

RAJYA SABHA

DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

FIFTH REPORT

ON

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1994-95 OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
(Ministry of Human Resource Development)

(Demand No. 47)

(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 18.4.94)
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 22.4.94)

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

APRIL, 1994/CHAITRA, 1916 (SAKA)

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COMPOSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(1993-94)

Shri Ram Naresh Yadav—*Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya
3. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
4. Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain
5. Miss Saroj Khaparde
6. Shri V. Hanumantha Rao
- *7. Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel
8. Shri Md. Salim
9. Shri Pravat Kumar Samantaray
10. Prof. I.G. Sanadi
11. Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen
12. Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri
13. