

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could this information be made available to hon. Members?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Ishwar Singh.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय किसान आयोग ने पंचायत के सदस्यों के लिए प्रशिक्षण की सिफारिश की है, उनको ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रावधान किया है, जो एकीकृत नाशीकीट प्रबंधन, एकीकृत पोषक-पदार्थ आपूर्ति और वैज्ञानिक जन-प्रबंधन का है। पंचायत के सदस्य यहां से प्रशिक्षित होकर अपने गांवों में कृषि विज्ञान से संबंधित सेवाएं देंगे। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं और विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, क्या उन लोगों को इसमें पहल दी जाएगी? वे लोग ज्यादा कारगर साबित हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे साधनहीन लोग हैं। क्या सरकार ऐसा विश्वास रखती है कि उनको पहल दी जाए?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, these are all under consideration. Actually, it is the State Governments which are implementing this policy. We have already given these proposals to the State Governments.

Shortage of teachers

*185. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that our country is facing shortage of 1.2 million teachers for providing compulsory education to all children of 6-14 years of age;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the shortage is acute in rural areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, the additional requirement of teachers and Head Teachers in elementary education has been estimated at 5.08 lakh and 2.44 lakh respectively. In addition, it is estimated that there are 5.23 lakh teacher vacancies in the State sector, which the State Governments are expected to fill.

(b) to (d) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a total of 12.82 lakh teachers have been sanctioned till 2009-10 to cover both urban and rural areas, against which 10.30 lakh teachers have already been appointed as on 31.03.2010. An additional 1.37 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned under SSA in the year 2010-11.

The RTE Act stipulates that the prescribed pupil teacher ratio will be maintained in respect of every school. States have, therefore, been advised to rationalize the deployment of teachers and expedite the recruitment of teachers against posts sanctioned under SSA as well as State sector vacancies to address the problem of teacher shortage and urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, my first supplementary question is that a large number of schools are running with only a single teacher in the country. For example, in Aimoor, a place in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu, there is a secondary school with 500 students but for a very long time the school has been functioning only with one teacher against 11 sanctioned posts of teachers. So, I want to know whether the Government will instruct the State Governments to identify single-teacher schools and take steps to put some teachers from other schools in the other areas in such schools. Also, what steps have been taken by the Government to put a minimum number of teachers for every forty students in schools?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I thank the hon. Member for this question. But, I must say that I do not think that we in the Government of India now want to follow the fashion of instructing State Governments. I think, this is a collaborative exercise between the Government of India and the various States of this country; I think, it is a great national opportunity. If the States and the Government of India work together, we can really transform this country. There is a shortage of 1.2 million teachers in this country. On the one hand we are saying that there is no employment; but, on the other hand, there is a shortage of 1.2 million teachers. That space is vacant, it is open. Why do not the States recruit teachers through their various recruitment policies? We have seen the total backlog is 1.2 million but there are some States where the backlog is enormous and for years! Take for example Bihar, 2,60,841 is the total sanctioned posts and the backlog is 1,00,696. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the State Government has already started the process. *...(Interruptions)...* This backlog is of fifty years and the State Government has already started the process. Why are you specifically mentioning Bihar? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of argument? Please allow Question Hour to proceed.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: We should make it clear that this backlog is for 50 years. *...(Interruptions)...* You must talk about this backlog which is for 50 years. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you allow the hon. Minister to answer the question? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति जी, बोल कौन रहा है *...(व्यवधान)...* एन.के. सिंह जी, जरा सुनिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : आप लोग बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...* जवाब देने दीजिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You can give us the figures of 2000-onwards. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : बैकलॉग बताएं *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आपको संतुष्टि मिले, इसके लिए मैं राजस्थान के भी आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ, इससे आप खुश हो जाएंगे *...(व्यवधान)...* मेरा यह कोई *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति : देखिए, please maintain silence. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : बताइए कितने वर्षों से है *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am giving you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am only giving expression to the prevailing situation throughout the country. Now, what is required is that the State Governments should start putting the recruitment processes in place, making sure that the recruitment is done so that the availability of teachers in each school is improved; these are the overall figures. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, you may have a total recruitment policy through which there are enough teachers for schools but in some States in some schools there is only one teacher like what he has pointed out in Tamil Nadu. We are telling the State Governments, redeploy your teachers. Even the political parties have to be careful because what happens is, teachers come to

