

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

बारे में कहा था। तो उसको मान लिया गया है तथा और दूसरे 2-3 मूवमेंट्स के देश में जो उस वक्त साथ-साथ चल रहे थे उसमें से आर्गसमाज भी एक था और इसको मान लिया गया है।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I had asked about Pondicherry and Goa.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I will look into the cases which are pending from Pondicherry. Definitely We will expedite them.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RES- OURCE DEVELOPMENT—Contd.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are 13-14 speakers in connection with the discussion on the Ministry of Human Res-G.u'ce Development. I would like to know the wish of the *HousA* whether we should continue the discussion or we should take it up in the next session so that you get ample time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: In the next session. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): If the consensus of the House is not to continue the discussion now, I have nothing to say. But what I would suggest is that the Minister replies to the points already raised. To reply to the points raised now after two and a half months will not be proper. On whatever points have been made so far, let him give an interim reply. *(Interruptions)*

डा० हस्ताकर शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति जी, किसी को एक घण्टा
बोलने का मौका मिले और किसी को
पांच मिनट भी न मिले तो यह अन्याय
ही होगा। इसलिए मेरा प्रस्ताव है...
(अवधान)... कि आप इसको स्थ-

गित कर दें और अगले सत्र में पुनः उपस्थित करें।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
Whatever suggestions we gave to the Minister,
between the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
and ourselves... *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me find out from the hon. Minister. If he has recorded the points which have been raised by the hon. Members who have spoken, then he can reply.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Then is only one difficulty. Unless the whole debate is over, I am not supposed to reply. I cannot give a reply to every speech. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
You can say 'intervention' and not 'reply'. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. C. Lenka was on his legs. So, let him finish his speech. Then, if the Minister wants to clarify some points..

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, nothing is old in education.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is a new precedent, it is a bad precedent. Madam, after two and a half months, to reply to the points made today is not proper. It is a bad precedent. Let him call it 'intervention'. Otherwise we are prepared to sit.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let me make it clear that if you want to sit the whole night, I am prepared. If the House wants to sit the whole night, I am prepared to reply. In fairness, every Member should get the time if he want to speak. At the end of it, at 5 A.M. or 6 A.M. I am prepared to reply. But, if you want a truncated

debate, since the sense of the House appears to be, that everyone wants to speak, it is not fair on my part either to lutei-vene or to reply to a truncated debate.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
Why truncated?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It will be truncated because on the same points it is quite possible that Members have other points of view to express.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
Madam, has it ever happened when a rep'y is given in the next session? No. We cannot create a new precedent in the House.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would certainly like to reply to whatever points have been raised. But it will be setting a new precedent.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
You are setting a new precedent.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, while the debate is not complete, if the Minister is asked to reply, I am ready with the reply to the extent I can to the points raised. But is this correct procedurally? This is for the House to decide, for you to decide. I am in the hands of the House. I have nothing to say.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to give a decision of my own. I would like to just know the wish of the House.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
There are rules also. You cannot continue the discussion next session. Then you have to give a fresh notice. It happened also. In the last session, when I wanted to raise a discussion on Family Planning, they said that nothing can be continued to the next session. They said, 'you have

to give a fresh notice'. That is the rule. you find out from the Secretariat. Nobody can say that you can give reply in the next session. It is a bad precedent.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA:
Madam, may I have a submission? I understand the concern of our hon. Member on the other side that he wants some reply. 'Ilet Minister has not refused to reply. But considering the fact that the . Human Resource Development Ministry is a very large Ministry, there' are many . points which the Members would like to raise, and in this hurry if we discuss, neither we will do justice to ourselves nor to the subject we are discussing. And there are no rules... (Interruptions) Technically, it will not be possible.

—SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
Why? You were sitting upto 12 O' clock the other day. If it suits you, you want to sit. If it does not suit you, you do not want to sit.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-
TULLA: Mr. Upendra, will you please have some patience? Let me complete..

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
You worked as Deputy Chairman, You know the rules. Can a Minister reply in the next session? You show me one precedent.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-
TULLA: Mr. Upendra, if you sit and the hon. Minister agrees to sit till 5 O'clock in the morning tomorrow, technically it will be the next day and then the House will have to be extended. You cannot do it. Then we will have to spill it over to the next session. We cannot sit beyond 12 O'Clock because it is not possible

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, whenever you complete the debate, maybe after one-speaker or two speakers— I do not know—whenever you want to complete the debate, I am prepared to reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-
FAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Mr. Upendra was raising a point whether it is

[Shri M. M. Jacob]

having a procedural objection to continue this for the next session. There is absolutely no procedural obstruction or objection for continuing the same debate in the next session. So, there will not be anything that will come in the way. And a majority of the Members want to participate in this discussion because this Ministry is very important and they want to contribute something substantially to this. So, I think if that, is the wish of the House you can adjourn the House now and the debate can continue in the next session. *(Interruptions).*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-. I would like to bring to his notice that I am told that there was a precedent of this type and no fresh notice is to be given because it is not a half-an-hour discussion. We decide now that we will take it up in the next session and we can do so. It is not correct to say that there is no precedent of this type. *(Interruptions).* It has happened in the past.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It all lapses.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it does not. If it is a motion, it lapses. But it is not a motion.]

