

the fact that there is too much of politics. I would like to know whether the present Vice-Chancellor has been able to go into this aspect and whether as a result of it all these malpractices, to some of which my friend also referred, and which arise from the fact that students have been allowed to be there for 15, 20 or 25 years, certain students who have never submitted their thesis have continued to live in the hostel for years together and so many other things, have been stopped. I would like to know whether all these aspects have been gone into before the new courses are started.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, there have been certain demands by the students. As the House will recall, during the last Session and previously also, I had mentioned about Certain incidents that took place. That was in May, 1983, when a student was asked to move from one hostel to another. You will recall that I had informed the House that to begin with he did move, but then he was brought back again and then the trouble arose. Then there was a gherao of the Vice-Chancellor. For 50 hours the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctor and the acting Registrar were under gherao. The gherao was lifted with the help of police, which was asked to intervene by the families of those who were under gherao. The trouble started then and certain students were rusticated, out of which the total now is 22.

Then there was another incident that took place in October when the girls hostel became the venue of trouble. The students were asked not to enter the girls hostel for a meeting. Four students were there, three of whom were rusticated. They were there and there was another student. So these four went into the hostel and they were asked not to do so because it was against the rules which were then existing. They said that it was their democratic right to go into the

hostel and they violated this rule. After this trouble these students were also rusticated. Now there are certain students who are rusticated. There was a Commission headed by Justice Prithvi Raj and he rusticated these further 17 students. Altogether there are twenty students now.

Now what has happened is that new rules have been framed that the students should not go into the girls hostel after 9.30 p.m. Their demands are that this rule should be scrapped. Then there are police cases which they say should be withdrawn. Now these cases are with the police and the University cannot do anything about them. They have to deal directly with the police and the people that have done all this garbar. They will want that there should not be so much restriction on what they want to do. As everybody is wanting that there should be normalization and good atmosphere, it has to be done from both the sides.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ali right. Thank you. Next question. (Interruptions) Now we have gone over to the next question and you have already heard the Minister giving a long reply.

Free Secondary Education

*83. SHRI O. J. JOSEPH- Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the names of States and Union Territories where secondary education is free; and

(b) whether Government propose to make secondary education free throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In the State; of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry, education is free up to Secondary level. In the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, education is free up to Secondary level in the rural areas only.

2. In the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh education is free up to secondary level for girls only. In so far as State of Meghalaya is concerned secondary education is free for only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. School Education being primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and mostly managed by them, it is for the State Governments to make secondary education free.

SHRI O. J. JOSEPH: Sir, it is clear from the statement of the Minister himself that even after 37 years of our Independence, whereas the Constitution provided for free and compulsory education for all at the school level, in many parts of the country secondary education is not free for all. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Central Government has any policy in this regard; and if so, whether the Government has directed the State Governments to implement free and compulsory education up to the secondary level.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, school education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. As I have already stated in my statement, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir,

Karnataka, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, and the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and in Pondicherry, education is free up to the secondary level. The policy or advice from the Centre is that there should be as is provided in the Constitution, free education up to the secondary level.

SHRI O. J. JOSEPH: I do agree the school education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. In a State like Kerala, the expenditure on education, whether it is private or public, is from the State Exchequer. But in the private sector education is mainly a profitable business. By their policy of recruitment and admission, huge sums of money are being collected by the managements in this regard. This is being done in the name of protection to the minority communities. All the expenditure is from the Public Exchequer. The private managements are minting money. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to put an end to this practice, even by amending the Constitution.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, so far as my information goes, education from Class I to Class X is free in Kerala. It is so in government schools and local board schools and also the private aided schools. As regards the point which the hon. Member has made, or rather the complaint which he has made, if he gives specific points, we will get them examined.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Sir, the question is, the entire amount on education is met from the State Exchequer. In the private sector, the managements are minting money in the name of admission and recruitment. This is being done in the name of protection to the minority commu-

