

can have a look at it. We tried to bring in people from all the sectors. I am sure that this Committee would do a good job and try to arrive at a consensus which would help all sectors of the textile industry.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: May I know from the Minister whether representatives from the cotton growers have also been included in this Committee?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, there are representatives from the cotton growers also.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT—contd.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Sir, first of all, I wish you many happy returns of the day. Before I resume discussion... (*Interruption*)...

DR. (SHEMATI) NAJMA HEP-TULLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I want to know one thing. The discussion is on the working of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I do not know how much time we have at our disposal because it is a very important Ministry and there are so many departments involved in it. (*Interruption*). All of us would like to discuss it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Business Advisory Committee has allowed 4 hours' time. Time consumed is 1 hour and 3 minutes. 2 hours and 57 minutes are left. (*Interruption*). We are going to discuss it and if the House feels... (*Interruption*)...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, after many years of neglect of the human resource development, it was heartening to note that our young Prime Minister created a Ministry of Human Resource Development and

took particular interest in the field of education and sports. The budget for sports in this Plan was increased 13 times—but it is not just the responsibility of the Central Government. It is also the responsibility of the State Governments and unfortunately, the State Governments have not done much to encourage sports except a few States which I can name like Kerala which has given a lot of filip to sports. Most of the other States have not. Sports is a State subject and so there is a bit of problem. For development of sports, it is very essential that sports should be in the Concurrent List. I believe 19 States have agreed that sports should come in the Concurrent List. There are 5 States which have not yet agreed to it and we hope that all of us will be able to persuade these States to fall in line and there would be allround development of sports. As I said yesterday, it is an exciting time for sports in the sense that there is now money. But more important is how we use this money. We have seen last year that financial assistance has been granted for about 200 playgrounds. It is very good. 86 stadia, swimming pools and gymnasiums, 26 sport complexes and over a thousand rural sports centres have been created which I think is a step in the right direction. It is a small start. After years and years of neglect, it is a small start which we have made. But you have to compare yourself with major countries like Soviet Union. Soviet Union have 3500 large stadia. They have over 70000 gymnasiums, 2,000 swimming pools, and 6 lakh sports grounds. This is a small beginning but I am happy to say that at least we have started and we are moving in the right direction because it is essential to have proper infrastructure and it is not only stadia that we have to encourage but we have to have more grounds in the rural areas. That has to be the priority and I am very happy to say that the Government is thinking on those lines. Also there have been new

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schemes like Rs. 1 lakh being given per block which I think would create infrastructure in the rural areas. Another very good thing which has been by which the best school in a district gets Rs. 10,000/- per tournament. I think it is a very fine incentive for schoolgoing children and that is helping a bit. Another very good thing which has been done by the Government is the combining of various sports bodies into one central body. So there is no duplication. There is more effective coordination through a single agency. In that direction, I welcome the merger of SNIPES into SAI to form one central body.

It is very important to have an eight-year perspective. A short-term perspective will not do. It is imperative that our entire policy must be based on the fact that you should catch them young. It is only if we catch them young, we can develop these youngsters and in a minimum period of about eight years we can hope to achieve certain good international standards. If anybody expects that we are going to do very well in the coming Olympics or in the next Asiad, it is not possible and for that there is no point in blaming the Government that they have not won any medal because only a start has been made. If the Government takes an eight-year perspective, if it is committed to an eight-year perspective, if it is committed to catch them young, I am sure, we can achieve something. From the way in which the Government is planning, I am sure, in a period of eight years, a good situation will arise, a good climate would have been created and a lot of talented people would be in the fore. The concentration of the Government must be on schools and universities. Unfortunately, today, there is not much organizing in the school games. The most important thing, I think, is to catch the talent in the school. But, I am afraid, school games are not being organized properly. The School Games Association is not being run properly. A lot of attention must be given by the Government to how to improve the school games. That is the basic thing. If we

