

is very insufficient and insignificant. Sir, in a country like India, bio-technology and conversion of bio-mass into gas are very major projects which will help the society in a very big way. So far, no scheme has been developed for converting the municipal wastes into energy. Pilot projects are being worked out in many places, but they are not very successful. Is there any scheme or any pilot project or any nodal agency working on this scheme to convert the municipal waste into energy? Is this a part of the bio-mass programme? If yes, will the Government think of considerably enhancing the Budgetary provision for the non-conventional energy sector? Otherwise, it will always remain a pilot project and it is not going to take off.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : This is not a project dealing with the conversion of municipal waste energy. That programme comes under the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources which comes under the Ministry of Power, not with me. We are only concerned with using bio-technical, and bio-technical methods for improving the agricultural inputs, for reducing the uses of chemical pesticides, for converting the wasteland projects into productive units, and for giving a better and improved quality of seeds. All these are covered under this project. But the programme of conversion of energy comes under the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

[Translation]

Job Oriented Education

*302. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present education system in India is producing a large number of unemployed people and whether the requirements of industry and trade in the country have not been taken into consideration in this system;

(b) if so, whether a job oriented education system is being framed; and

(c) if so, the time limit stipulated therefor and the groups being associated with the review of the present system?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Unemployment is a phenomenon caused by a wide variety of factors such as demand and supply of manpower, structure of the economy, wage rates, consumer behaviour and other factors. This position gets considerably accentuated in a rapidly globalised world where the demand pattern and skill requirements change very fast. There has been in our educational system, over time, a variety of responses ranging from inculcation of work culture at the basic levels, to vocationalisation at the secondary level,

to technical and professional education at the tertiary level. This has been done through both the formal and also open systems such as the open schools and open universities.

The Government is continuously interacting with people in trade, industry, technology and the scientific community to promote better linkages and a stronger focus on job-oriented education. As a result the number of technical institutions including engineering, medical and management institutions have increased substantially over the years to provide job oriented quality education to a much larger group of students.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has, in his reply, mentioned about the Engineering College and the Medical College and also about fact that job oriented courses are there, I admit this. In our country, the primary education and high school education is very essential so as to understand the world around us. But, the education which is being imparted to the children of our country after high school, is not technically viable. Today, a large number of young men in the country are unemployed and are wandering here and there even after possessing B.A., M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. They want jobs, but unable to get it. I would like to know from the Minister of Human Resource Development whether the pattern of education after high school level will be modelled in such a way that the students could get jobs, could start their own business and contribute in the development of the nation?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, this is a very important question. I agree that there is a need to improve the vocational education as well as other courses imparted in our country so that our students who are wandering here and there after acquiring degrees, could start their own business and get proper placement. In 1994-95, as many as 209 institutions including 19 Universities and 190 Colleges, had started such courses. The U.G.C. has commenced these courses initially in 39 subjects. These courses have started from 1995. When these students will come out after passing the courses for the first time in 1998, then we will try to ascertain as to how many students could be able to get employment as well as the number of those who could not be able to get jobs. Overall 1712 vocational courses have been started in 1356 colleges and Universities. Our main aim is to impart such an education to not only our University students but also to our tenth or twelfth standard students that they could render a valuable service to the society as and when required and could also be able to get employment simultaneously. Efforts are also being made in this direction in Secondary schools. However, I admit here that so far as scheme of vocationalisation in secondary schools is concerned, it depends a lot on the State Governments. Our experience in this field has been that even after granting full amount for this purpose, several State Governments did not bother to take full advantage of the same and it seems that the scheme is not being implemented effectively.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Are they closing the scheme?

