

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are insisting on making a speech, you may continue next time.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOURS DISCUSSION

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGENCIES FOR ADULT EDUCATION.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 22, 31, etc.)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I introduce the Bill.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Sections 2, 3, etc.)

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: I introduce the Bill.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी जब दिवस का अवधान समीप है, तो हम फिर एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल को उठाना चाहते हैं, जो इस सत्र के प्रथम दिन प्रथम प्रश्न के संदर्भ में उठा था। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री इस समय उपस्थित हैं— यह सवाल वयस्क शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में उठा था। हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के मन में, शायद पूरी जानकारी न रहने के कारण, यह शंका उठी थी कि क्या इस वयस्क शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया हम दूसरों को दे रहे हैं। इसी शंका के समाधान के लिए मैं इस प्रश्न को आज फिर यहां पर उठा रहा हूँ।

वयस्क शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आने वाले पांच सालों में काफी बड़ी धनराशि का प्रावधान होने जा रहा है। 1978-79 में 15 करोड़ रुपये, 1979-80 में 48.52 करोड़ रुपये, 1980-81 में 95.04 करोड़ रुपये, 1981-82 में 190.05 करोड़ रुपये और 1982-83 में 336.95 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, सब मिलाकर 686 करोड़ रुपये इस पर खर्च होने की बात है, जिस में से योजना आयोग ने अभी 200 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है।

एक तरफ जब हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री जी ने जब काम के अधिकार की बात कही थी और यह कहा था कि जब तक यह संभव न हो बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाय— उस समय उनके विधेयक को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था, इसलिये कि उनमें इतने करोड़ रुपया लगता था, जो

हमारे देश के लिये अभी सम्भव नहीं था। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम वयस्क शिक्षा के लिये राष्ट्र का 600 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि इस देश में सचमुच में प्राथमिकता किस चीज को देनी है? यह देश, सभापति महोदया, सरस्वती का देश है, बालमीकि और व्यास का देश है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में इतनी निरक्षरता है, जितनी शायद दुनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं है। लेकिन एक तरफ तो जीविका के अधिकार को हम देना नहीं चाहते हैं, उसके लिये जो बेकारी भत्ता देने की बात वही जाती है तो उसको भीख कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम वयस्क शिक्षा पर 600 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। आजीविका का अधिकार हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। जिस तरफ हमारे लोकमान्य तिलक ने कहा था—स्वतन्त्रता हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है, तो हम जब सरकार से आजीविका का अधिकार मांगते हैं, तो यह भीख नहीं है, यह हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। एक तरफ तो यह स्थिति है, दूसरी तरफ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि हमारे देश पर निरक्षरता का अभिशाप है—अब इन दोनों के बीच का मार्ग हमें सोचना होगा।

हम जानते हैं—1947 में जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था तो हमारे देश में 10.75 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर थे। 1951 में 16.6 प्रतिशत, 1961 में 27.7 प्रतिशत और 1971 में 30 प्रतिशत साक्षर थे। इसका मतलब यह है कि आज हमारे यहां दो-तिहाई आदमी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और लगभग दो-तिहाई आदमी निरक्षर हैं—मतलब है—पावर्टी-एण्ड-इलीट्रेसी-गोटुगेदर। इसी लिये जो लोग वयस्क शिक्षा को सन्देह की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, वे शायद यह नहीं समझ रहे हैं कि शिक्षा का सचमुच में जीविका के साथ सम्बन्ध है। एजुकेशन हमारा फंडामेंटल राइट है। इसलिए सरकार ने

अगर इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है, तो उस को बढ़ाई देनी चाहिए। अगर देश में पांच वर्षों में यह सब लोगों को साक्षर कर दे, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा और उसके लिए वह बढ़ाई की पात्र है।

एक तरफ यूनीवर्सलाइजेशन आफ एजुकेशन है और दूसरी तरफ एडल्ट एजुकेशन है और हम जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहेंगे कि उस ने वयस्क शिक्षा का अभियान चला कर और दूसरी तरफ प्राथमिक शिक्षा का अभियान चला कर राष्ट्र के ऊपर निरक्षरता का जो कलंक था, उसको मिटाने के लिए एक बड़ा संकल्प लिया है लेकिन अब जो यह वयस्क शिक्षा का आन्दोलन चला है, यह निरक्षरता के निवारण वा आन्दोलन नहीं है क्योंकि बापू जी वहां करते थे कि अगर हम किसी को केवल साक्षर बना देंगे तो तीन महीने में वह निरक्षर हो जाएगा।

“Literacy will relapse into illiteracy.”

