

Ministry of Education

+

*742. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Murlji Manohar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are afoot to streamline the administrative set-up of the Ministry of Education in the Departments of Education and Scientific Affairs; and

(b) if so, its broad features?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). As an essential prerequisite of rationalisation, the two Departments of Education and Science have already been abolished under the Presidential Order of 29th February, 1964. The question of further streamlining the administrative set up of the Ministry as a whole is under review.

श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शास्त्री : जब सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के पास संगीत, नाटक, ड्रामा आदि विभाग हैं तो यह जो शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास कल्चरल मैकशन है, इस को भी सूचना मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध करने पर कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Information and Broadcasting Ministry approaches the subject from a point of view different from that of the Education Ministry. We are concerned more with the educational aspect of culture, and they are concerned, if I may say so, from the publicity point of view.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : शिक्षा मंत्रालय का जो पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है वह स्वयं माननीय मंत्री जी की देखरेख में किया जा रहा है या इसके लिए अलग से कोई समिति बनाई गई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Hon. Members know my allergy for committees; I have not set up a committee; I am considering it myself.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस पर भी आपने विचार किया है कि कल्चरल

प्रोग्राम्ज के ऊपर यह जो लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है, बरबाद होता है, यह शिक्षा के ऊपर और मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग के काम पर खर्च किया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। श्री विश्राम प्रसाद।

श्री सु० क० चागला : कोई भी खर्च ऐसा करने में नहीं आएगा जो फिजूल खर्च हो।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : साइंस की प्रामिनेंस और उस की विशेषता को समझते हुए, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्दर क्या कोई इस तरह का डिपार्टमेंट है जैसे साइंस डिपार्टमेंट ताकि साइंस को ज्यादा प्रामिनेंस मिल सके ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या मंत्रालय इस पर विचार कर रहा है ?

श्री सु० क० चागला : यह मिनिस्ट्री जितना बन पाये उतनी प्रामिनेंस साइंस को देना चाहती है और जो कुछ उसके लिए कर सकती है, करेगी।

Ending Illiteracy

+

*743. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the efforts so far made to end illiteracy including adult illiteracy in the country, State-wise;

(b) the estimated progress to be achieved at the end of the Third Plan period; and

(c) the expenditure so far incurred in that direction and proposed to be incurred during the rest of the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram

Ramachandran: (a) The outcome of the efforts is that literacy rate which was 16.6 as revealed by 1951 Census went up to 23.7 in 1961 Census. It is expected that with the increase of effort on primary education in the Third Five Year Plan, the percentage of literacy may have gone upto 28 to 30 per cent today. The State-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2583/64].

(b) It is estimated that the percentage of literacy will rise to 35 by the end of the Third Plan period, for India as a whole.

(c) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2584/64].

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that an expert from Hyderabad has evolved a new system of alphabets to teach adults and the Government has requisitioned his services to conduct a pilot scheme near Delhi. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member gives full details of some information before she comes to the question.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: How are they to know our questions?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is supposed to know many things. The question may be put direct.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know if he has been requisitioned by the Central Government and if so what are the results?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: I know that not only from Andhra but from Maharashtra also, the educational officers who are taking part in adult education have submitted new methods showing how quickly adults could be taught. But I am not sure whether his services have been requisitioned.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अर्द्धशिक्षित और अशिक्षित प्रौढ़ों को शिक्षित करने की जो व्यवस्था नगरों में है, मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि क्या उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था गांवों में भी की जाएगी ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: जरूर because a large part of the illiterate people are in the rural areas and this is done by the State Governments. We are trying to get more funds from the Centre to speed up the programme.

Dr. Swell: Is it a fact that the Government is considering a scheme for making it compulsory for every literate person to educate at least one illiterate person annually or to pay a certain amount towards a fund for eradication of illiteracy, in lieu thereof: if not, why not and if, yes, when the scheme is likely to be launched?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sevak Yadav.

श्री रामसेवक यादव साक्षरता की रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है। क्या मंत्रालय समस्त देश को साक्षर बनाने के लिए किसी योजना पर जिस में कोई तिथि या समय निर्धारित हो, विचार कर रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो वह योजना क्या है ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No target is fixed but we drew up a plan and are implementing it so that at least we could make a substantial increase in the literacy rate by the end of the Third Plan. But funds could not be made available because of the emergency and we have requested the States to go ahead with their own schemes with their own finances as quickly as possible.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the census figures of 1951 and 1961 which show that the number of illiterates has increased with the increase in population and that the progress of the removal of illiteracy is not commensurate with the rise in population, and may I know what steps the Govern-

ment taking to cope up with this problem?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is one way of looking at it; that the percentage of illiteracy has gone up. But we should keep in mind that the population has gone up at such a rate—

Mr. Speaker: That is what he says.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Therefore, we are realising the importance of building up. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Those who are born today must be illiterate!