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It will be a Special discussion. It can-nbt be a continuation of the present discussion .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the House which has to decide.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: If there is a precedent, I will accept. You quote the precedent and I will accept.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Right now the precedent is not available.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Madam, in the morning we were complaining that the Government is planning in a very wrong way and during the last days they are introducing so much of business. Unfortunately...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA-This was supposed to be taken up last week and now you put it on the last day and in between there are so many statements, even yesterday and today also.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Madam, Mr. Sukomal Sen was making a point that it is pai't of bad planning. Actually the discussion of the Human Resource Development Ministry was fixed on a day last week- Unfortunately on that day we lost one of the be'oved Members of this House. So we had to adjourn the House for the day. That is how...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Did you not bring forth so many things, which were not planned for this session? You cannot have it both ways. You cannot do it. *(Interruptions).*

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह ग्रहन्वातिया
(बिहार) : उप सभापति महोदया, उस
दिन बोफोर्स की डिक्वशन में यहां कोई
नहीं रहा और आज भी यह सवाल
उठा कर चले जायेंगे। श्री उपेन्द्र जी को
जवाब नहीं चाहिए, उन्हें तो अखबार
में लिखवाना है।... (व्यवधान)
उन्हें तो अखबार में लिखवाना है और उन्हें
कुछ नहीं चाहिए।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
No, no, you cannot say that. I am sitting
here to listen to the reply. Don't say
that- *(Interruptions).* What do you
know?

उपसभापति : इस बात पर झगड़ा मत
कीजिए। (व्यवधान) सुनिए, इस
बात पर झगड़ा मत कीजिए। कभी भी
यह तो सब की सम्मति से करने की बात
है। अगर हाउस चाहता है तो करते हैं,
हाउस नहीं चाहता है तो नहीं
(व्यवधान)

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA. It
is a bad precedent, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; No, no,
there is a precedent. There is a pre-cedent hut
right now I don not hare it.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
No, no, it never happened at all. Let them
quote one incident. It never happened. Let the
secretariat quote one incident and I will
accept.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, it
was there. (*Interruptions*).

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA:
It is not a bad precedent. Madam, we can
make a healthy precedent. If you are going
to have discussion of a good Ministry, what
is the harm?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
There can be no continuing discussion. It
will be a fresh discussion. Let there be a fresh
discussion and let him reply to the points that
have been made so far.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lenka,
you please continue your speech and in the
meantime I will see...

SHRI KANHU CHARAN LENKA:
Madam Deputy Chairman, I am sorry to say
that many obstacles are coming in the way of
my speeches. In the past I wanted to speak on
three occasions, but I would not get the
opportunity to speak.

Madam, in continuation of my speech I want
to say that the younger generations today do
not know who are the freedom fighters of the
country and what are the contributions they
have made for the country. I am thankful to
the Prime Minister that he has shown the
greatest respect to them by extending the
facilities to them by one year. I request the
Prime Minister to extend facilities to them till
their death, because very few freedom-fighters
are alive, and they should be able to enjoy
these facilities for the remaining period of their
life. It is not just a pension to them; it is a
token of respect we show to them. Our late
Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi
abolished privy purses. She showed the
greatest respect to the freedom fighters. I
suggest in our education policy, in the
curriculum itself, the younger generation
should be told about the freedom fighters
and their contribution for

the country. Keeping this in mind, our Prime
Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi! has renamed the
Ministry of Education' as the Ministry of
Human Resource Development, to develop
the man as a whole, not in fragmented form.

The Ministry comprises several depart-
ments, the Department of Education, De-
partments of Sports, Department of Youth
affairs and Sports and Women and Child
Development and also it deals with arts and
culture.

If we review the past performance and
progress of our present educational scene, we
find that it is very disappointing. If an Indian
Rip Van Winckle were to go to sleep in 1947,
to wake up in 1988, the educational scene in
India would be one of the things to confuse
and confound him. The percentage of literacy
in 1947 in the country was only 14, and the
total expenditure on education at that time was
Rs. 57 crore only. Today, the percentage of
literacy has gone up to 36.23, and expenditure
is Rs. 5806.62 crore. If non-plan expenditure
is added to it, the total expenditure on
education is next to expenditure on Defence.
Madam, more than 90 per cent of the villages
in the country have schools today located
within a radius of one kilometre from the
house of the child. In 1947, we had only 17
universities as against 140 now. The number
of medical colleges and institutions of higher
learning has gone up ten times since
Independence. In spite of these steps in the
field of education, the question that confronts
us today is, why the desired results have not
been achieved. During these forty years,
various commissions on education were set up
to formulate a national policy of education to
bring about a radical change; but nothing
tangible could be achieved in this regard. The
British Government designed the system only
to produce clerks and middle-level
functionaries to support the system and
sustained their rule. Even after 40 years of our
Independence, we have not been able to wipe
out completely the influence of a colonial rule
in our country. Thanks to our Prime Minister
Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in order to

[Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka]

bring about a qualitative change in our educational system, he declared a new educational policy 1985 which envisaged a national system of education based on a national curriculum framework containing a common core. The common core includes the (history of Indian freedom movement, our Constitutional obligations, our cultural value system, national heritage, inculcation of scientific temper, observance of small family norms, secularism, social and democracy. The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in his address to the nation on January 5, 1985, touched upon the subject and said and I quote.

7.00 P.M.

"Education must promote national cohesion and the work ethic. The grandeur of our freedom struggle and its significance for national integration have to be brought home to every student. Our schools and colleges should acquaint the younger generation with India's ancient heritage and culture. The curricula and textbooks should curb parochial and communal interpretation of our composite culture"

This was the message of our beloved Prime Minister.

Madam, it is a praiseworthy matter that the Government has announced the New Educational Policy. But the important question is, what about its actual implementations? Our past experience shows that unless there is a political will to implement all the plans and policies effectively, the desired goals cannot be achieved. For example, after forty years of Independence, the achievement in the field of literacy is just 37 per cent. This means the progress we have made in this direction is to the extent of just 20 per cent more than what was the position in 1947. If this present rate of growth continues, — it is a meagre half per cent every year — I have every doubt whether we will be able to achieve our target within a period of even a hundred years.

Madam, in 1931, the literacy percentage in India was 8.1 whereas in Russia it was 17 per cent. But today, Russia

has reached the level of 90 per cent whereas our achievement is just 37 per cent. Russia could bring about this remarkable progress because they spend huge funds on education, the spending being Rs. 158 *per capita*. Compared to this, in our country, the amount spent on education is just Re. 1 *per capita*. This clearly underscores the point that unless we give priority to education it is difficult to bring about an overall change.

Before I conclude, I would like to make one concrete suggestion to the hon. Minister. The planners of education should change their policy while formulating the various programmes in regard to education. Instead of doing macro-planning, sitting at Delhi, they should switch over to the micro-planning process. It is very essential from the point of view of removing the imbalances in the field of education that the Government should have micro-planning to bring about an overall change. For example, Orissa is a backward State and more than 38 per cent of the people comprises of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they are educationally backward. When we are formulating various Plans, I would suggest that we should have a sub-plan for education, just as we have the sub-plans for tribals and Adivasi areas. There should be a sub-plan for education—it should be a time-bound programme—which should be implemented in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas so that we will be able to bring these people to the average literacy level in the country.

In the end, Madam, I would like to make three small suggestions which can be implemented with immediate effect. First is, in the ensuing summer vacation, all the teachers should be told that they should go to the villages and teach the people there various arts, crafts apart from scientific and medical subjects. I would call this programme 'share your knowledge'. Secondly, all educated adults in the country should be asked to take a vow to teach at least one person by the end of the current year. Let us call this programme 'each one, teach one'. Thirdly, selected students good in body-

building, athletics and sports, should be maintained at *ML govcrmental eiptmaes* for mastery in their fields. They should be brought up as a model for others to emulate. Let us call this as *ft model* scheme.

In the end I again thank you for giving me this opportunity at the fag end of this day to complete my maiden speech and thank my hon. colleagues of this august House for giving a patient hearing to me.

With these words I conclude.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one precedent when such a discussion was postponed for the next session. I have shown it to Shri Upendra and now he agrees to that.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: I have only one request that in the meanwhile if any fresh points arise I may be given an opportunity, to express my opinion.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will be given a chance to seek clarifications and at that time you can make your points. You can have it in the next session and the Mmister can reply to your points.

Now, Messages to be read by the Deputy Secretary.

SHRI p. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That means the whole debate is being carried over.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Messages from the Lok Sabha— Contd.

IV. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

V. The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Bill, 1988.

VI. The National Waterway (sadiya-Dhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra River) Bill, 1988.

DEPUTY SECRETARY (LEGISLATIVE) Madam, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha* signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

IV

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 13th May, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th, May 1988"

V

"In accordance with the provisions of rules 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Bill, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 1988.

VI

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Waterway (Sadiya-Dhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra River) Bill, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 1988."

Madam, I lay a copy each of the Bills mentioned at (V) and (VI) above on the Table.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS'

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In a few minutes from now, this session of the Rajya Sabha which is generally called the second part of the Budget Session, will come to an end. Before I adjourn the House *sine die*, I on my own behalf and On behalf of the Vice-Chairman, thank