us, 'Please transfer me because my family is there.' We must be clear. We should be open and honest to the people of this country. Hearing them, we then recommend these transfers. The result is, in some schools, there are more teachers than required. In some schools, there are not enough teachers. So, let us introspect. This is not the question of blaming people. Let us introspect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : सर, ट्रांसफर से क्या मतलब है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ट्रांसफर की बात कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... एम्प्लोएमेंट के बारे में बात हो रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उसकी बात कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Can we have a discussion on this?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is not adversarial. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, वे गलत बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, agreed. Let us have this discussion. Now, the second supplementary question.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, it is not adversarial. We are talking to Tamil Nadu and all States to make sure that re-deployment is done and there are right and adequate number of teachers for each school. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: I would like to know whether the Government initiate action to undertake campus interviews through State Governments at Government B.Ed, colleges to combat the problem of shortage because a number of students are coming out every year after successfully completing the teacher training courses. If so, the details thereof. If not, the alternative planning proposed by the Government.

Sir, in fact, I have had a personal meeting with almost every Education Minister of every State. And, we have looked at each State, and the problems that are confronting each State. Remember, this is going to be a collaborative exercise; this is not an accusatory forum. We need to actually talk to the State Governments. The State Governments have problems. Sometimes they want to recruit teachers, there is a court case, and there is a stay on recruitment. Now, the big problem that we are facing is that there are not enough students going into B.Ed. There are not enough institutes for training teachers.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is because there is no job opportunity.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Job opportunities are there. We have shown you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The job opportunities are there. Therefore, States need to open more B.Ed colleges; States need to open more M.Ed, colleges. States need to start more programmes. Therefore, once that is done, you will have enough recruitment because there is a shortage of institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*... And that vacuum will have to be ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we are requesting the State Governments to open those educational institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: What is the main reason?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. You have put your supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : सर, बहुत सारे बी.एड. हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... लगभग दस हजार बी.एड. हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या आप उनको नौकरी दिलाइएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतने सारे बी.एड. खाली पड़े हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... One minute, please. I think, if there are disputes about official statistics, the only way to counter it is by giving what may be better statistics. But Question Hour is not the time for this kind of a dispute.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Wrong statistics should not be given.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: These statistics are fabricated statistics. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are fabricated statistics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you suggesting that official statistics of this country are fabricated statistics? ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, there have been Members from all sides of the House who have been responsible Ministers of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, बिहार इस सदन से बाहर है ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिहार का नाम आने के बाद ही ये तिलमिला जाते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Laxman Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, along with the recruitment of teachers, which will now be done in connection with the Right to Education Act, training of teachers is very important. In most of the States, some institutions take initiative, and various institutions are clubbed together for the purpose of giving training. In that training, Sir, what is taught is, only teaching methods. Apart from teaching methods, nothing else is being taught or trained for teachers. I would like to inform that no teacher, hardly any teacher knows about the Education Policy of 1986, as amended in 1992. Will the hon. Minister advise the State Governments that whenever training programmes are held, the teachers should be trained and they should be taught about the essential features of our Education Policy?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in fact, the essential features of the Education Policy are taught in these educational institutions. It is not correct to say that they are not taught. In fact, the standards are laid down by the NCTE, and, therefore, it is not correct to say that they are not taught this. Everybody is aware of the Education Policy. The real problem is the attractiveness of the profession. That is the real problem. States need to give more incentives to the teaching community, and all of us need to respect the teacher much more. We don't give enough respect to the teacher. We need to improve their conditions of service at the level of the State; we need to give them more promotional opportunities; we need to give them housing facilities; we need to give them insurance facilities; we need to make the profession attractive. In many other parts of the world, the best minds go into teaching. How is it that that does not happen in India? The fault lies with us.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Finances. Money is the problem.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We need to get together to make sure that enough people go into the teaching profession. In fact, we do an in-service training of teachers for twenty days annually under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and the pedagogy content is provided by us. So, this is not correct to say that they are not aware of the Education Policy.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the situation is very intriguing. On the one hand, the hon. Minister is saying that there is a paucity of teachers all over India; on the other hand, there is unemployment among teachers.