can concentrate on that sector and on the university level sector, we can achieve our goal. We will have to do a lot of hard work in this particular area. We have to catch them young. I think a little more attention will have to be paid to this particular sector. So far the efforts were not so good. But in the last one or two years, the Government is going in a particular direction which is the right direction, I think it has come to grasp of the coming two years up to the next Asiad. In things like athletics there should be a second string. In the next three years, P.T. Usha and Shiny Abraham will be going over the hill. Where is our second string today? We are not concentrating on the second string. I am not so much interested in what is going to happen to P.T. Usha or Shiny Abraham in the 1990 games. They will do the best they can. They may bring some medals for the country. But there is a total vacuum in the country after them. So it is very imperative that we have to have an eight-year perspective. The Government must declare that we are not so much worried about the next year, but we are committed to an eight-year perspective, we are going to work on an eight-year perspective, within that framework. We must go about it in a systematic manner. We must concentrate on the youth, especially in the schools. A lot of documents, a lot of Government ideas have come. They have been printed. But it is very important that we move from files to fields. All the plans we have drawn up must move to the fields. The SAI has identified thirteen disciplines. I am very happy about that. Instead of concentrating on too many games we must concentrate on a few games. We cannot be master of all. Let us choose the games which we are basically good at. And in these 13 disciplines the Government is doing its utmost and I think that is the priority and I am sure with dedicated effort we shall win laurels. Government must also recognize that athletics is the mother of Indian sports. They must also recognise that that is the area where you can win the maximum number of medals. For that we need a lot of talent in long distance run. We must develop our games in the country

which can bring us international laurels and maximum number of medals. We must recognise athletics as the mother of sports and give it the importance due. A lot of synthetic turfs and tracks must also be made available in the country like we saw in Seoul when we went there for the Asian Games there. We found in a small area an old turf and a synthetic track in a distance of just 5 to 10 miles. We do not have such a thing in our own country. But it is a good thing now that this Government has come forward with a scheme that whichever State wants to have a synthetic track or turf, they have to pay 50 per cent of the cost and the Centre will give the other 50 per cent. I am sure the State Governments must feel encouraged with this offer and do their bit. We have been pleading with the Sports Ministry to get sports into the Concurrent List so that if the States and the Centre work hand in hand, the country can go a long way in the field of sports. Basically it has to be the Centre, the States and the Federations. Just one wing will not be able to do much good in the aim of developing sports in the country. And we must send our officials, our federations, to all international forums and meets. This is one sector we have neglected totally and that is why—take hockey—today hockey is played on a turf and all the foreign teams have played much better than Indian teams. Our representatives never went to an international meet and they never lobbied the turf lobby, they never lobbied the European lobby. We lost the initiative. Similarly about Khabaddi. Tomorrow if our representative does not go for the meeting, khabaddi will also be played on turfs and you will find soon khabaddi also going out of Indian hands. Therefore it is important for Indian people to attend. Indian Government should give financial assistance to them. Our players do not have any money. Most of our federations do not have any money. And that is why they have not been going. Then we also need a lot of coaches. In our country we have just 8000 coaches whereas you compare it with a small country like GDR which has over a lakh of coaches. Again

efforts are being made and various centres are coming up and it is very necessary to have very dedicated coaches and till our coaches are up, it is very essential to have foreign coaches in this country. We have to identify foreign coaches to see where they are available. It is not easy to get foreign coaches. A very special effort is required to get foreign coaches from abroad and train our coaches and our athletes and our games, etc.

Coming to Government guidelines which were issued a couple of months back. A major portion of it is very good. I think they are very, very encouraging guidelines. Though there has been some talk why Government should be interfering with the federations, I personally don't think that Government is interfering. I feel they have been paying a lot of money to Indian sports and they have a right to sit on various committees, they have a right to know how our sports are going. When our team does badly anywhere, it is the Sports Department of the Government of India which gets all the blame and everybody else gets out of it. Therefore, some checks and balances should be there and it is essential. There are certain good things like they pay 50 per cent for national meets and we can really do our best. For international meets Government is paying 50,000 and coaching camps are being conducted in the best possible manner. I have had the pleasure, as I said, of going to Bangalore just about two days back where I witnessed the coaching and the facilities in the Bangalore camp. And, Sir, I must say that a lot of trouble is being taken. These are some very good things about which we are very happy, the Federations are happy about these guidelines. But we have some reservations too. They are not major reservations, but they are minor reservations and we think that the Government should have a dialogue with the Federations. After all, the Government cannot do it alone, the Federations cannot do it alone. We have to sit together and we have to march together in that direction. Here I would like to mention about the formation of the Selection Com-