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Here, the question arises that may be any effort has been made in this direction from the Government side and something could have been achieved but I do not see any such a thing here. May be that such things could have come up or experienced inside the office or in Government files. I would like to ask another supplementary that, some sort of parallel education is going on in India today, thus, Sanskrit Schools and Madarasas are being run in different parts of India. The children who come out from there, are imported a particular language or a particular type of education. Last time the Government had decided that computer education or other technical education viz., Electrical, Electronics will be introduced in these Madarasas or Sanskrit Schools. Arrangements will be made to teach English and other Science subjects also in these schools. Whether the Government have taken any initiative in this regard and if so, how much success has been achieved by the Government in this regard?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : This scheme of the Government is going on as usual and we are in favour of modernisation in these Madarasas and schools. However, the proposal for such scheme should have come from their side as these Madarasas are outside our purview. Either they should come through their State Government or can come directly to us, the scheme should have come from their side. We have already made a provision in the budget for this scheme and the amount earmarked for this purpose is allotted to State Governments. So far as we are concerned, whenever we receive any such scheme from the Madarasas, full assistance is provided to them.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : How many cases have so far been dealt with?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It requires a prior notice as this query is out of context.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Fatmiji has raised this very important point by way of this question. Today, unemployment has become a very big problem of the country. Those good old days are over now when Joshiji had done his graduation from the Allahabad University. After graduation, a number of marriage proposals used to pour in and on becoming a graduate, people used to get a lot of job opportunities. Thus those were the days when several offers of marriages and jobs used to come in but, today, the situation is totally different. Now, the situation is such that there is no value of graduation. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether there is any proposal to set up at least one I.T.I. at block level so as to remove the rural unemployment and as he said earlier that if job oriented courses are started there, then at least one unit could be covered at block level. So far as this stand that this is a State subject, I agree that

they should take the initiative in this regard but until and unless some guidelines are issued in this direction and this issue be raised in the conference of the Education Ministers, then only the country could progress ahead and unemployment could be removed. Similarly unless we take the technical education to the village, we will not be able to solve unemployment problem. Whether any scheme been formulated for setting up, at least, one I.T.I. at block level?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : In this connection, we have a scheme of vocationalisation. It is clearly mentioned in its guidelines that under this scheme, whatever vocational education is required, should be provided under it by conducting a survey at district level. The State Governments have to do this work. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments regarding establishment of I.T.I.'s as this work also comes under the State Governments. We issue them guidelines and our guidelines clearly indicate that the State Governments should introduce techno-education in one district as per requirement by carrying out techno-education survey. We are ready to provide full assistance for that.

SHRI RAMA NAND SINGH : This is true that the present system of education is just enhancing unemployment. Mahatma Gandhiji had also made a mention about the basic education during the freedom movement. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government are contemplating to popularise and propagate the basic education from the primary level itself?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : We have constituted a committee of the Ministers of eight states in this regard and this committee is pondering over this issue. Its meeting will be held in January and, then, we will come up with a comprehensive scheme about it so as to ensure that proper basic education be provided to our children before going for higher education and to what extent we can put the component of vocational education in it. We will think over it. The Government are quite aware about it and we want that instead of producing large numbers of degree holders. There should be such people who could be useful and besides producing just consumers, we are in need of persons who could serve the country by way of producing something. This is the policy of the Government.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Thank you, Sir. Since the hon. Minister has also referred to the Open Universities, I would like to know through you whether he is aware of the fact that there is a big demand for introduction of MBA course in the IGNOU. Is the Government going to approve that because, these days, MBAs can really get employment?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : The approval of Courses lies with the Universities. These are autonomous bodies. You know it full well.

But if the IGNOU feels anywhere any difficulty and refers it to the Government, the Government will take a view. But otherwise, this is the IGNOU which takes a decision... (Interruptions) AICTE is definitely there. But she is talking of the IGNOU. The IGNOU is different from the AICTE.

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR : Sir this was a specific question on a very serious matter regarding job-oriented education. The number of registered educated unemployed in the country has more than doubled in the last decade. The National Education Policy of 1985 has failed to address itself to this very serious matter. There was hardly any monitoring worth mentioning.

My question, therefore, through you to the hon. Minister is whether he is thinking of having a new National Education Policy of which monitoring will also be an important element.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I agree that monitoring is very essential. The statistics collected by the Government are generally very weak. We are on the line. We are thinking about it.

We have also mooted that the Ministry of Human Resource Development should have a very strong Department of Statistics so that we can monitor the information. The House may be knowing that we are still depending on the survey of statistics conducted during the Census in 1991. Now, it is 1998. It is very difficult for me even to plan the things. So, we are trying to have a strong statistical machinery in our Ministry. I hope, with the cooperation of this House, we will be able to do it.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is about the unique unemployment problem. The hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, Dr. Joshi, was Professor of Physics in the Allahabad University for a long time. Even when he was a Member of Parliament, he continued to be a Professor of Physics in that University. I want to know the present position. Is he still continuing as a Professor in that University? He has added more honour to the Allahabad University.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, I have superannuated in the year 1994.

