

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Monday December 1, 1980/Agrahayana 10, 1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER. Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha and Shri K. Hanumanthaiya.

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1953-57 representing Muzaffarpur North-West Constituency of Bihar. He participated in freedom movement and suffered imprisonment.

An eminent trade unionist, he was associated with several labour organisations particularly of sugar workers in U.P. and Bihar. He took keen interest in cooperative movement and social work. He passed away at Patna on 28 November, 1980 at the age of 72.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya was a member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1948-52 and of third, fourth and fifth Lok Sabha during 1962-77. He was a member of the then Mysore State Legislative Assembly during 1952-62 and was Chief Minister of Mysore State during 1952-56.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in freedom movement and

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suffered imprisonment several times. He was chairman, Punjab Administrative Reforms Commission and member, Administrative Reforms Commission of the Government of India during 1967-70. Later he became its Chairman. He was leader of the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference laid at Ottawa in 1966. He was led the Indian delegation to the XV International Conference on Social Welfare at Manila in 1970. He was Minister of Law and Social Welfare at the Centre during 1970-71 and Minister of Railway during 1971-72. He passed away at Mysore this morning at the age of 72.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The members then stood in silence for a short while.*

*The members then stood in silence for a short while.*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Free Education

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

\*182. SHRI K + PRADHANI:

SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have expressed its view that free education target will not be achieved before 1980;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether, under the Constitution, the target was to reach this much earlier; and

(d) the steps which are being taken to achieve this aim?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d), A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

The main reasons for proposing a time-frame of another ten years to achieve Elementary Education are as follows.

(1) In view of the enormity of dimensions of the problem, targets have to be realistic.

(2) Experience has shown that a higher targeting will be unrealistic:

(3) The problem largely relates to those States where general educational backwardness poses additional difficulties.

(4) The children to be covered are mostly girls and are from disadvantaged sections of society which further aggravates the difficulties.

II. The steps envisaged in this context are as follows:

(1) To concentrate more on primary education during 1980-85 and on middle education during 1985-90.

(2) To open primary/middle schools within walking distance; and, to give preferential attention to school-less habitations.

(3) To intensify utilisation of existing school facilities.

(4) To provide non-formal part-time education.

(5) To give special attention to girls and to target groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, landless agricultural labourers, and urban slum-dwellers.

(6) To give special attention to backward areas and backward communities in State Plans.

(7) To offer on a larger scale incentives like provision of free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms, attendance, scholarships for girls, and mid-day meals at the primary stage.

(8) To decentralise the curriculum and make it more relevant.

(9) To improve teacher competence/qualification.

(10) To improve physical facilities, particularly buildings.

(11) To increase recourse to educational technology, particularly educational broadcasting.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In view of the fact that Orissa is one of the most backward States in the country and the tribal areas in particular are the most backward areas in the country, may I know whether Government propose to give more incentives to these tribal areas in this matter and if so, what are the steps taken in this regard?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There are mine backward States so far as education is concerned and Orissa happens to be one of them. Central assistance is given for non-formal education wherever we find that the States are lagging behind when compared to the average for the whole country.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: I wanted to know about the tribal areas, whether any special assistance has been given to them.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** The central assistance which is given is later on divided into tribal and non-tribal plans. In the tribal plans, the component of the tribal areas is being reflected.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** In view of the fact that residential schools are the only institutions where successful education is imparted in tribal areas, may I know whether the Government propose to increase the residential type of schools during the next plan?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** It will depend upon the resources available for the Sixth plan, but as it is it seems rather difficult to go in for additional steps in this regard.

**श्री डी० पी० यादव :** फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन की बात हम 1950 से करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक यह हुई नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के चार एलीमेंट्स हैं, फ्री टीचर्स, फ्री बुक्स, फ्री स्कूल यूनिफार्म और फ्री मिड डे मील। इन चार एलीमेंट्स में से कौन-कौन से एलीमेंट्स आप 1980—85 में बजट में पेश करना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण :** बजट की बात तो अभी नहीं कही जा सकती है। जब बजट पेश होगा तब बताएंगे।

**श्री डी० पी० यादव :** मेरा मतलब प्लान से है।

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** All the four schemes are proposed to be included in the sixth plan, but how much amount has to be provided, it will be too early to say.

**श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :** बहुत से ग्राम ऐसे हैं जो पहाड़ी अंचलों में हैं और राज्य शासन ने जो क्राइटीरिया बना रखा है कि तीन सौ आबादी होगी तब प्राइमरी स्कूल खोलेंगे उस में वे नहीं आते हैं। वे

गांव बहुत दूरी पर होते हैं स्कूल से और उन में बच्चों को वहां लोगों के लिए भोजना सम्भव नहीं होता है। उन की आबादी भी कम होती है पहाड़ी इलाका होने की वजह से। यदि उन को प्रायोरिटी नहीं दी जाएगी तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में वे पिछड़ जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शासन इसके बारे में क्या कुछ विचार कर रहा है ?

बहुत से ग्राम ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने फैमिली प्लानिंग की शासन की योजना को अपना लिया है और वे अपनी जनसंख्या नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। उन्होंने क्या अपराध किया है जो आप उन के लिए स्कूल नहीं खोल रहे हैं ?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** It is proposed to provide as far as possible primary school facilities at a distance of 1 KM from the village where the boys or girls reside. In the case of middle schools, it should be within 3 KM.

**श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि तीन सौ से कम की आबादी हो तो आप स्कूल नहीं देते हैं ?

**श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण :** ऐसा कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि आबादी के ऊपर ही स्कूल खोले जाएं।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** The answer of the Minister is of a general nature. The percentage drop-out of the children belonging to the SC&ST and agricultural labour is 80 per cent. In order to attract the SC&ST students will the Government consider giving not only stipends and open residential schools in scheduled caste and tribal areas but some assistance to the guardians of the children belonging to SC&ST so that the drop-out may be less?

Is the Minister aware that the West Bengal Government has declar-

ed free education upto class X and next year, they propose to declare free education upto Class XI? If so, is the Government going to give special assistance to the State Government of West Bengal in the Sixth Five Year Plan? If so, what will be the amount?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** As far as the first part of the question is concerned, we do not propose to give anything to the parents of SC&ST children. We have been trying to give facilities to the SC&ST students who enroll themselves, in the shape of freeships, mid-day meals, books and other concessions.

As far as the scheme of the West Bengal Government is concerned, the constitutional obligation is only from the age of 6 to 14, which means, from Class I to VIII. If the West Bengal Government has considered it fit to give concession to students of IX and X, it is for them to finance that. The Central Government will not be able to finance.

**श्री राम प्यारे पणिका :** मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 30, 35 वर्षों में जहाँ तक प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के फैलाव का प्रश्न है, इन्होंने ने स्कूलों का नम्बर तो बढ़ाया है, लेकिन यह सदन पूरी तरह से अवगत है कि शिक्षा का स्तर, क्वालिटी इतने नीचे गिरती जा रही है, खास तौर से ट्राइबल एरिया में और शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स एरिया में, बकवर्ड रीजन में, अपैक्शन स्कूलों में ट्रेन्ड अध्यापक नहीं रख जाते, क्या मंत्री जी इस सदन को आश्चर्य करेंगे कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में खास तौर पर बकवर्ड एरिया में शिक्षा के फैलाव और उस की क्वालिटी पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा ? यदि हाँ, तो वह इस बारे में क्या करता चाहते हैं ?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN.** The hon. Member is having in mind the educational survey report which clearly indicates that in the case of Adivasi areas, the schooling facilities are not

upto the mark. That is why, we propose to emphasise on schooling facilities to the children of Adivasi.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Is it not a fact that over 16 million children from the age of 6 to 14 are working in factories and shops and they are not availing of this free primary education facility? What does the Government propose to do regarding this child labour so that these children can also benefit from the free primary education facility?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** So far as students living in the slum areas are concerned, we propose to have a fresh survey done.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Not in the slum areas but the children working in the factories and work-shops.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Even if they are working in the factories, we propose to introduce non-formal type of education, wherein to give them a profession when he has undertaken or is undertaking. We try to give conventional type of education.

“Dal” Scandal in F.C.I. Harda (M.P.)

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\*183. DR. VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities of ‘dal’ and discrepancy in stock of FCI have been detected by Government at Harda in the Hoshangabad area; and

(b) if so, officer involved in the scandal, his *locus standi* and action taken against him?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI):** (a)  
Yes, Sir.