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: According to the statement laid on the Table, you will see that the literacy percentage is going up in spite of the population increase. Perhaps the hon. Member is thinking of Maharashtra. In certain States, after the reorganisation of States, backward areas also have been added. So, in those States, the literacy percentage for the whole of the State is shown a little less. But I can assure hon. Members that we are very much aware of the illiteracy problem and we shall do everything, and we are asking for special funds also.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Sir, my question was not understood.

Mr. Speaker: I have understood his question.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में सब से अधिक निरक्षरता है, क्या सरकार ने मुख्य रूप से ऐसे राज्यों की कोई तालिका तैयार की है ? यदि हाँ तो वह आने वाली पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन के लिए कुछ फंड्स की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: He is asking whether any steps have been taken to give help to those States, where illiteracy is the greatest.

258(A) LSD—2.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: The primary education programme is speeded up with the special allocation of funds to those schemes where the primary education programme has not been going on satisfactorily, because this also has a bearing on the literacy percentage, not only adult literacy but overall literacy. Otherwise, each State is taking interest in its own way to speed up the adult education programme to liquidate adult illiteracy.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement I find that the States with less than 20 per cent literacy are the Hindi-speaking States—Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. May I know why, in spite of Hindi being our Rashtira Bhasha and in spite of so much being spent for the promotion of Hindi, the State of affairs is like this?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is because they have not been able to implement the primary education programme also as much as other States which are a little more progressive. So the States which have been mentioned by the hon. Member are being helped in the primary education programme, but the adult education programme is taken up as a separate subject.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether the Central Government proposes to allot more funds to States which are willing to give free secondary and collegiate education to girls?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That matter is also known; it has to be taken up separately.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन एरियाज में स्कूल और कालेज हैं वहाँ पर जो गांवों में प्रौढ़ लोग अशिक्षित हैं उन को पढ़ाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई संगठन बनाया है ताकि वे गांवों में जा कर पढ़ावें ।

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Yes, Sir. Maharashtra has

shown the way by the Gram Shikshan Samiti; and certain other States also have shown the way, such as Uttar Pradesh through "Literacy House" and so on. So, we are giving this information to other States also, asking them to speed up their literacy programme. But I am sorry to say that it is not going on as fast as it should. That is why they are trying to have a comprehensive plan and getting special funds so that we can help in this programme.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: May I know whether those who become literates under this scheme become illiterate soon after?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is why a plan to follow up by producing books for the new literates is going on, and we are also getting some outside help for that programme.

श्री बड़े : माननीय मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट में है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इल्लिटरैसी ज्यादा बढ़ रही है क्योंकि फंडस की कमी है। वहाँ के मिनिस्टर्स ने इस तथ्य से कहा है कि—each one teach one—father to daughter, husband to wife and brother to sister—इसके लिए हमारे फंडस नहीं हैं। क्या इस प्रकार कह देने से मध्य प्रदेश में एडल्ट एजुकेशन कम हो रही है?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: There are figures from which the hon. Member can see. The adult literacy was 9.8 per cent. in 1951 and it has gone up to 16.9 per cent in 1961. Probably it is going up still. Regarding the other suggestions made by the hon. Member, it is the State's job.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार खुद इस काम को इतना क्यों फेला रही है। इस काम को मालूम अलग अलग अपनी पंचायतों को, अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स को और अपनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे कर अपना बोझ हलका क्यों नहीं करती?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: It has been already decentralised in the sense that in every block, there is a social education organiser whose job is to see that the village community centres also cater to improving the literacy.

Section 87-B of C.P.C.

+

{ Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Alvares:
* 125. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Shree Narayan Das

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the observation of the Chief Justice of India in the course of a judgement on the 6th March, 1964 regarding Section 87-B of the Civil Procedure Code; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri. Hathi):
(a) Yes.

(b) Government have taken due note of the observations of the Supreme Court.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know in how many cases such permission to proceed against the former princes was sought and in how many cases permission was given?

Shri Hathi: Perhaps the hon. Member wants to know the figures from 1948 till today. I am sorry I would not have those figures with me.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether there are any criteria for according permission in such matters and if so, what are those criteria?

Shri Hathi: The criteria are generally on the lines suggested by the Supreme Court.