MR. SPEAKER : Does it pertain to the present question?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, the hon. Minister has expressed his concern for employment-oriented education. On the other hand, he has also talked of surveys of ITIs at the district level. The question raised by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was about the MBAs. Is the Minister aware that the institutions running the MBA courses are in a state of chaos? This is happening especially in Uttar Pradesh. That State has taken upon itself a very strange role of trying to control the educational institutions which are conducting MBA courses.

On the other hand, the Central Government and the AICTE have been mere spectators. Is this being mere spectators and

the action of the Uttar Pradesh Government a veiled attempt to control these institutions or to saffronise them? Why is this happening? You are talking about new institutions. You are talking about new ITIs. But those institutions which were running properly, which were working well, and the students coming out of these institutions were getting jobs, are now in a state of chaos. What is the reason for this?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : If the hon. Member brings to my notice the institutions which are under chaos, I will certainly look into that matter.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the concern expressed by the hon'ble Ministers. The question is not of M.B.A. and M.B.B.S. Today, many young people possessing B.A., Engineering, Medical degrees are even wandering unemployed. Shri Rajesh Pilotji has mentioned about the I.T.I. The experiment of I.T.I. has not been very successful. A large number of young persons are still unemployed even after getting training from the I.T.I. A very important aspect about removing unemployment is coming up. Whether the Government would like to ponder over a suggestion for adjusting youths self-employment-oriented scheme of private sector as well as to start any such work in the co-operative sector? Whether the Government have any proposal to remove unemployment by imparting training to them alongwith this University education so that they could get jobs in their respective fields after acquiring degrees.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : The Government is considering it very seriously and we have decided that the industry, science, the technology institutes and education should come to a meeting ground time and again for fulfilling each other's requirements. Today, the situation has taken such a turn that very old courses have become obsolete in this fast changing technology. But our difficulty is that we are not at all responsible for revising courses and to improve them does not come under our jurisdiction. We provide guidelines but this authority rests with the Universities, I.T.I.'s and I.I.T.'s. Our effort is to tell them and explain to them that if the syllabus of the Universities and technical institutes is not changed in the context of the new technology, then this situation will remain the same. Today, the need of the hour is that the people belonging to the Universities and technical institutions, remain ever alert about it and the syllabi be changed as per today's requirements. In this connection, we have talked to the Science and Technical institutes. We are talking to the industrial institutes and the U.G.C. too. We are urging again and again that such a syllabus should be prepared which conforms to the requirements of the country and the newly changing technical situations. I think that there is a need to form such an environment in the country and especially in the Universities that they are able to alter their courses as per changing requirements. At present, old syllabuses are still being followed

there. In this connection, there is a great amount of laxity in Universities. If the syllabi are changed according to the new situations, then this hurdle can be done away with. As far as I.T.I. is concerned, I have told you that we provide help in opening the I.T.I. but the honourable Members should feel that the responsibility of implementing all these programmes lies with the State Governments. The Union Government only assists and provides guidelines. We are responsible for guidelines. To remove unemployment is not the task of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. We provide help and guidelines to the Universities and institutes as per requirements of the country, requirements of man-power, as put up by the institutes and the technical institutes. This can be worked out through mutual understanding and it can be done by a number of Ministries together.

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reason that unemployment is generated by many factors. But among them, education is an important factor. Education being an important factor, the basic education or the primary education should be given the utmost importance, whereas in India, in general the basic education is in a shambles and in a very depressive condition. My first question is, whether the Government is contemplating new proposals to improve the conditions of the basic or primary education in India.

The hon. Minister has agreed and given the answer that as a result...

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, please put your supplementary.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : Sir, this is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your question.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : The hon. Minister has given the answer that the Government is continuously interacting with people in trade, Industry, etc. and as a result, there is an increase in the number of professional colleges including management institutions. Here my question is this. In India there is a very unfair competition between the students in rural sector and in urban sector.

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, please put your supplementary. Otherwis, I will disallow your supplementary.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : Is the Government thinking in terms of bringing out the gap between the rural sector, that is students coming from rural sector and the urban sector?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, so far as improving the quality of the primary education and its propagation is concerned, I have already replied that we have constituted a

committee of Education Ministers from eight States which will look into all the schemes launched in the field of education. Our aim is to formulate a scheme with a sole mission to bring improvement in basic education. As our nation is far behind on the lower level of basic education, which is of great concern to us, this work is to be done by the all over the country. The Government is very anxious about it. So far as the question raised by him about filling up the gap between the urban and rural people and the Government's initiative in regard to coming forward for development of backward areas is concerned my submission is that the Government runs such centres in various Universities and Colleges where training is imparted to the students belonging to the backward areas. There are many such schemes through which the Government tries to make improve the quality of the backward areas, women, backward classes and minorities. In case any such request comes from some particular area, then the Government will pay full attention and provide full assistance as well.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Fatmiji raised such a question and Shri Pilotji threw light on that to some extent explaining about the nature of the job oriented education. This had been a big movement. On such an issue, persons like Shri Jai Prakash Narain had called the attention of the whole nation and explained the method of imparting the job oriented education and about the system to be adopted for the same. However, even after considering the issue for quite a long time, the country lacked the leaders who could tell us about the system of job oriented education. This is not a petty question. The number of people who are involved therein, is not enough and moreover this is very vast nation. During the time of Shri Jai Prakash Narain, the attention of whole of the nation had been called in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not discussion, this is question hour, you please ask question.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY : Shri Jai Prakash Narain was not in power at that time. He had no Government. I would like to know whether the Government will constitute such a committee for imparting job-oriented education which could submit it's report as early as possible so that the educated people of our country could be able to get employment and the pace of the progress of the country could be accelerated.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a suggestion.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I have already said that the Government is in regular touch with the private institutes, technical institutes, industries, farmers etc. and our aim is that the education should not only be job-oriented but also job-creative. Every person should receive education to become so competent that he could create employment for himself. Our aim is not to impart education just from the point of view of providing job. We want that every person should be competent

enough and industrious so that he does not have to wander here and there for employment. We need such a system of education and economy. The Government is fully alert in this regard. I would like to tell you certainly that our pledge is to reorient the education system according to the latest changing situations so that we could be able to gain the contribution of the educated person in industrial development along with new technology and inventions.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY : I was asking whether the Government will constitute such a committee which can tell us all about the job-oriented education....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rao. Please be brief.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, I will be very brief.

The hon. Minister has said that the permission for opening a number of Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges has been given. It is true. But the country needs skilled people and technicians at the lower level. The engineers and doctors think that they are engineers and doctors and they are status conscious. But they do not do any physical work.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking or proposing to make it statutory for the industries to train technicians, hospitals to train para-medical staff, and the chartered accountants to train accountants to write the accounts. In that manner, are you thinking in terms of bringing any legislation or proposing any legislation?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : This is not a question of legislation. This is a question which relates to the change in the pattern....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Our primary interest is to improve the skills of the people of the country.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I agree with you. This Government believes in improving the skills and, therefore, we have designed vocational courses and for that there are 94 trades.

About this, we have already made courses and given them to the colleges and schools so that in those skills they can come up. We are trying to change the course and curriculum.

SHRI K.S. RAO : What about the industry?

(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : There is always a difference between industry and the schools.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kawade. Please ask a very brief supplementary.

[Translation]

PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE : Mr. Speaker, Sir the honourable Minister has said that efforts are being made to contain unemployment in this country through vocational and technical education but the problem of unemployment is on the rise due to bureaucracy and the policies of Union Government. Due to norms fixed by the institute namely National Council for Teachers Education, the physical institutions and colleges are going to close down in Maharashtra and other states. The norms laid down by N.C.T.E. are not yet clear. As a result of which the colleges situated in Maharashtra and South India are likely to close down. The institute namely National Council for Teachers Education which has been set up at the central level, the norms of this...*(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You raise question.

PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE : By imparting physical education, the physical education teachers can be produced. How will the norms of this institute be fixed so that these institutions do not close down.

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I need a separate notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 303. Shri A. Venkatesh Naik.

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already called the next question. Please understand.

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed it for half an hour. Shri Venkatesh Naik.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be a half an hour discussion on it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. Shri Fatmi, please take your seat.

Starvation of Animals in Deer Park

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*303. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI D.S. AHIRE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :