

*Demands for grants, 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of Industry voted by the Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of demand	Amount of demand for grant on account voted by the house on 28th March 1990		Amount of Demand for grant voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
51 Ministry of Industry Department of Industrial Development	95,38,00,000	68,40,00,000	286,15,00,000	205,21,00,000
52. Department of Company Affairs	2,25 00,000	1,00,000	6,74,00,000	—
53. Department of Public Enterprises	12,63,00,000	74 68,00,000	37,87,00,000	224,03,00,000

17.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91

Ministry of Human Resource Develop-  
ment

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 47 to 50 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 50, relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development."

*Demands for grants, 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of Human Research Development  
submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of demand	Amount of Demand for grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
47. Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of Education	424,39,00,000	25,00,000	1285,10,00,000	75,00,000
48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	26,27,00,000	57,00,000	78,81,00,000	1,71,00,000
49. Art and Culture,	28,90,00,000	5,00,00,000	87,71,00,000	15,00,00,000
50. Department of Women and Child Development	92,82,00,000	25,00,000	273,77,00,000	75,00,000

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machlipatnam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cover larger number of deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and those belonging to economically weaker sections under the discretionary grants.] (37)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce uniform syllabi in school education throughout the country to eliminate disparity in standards of education in various States.] (38)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train larger number of teacher on NCERT pattern.] (39)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas to cover wards of Central Government employees and employees working in public sector undertakings.] (40)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate staff in all Kendriya Vidyalayas so as to com-

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plete the courses before annual examinations.] (41)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas.] (42)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart free education to all girl students upto Higher Secondary level in all the States and the Union territories.] (43)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more vocational/professional institutes in block/sub-divisional headquarters in all the States and the Union territories.] (44)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce computer courses in Higher Secondary School by giving liberal grants to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.] (45)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide laboratories for scheme students in Higher Secondary Schools by giving liberal assistance to all the State Government and Union Territory Administrations.] (46)

"That the demand under the Head

"Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more Regional Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University so as to cover larger number of students.] (47)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce uniform UGC pay scale for all university and college teachers.] (48)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more Technical Teachers Training Institute for polytechnics in the country.] (49)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more Indian Institutes of Technology.] (50)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Regional Engineering Colleges in more States.] (51)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the monthly stipends of apprentice engineering graduates and diploma holders.] (52)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up more number of Indian Institutes of Management.] (53)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better organisation of youth welfare activities for promotion of national integration.] (54)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reorientation of National Service Scheme for improvement of life in rural areas particularly eradication of illiteracy.] (55)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increased participation of youth from rural areas in international exchange of Youth Delegation under Cultural Exchange Programme.] (56)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for streamlining management of Sports Authority of India so as to bring about better co-ordination of sports activities in the country.] (57)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for location sports talents at a fairly young age and preparing them for national and international sports competitions by launching comprehensive coaching programmes.] (58)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for launching programmes in various sport disciplines for comprehensive coaching and training of

athletes for participation in OLYMPIC and ASIAD competitions.] (59)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing attractive incentives to outstanding sport persons to encourage sports activities.] (60)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for impartial selection of athletes for participation in international sports.] (61)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for instituting more national awards for sport persons and selection of awardees by Committee consisting of outstanding sport persons.] (62)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of regional sports coaching centres by providing liberal Central assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.] (63)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more Zonal Cultural Centres to cover all the States and Union Territories.] (64)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for broad-based participation in Festivals of India/exhibitions organised in foreign countries to pres-

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ent the image of the country.] (65)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake extensive archaeological surveys in under-covered areas.] (66)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include more monuments and sites for preservation and conservation under the Centrally protected historical monuments.] (67)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establishment and maintenance of archaeological museums in more States particularly in Southern region.] (68)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further develop Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, by acquiring more art treasures and antiques.] (69)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a National Council of Science Museum at Hyderabad.] (70)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up another National Library on the pattern of the National Library, Calcutta in Southern region preferably at Hyderabad.] (71)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide liberal assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for integrated Child Development Services.] (72)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to external liberal assistance to voluntary organisations for establishing more creches and health-care centres for day-care children.] (73)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more childhood education centres to cover more children belonging to disadvantaged sections in rural and backward areas.] (74)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for undertaking urgent legislation to ban sex determination tests throughout the country in the SAARC Year of Girl Child.] (75)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide liberal assistance to voluntary organisations for conducting condensed courses for women in primary/middle/high school level examinations to cover more women.] (76)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give liberal assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up more working women hostels.] (77)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend liberal financial assistance to voluntary institutions for income generating activities to cover large number of needy women.] (78)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamlining the procedure in the Central Social Welfare Board for extending assistance to needy women and children speedily.] (79)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend liberal assistance to voluntary organisation for establishment of Short-stay Homes for the welfare of destitute women.] (80)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more Training-cum-Production Centres to cover larger number of women belonging to weaker section.] (81)

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 1."

[Failure to evolve a sound education policy with a view to creating jobs for educated unemployed youth of the country.] (99)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for financial assistance to State Governments to provide better education to Scheduled Tribes particularly, of the North Eastern Region and Tripura State.] (100)

SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to come out with a sound policy on the matters relating to tribal youth of North Eastern Region and of Tripura State with a view to bringing them in the country's mainstream.] (107)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a policy for the development of rural sports in the country.] (108)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the first speaker would be Prof. N. Tombi Singh.

17.44 hrs.

PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now, it is a debate from the Ministry of Industries to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. (*Interruptions*) We are switching over from a very important subject to another fairly important subject. In order to put an emphasis we have discussed Demands by way of questions and answers etc., in this House, relating to the Ministry of Industry. Sir, I would say that the Human Resource Development is responsible for so many other departments within that Ministry. As all of us here are aware, we are discussing this demand in the context of the present Government not having been able to appoint a fullfledged Cabinet Minister in charge of Human Resource Development. Prof. Menon is a very knowledgeable and able person. But he does not hold the position of a Cabinet

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Minister. The news has it that the Government is likely to appoint more Cabinet Ministers during reshuffle. We hope that Human Resource Development would have a fullfledged Cabinet Minister. The hon. Prime Minister, who is in charge of the Human Resource Development for the time being, has indicated outside the House that the education policy is being reviewed.

Now, the education policy of the Government is a vast subject. It is such a subject on which the possibilities are indicated from both the sides and there is not much room for any politics, much less of party politics in this. When I make some observations by way of initiating the debate on this very important demand, I am not taking a political or a party stand. I am taking only an academic position so far as Human Resource Development is concerned. It covers general education. Again in that, there are so many other sub-sections which are equally important. These are Culture, Arts, Women and Child Development, Youth Affairs and Sports which come under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I would like to read a few lines from the introductory portion of the Annual Report, Part-III, of this Ministry because this is very important in the absence of a new education policy. The new education policy is not supposed to overthrow everything because there are so many constraints. There are so many other factors. The Prime Minister himself has indicated that there will be a change in the policy. The Introductory lines are:

"In the broad context of 'Human development: goals for the 90's' the UNICEF report on the State of the World's Children 1990 says: 'As the international community formulates development goals and strategies for the 1990s, there is a growing consensus that human development must now take centre stage.'"

Economic development is the objective in

our planning. It is economic development versus human development. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has indeed placed before itself the mighty task of striving for fulfilment of the basic human needs. In this regard, what we need is a total survey of the vastness of the country, the different regions where different problems obtain and also the history of the development of our free India in the process of education. Just because a new Government has come, this new Government defends itself on anything or everything by saying that we are a few days old and what has been done, has been done, and the discredited should go to the previous Government. I am not making my observations that follow on any party line because this is purely an academic issue. That is most important here. Education of a country like ours should be very realistic. The policy to be formulated should not be on the basis of any party lines and this is absolutely impossible as I have said earlier. Now, what are the realities and sources which are available today? We have the Demands for Grants and so, we are discussing a few aspects of this here. In the morning, during Question Hour, we heard Prof. Menon mentioning a few aspects of the problems in this field. The heavy burdens on this matter are on the shoulders of this Government. We can discuss education at the elementary stage, at the secondary stage and then at the university stage. We can discuss them academically and approach them with a broad mind. But then, we have limitations when we go to different regions, as our country has different regions and different levels, of development. Economic development and social development levels are unequal all over the country. Whether we make a beginning at the elementary stage or at the secondary stage and then come to the university stage, we cannot say that one particular standard should suit the whole country. We have to see that different regions require different adjustments. Although university education looks to be a better beginning at a better status level, I make a beginning with the university education because the demand today is for more and more universities all over the country. The problem of

educated unemployment is growing everywhere. The States where these problems were not existing previously, are also facing them now. I represent the North-Eastern region. There are no industries. Education is growing as in any other region. It is because children have to be kept occupied somehow by sending them to some educational institution or to some university. This itself becomes an alternative to employment. The society has to keep the children occupied somehow. University education is just a form of keeping growing children, semi-adult children occupied if they are not in employment. As soon as education is over, it turns out to be educated unemployment problem. In the North-Eastern region, particularly in my area, educated unemployment is more. You exclude Assam. Assam is more or less a big State with full of problems. Leaving apart Assam, if you consider the picture, there are many universities in the North-Eastern region like Manipur University, Guwahati University, Dibrugarh University, and Tripura University. The Assam Central University and the Nagaland University are now coming up.

These universities are going to create many degree-holders who will not be absorbed by any employment agency as there are no sufficient employment agencies in these small States. Now, the problem will be that these educated unemployed people will be resorting to a kind of activity generally known as insurgency. But it cannot be as bad as Punjab or Kashmir. It has got its own history and its own bad impact on the body politics of the country so far as that region is concerned. When we think of education policy for the whole country, we have to think of vocationalising as also relating education to work and employment potential. Only then we shall be able to do justice to those whom we have educated at the University level. In a similar manner, if we want to produce vocationally educated and technically educated youngmen and women at the University level, the preparation should start from the higher secondary level. As we discussed a certain question and listened to the answer given by the hon. Minister this morning, it

was pointed out that the Government is not in a position to provide sufficient vocational training or the kind of discipline which will enable them to get employment as soon as they complete their education at the Kendriya Vidyalayas. Of course, the Kendriya Vidyalayas form a small percentage of the total number of higher secondary schools in the whole country. This is because we cannot provide the funds and other class room facilities in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. If this is the position so as far the Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, what will be the position with regard to Government schools throughout the country? The position is so bad there. Now, the education has become a commercial and business proposition all over the country. In this background when we talk of paying capitation fee for admission to engineering and medical colleges, that is something understanding. But when we have to spent thousands of rupees per month for a child to start with nursery and then elementary education in order to groom him up for higher education in good public schools and other private institutions in the name of sophistication, we find that the education has really become a business proposition. That way, the Government schools in the States are providing only employment security to the teachers. But so far as their services to the children are concerned, that is certainly of a very low profile and that pattern is no of much use. We are, therefore, spending unnecessarily money on the Government schools without providing quality education, without attracting good number of intelligent students to these schools and we are not able to provide standard education to those who obtain education in these schools. They do not get the necessary vocational or realistic type of education which will equip them in order to get higher education.

In view of this, whatever review or change in the National Policy on Education is contemplated by the Government, or in the human resource development in a wider scale, that has to be done in the context of the present available facts.

Now, I come to the other aspect of the



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university education. We have backward and advanced areas in our country. There are metropolitan cities like Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. There we find a totally different atmosphere. Though we have the same Central Board of Secondary Education operating there also but the standard of education, the infrastructure and the atmosphere in the metropolitan cities is different. Then, apart from these metropolitan cities, we have developed areas also. But if we look to the backward areas, as I have already pointed out, to the North-eastern areas for instance, then we will find...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to continue tomorrow or you want to finish it today only?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Sir, I will be grateful to you if you give me time to speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House then stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 17, 1990/ Chaitra 27, 1912 (Saka)*