nities and their right to run these institutions. That is why he has put the question whether, even by amending the Constitution, you are prepared to put an end to this practice. That is the main question he has put.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON; Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, we set up some schools are specimen schools like the Kendriya Vidyalayas which are cited as examples. About the question which the hon. Member has asked, in fact, we are not directly concerned about that, and the question is slightly different because the State Government has to deal with it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL; The hon. Minister in his statement has stated that primarily the school education is the responsibility of the State Governments. That is true. But he has also stated that in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry the provision of free secondary education has been implemented. Why is there discrimination against the Union Territories of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep? The responsibility lies with the Centre. That is not a State subject. And they are not States. In one Union Territory you are implementing free education up to secondary level, but in another you are not. And again there is discrimination. You have stated in your statement that in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep you have implemented it in the (rural areas only, but in the urban areas you have not done that. Why is this discrimination there? What is the reason for not implementing free education up to secondary level of which the responsibility is of the Central Government?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON; Sir, the hon. Member is right that the implementation there up to the secondary level is in the rural areas only. I do not want to give a wrong impression to the hon. House. That is why I

have stated the fact. And the suggestion which the hon. Member has given, we will certainly consider.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL; The statement of fact is there. It was the responsibility of the Central Government. Why have you not implemented it?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON; It should be implemented in the urban areas also that is your suggestion. That is why I have told that we would certainly consider it. It is a good suggestion.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL; You are shirking your responsibility by saying that the State Government did not implement it. That is your responsibility. It is not a question of suggestion. They are duty bound, Sir. There is no question of suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; That is why he is saying that it has not been done so far and that it will be considered.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH; He should say, it would be done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; No Government can reply like that. Nor can your Government do so. Do not compel like that.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI; Nobody disputes his position that school education is a State subject. But the fact remains that under article 45 of our Constitution it has been provided that the State shall endeavour to provide within ten years from the commencement of this Constitution free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Many ten years have passed, and the State in governance of this country is bound by this constitutional provision. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government of India has drawn the attention of the State Governments to this Directive Principle and to

make it compulsory, and what reasons and grounds have been given by the States for not abiding by article 45 in spite of the fact that now we have crossed 35 years from the date of commencement of the Constitution.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, it is very right that under article 45 this is a constitutional commitment, but as the hon. Member is aware, due to various reasons this commitment could not be fulfilled so far. But the hon. Member will be happy to know that under the new 20-Point Programme the target date for fulfilling this commitment has been fixed as 1990.

And as regards the information from the States or our suggestions to the States on why it has not been implemented, the hon. Member will be glad to know that we have been always in touch with them in this regard. For the same various reasons, they have not been able to fulfil it so far. We will need the cooperation of all concerned in this regard to achieve the target by 1990.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister has agreed that it has not been possible to achieve free and compulsory primary education up to 14 years, as laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Some of the States are implementing it and some are not. Will the Minister come forward to compensate those States which have taken on themselves the burden of implementing the directives of the Government of India and the Constitution and who are spending from their exchequer?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, in this regard I can state only this much that so far as the Central Government is concerned, through the Planning Commission on the respective Chief Secretaries have been asked to provide appropriate and adequate funds for achieving this target.

SHRI V. N. TIWARI: Will the hon. Minister assure the House the date by which in the Union Territories, which are directly under the control of the Central Government, secondary education will be made free? Secondly, will the hon. Minister let the House know what are the real problems in the States which have not made secondary education free so far?'

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, about the target, I have already stated that 1990 is the target, and this is the target for Union Territories also. As regards the reasons for non-implementation by various State Governments, as I have already stated, the reasons are known to the hon. Members. Due to various reasons, amongst which population increase is one, this could, not be achieved so far. We are quite aware of it and we will keep on trying to fulfil it.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Sir, I presume that shortage of resources is the basic reason which has stood in the way of our implementing an obligation which the Constitution has placed on us. Is it not a fact that whenever there are demands of austerity, the axe falls first of all on Education and Social Welfare? If that is so, has the Government taken a decision that henceforward this will not be done particularly because, as the Lt. Governor of Delhi made a statement the other day, saying that there are hundreds of schools in Delhi which have no roof and no desks. Schools even, in the Capital today are functioning without roofs. I would like to know how long? we will take to provide at least these minimum basic amenities to our children who are going to schools. Secondly, in other countries, parents who do not send their children to school are prosecuted. That is an essential part of making education compulsory. Unless you move in that direction, we will not be able to do much and in no case, achieve what is required by the Constitution.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, I am very happy and thankful to the hon. Member for pointing out that whenever austerity is observed, the axe falls on Education and Social Welfare. (*Interruptions*) I am grateful to him for expressing it. This will certainly help us in getting more. About the second point which the hon. Member has stated, about the system in other countries, for penal action on parents for not sending children to school, our system is such that we cannot make such impositions on the parents.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: How do you make it compulsory then? Will you prosecute the child?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: It should come from within.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: How many schools are there without roof even in the Capital here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different question. Hiiiir. Shaha-buddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have all focussed our attention on the national shortfall, the fact that we have not been able to attain the constitutional target. Apart from the national shortfall as a whole, I would like to know whether the Government is conscious that in a plural and segmented society like ours there is wide disparity amongst various segments of our population, communities, caste groups, between the town and the country and also among the different regions in the level of secondary education, whether you measure it at the intake level or by the drop out rate or by the final level of graduation. Are you conscious of it? If you are conscious of it, what are you doing to eliminate this disparity? Are you thinking in terms of establishing at least one Government school for a fixed quantum of population so that edu-

cational facility is available equally to all segments of the population?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, we have Government schools, private schools, central schools, government-aided schools, etc. The children of various strata of economic level study in these schools. The hon. Member has raised a point about providing facilities of those sections of students who have less facilities or opportunities. I would like to mention certain facilities which we provide in order to encourage such students. We give to them textbooks.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I did not ask about text-books. All I asked was whether in order to equalise the opportunity for education, do you have a policy or are you thinking of promulgating a policy that for a fixed number of population, the Government shall provide a Government school? I am not asking about text-books.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: This is exactly what I was going to tell the hon. Member. These facilities are given to these sections who are supposed to be a little backward in order to bring them at par with the rest of the people. Those facilities are free text-books, free attendance in classes, mid-day meals, etc. etc.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the most pressing and urgent problem of the day is population expansion and education, particularly the female education. From the statement which has been placed before the House, I find that in the Union Territory of Delhi, where we are all discussing this thing, there is no provision for free secondary level education. I want to know whether this would be made good because there are lots of slums in this beautiful capital and the children in those slums ought to be educated free and compulsorily up to the secondary level. Secondly, I want to

ask the hon. Education Minister whether she has an ' plan to educate the girls belonging to the families below the poverty line by giving a special incentive of say Rs. 10/ per month to girls in these weaker sections of the society.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, the hon. Member has very rightly pointed out about the importance of educating our girls. He will be glad to know that so far in 24 States and the Union Territories, we have been providing free education up to 10th class, i.e. secondary level. In some States—about 4 States and 3 Union Territories including Delhi—it is not up to Class 10. It is up to Class 8 in some cases and up to Class 6 in some cases. As regards giving free education to girls up to secondary level, we have noted the suggestion. About this, Sir, I have already said in reply to the question of another honourable Member who stated about Dadra and Nagar Haveli. I think that is all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Next question. Mr. M. Basavaraju. Not here.

*84. [The questioner (Shri M. Basavaraju) was absent. For answer - videcol. infra.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 85.

Foreign Exchange Earned from Foreign Chartered

*85. SHRI B. KRISHNA MOHAN:
SHRI K. V. R. S. BALA SUBBA
RAO:f •

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 3359 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th August, 1983 and state:

(a) the further accrual of foreign exchange inflow to India from foreign chartered trawlers from 27th August, 1983 to date;

(b) the details of break-up of foreign exchange earned by each of the companies during this period; and

(c) whether all the trawlers are reporting their catch regularly to the Customs authorities at different ports?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri K. V. R. S. Bala Subba Rao.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the 69 voyage reports received from the chartering companies after 27th August, 1983 and upto 4th February, 1984, the further accrual of foreign exchange to India from foreign chartered trawlers is about US \$ 13.13 lakhs. The companywise details are given below:

(US \$ in thousands)

Name of the Indian Company	Total Earnings	Indian Company's Share
1. Metropolitan Trading Co.	848	127
2. Tropical Shipping Co.	615	92
3. Bottleglass Pvt. Ltd.	1070	160
4. Varuna Marine Products (P) Ltd.	707	106
5. Orissa Maritime & Chilka Area Development Corporation.	1305	196
6. Golden Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	1173	176
7. Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd.	797	120
8. Srinivasa Sea Foods (P) Ltd.	422	63
9. Shrimp India (Pvt.) Ltd.	970	146
10. Akama Marines Limited	364	55
11. Four Seasons Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	483	72
	8754	1313