There are many teachers, at least, in my State, in my city where they have to work on hourly basis not on regular basis. They have to sign one amount and take another amount. They have to pay to managements. The moot question is, you are throwing the ball in the court of the State Governments that they have to employ. In most of the State Governments, I would say, the school education is far below on the priority list. State Governments say 85 per cent or more budgets go towards the salaries of the teachers. So, where does the development happen?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary?

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: My question to the hon. Minister is: will the Union Government ask the State Governments to put education on a higher priority list and give more grant-in-aid for the school education? Thank you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Certainly, we are very happy if the State Governments put education on a higher priority list. We would want State Governments to spend more money on it. In fact, if you look at the financial expenditure, the Government of India's expenditure on education has gone up over the years and the State's expenditure on education has gone down. That is the reality. We would like State Governments to spend more money on education. At the same time, if you really look at it, now under the RTE of the total budget of Rs.2,31,233 crores, almost 68 per cent, if you really work out the figure, comes from the Central Government.

On the one hand, the State Governments say that education is a State Subject, on the other hand, State Governments say give us 100 per cent. Now, you cannot have it both ways. It is a collaborative exercise. Please. This is a great national opportunity. I request hon. Members in the Rajya Sabha to request their State Governments, please don't recruit teachers from Class-X, as some of you are doing. Bring quality into the system. Please put education as the topmost priority of the agenda of your particular State.

DR. (SHRIMATI) KAPILA VATSYAYAN: Would the Minister like to throw some light on the recruitment rules for these teachers? Are they standard for all India? Do they accommodate regional variations and diversity of this country? Is there a case for looking into the pedagogy of NCTE itself?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the recruitment policies of teachers in various States are concerned, each State decides on its own on its recruitment policy. The Government of India has no role to play in the recruitment policy of teachers. Each State Government decides on the conditions of service, the salary that is to be paid and how teachers are to be recruited. That is why the part of the problem is that backlogs over the years have not been filled up. When it comes to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the money is given by the Central Government, those posts are filled up. When it comes to the States' own expenditure, money comes from their own exchequer, they are not filled up. This is part of the problem. Therefore, it has to be part of the priority within the State Government. As far as pedagogy is concerned, that is already decided by the NCERT. We request that the NCERT books should be adopted by various State Boards and most of time, in fact, the syllabus is based on the NCERT. So, that is really not an issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.186. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I should also be given a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can take only three supplementary questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can we get on with the next question? I cannot give you another chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is an important question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every question is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, बिहार में 4 हजार ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : पासवान जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, only one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one question, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid it will be opening the door for discussion which the Chair is not entitled to do during the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us finish one more question because we have only five minutes more. Thank you. Question No.186. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we have responded very positively. We have lifted the ban on recruitment and we are recruiting more number of teachers and Government's advice has been responded to positively by the Tamil Nadu Government. One State which is Tamil Nadu, Sir, is positively responding to the advice of the Government and we have lifted a ban on recruitment. We are recruiting a lot of teachers and I would like to seek a clarification. Some States have expressed their financial constraints. I want to know what the Government is intending to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the hon. Minister on this subject and he will give you a satisfactory answer. Thank you very much.

*186 - [The questioner Shri Mohammed Amin was absent]

Status of rail projects

*186. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Wheel Manufacturing Unit at Chhapra, Bihar with regard to investment and commencement of production; and

(b) the proposed investment and amount invested so far for Rail Coach Factories at Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh; Kanchrapara, West Bengal; Palghat, Kerala; Electric Locomotive Factory at Madhepura, Bihar and Electric Loco Assembly Unit at Dankuni, West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Construction of Wheel Manufacturing Plant at Chhapra was sanctioned in the year 2005-06 at an estimated cost of Rs.1417 cr and is under progress. The project is likely to start manufacture of wheels from the year 2011-12.

The project of Rail Coach Factory at Rae Bareilly was approved in the year 2006-07 at an estimated cost of Rs.1685 cr and the work is in full swing. Phase-I of this project is likely to be completed by July 2011 with start of production and it is likely to be completed by 2012-13.