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mittee. The formation of the Selection Committee in the Guidelines has been totally one-sided and it is totally the Government's. The Federations have only one representative. Formerly, it was total, the whole committee was only of the Federation people. Yes, the Government must be there to oversee. One representative of the Government in the Selection Committee should be there. We have no objection to that. One representative from the Sports Authority of India in the Selection Committee—we have no objection to that too. But the Government says that there will be one more representative internationally who has played, who will be appointed by the Government in the Selection Committee and the Arjuna Award winners also will be appointed on the Selection Committee by the Government and there will be only one representative of the Federations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): They are nationally supposed to be the Arjuna Award winners.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: At least two representatives? One Olympian?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: No.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: One from the Olympic Association?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: No.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Olympic Association is not the Federation. So, what I am saying is that as far as the Federation is concerned, there is only one representative of the Federation. How can it be? If the President of the Federation has a meeting, he is not assisted by the Chairman of the Selection Committee and he is not assisted by the Secretary of the Federation and the President of the Federation is not supposed to go into details. He is to be assisted by the Secretary and the Chairman of the Selection Committee. Three people must be there. We have absolutely no objection to the Government sitting on it. I am the Presi-

dent of the AAFI. I select a team after watching the performance for the entire year and the Government also has been watching the performance. We set up a team and we finalise the team. Now you bring in the Olympic Association person there. Whomsoever I do not select will go to the Olympic Association and I will have only one list and whoever I do not select is not approved by the Olympic Association and he goes to the Arjuna Award winner who will give his list. So, this is not only a problem for us, but it is also a problem for the Government. Leave aside the Federation. It is a problem for the Government also. You are only adding to the problems. They may be amenable today, but they may not be amenable tomorrow. So, let us have direct relationship with the Federation. They are the backbone of Indian sports today, tomorrow and the day after. The Government can provide the direction and the infrastructure and we are ready to take all advice from the Government. We are going to be partners. So please do not bring in any outside elements because it will hamper the work, our work and your work also. That is what I have to submit in the matter.

Now, Sir, I welcome the formation of a centralised body, the Sports Authority of India. I have always been opposed to the idea of centralisation. So, I am happy that regional centres are coming up. But even then, I think, the Sports Authority of India staff is overburdened. Though you are bringing in team managers and project managers and the work is going on, still they are overworked and the staff are overburdened with work. That is why the Federation should be given more tasks. They could just give the direction. Here, I have objection to the talent committees. You leave the task of identifying talent to the Federation. You support them. How can you get all your talents to Delhi, all the thousands of people coming to Delhi and running about? How are you going to identify talent? It is not possible. Identification of talent has to be done at the district and State levels. Organise everything there in conjunction with the Federation and you will

get much better results than by bringing all these people over to Delhi. I do not know; but this is my feeling. You know the results of the last three years. You know it better. Put me personally in charge and at the local levels we will identify the talents and put up the best team. Please put them in the coaching camps. That is where you have to play the role. We will identify the talents and we will hand over them to you. You must get the coaches, you must get the foreign coaches and, so, let us try to have a clear division of responsibility. Let us not all try to do the same thing, and I am sure we will achieve wonderful results. I would just like to go through the Estimates Committee Report which was submitted a few days back. It has urged the Government do open a dialogue individually with various sports federations and associations for understanding their viewpoint and removing any bottlenecks in the healthy growth of sport. It is a very good suggestion. Secondly, it has recommended the involvement of sports federations as Government effort alone can hardly be expected to achieve the objective. Therefore it was of the opinion that not only the existing potential be tapped but also that we should encourage and extend the activities. So the importance of federations has been emphasised by the Estimates Committee. I think they are good suggestions. About SAI they have mentioned about the absence of representation from voluntary sports bodies in the executive committee of SAI. There I am prone to agree with them. The executive committee is packed with officials and people who have got nothing to do with sports. I as president of the Athletic Federation of India can say there is not one single person from our federation in the SAI. There is not one person from the Athletic Federation. Now is the Sports Authority of India working without a representative from the Athletic Federation of India? I do not understand. There are many people in it who have nothing to do with sports and there is not one representative from sports. Therefore, I say you have to take representatives of the major sports federations. Don't have Suresh Kalmadi. But you must have president of

the Athletic Federation of India, president of the Hockey Federation of India, and so on. You have recognised 13 federations, have their presidents. Not as individuals. Have presidents of these federations on the Governing Councils. From their experience they can give directions guidance. How can Sports Authority of India and Government work in cooperation without coordination with the federations? I fail to understand it. Corrective steps must be taken at the earliest. I would also like to underline the importance of sports medicine. Though Government is doing efforts in that direction, not enough attention has been paid in that direction. As I said, I went to Bangalore. There for people who are injured there is no doctor at all, there is no orthopaedic doctor. The injured people have to go all the way to the town. Such basic health facilities are not there. In Germany do you know how much effort they have put in for sports medicine? There are so many modern techniques which help the athlete run faster and better. If you want to come first, second or third and if you want to get to the top, you have to bring sports medicine too. We have to bring in also doping equipment. There is no doping equipment. If you go to international meets or other meets, and you want to check up the teams, you have to send them to Japan which is very far away and by the time they come back, the meet is over. Therefore, it is essential that SAI purchase doping equipment which costs about Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs but it is worth buying it. In Indian sports a lot of people are going in for drugs to improve their timing and there is no way to detect. It is very unhealthy. I would think the Sports Authority of India should buy this doping equipment and keep it. And I am also worried about our junior teams. A lot of people who have gone past their junior age are participating in junior teams. All the federations will have to be much tougher in this particular aspect and they must suspend the athlete who does it or suspend the State federation which encourages such things. It is very important. Then there is also the harrowing experience to get clearance for teams going abroad. Of course, the new directive

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which has come may solve the problems. When people are going to international meets, the Sports Ministry forwards it to the Home Ministry, then to the Finance Ministry. Usually Home Ministry's clearance comes easily. But the clearance of Finance Ministry is a problem. And then to get foreign exchange is a harrowing experience. Therefore, to get over these problems, there should be some committee meetings arranged for coordination. When we MPs find it so harrowing to get foreign exchange, this clearance and all that, I do not know what must the fate of the ordinary people be. The ordinary people have a good many problems in this respect. And then there is one point which was missed out and that is about your selection of sites for your NIS centres. Everyone wants to go to Bangalore. They you have taken one NIS centre in Gandhinagar and there is one in Aurangabad. It is because the State Government gave the land there. But I have been in dialogue with you also that you should not take any hundred acres which comes to you from the Government. They give you some 100 acres on a political consideration. But you have to see if that area is fit to play and you can go there. What is the record of our Gandhinagar? Do people want to go there? What is the record of Aurangabad? People like to go to Dehra Dun if there is a centre in Dehra Dun. There is none. I think, that is a good place to go. Take Bangalore. Everybody wants to go to Bangalore because it has got a good climate, even internationally it can be named. There is an airport. People can go there, and to a place like Poona which is an ideal place, just like Bangalore, even if the State Government wants to give us some 100 acres in some other places. Give us two or three centres and we shall choose one of them. Otherwise, it is going to be a waste. You see the temperature. Even now things have not gone far in Aurangabad. Keep it as a centre. But also have a centre like Poona where we can develop. So, that is one more thing for your consideration. (Time bell rings) I am just going to take five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You have already taken 30 minutes. Please conclude. Human Resource is not for sports only.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: What happened, Mr. Upendra yesterday spoke.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shri H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You please conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Today I am speaking on sports, not much on anything else.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You have the support of the Sports Minister.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Private sector and public sector must also encourage sports in a big way. We have to devise a method whereby the SAI gets a dialogue with certain firms, the big 10 or 20. You have identified 13 discipline. Give one to each big industrial house and say, 'you have to look after it.' They will take it as a pride. That will help their commercial interest also. They come to you with so many requests. I am sure, this one request of yours they would definitely listen to. For these disciplines, you must get the first 14, the people who are getting all the Government privileges here. And give them one discipline each, and I am sure they will agree. I am happy to see that the public sector is taking a lot of interest which they were not doing a couple of years back. I think that credit goes to the Sports Ministry for getting the involvement of the public sector also in sports. And our Prime Minister has also sent directives to the public sector that they must encourage sports in whatever manner they can. It is very important that up and coming sportsmen must be looked after, as I said, right from the cradle, when they are young, and they must be looked after. Also they must be given jobs. 5 per cent reservation of jobs for sportsmen must be there in private and public sector. I do not know how the Sports Ministry can go about it.

Sir, sports denotes national pride. We must bring this attitude into our country.

We have made a beginning. I am sure, in years to come, we would have made it. It is not the Government or the Federation alone, but the private sector and the public sector also must take interest. So, job reservation and encouragement to sports is a very important thing. Sir., there is the television media which has come up now. I think, we must make full use of it. Even the second channel could be used for it, even the third channel for sports could be created. First thing is whichever company sponsors a sports programme, it should get 50 per cent rate, and it should not get the same commercial rate because all of them might get some value for their money. We must have 30 per cent or 25 per cent rates for sponsorship of sports programmes on television. I am sure there are various techniques in sports, and all these can be had on Sundays, in the afternoon time and on Saturdays. Even on the third channel, on Sundays, you can have it. I am sure youngsters in the country would like to come forward.

