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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 20th December, 1996/29th Agrahayana 1918 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Q.No. 421 [The questioner (Shri Dilip Singh Judev) was absent. For answer, vide col. 29 intrn.j.

programme for better infrastructural facilities for Primary Education

*422. SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the specific programme of Government to provide more amenities and infrastructural facilities for primary education in the country?

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

Statement

The main responsibility for provision of amenities and infrastructural facilities for primary school rests with State Government and Union Territory Administrations. The following Centrally Sponsored Scheme also make specific provisions for this purpose;

- (i) Operation Blackboard.
- (ii) Lok Jumbish Project in Rajasthan
- (iii) Bihar Education Project.

In additon, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) which takes a holis-tice view of development of primary education and provides for improvement of infrastructural facilities in primary schools has been taken up in 59 districts in 11 states with external assistance.

SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Sir. a national committee of 14 members has been constituted to make universal elementary education compulsory by the

turn of the century. Will the recommendations of the committee, particularly, for the deployment of more resources be placed before the Planning Commission for its consideration prior to the finalisation of the Ninth Plan?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, I have stated on the floor of this House, previously, that the Cheif Ministers' Conference was unanimously of the opining that we should have universal elementary education by the end of the century. For that purpose we have set up a committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Education and the State Education Minister. The committee has met twice and it is going to give its report within a month. After the report is taken into consideration, as also the resources required—the number of school buildings, the number of teachers and teaching materials-then we will make proposals to the Planning Commission about the requirement to achieve this objective.

SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the Government think about an exclusive national commission for primary education, with adequate representation from the State Governments, for comprehensively discussing the issue of primary education in our country?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, I will await the report of the Sub-Committee. If the Committee proposes to have a separate commission for primary education, that will also be considered.

DR. M. ARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment on Panchayati Raj and the adoption of the XI Schedule of 29 subjects which include primary education, panchayats have a crucial role to play in improving primary education both in infrastructure and quality of education. Will the hon. Minister kindly indicate what steps are being taken to encourage panchayats to do this work?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, firstly, primary education is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government only assists them through

different schemes, and in some States powers have been given to the panchayats about supervision of primary schools and also preparation and distribution of mid-day meals—cooked food.

सभावतिः श्री यनदास अमनास ...नहीं...

त्री कनकार अञ्चलकार महोदन, में आप की आहा से सका की गया हूं। महोदन, में यह जानना कारता हूं

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav.

श्री राजकस अञ्चलका सर, मैं हो सहा हो गया हूं आवशी आहा से, मुझे अंत्र पुरू सेने देवित्।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not put the question. Mease wait for your turn now.

त्रीः राजगोषाल बादबः सर, जहां तक प्राइनचे एकुकेशन का सवाल है, बुहत दयनीय स्थिति है इसकी। मैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जानता हूं, बाग्नं इन्नास्कार फैसिलिटी और अमेनिटी देने की बात वो खोड़िएगा, जो मूलमूत सुनिधाएं होनी खाहिएं यह भी नहीं है। प्राइमचे स्मूल, किसमें दर्जा एक से लेकर दर्जा पांच तक के बच्चे बढ़ते हैं, प्रांथ बस्पास होसी हैं और वो स्मूल हैं उनमें दो सन्तरे और एक बरानदा है। यह कोसिकिकेशन हैं स्मूल के सर,

There are two rooms and one verandah, whereas there are five classes in every primary school

सर, अब प्रश्न यह है कि इन बच्चों को कहां मैकाना जाए? इक इक उकनरे में दो को वरहास हों तो टीचर कैसे पढ़ाएंगे? अब नह शिक्षा कान्केंट्र रिस्ट में, समबदीं सूची में आ गई है पिकरो कुछ बच्चों से, तो वह भी नहीं कहा जा सबदात कि उच्च सरकार का मानत्स है। में मानकीय मंत्री भी से वह जाना खाडूंगा कि बचा इस छाड़ की स्थानका आप मोरेगे हिन्दुस्तान में, कि जो प्राइनमें स्टूटर के भवन है उनमें काम से बान बांच करवा तो हों, बिसमें बच्चे बढ़ सकें।

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: Sir, I have already stated that so far as primary education is concerned, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. Still, the Central Government is assisting them through "Operation Blackboard." Under this scheme, where there is one teacher and one class-room, we have added another teacher and another class-room. We are also jiving learning and teaching material worth Rs. 10,000/-.

SHRI RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, I have already said that education is in the Concurrent List

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: Please dear me. There is an amuatfeoteat already. We are directly to the State Government. It may be in Concer-rest List, hot pimarlly it is the responsibility of the State Government. I an explaining what the Contrat Government is doing. We arc giving food asatcriak under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. We are also having special schemes for the primary schools. Operation Blackboard was extended again in 1993-94. If there are three teachers and three rooms, we add one more teacher and one more room. If there are five teachers and five classrooms, we give one additional teacher and one additional room. We also give Rs. 50,000/- worth of materials. This is what the Government of India is doing. Apart from these, the UNICEF and other schemes are also there.

त्री शैरीकुद्दीन शारिकः ऑनरेबिल चेषरनेन साहत्, मैं ऑनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब से गुवारिस करंकगा कि मुल्क में जहां तक तालीमी इदावें मह समाल है, प्राक्ष्येट इदारे इसमें ज्यादा हो गए हैं और उन्होंने सिर्फ तिजारत शुरू बार दी है। इजारों रुषए की फील यह ले लेते हैं, गरीय बच्चों की उन सकूलों में सो स्ताई हो ही नहीं समन्ती। उत्तमन एक मारच वह है कि तरकारी त्यूकों भी करात भदतर है, बर्श ध्वन नहीं दिया करा, टीवर्स की नामी है, इन्त्रमञ्जूष्य भी नामी है, यो आयोदन भी समस्त है टीचिंग उपचेरटस की उसकी कानी है, देगिंग की कानी है और इसलिए लोग प्राकृष्ट स्कूलों की तरफ जाते हैं। स्कूल के जो मैतेशमेंट है या उनके चलाने वाले हैं, वे जहां एक टीचर को हजार रुपया तनख्याह लिखते हैं, उसका अंगुठा लेते हैं वहां तीन सौ रुपया प्रबोज करते हैं। आज वह लाखों हजारों रुपयों की तिर्फ विजारती मंडियां बनी हुई है। क्या क्जीर हमारे मोहतरम इस सिलासिले में मा बमास्ते तालीन के सिलसिले में ऐसे कारिए-कार करन उठाएंगे ताकि एक तो उनकी फीस पर केट्रोल किया जाए कि हद से व्याद्य वह फीस न लें और दसरी तरक अपने स्कूलों में वह यक इकदान उठाएँगे, जिल्ले भीग ज्यादा उन स्कूमों की एएफ न जाएं। यहां तो मूली, गाजर के भाव भी मूकर्र हैं। अगर कोई आदमी हो सेर चाबल एक रुपवा ज्यादा में बेचता है तो

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चुरित्तल उसके चीके चक्की है, मगर ज्ञास्त्रण-ए-इस्पा से हवाचें रुपए को कौस की चादी है उस का चीई आधान नहीं है, अससे चूको बाला मोई मही है। यो इस सिक्तिको में क्षुमुक्त का इकादान काला चाहेगी?

SHRI S,R. 10MMAI: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member, la recent years private schools, particularly Bagpab medium schools,

lumbers. There is no control or sopervi-sion of the Government over domestion that we collected, fees charged by them and the sahry that they give to the teachers. They are controlled by GDS and other institutions. Their examinations are also hold separately. I eompietoly agree with the hon. Member, because the standard in Government schools is going down, these private schools are coming into existence. The Government is considering how to improve the standard in Government schools. That is one of the subjects the Committee is going through. We must improve the standards of Government schools where the children of the poor people go, in these public schools only the children of rich people, who can pay donations, get admissions. On that also representations have been made to the Government. A Private Member's Bill on this is also pending in this House. By some provision of law or by some means, these private schools should come under supervision as well as control so that we can regulate the fees and salaries of the teachers. There are a number of complaints about the low payment of salaries. Many representatives of the teachers' associations have met mc with hon. Members of Parliament. 1 am seized of the matter. The Government is looking into the question as to how to control that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Bharati Ray श्रीमती मालती शर्माः महोदय, शिक्षा विनाग के विश्व में मेरी जानवारी में है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1 called Bharati Ray. May be, ! will came to you later.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: I know that education is a concur-

rent subject and amenities and infrastruc-use are largely with the State Govern-ments. But, Sir, "Operation Blackboard" is a Centrally sponsored scheme. I would like to know bow many schools have been left out of that. That is my question), as the previous speaker has said that puttie schools are becousing more in member, because of lack of rosources in our schools.

Now, I come to part (b) of ary ques-tion. Sir, ! may be allowed to digress a little bit. Sir, my favorate subject is the academic load on school children. There is so much pressure ON children that school-going is not a pleasure any more. The children are encouraged to cram rather than to think. Will there be a national policy to decide on the academic load and academic ayllabus of primary school-going children?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir. I have already spoken on the on-going physical progress under DPAP. Sanction of teach-ing-learning equipment: The target was 5,22,902 schools; adviement was 5,22,902. So far as the material is concerned, that is satisfactory. Additional teachers to be sanctioned: The target was 1.53 lakhs and achievement is 1.47 lakhs Additional teachers' appointments. The target was 1.53 lakhs, achievement is 1.47 lakhs. School rooms to be constructed. The target was 2.63 lakhs and achievement is 1.74 lakhs. It is 60 per cent. So far as the work-load on the children is concerned, the Government through its various committees is considering, from time to time, as to what should be the standard of books, subjects and the quantum of work-load on the teachers as well as on the children. It is being processed. We have received complaints that the work-load has increased. We are looking into this matter.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the tenor of the reply given by the hon. Minister indicates that the main responsibility of providing facilities for primary education is that of the State

Government. On that basis, the Government proceeds. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to the Directive Principles of the Constitution. It says, "That the State shall take measures to see that primary education is made compulsory for all students up to the age of 14." The main responsibility vests with the Government of India. To fulfil this aim, would the hon. Minister consider mobilising the resources of charitable institutions and thereby create a fund for an effective group to set up educational institutions for primary education? This is the basic framework, basic foundation. Would the hon. Minister consider this suggestion in all seriousness?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has given a very, very good and constructive suggestion. Until and unless we involve voluntary organisations and people to make it into a people's movement just like in Kerala we would not be able to achieve 100 per cent literacy. The Government in Kerala did motivate people, Panchayats and voluntary organisaitons. All of them came forward and, therefore, they could achieve more than 90 per cent literacy. So, the involvement of all these people is absolutely necessary. That is one of the best ways to involve them. I welcome the hon. Member's suggestion. The Government is considering seriously to involve them

There is a practice in the South to involve all these people. My hon. friends from the North should not mistake me. In my own area there is a practice, if the Government gives Rs. 1 Lakh towards construction of a school building, the villagers contribute Rs. 3 lakhs or Rs. 4 lakhs. The entire construction work is taken up by the Panchayats in the villages. They themselves construct it. No contractor is involved. They use their

own tractors to bring the material to construct the school buildings within a year. In every district, in every village, there is a school. People have built these institutions. Perhaps, hon. Members might have gone to South and seen these institutions. Some voluntary organisations are running more than 100 high schools, 22 or 30 colleges including medical and engineering colleges. Even religious institutions arc running schools and colleges. In the South, this is the practice.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्रीः उत्तर भारत में ऐसे संस्थान चल रहे हैं?

SHRI SR. BOMMAI: I would request the hon. Members from the North also to motivate voluntary organisations. Many religious institutions, matts and churches are doing yeoman service. Other religious institutions are also rendering yeoman service in the South. That has been my experience. I would appeal to the people and voluntary organisations to open and run more and more schools.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: Would the Government draw up a scheme for this purpose?

मौलाना हजीबर रहनान नुमानी: मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने यह माना है कि त्राइमरी स्कूतों को तालीम बहुत नीचे गिरी है। क्या यह बात सकी नहीं है कि जब तक जिला चरिचरों के अंदर में प्रक्रमण स्कृत रहे तब तक उनकी पढ़ाई का स्तर बहुत उनका रहा। लेकिन जब से सरकार ने इसे अलने डॉब में लिया है, खास करके उत्तर प्रदेश में को इन स्कूलों में लोग अपने बच्चों को भेजना ही गलत समझते हैं क्योंकि वहां न पढ़ाई होती है और न कुछ होता है। टीक्स आमतीर पर गैर-झजिर रहते हैं। अर्जी चड़ी रहती है और अगर कोई पहुंच जाए तो अर्जी पेश कर देते हैं कि बीमार है या छुट्टी ली है। नहीं कोई आया तो शाम को हाजिये बद देते हैं। इस हालातों में प्राइमरी स्कूलों का सुबाई सरकार अच्छा इंतजाम नहीं कर सकती है। क्या आप इस पर विचार करेंगे कि फिर पुरानी व्यवस्था लागू की जाए और जिला परिषदों के अंदर स्कूलों को ले लिया जाए। जब तक यह रहा, उत्तर भारतं में लोग स्कूलों में दिलचस्पी रखते थे, इस पर निगरानी रखते थे और अच्छी तालीम होती था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि अगर आप सूबाई सरकारों के अंदर इंतजान नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर आप को बच्चों की किस्मत के लाथ खिलबाड़ नहीं करना बाहिए। अगर बुनिबादी तालीम अच्छी नहीं होगी तो अपन्नी तालीन वह ले ही नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए बना इस पर विचार करके जिला परिवरों के अंदर इस उलट सकते हैं? क्यां आप इस पर विचार करके हेसा फैसला लेंगे वह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

تفادور (چی تعلیم بوی تی - میں د کہا جا ہا ہوں کہ اگر اس مورای سرکا دوں کے اندر انتخاع بین کوسکتے ہیں توج آلیک کو اندر انتخاع بین کوسکتے ہیں توج آلیک کا اندر انتخاع بین کوسکتے ہیں توج گا کے اندر انتخاع موسے ہی تولیم انتخاع ہیں - اندر انس المث میں کتھے ہیں - کیا آپ اس موالی اس بود چا دکوکے ضلے بریشدوں کی اندر اس المث میں کتھے ہیں - کیا آپ اس برد چا دکوکے ایسا خیصلہ لینٹے یہ میں جانا ہوں تا

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that the situation in respect of primary education in Uttar Pradesh is not satisfactory, is not up to the mark. But the Government is trying to improve upon it. Special schemes are being taken up. I would not like to gol into the details because it would just be a repetition. But the State Governments should take a very effective part in improving the standards and in improving the educational facilities. The Central Government is providing the taint assit-ance to the State of Uttar Pradesh, as is being provided to other States. I agree with the hon. Member that when the conditions are not good, a majority of parents won't send their children to school. But we must improve the standard of education. At the same time, parents should be prepared to send their children to school. In reply to that question. I just now said that a Sub-Committee will go into that question. Sir, the State of Uttar Pradesh, being the largest State, is getting our special attention.

As regards decentralisation, I am for it, and the government is for it. The State

Government should give certain powers to the zila Parliments as it has been done in Statas. in States, the Para are appokting the seldom, constructing the aatthtp and as .They will be the people. I agee that dacantraliation is going to help in the development al primary schools. In pria-ciple, I agree with the HON. Member as this point. We have no objection if the State Government decides it.

मुजायकारकारर अप्रैर केरक में केरके **युग्कें** का विश्वीया

*423. श्रीमधी मालती शर्माः पत्र रेल नंत्री नद बताने को कृषा करेंगे किः

- (क) गर क्षेत्र मर्चे के चैदान देख में मुख्य कियाने स्थान पुली का निर्मीण क्षित्वा गना अग्रेट उनका क्ष्मच-बार स्मीरा क्ष्म है;
- (ख) वर्ष 1996 में बियमे रेलबे मुलों के निर्माण की सीमृति प्रदान की गई है:
- (ग) एक सम्बद्धार को ठक प्रदेश में मुजननप्राप्त और नेरड में रेशमें पुर्हों के निर्माण हैतु कोई आवेदस अला हुआ है;
 - (प) यदि हां, तो तस्तंबंधी न्वीब क्या है; और
- (ङ) उनतः रेल पुलों का निर्माण-कार्य कम तक क्रमभ कर दिया जावेगा?

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(स) अस्ट्राईस :

(ग) है (छ) जनता काणाओं के नाको समर्थ निर्माण काणा हुएतें के निर्माण के पारे में होते सम्माह में विकास काणा है जोत सम्माह में विकास के पारे में होते सम्माह में विकास के पारे में होते सम्माह में विकास काणा की काणा पार्ट के प्रति हुए प्रतास अध्यान काणा पार्ट होते हैं। तुमाणारमारमार और नेहर के किस हुए एक एक कार्य कार्य नहीं हुआ है। नहरहाता, नेहर निर्माण का पार्ट निर्माण के सम्माह है, विनर्म ने एक निर्माणीटर 59/6-7 पर समयार संख्या 21-ए के नवले पर्यापुर में और दूसका विल्लोगीटर 91/8-9 पर समयार संख्या के 40-यों के नवले सम्माही-कंडा में है।

श्रीमती मास्ति शर्माः मान्यमर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जो को कन्यमाद देती हूं कि मेरठ और मुजक्षमस्त्रमार में बहुत क्यो समस्य करते को चुल जान्ये स्वीकृत कर दिए हैं। कियु अन्यस्य मंत्री धी मैं अन्यो उत्तर में 'म' प्रम कर उत्तर नहीं दिशा है। मैं मामगीय मंत्री धी से खानकारी चाहती हूं कि वे चुल तक सनमा अरंग की वार्यों। और सक तक उनकी बनाकर समाना कर दिया जाएगा?

श्री राम दिलास पासवान: संभापति जी, किसी भी बुल की जब हम स्वीकृति देते हैं तो उसकी जवाबदेही **पहले अन्य सरकार पर जाती है। राज्य सरमञ्ज, का क**रण होता है कि अभीन का वह यूक्सियान करे और उस कद हम फंड देशे हैं. फंड देशे यह हम लगम करते हैं परताबुर में और सक्तेती टांडा में — सक्तेती टांडा ज प्रोजवट है वह 1987-88 में सेक्शन किया गया था। लेकिन जैसा कि आए जानते हैं मुजफ्फरनगर और मेरठ के इलाके कितने महंगे पड़ते हैं। इसलिए जिनकी जमीन है वे जमीन देते नहीं है और कभी-कभी रिप्रजन्टेटिव्स आ जाते हैं इसको इध्य से उध्य कीजिए। इसकी इन्कलुड किया गया था 1987-88 में 1 लेकिन जमीन नहीं मिलने के कारण फिर उसको ड्रीप कर दिशा गया। किए आप सोचों ने जब प्रेसर डाला और कहा तो उसकी किर शाकित किया नया है। राज्य शरकार से जी रिपोर्ट है जाते व्यक्तिक करीन के अधिकाम निरम क