per cent vacancies in the various institutions. There are no teachers. They have not taken any action. They have not completed the selection. Sir, this delay, this non-filling of the vacancies in these institutions, is causing problems.

Moreover, recently, they have set up a Common Recruitment Board for the Kendriya Vidyalayas as well as the Navodaya Vidyalayas. This Board may be constituted; may not be constituted. In the name of reconstituting the Board, it would take some more time; the matter would get further delayed.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would assure the House that the time-schedule indicated in part (b) of the reply would be strictly adhered to, or, they are only likely to adhere to this time-schedule. I would like the hon. Minister to be specific on this; that, at least, the time-schedule indicated would be followed—in spite of the fact whether the Common Recruitment Board is appointed or not appointed—in order to

facilitate the imparting of education in these schools. I hope the hon. Minister would be kind enough to assure the House.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, firstly, the last date for receiving the applications was the end of July. More than two lakh applications were received. We have to shortlist the applications. For this purpose, we have taken the help of the Indian Institute of Public Administration who have got all the equipment-computers and other equipment. We have fixed the ratio at 1:8 in the case of general candidates; and 1:10 in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Since the number of applications received was more than 2 lakhs, shortlisting has been done.

In the case of primary school teachers, the interviews would start this month, *i.e.* December. In the case of others, as I said, it would be in January and March, 1997. By the end of April, the results would be declared and teachers would be available for the next academic year.

So far as the Committee is concerned, the Committee has still to give its report. But there is no generalisation. Regional committees are there in different areas to do the selection. Selection boards are there. In these boards, representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities and women are there.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: I hope the hon. Minister would adhere to the time-schedule announced.

Sir, my second supplementary is about his answers to parts (c) and (d) of the question. As in the previous years, 30th June has been taken as the cut-off date for determining the candidates' age for teaching posts for 1996-97. So, this is the problem with the cut-off date. They are taking undue time for recruitment. These people are asking the candidates to file their applications. Suppose I file my application today on the basis of my eligibility to be recruited, they say that they will select the candidate after one year or 1½ years. They may take any length of time. Even according to this schedule, they will take one year's time. So, what is the sanctity of 30th June? Is it the Independence Day or Republic Day or is it the date of birth of some legendary figure; I don't

know. This date of 30th June is most arbitrary. Moreover, I heard that there is a Supreme Court ruling, in some other context, that the date of application could be taken as the cut-off date, and on that date if a candidate is eligible to apply for the post, he should be considered. Whether the Supreme Court ruled like that or not, I am not clear—I only heard it like that—but from the point of view of the principles of natural justice at least, the Government is bound to fix the last date of application as the cut-off date for recruitment. 30th of June is just arbitrary or imaginary. I hope the hon. Minister will be kind enough to look into this matter and assure this House that it will be done.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, the last date for applications was the end of July. Therefore, 30th June has been taken as the cut-off date. Normally the last date is in the month of July and, therefore, 30th June has been fixed as the cut-off date. I don't think there is any necessity of changing it. It depends upon when we call for applications.

Sir, here I would also like to mention that the delay is also due to accumulation. No recruitment was done in 1990-91 and 1991-92, and in 1992-93 a special recruitment drive for SC/STs was done. From 1993-94 recruitments have been taking place regularly and the vacancies are being reduced. Now we are doing it regularly, every year, for the last three years. It will be continued every year and I will see that the vacancies are filled up as early as possible.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Sir, can I ask one more small question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make it brief.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: As on 31.3.1996 there were 261 SGT, 933 PGT, 644 PRT and 917 miscellaneous vacancies. So, these are the vacancies that are there. There was no recruitment for the last at least nine months. This is one aspect.

The last date for the receipt of the applications was February, 1996. The notification must have been issued in July or June. I do not know this. Why is June 30 being strictly adhered to? The hon. Minister is asserting that the applications were received

on that date, but the applications were received in February, 1996. At least if he takes the last date of receipt of the applications, i.e., February, 1996, as the cut-off date, it will be all right.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: I will consider his suggestion.

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला पांडेय: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगी। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की जब स्थापना हुई और उसके अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न भागों में विद्यालय चलाये जाने लगे। तब उनका स्तर काफी अच्छा था। लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से प्रायः अध्यापकों की जगहें खाली पड़ी हैं। जिस किसी भी विद्यालय में जाकर देखा जाये तो बच्चे यूँ ही घूमते रहते हैं और इनका स्तर दिन पर दिन गिरता जा रहा है। जब इन्टरव्यू होते हैं तो अधिकतर ऐसे रिमार्क दे दिए जाते हैं—“नाट फाउंड सुटेबल” और उन पोस्ट्स पर किसी भी व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति नहीं होती है। मैं भी कभी-कभी इन्टरव्यू बोर्ड में जाती हूँ इसलिए यह मेरा प्रैक्टिकल अनुभव है। दुबारा फिर जब पेपर में उन पदों के लिए एडवरटाइजमेंट निकलता है तो उसमें और पहले जो इन्टरव्यू हो चुका होता है उसके बीच में काफी देर हो जाती है और इतने दिनों तक क्लासिज खाली रहती हैं। इसके लिए क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के लोग ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि अस्थायी तौर पर कोई नियुक्ति की जाए? मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी।

मेरे क्वेश्चन का दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री यह है कि एडवरटाइजमेंट की डेट से अपाइन्टमेंट की डेट के बीच में कितना समय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन वाले लेते हैं?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, I do not completely agree with the hon. Member's observation that the standard is going down. Of course, there is a fall in the standard as compared to the previous year. I don't deny that. But it is not because of want of teachers. These are the general circumstances prevailing in the country.

I must here mention that the teacher-student ratio in the Kendriya Vidyalaya is 1:20. If you take it for other primary schools, it is 1:50, sometimes 1:60. Here the teacher-student ratio is 1:20. The standard is much better than that of other Government schools. Therefore, there is a lot of rush for admission to the Kendriya Schools. Many people would like to

have it. Therefore, so far as the standard is concerned, we will try to improve upon it.

The selection is done on the basis of merit and other considerations by the Committee. Nobody is rejected if he is eligible. It is too harsh a remark against the recruitment boards and committees. Very eminent people, particularly professors are there on the committees, and, as I said, SC, ST, women and minorities, all these people are there. The recruitment is done fairly, and the basis is merit.

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला पांडेय: सर, मैं रिक्तियों के बारे में पूछ रही हूँ। जो स्थान खाली हैं, वे कब तक भरे जायेंगे और क्या मंत्री जी ऐड-होल्ड अपाइन्टमेंट के बारे में कुछ बतायेंगे?

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी: सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने अनुभव से यह कह सकता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के बारे में यहाँ जो उत्तर दिया गया है वह तथ्यों से परे और पूर्ण भ्रामक है। मैंने दो मामलों में प्रिविलेज का नोटिस भी दिया है और वह, इसमें से एक प्रश्न से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैंने 6 दिसम्बर, 1996 को एक अतारांकित प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने हाल ही में एक भर्ती बोर्ड का गठन किया है। उनका जवाब आया कि नहीं, जब कि मेरे पास 29.11.96 का एक सर्कुलर है जिसमें श्री मोअज्जिज जो कि जम्मू और कश्मीर के राज्यपाल के सलाहकार हैं उन्हें इस बोर्ड का कर्ता-धर्ता बनाया गया है। मेरा प्रश्न क्रमांक 1509 दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 1996 के उत्तर में उन्होंने यह कहा और अभी यहाँ जो जवाब मंत्री जी यहाँ दे रहे हैं उसमें वे कह रहे हैं कि पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स टीचर्स की भर्ती जनवरी, 1997 में होगी और ट्रेड ग्रेजुएट टीचर्स की भर्ती मार्च, 1997 में होगी और बोर्ड का, कहते हैं गठन नहीं हुआ है। एक तरफ सर्कुलर में कह रहे हैं कि मोअज्जिज साहब उसके सलाहकार, उसके कंसल्टेंट के रूप में कार्य करेंगे और उनको प्रोग्राम बनाने के लिए, चाक-आउट करने के लिए कहा गया है। यह विरोधाभास है। इसलिए मंत्री जी इसको क्लियर करने का कष्ट करें।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से दूसरा प्रश्न यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भर्ती बोर्ड का गठन नहीं हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक होगा, कैसे होगा? क्या इसमें सांसदों को और जो कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा और इस बारे में सरकार की कार्य-पद्धति क्या होगी?

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: Sir, so far as the Board is concerned, a committee under the chairmanship of Miss Selja had recommended its constitution.

Mr. Modi, a retired Secretary of the Government of India, has been appointed to go into its detailed aspects and to advise the Government. Mr. Modi is not the Chairman of the Board. A committee has been constituted to draw up a scheme for appointment of a Board. After we receive the advice we will constitute the Board as early as possible. So far as the present recruitment is concerned, it is being done by regional committees that are already existing there. When the Board comes into being, it will take care of recruitment.

SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Sir, January 1997 is knocking at the door. Recruitment is to take place in January and still the Board has not been constituted. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister about the time when it will be constituted and whether MPs and employees' representatives will find a place on the Board. What will be its jurisdiction and what will be its working system? These questions have not been replied to.

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: The Board will be constituted as early as possible after the receipt of the report from Mr. Modi. There is no thinking on including MPs in that.

SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: What about including the employees' representatives?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Minister will agree with me that more than 40 per cent of the regular posts of teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have not been filled up. They are filling up the posts on an *ad hoc* basis.

Sir, I now come to the specific question on recruitment. The Government had introduced 27 per cent reservation for backward classes. The candidates who are recruited on merit, are brought in to the category of backward classes and are counted for the 27 per cent reservations in filling up the teacher's posts. It has been done right from the day this reservation for backward classes was introduced. This is against the spirit of reservation that has been announced by the Government. Therefore, I would like to know

from the hon. Minister, when people have been selected on the basis of merit, why they are being brought in to the 27 per cent reserved category, just because they belong to backward classes. It has been done in the case of the minorities also. I would like to know why they are doing so.

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly, I admit that some *ad hoc* appointments have been made in the past. But there is no 40 per cent reservation. The maximum reservation is 10 per cent.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, no. Mr. Minister, you have to answer with full responsibility.

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: I can say that it is not 40 per cent.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly give some specific percentage. Don't give those figures.

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: At present the total vacancies are 3,720. The vacancies in different categories are: Principals — 34; Vice-Principals — 132; PGT — 545; TGT — 984; PRT — 636; Miscellaneous Teachers — 1,130; Headmasters — 190. Sir, the total number of sanctioned posts is : 34,899. Of these there are 3,720 vacancies. The percentage can be worked out. These vacancies would be filled up during the next recruitment drive.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Regarding backward classes, kindly answer it. The candidates belonging to the OBC who came in the merit category have been brought into the reservation category, denying them the right to enter through merit category. It has happened in the case of teachers. Why is it being done?

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: Unless a candidate belongs to the OBC category, he can't be brought into the 27 per cent reservation which is reserved for them. If they are selected on merit from the general category, they would remain there only.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: My complaint is that it is not being done. Will the Minister give an assurance on the floor of the House that if they come on merit from general category, they would remain there only?

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: If it is correct, I will inquire into the matter.

SHRI RAM GOPAL YADAV: If his statement is correct, would you assure the House that it would be rectified?

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: First, I would inquire into the matter; and then take appropriate action. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 323 *...(Interruptions)...* I have already allowed four supplementaries.

साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा

*323. श्री गोपाल सिंह जी. सोलंकी: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रौढ़ साक्षरता, ऑपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड और अनौपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों सहित साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों की कोई समीक्षा कराई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गुजरात के संबंध में उक्त समीक्षा के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) इन कार्यक्रमों को सुदृढ़ बनाने और उनमें सुधार करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. R. BOMMAI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Education constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Arun Ghosh for conducting Status-cum-Impact Evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC).

Selected aspects of the Operation Black Board Scheme have been evaluated in 13 States.

Implementation of the Scheme of Nonformal Education in 8 States has been reviewed during Eighth Plan.

(c) The Expert Group on evaluation of TLCs did not make any specific review in respect of Gujarat.

A sample study of implementation of Operation Black Board Scheme in Gujarat undertaken by NCERT in 2 phases in 1991-92 indicates that 93% of primary schools had 2 pucca rooms. 71% had 2 teachers and 89% had been supplied with text books. While the position regarding supply of some teaching learning materials and equipment was satisfactory, there was non-supply and shortage of certain other materials.

The Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad, conducted two separate evaluation studies in 1993 on the implementation of NFE by voluntary agencies and the State Government in Gujarat. The Evaluation Reports Point out several deficiencies in the programme and make suggestions in regard to remedial action to be taken for improving its implementation.

(d) Some of the steps taken to strengthen and improve literacy programmes are:—

- (i) State Governments requested to draw up a time bound action plan for bringing uncovered districts under the coverage of Total Literacy Campaigns;
- (ii) Measures initiated to increase the motivation of volunteers engaged in literacy campaigns through retraining and orientation camps, granting recognition and appreciation of their efforts;
- (iii) Panchayati Raj Institutions being involved more intimately in implementation of literacy campaigns;
- (iv) Stress laid on reinforcing linkages between the literacy programme and other development programmes such as health programmes, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, DWCRA etc.;
- (v) Decentralisation and delegation of authority to State Governments for implementation of literacy programmes by establishment of State Literacy Missions;
- (vi) Guidelines laid down by National Literacy Mission to revamp and strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. State Directorates of Adult Education to closely monitor the literacy