Now, Sir, my next point is sports as a subject in schools. A bit of sports has got to be with education. You have made, I think, some progress. I am not aware of it. But sports must be included in the syllabus and they must have 100 marks for sports. Otherwise, today, what is happening? Parents are saying to their children, read books, read books, in every household. We are not seeing parents who say, go and play. Why? It is because there are no 100 marks for sports. I think, you have got it somewhere. I am not aware fully. If it is there, it is a good thing. If it is not there, then there should be a time-bound programme that in the next three years we must have sports as a subject in schools. Give schools and colleges permission to start. We must ensure that there are play-grounds. Even at present there are many schools which do not have any playgrounds. And when there are no playgrounds there are no facilities. We are now having these Navodaya schools which are coming up. These schools should be the backbone of our sports in the country and they should bring up the talent amongst the boys and girls of our

country. At present the problem with our children is that they are required to attend school only for studies and not for sports. When that is the case there is no effort made to develop sports amongst our children. In these Navodaya schools side by side with their studies serious attention can also be paid to the development of sports among them. They can play games in the evenings. Sir, the Sports Minister is paying rupees five lakhs to certain schools in every district. I do not know how you are selecting those schools. Only the best schools must be given this grant of rupees five lakhs along with a recurring grant of rupees fifty thousand. I would also suggest that all these schools which are receiving your grant must take 10, 15 or 20 students who are the best in the district in sports and who have been recommended by you, because you are paying that much of money. The Navodaya schools which are coming up they must form the basis of this entire thing and there must be sports schools also simultaneously everywhere, including the rural areas... (*Time bell rings*). Since you have rung the bell a second time, I will complete my speech. But before I sit down, I wish to congratulate the Government on the excellent job on sports that they have started and especially the young Sports Minister, she has left no stone unturned for the last two years, she is full of enthusiasm, and the Prime Minister and the Human Resource Development Minister, are giving direction to the entire programme of development of human resource. Development of human beings is one of the most important things, which was lacking for many years. I am very happy and I am sure that the 8-year perspective and 16-year perspective will do very well.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, as I rise to speak on the demands of grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): On the working of the Ministry...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am a new Member. I may be pardoned for my mistakes.

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

... I do so, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with a great deal of sadness. This sadness arises out of the fact that in no other sector of our national life do the imperatives of our independence demand fulfilment as insistently as they do in this particular sector. We have travelled many miles since we achieved independence but we have not fulfilled our promises. And in no other sector do we face as grim a challenge as we do in the field of education and especially in the field of primary education.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, you are aware and I can quote figures, of the state in which our elementary education in this country is. It has not been referred to much by the two previous speakers. But in a country where the illiteracy rate is 63 per cent, I think the situation really is very grim. And we have a New Education Policy of 1986. We had an Education Policy in 1968. But I am not talking from the point of view of any particular party. But if we take a national view of this situation, then I would like to refer to the manifesto of the then Congress Party which was adopted by that party in December 1945, because we have had two new education policies in this country. Therefore, I feel it is important for us to remember what our forbears had decided before this country achieved independence. In this manifesto, Sir, which is that of the then Congress, there is a heading called "Education of Masses" and this says:

Adequate arrangements shall be made for the education of the masses with a view to raising them intellectually, economically, culturally and morally and to fit them in the new forms of work and services which will open out before them.

Each one of these words is pregnant with meaning, and in this one sentence, I think, an education policy has been laid out for us, a policy which can be enunciated in documents year after year, decade after decade but nothing more could be said than what has been said here and Mr. Vice-Chairman, as we ponder

over this after 43 years, I dare say, it is grim because it is a story of failure.

It is not merely that the enrolment rate at the primary level is not 100 per cent. The figure says it is around 90 per cent. But what is most disturbing is the dropout rate. The dropout rate at the primary level is 50 per cent nationally. If you take it to 8th class, then it goes up to 70 or 80 per cent. But there are two other things which make this even more serious and that is that there are backward areas. Mr. Upen-dra was referring to the 9 educationally backward States. There the dropout rate is anything between 70 and 80 per cent. Apart from this, as far as female dropout rate is concerned, it is even more alarming. How do we propose to tackle this problem?

I find that in the Performance Budget which has been circulated to us on behalf of the Department of education, the whole thing appears to have been dismissed in just one paragraph. At the elementary level it says that for the year 1987-88, an additional enrolment requirement of 53.29 lakh was finalised, and that is the end of it. Now, in the document for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, which are here, it has been stated that we propose to achieve complete literacy by the year 1990, and complete adult literacy by the year 1990; that is between the age group of 1-14, and 15-35. For both these the target fixed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan document is the year 1990. In the new education policy target has been shifted. It is not very clear, because it says that it shall be ensured that all children who attain the age of 11 years by 1990, will have five years of schooling and it is through non-formal system. Likewise, by 1955, all children will be provided free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years, apart from fact that there is a certain amount of contradiction between the target set for complete literacy in the Seventh Five-Year Plan which was adopted only in 1985 in the national policy on education which was adopted a year later, the point is that if the document which sets out the Performance Budget of the Department of Education does not even mention what

has been achieved in the three years which have gone behind us and the two years of the Plan which are left, then I think it is a very sad reflection on the working of this Department. One would have expected that these documents which are circulated all over, specially to Members of Parliament, would at least contain a very clear indication of how this particular Department hopes to achieve the targets which it has itself laid, which the Government has laid instead of leaving the whole thing as vague as they have done now. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is another very interesting point which has been mentioned in the Seventh Five-Year Plan document. It is that, enrolment projections will be worked out at the macro level and this aggregated to the State level. It has also been said:

"The specific operational targets... And this is more important—

...will require to be worked out by the State Governments concerned, block-wise and village-wise through decentralised planning. Once such targets are worked out for the catchment area of each school or cluster of schools, it would be expected that the authorities responsible for the achievement of the targets would adopt more appropriate strategies of maintaining and monitoring the progress."

Now, as I said, Sir, there is absolutely no indication how these targets have been worked out. It is to be done by the State Governments no doubt. But the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education since this subject is now in the Concurrent list—just as it had the responsibility of formulating the National Policy on Education, has the responsibility of monitoring and we must be able to find out, we must be able to tell at some point of time, what exactly has happened. As far as my knowledge goes, no such breakup, no such decentralisation has taken place. Therefore, we are just blundering our way through. We have no targets. We do not seem to be keen, we do not seem to be sincere, in achieving the targets.

Therefore Sir, I would specifically like to know from the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development whether any review has been made of these targets and if such a review has been made, I would like to know what have been the specific achievements in the first three years of the Plan and how do they propose to keep to the schedule, keep to the national target, of achieving total literacy in this country by the year 1990.

Sir, I have travelled recently on foot—I walked through hundred villages of a district called Hazaribagh in Bihar. Hundred villages, Sir, I might have come across, may be, 75 to 80 primary schools. But I am sorry to say that I did not find a single primary school which could be considered whole, whole in the sense in which you have described it in your National Policy on Education. When I read this particular Chapter, this particular sentence, I was filled with a great deal of contempt. It talks of buildings it talks of amenities, it talks of providing two teachers, it talks of playgrounds and so on. But here, there was not one single primary school which had a proper building; there was not one single primary school which had a proper teacher and there was not one single primary school which was maintaining proper hours of learning. The other day, the Prime Minister inaugurated the National Literacy Mission, Technology Mission on Literacy or some such name which has been given to it. They are going to take the help of various aids to improve or expand literacy. But when you go and see these schools, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, one is filled with utter contempt for such schemes because what is needed today is a school building with at least two rooms; at the primary level. What is needed is that a school should have at least one teacher. What is needed is that that one teacher must teach. He must maintain regular hours. But it is not possible. It is not possible, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, because of one single most important failure. I referred to it a little while ago. The Government talks of decentralisation. But in the State of Bihar, even the school

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teacher is not under the control of the local Panchayat. The *Mukhiya*, the head of the Panchayat, has absolutely no control over him. He is controlled by the Education Officer at the block level and ultimately by the Block Development Officer and then the civil bureaucracy goes on. Now, the officer comes from North Bihar and the school is in Chhotanagpur. The man is not there at all. He comes on the first day collects the money because everybody is in league, and goes home. And nobody is there to listen to complaints. If you complain, these complaints fall on deaf ear. This is the real state, Mr. Minister, of your primary education in this country. We can talk big here, we can talk of all kinds of things but unless we are able to translate them on the ground, unless we are able to take them to where they must really be taken. I am afraid, all your good schemes will remain on paper and nothing will be achieved.

The outcome is not surprising because you look to the outlay on education, what has been our outlay on education? Mr. Vice-Chairman, it started with 7.2 per cent of the total Plan outlay in the First Plan. It came down to 5.8 per cent in the Second, to go up to 7.5 per cent in the Third. It came down to 5.2 per cent in the Fourth and to 3.3 per cent in the Fifth, to 2.6 per cent in the Sixth and it is a paltry outlay of 3.5 in the Seventh Plan. This is the allocation of the total Plan which has been made available to education. Out of this, if you look at the share of the primary level or elementary education, you will find that we started with 55 per cent in the First Plan, it went to 34, then

to 37, to 31, to 32, to 36 and in the Seventh Plan it is 34. Now, if this is the pyramid that you build your base first, then you have to spend more money on primary education, this country cannot afford to have the luxury of having the largest number of illiterates in the world. This is exactly what is going to happen. We will be crossing the figure of 40 crore people when we touch the end of this century and this will be half of the total illiterate population of the world which will live in our country. I think, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is a very serious matter and we should give the most urgent attention to this because in the absence of this there is nothing which we can achieve and all those imperatives that I said will not be fulfilled.

Now, I would like to refer to working children. The Ministry also covers women and child welfare. There was recently a huge rally at the boat club and the Operations Research Group has estimated that there are 44 million children who are working. Perhaps there is another organisation called 'Concerned for the working children', they have estimated the number, maybe, at a hundred million. Now, if this be the position, can this country ever hope to go forward, where our children are being compelled to work in various hazardous occupations? They do not go to schools, they remain in the darkness of illiteracy and lack of knowledge and this is the kind of India that we are planning to build.

About vocationalisation everybody talks of vocationalisation. For so many years we have been talking about it, but I will quote from the Seventh Five Year Plan Document which says: "Vocational-

lisation of secondary education has yet to make headway." • What a commentary after so many years of independence that vocationalisation has not made any headway. And if vocationalisation does not make any headway, the pressure on higher education will remain self-evident. If we have today in our country 140 universities and over 5000 colleges, it is only because people are not being provided alternative vocations. After they leave school they have nothing else to do and when they go to colleges, what is the state of affairs of colleges? I am afraid they have turned into institutions of decay, institutions of corruption. They are all, including in my State Bihar, money-minting machines. If a person wants to run a business, he does not think of running a factory or going into trade. He goes into education, opens a college and that is the way in which he makes so much money. Now, don't we have any plan of stopping the mushroom growth of these colleges? There are colleges in buildings where I will be ashamed to run a primary school in that building, with that kind of faculty. But it goes on, they get recognition and just march on. Does the Ministry have any plan for vocationalisation? We have not related it to our traditional crafts, we have not related it to the requirements of our economy. There is absolutely no training available to the children of village craftsmen, no training available in any significant measures to the children of carpet-weavers, the handloom-weavers, in agricultural pursuits and other skills. All these are neglected areas. If we cannot have vocationalisation, we are just breeding frustration among our young men and women for good. With college education which is available in the far-flung areas of our country, a carpet-weaver's son would acquire a B.A. degree and would neither be a carpet-weaver, nor would he be a babu; he will just be a frustrated man on the street. May I request the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that vocationalisation is something which must receive the most urgent attention of the Government? I do not want the Eighth Plan document to say again, "in vocationalisation, we have not made much headway". This is one area

which must be related to our traditional crafts, to the requirements of our economy and immediate steps must be taken to see that the students branch off into vocations, they receive the necessary training and all these are strengthened in order to strengthen our economy, in order to strengthen our society at that level.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I will just refer to one or two things. Apart from the fact that these colleges are mushrooming, to which one has serious objection, even the centres of excellence have acquired a bad name, they have acquired an odium over a period of time.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Sinha, will you kindly yield for a minute? Sir, I am happy that Mr. Sinha is making a very constructive and useful speech. I am sure we will be greatly benefited from the ideas he is giving. I just wanted to know whether it is his view that a carpet-weaver's son should be trained to become a carpet-weaver?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No, Sir, it is not my view. My view is that if a carpet-weaver's son can become a Minister, he should be encouraged to become one. But at the same time if he wants to be a carpet-weaver which could be a very very profitable profession, then he should be given all the opportunity in the world to become one.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Agreed.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This is what is being denied at the moment. That is what I was referring to.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We must have a vocational course on carpet-weaving, that is agreed, but not necessarily starting with the carpet-weaver's son. But anyone who takes the course should become a carpet-weaver. That is how I understand the modern concept of vocationalisation.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Now I will just refer to the Banaras Hindu Uni-

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versity. The Government is bound by the promise it has made in this House that it will bring an amendment to the Act, which has not been done so far. I have here, which if you wish, I can pass on to the Minister, a letter of complaint which he must have also received, from the students and others of Banaras Hindu University that the University which had such a good name at one point is in a total mess. I would suggest that the Minister and his Department should give immediate attention to the affairs of BHU.

I will just make one more point. That is in regard to the new Technology Mission on Literacy. We have heard of Technology Missions on various subjects; there are seven of them. Now I would like to make one point. We from both sides of the House have talked in this House in the last few weeks a great deal about the institutions, the need to maintain the dignity of institutions and all that. It is my feeling, Mr. Vice Chairman, that in a country, in a democracy like that of India, there is only one person who can pronounce on Government policies, and that person is a person who is responsible to this House and to the other House. That person is the Minister-in-charge. Now we have, unfortunately, started a system where we have advisors to the Prime Minister and these advisors are pronouncing on all matters. One does not know what their authority is. I don't grudge the Prime Minister having advisors. He is most welcome to have them. But certainly these advisors must be told what their limits are. These advisors have no business to go to the public and make pronouncements on Government policies, because they are not responsible to Parliament. That is a simple thing.

I would like to urge through you, Sir, that in this Technology Mission on Literacy, it appears to me that the lines of responsibility have been blurred and, probably, much has been taken away from the responsibility which the Ministry had, and now it is somebody else who is pontificating on it. I would like to urge that this must stop and the Minister must be

wholly responsible for whatever is going on in his department.

One last point. The question before us is whether we want a kind of education which is only subserving the needs of the system as we run it. Do we want an education which is only able to run the whole system as we have or do we want to have education which is meant for reconstruction, for rebuilding the nation? It appears to me that the policy that we have followed is based on just maintaining the system it is not meant for rebuilding the nation. That is what I would like urge the Government, through you, to give its consideration to. Thank you.

SHRI KANHU CHARAN LENKA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the beginning I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion on the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Sir, human resource development is a vast subject. Its activities are not confined to the field of education only but are also extended to several departments of the Government, the departments that aim at making the quality of human beings better.

Sir, human resource development is defined as the process of increasing the knowledge, skills, capacities of the people in society. In economic terms it could be described as the accumulation of human capital and its effective investment in the development of the economy. In political terms, human resource development prepares people for adult participation in the political process, at a citizen in a democracy. From the social and cultural point of view, the development of human resources helps people to lead a fuller and richer life, less bound by tradition and all the time forward-looking and progressive. In short, the process of human resource development is the process of turning *jana sankhya* into *jana shakti*.

Sir, education is a major part of this process. The whole concept of education is laudable and the Ministry of Human Resource Development should function as

a man-making factory. Education, however, is not confined to the three R's of reading, writing and arithmetic but also meant for the creation of full-blooded, bright-eyed and happy-hearted human beings as assets to the country.

I would like to say that our educational system is not in proper shape. Although we are one nation, we do not have one education system or a uniform educational policy. In the books taught in the north, east, west and south of India, our heroes are different. There is no emphasis on moral education. In the olden days there invariably used to be a period on moral education or moral science. Why in 90 per cent of the schools there is no period for moral education? Do the planners think that the stories of braveries, sacrifice and devotion of our forefathers should not serve the inspiration of the present generation? Our history taught us many things. In the past because we were disunited, because we were fighting amongst ourselves, because brothers fought against brothers, the foreigners took advantage of this situation, conquered the country and ruled over us for several years. On the other hand bravery, courage, heroism, sacrifice and devotion of our forefathers are unparalleled in the history of the world. For example, take the case of Orissa. History tells us that the people of Orissa were the fighters in the history. They fought in Kalinga and lakhs of people sacrificed their lives for the sake of their motherland, but they never surrendered to the Emperor, Asoka the Great. Asoka the Great was taught a lesson in Orissa. The lesson was that the victory of force is not the real victory. Then there he turned from Chandashok to Dharmashok.

As for the bravery, heroism and sacrifice of the country, the Indian people were second to none in the history of the world, but it is regrettable that they were fighting among themselves. And for that they suffered a lot. For the independence of our country a lot of sacrifices were made by our forefathers. You and the younger generation today, most of them do not know the history of the independence of our country. Most of them do

not know what is the heritage and what is the culture of our country.

Teachers are known as the builders of the nation and the students are called the nation in the building process. I am sorry to say that on the one hand teachers are not of good quality, the majority of them are not worthy of being called Gurus, on the other hand they are not given proper treatment also. Why should ever the teachers think of going on strike? When they go on strike, an irreparable harm is done to the student community. While there is a communication gap between the planners, the implementing machinery and the teaching community, it should be realised that unless we have serious and superior type of teachers, we cannot improve the quality of education in this country. I am one of those who feel whether the person is wealthy or not, he should be "Guni" i.e. full of qualities. Therefore, education must teach our youngsters to be able to do something worthwhile. Therefore, technical education aimed at teaching some art, craft and science should be inculcated. There is a saying in Oriya which means.

Sir, your child may be an expert in writing, reading and arithmetic but if he has no character, if he has no behaviour, if he has no wisdom, that is not education. This is the meaning in Oriya But....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Lenka, you can please sit down and resume your speech afterwards.

I have to inform the Members that the hon. Home Minister will make a statement which has been permitted by the Deputy Chairman. Shri Buta Singh.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

IV. Extension of the facility of railway passes to freedom fighters.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are celebrating the 40th Anniversary of our Independence.