इसलिए इस बार काफ़ी दिचार के बाद इस को फंक्शनल, नान-फार्मल एजुकेशन के रूप में रखा गया है। यह निरक्षरता का निवारण नहीं है, यह तो अनौपचारिक क्रियात्मक शिक्षण है और यह कहना कि यह केवल निरक्षरता है, लोगों में इसके बारे में भ्रम है। इसलिये आप के माध्यम से हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने आया है लेकिन जहां तक इस फाइनेंशियल पहलू का प्रश्न है, अखबारों में इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें आई हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please ask your question?

डा० रामजी सिंह : प्रश्न तो मैंने लिख कर दे ही दिये हैं।

सभापति महोदय : कृपया एक मिनट में पूरा कीजिये क्योंकि अभी कई और लोग हैं जिनको प्रश्न पूछने हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब भी देना है ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : पहला प्रश्न तो यह है कि पैसे का जो प्रावधान किया गया है और लोगों में तरह-तरह की गलतफहमियां हैं कि इतने करोड़ रुपया आर०एस०एस० को दे दिया गया और पांचजने भी लिखना है कि केरल में कम्युनिस्टों को पैसा दे दिया गया है, क्या वे सही हैं या गलत हैं ? ये दोनों तरह की बातें हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि जो स्पेसिफिक एलीगेशन्स हैं, जो दोनों के विषय में निश्चित रूप से आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उनके बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण करें। यह जो प्रोड शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्र का इतना पैसा जा रहा है, वह किसी राजनीतिक उद्देश्य के लिए तो खर्च नहीं होगा लेकिन जिस समय हम यह कहते हैं कि राजनीतिक उद्देश्य के लिये पैसा खर्च नहीं होगा, तो वयस्क शिक्षा के परियोजक की जहां पूर्वपीठिका दी गई है, उसमें यह बताया गया है कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों से, सांस्कृतिक दलों से और नौजवानों के संगठनों से उसमें सहायता ली जाएगी। अब अगर सब को आप छोड़ देते हैं, विद्यार्थी परिषद् को, एस० एफ० आई० और ए०आई०एस०एफ० को छोड़ देते हैं, सबों को आप छोड़ देते हैं, तब आपके सामने क्या उपाय है ? क्या आप इसको केवल व्योरोक्रेसी से चलवाएंगे ? या आप कहते हैं कि व्योरोक्रेसी से नहीं चलवाएंगे । यह कहा जाता है कि हम स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से, वालंटरी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से चलावाएंगे लेकिन देश में जो स्वैच्छिक संस्थाएं हैं, पिछले 30 वर्षों में जिन प्रकार का उनका स्वास्थ्य बना है, क्या हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी सोचते हैं कि सड़ी-गली स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से इस काम को करेंगे ? इसलिए मेरा अन्तिम प्रश्न यह है कि आप क्या इसके लिए एक स्वतन्त्र संगठन नहीं बना सकते जिससे देश में कोई

राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से इसको न कर सके और सड़ी-गली स्वैच्छिक संस्थाएं भी इसको न करें जैसे भारत सेवक समाज ने किया था । अगर वह नहीं हो तो इसके लिए जब देश का सात सौ करोड़ रुपया, देश के गरीबों का सात सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है तो उसका उपयोग किस तरह से होगा, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): As far as I know, Dr. Ramji Singh is a member of our National Board of Adult Education; and whatever programme has been formulated, I think, has been formulated with his concurrence. Now to take up all these things on the floor of this House—I do not know what to say about it. It has been very clearly indicated that political parties or all-India cultural organizations, by whatever name they are called, and few other institutions will not be given any governmental grant. But that does not mean that they cannot participate in the Adult Education programme. I have also made it quite clear that if they come forward to carry on this national movement of adult education without any governmental grant, they will certainly be free to do so; and Government cannot stand in the way. So, it is not proper to say that we have, in breach of our own guidelines, given any grant to any political party or any cultural organization like the RSS. I have made it quite clear on the last occasion that RSS people have clearly said that they did not want governmental grants. Yet they will go on carrying out the adult education programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest that all the hon. Members might ask questions and the Minister might take notes and then reply at the end. Only 2 minutes per Member. Now Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Dr. Ramji Singh's speech was both exciting and encouraging. I agree with the Minister that

the Janata Party has done well in giving priority to this programme. My first question is whether its implementation is not going to prove somewhat hasty, particularly in terms of financial allocations. Secondly, in the answer which he gave to the first question this session, he made the statement that as many as 346 applications had been there, between 1st April and 31st October. His statement says that 285 were allotted funds. But in the statement I find 273 plus 10. I do not know where the other 2 have gone. He may please clarify.

17.42 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

I would like to know how these funds are allocated. What are the criteria? Is the amount of Rs. 200 crores going to be a part of the annual budgets for Education, or is it a special, additional allowance or grant of his Ministry? Otherwise, what you are doing is that you are taking away money from the regular budgets, which in themselves are very inadequate and limited, and giving a part of that regular budget to this programme. Is the amount going to be an addition, or a part of the routine budget? I hope the Minister will go into details and tell us how the funds are allocated and what the criteria are.

I find that Gujarat has a very long list, extending from serial No. 46 to No. 113. It means that 68 voluntary agencies have been selected from Gujarāt. Normally, I would be happy about it; but I want the Minister to look into the list. What is the criterion on the basis of which he has allocated all this money? My fear is that the moneys are allocated on the basis of individual pressures and political pressures. I am not passing any critical remarks on anybody. I do not want to be uncharitable either: but I want to go on record as saying that when I see so many institutions, and come to

know about the existence of some of them for the first time, I feel that individuals and institutions get money from the Minister; and Heaven knows what they do with the money. They must be doing something with the money. I want to know whether it goes into the adult education programme. Lastly, I want to know whether the Minister of Education here had established any cell or machinery, machinery is perhaps the right word, to go into this matter of probing regularly and intensively that the moneys allocated to individual institutions are well spent according to the agreements and arrangements that no money is going to other political units or individuals in trying to give money by way of patronage. I do not want politicians to use this money as patronage, and give fund for distribution, whether in Gujarat or elsewhere. That is why I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, you gave me a little more than two minutes which were allowed to me. I want the hon. Minister to clarify the issues I have raised.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): The scheme of adult education is very attractive and none of us would straightway oppose eradication of illiteracy. I want to elicit some clarification from the hon. Minister. In adult education schemes there is a great deal of wastage. These are people who are employed. You can take it very roughly that about 25 per cent of the pupils in any adult education scheme will really complete the course and will get the full benefit, while three fourths will go waste. I understand that the total allocation for education, including primary, secondary, higher, university education and adult education and so on, is being reduced in the 6th Plan as compared to the 5th Plan, in spite of prices going up, costs going up. A journal which used to cost Rs. 20 two years ago costs 100 now; yet you are reducing. After reducing the total allocation, you are increasing funds for adult education schemes. Allocations for research, university and other edu-

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

cation are shrunk; scientific and technological developments are going to suffer. Is it at the instigation of the World Bank? Has the idea come from the World Bank which is controlled by the Western Powers, American Powers so that the steady march India has made during the last thirty years towards self-reliance in scientific and technological field is arrested? As Prof. Mavalankar says, is it part of the total grants for education? If the total grants for education are being reduced from the Fifth Plan, kindly give the figures.

Is it a fact that for an organisation to become fully eligible to get grants, it should get clearance from the State Government? In the State Government there may be Education Ministers who may have a particular view; it has been said, it is not my imagination. There may be a Jan Sangh oriented man, very much respectable—I have respect for them but I do not agree with their aims—this gentleman may find that a particular organisation is not likely to promote his own view of education and may not give clearance. Why should that organization suffer? Why is this state clearance required? Will the Government straightway drop the requirement of State clearance and proceed to scrutinise applications if the criteria for eligibility are fulfilled? Will they give grant automatically in such cases?

The third point is this. Adult education scheme will not succeed, unless it is mass based, unless people who are in contact with these organisations are people who have got the confidence, (*Interruptions*) I mean the confidence of the illiterate people in the villages. By sending bureaucrats and secretaries, this scheme will fail; it is admitted by all. Bureaucratisation destroys the scheme. At the same time, you are excluding the trade unions and rural organisations which are really mass-based. Will the Government consider the position and see

that this type of mass movement like trade unions and youth organisations are also given a chance and given grants to carry on the movement? Lastly, why do you want to have all these organisations? There is one good organisation which is absolutely a political—the Boys' Scouts and Guides Movement. Why are the funds not channelised through that very good organisation? I would like the Minister to clear the misgivings about this scheme and give positive, accurate and precise replies to my questions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I want total removal of illiteracy in this country but the programme that has been envisaged by the Education Ministry has created certain doubts. Some sections of the Government either because of sympathy for the RSS or because of ignorance about its real character have started giving them extraordinary patronage. The most glaring example of this in this context is the action of the Ministry of Education. The RSS mouthpiece, *Organiser*, March 12, 1978, reporting the proceedings of the Akhil Bharatiya Pratinidhi Sabha meeting writes:

"The ABVP accepted the Union Education Ministry's invitation to help educate the ten crore illiterates in the 15—35 age group and called upon Swayamsewaks to extend active cooperation to make this scheme a complete success."

Will you serve the concept of secular character of India, which has been adumbrated in our Constitution, by involving the paramilitary operators of RSS in the proposed adult literacy programme? The Education Ministry, wittingly or unwittingly is offering an opportunity to the RSS hoodlums to spend huge sums of money. So far as the activities of the paramilitary RSS hoodlums are concerned, there is the living example of Aligarh. You are patronising such organisations in the guise of removing illiteracy. Removing illiteracy by whose hands? By the hands of people who do not believe in the secular character of this country.

I demand that a high level parliamentary committee should be constituted and a thorough enquiry should be instituted into the whole matter so that paramilitary organisations like RSS hoodlums are not allowed to infiltrate into such national programmes. The facts are revealing and also disheartening to this country. When we have the example of recent communal clashes throughout the country sparked off by the activities of such paramilitary organisations, such a huge amount of money should not be handled by such hoodlums. Will the hon. Minister take note of this matter? I know he is a very good Minister. He should agree to have a probe into all these matters. I hope the Minister will kindly take note of the matter very seriously and concede an enquiry as demanded by this House.

श्री अनन्त बेध (कच्छ) : सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य आर०एस०एस० पर एलीमिनेशन लगा रहे थे। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कितन-कितन राज्यों में कितनी-कितनी एप्लिकेशन आई हैं :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश : 3, आसाम : 2,
बिहार : 40, गुजरात : 67,
कर्नाटक : 1, केरल : 1,
मध्य प्रदेश : 9, महाराष्ट्र :
13, मणिपुर : 5,
उड़ीसा : 5, पंजाब : 2,
राजस्थान : 66

आर० एस० एस० के लिए जो यह कह रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है उनकी। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राविजन एडल्ट एजुकेशन के लिए किया गया है उसके बारे में एक सर्वे निकला है—इल्लिटरेसी एमंग शूड्यूल्ड कास्ट—आल एजेंज, उसमें यह दिया है—

1961—96.71 प्रतिशत

1971—93.56 प्रतिशत, यह फार बीमेन है और

1961—89.73 प्रतिशत

1971—85.34 प्रतिशत, फार मेन है।

इस तरह शूड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में

1961—91.47 प्रतिशत

1971—88.70 प्रतिशत फार मेन है श्री

1961—96.84 प्रतिशत

1971—95.15 प्रतिशत फार बीमेन है।

इस तरह यह जो शूड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शूड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में इल्लिटरेसी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रमाण रहा है इस को देखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा सादा सवाल करूंगा कि जो पसा उन्होंने एडल्ट एजुकेशन के लिए निकाला है उस से बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में शूड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शूड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए कोई स्पेशल स्कीम बना कर उन की इल्लिटरेसी दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे या नहीं?

दूसरी बात—इस सिलसिले में वालंट्री संगठन जो आगे आ रहे हैं, उनमें से मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी एक ऐसा संगठन सामने आया है जिस का नाम आज दिन तक नहीं सुना गया। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को भी ध्यान में लेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, before the Minister replies would you like to extend the time of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, until the Minister finishes his reply.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Several questions have been put by hon. Members and if I miss any point of any hon. Member, he may kindly let me know.

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Prof. Mavalankar said that the implementation has been somewhat hasty. But I say that it is not so. We had been discussing the adult education programme since 5th April, 1977. I made a statement before this House that the priority of the new Government would be to make every adult literate. All this we had discussed with various bodies and organisations including ABVP and other student organisations including one representing Shri Lakkappa's party, trade unions and various other bodies. After this, a National Board was formed and the National Board had drawn up various programmes for adult education which were placed before the meeting of the Education Ministers of different States. As you are aware, Sir, various political parties are having Governments in different States of the country. So, it is wrong to say that this is our programme. I should say that this is a national programme which has been accepted by all the parties in the country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : RSS is not a party. (*Interruptions*)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I can lay the statement on the Table of the House which is complete upto 15th November, 1978 about the voluntary agencies whose projects have been received and are receiving financial assistance under the voluntary agencies' scheme. All this scheme is contained in the printed book which has been supplied to the Parliamentary Library. In substance, I can say that all these applications are processed by the State Governments. Mr. Faleiro objected to this and asked why should they be processed by the State Governments. Now, the first responsibility lies with the State Governments. Unless the State Governments process the applications, we will not make any payment to the parties directly whatsoever.

18 hrs.

There is to be a partnership between the Central Government and the State Governments. Now why

do we involve the State Governments? The reason is, as Dr. Ramji Singh earlier pointed out in the course of his statement, this is not simply adult literacy, but adult education. Roughly 350 hours will be allocated for each adult in a year; of this roughly 200 hours would be for literary education and 150 hours will be utilized for giving him some training in some developmental matters like agriculture and animal husbandry, and for women acquisition of some skill for earning livelihood. In all these matters, the Planning Commission has accepted our suggestions that the other developmental Ministries should also send their officers to the project centres to give instructions to the adult learners in these fields. Therefore, even if we just choose a particular body at the national level and ask that body to work at the field level, that body will have to get the approval of the State Government. So, Shri Faleiro's objection that the State Governments should not be involved cannot be supported.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : What steps have you taken to prevent the bias on the part of State Governments towards organisations which otherwise fully qualify for aid? What will you do for the organisations which fully qualify but are deprived because of the bias of the State Government? Therefore, it lapses.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : If the State Government somehow takes objection to particular organisations, we can at the most argue with the State Governments. As I said, there will be a sort of partnership. We can try to convince the State Governments. But if the State Government still insists that they will not recognise a particular organisation, we are helpless, because the funds are provided on 50:50 basis. These Rs. 200 crores will be shared between the Central Government and the State Governments—Rs. 100 crores will be allocated at the Central sector and Rs. 100 crores at the State sector. Further, we also believe that the State Governments want that education

should spread out among the illite- rates. So, why should we have any suspicions about the motives of the State Governments? In any case, such instances have not come to our notice. If any case is brought to my notice by Shri Faleiro, I shall certainly take up this matter with the State Minister concerned.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Then you are not spending Rs. 200 crores; you are spending only Rs. 100 crores.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER: It is the Plan programme; it is not only Rs. 200 crores. If we add the allocations to be made by the different developmental Ministries, it will come to about Rs. 600 crores. But remember that the total Plan is more than Rs. 70,000 crores. So, it is not even one per cent of the total Plan. We are paying Rs. 3 crores for a single aircraft to carry the rich people from one place to another. But for adult education we are grudging this sum. It is a matter of shame for all of us. It is not at all adequate, I must most respectfully submit. However, we are trying to do whatever we can with the limit allocation that has been made. It was pointed out in that connection by Shri Faleiro that the total allocation for education has been reduced. That is not so. Because, about Rs. 1200 crores, a little more or a little less, has been allocated in the last five years. Now it is nearly Rs. 1,900 crores. So, there is an increase in the total allocation for education, although as a percentage to the total allocation

for national development it has come down to some extent.

We wanted to make it a mass movement. Therefore, we wanted different voluntary agencies to be involved. But then we have several limitations, like political parties, communal parties etc.... (Interruptions) Shri Lakkappa is giving so much publicity to that body every day that I should thank him on behalf of the RSS for giving such publicity. Why should he do it? (Interruptions) Let him come forward with his own institution. Then I shall take up this matter. He is talking of communalism. Let him not forget that his own party has formed a Government with a communal party, namely, the Muslim League, in Kerala.

Then a reference was made to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.... (Interruptions)

So far as the tribals are concerned, it is a matter which comes within the competence of the Home Ministry. In consultation with the Home Ministry, adequate steps are being taken for the purpose of adult education in respect of these tribals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 27th instant.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 27, 1978/Agrahayana 6, 1900 (Saka).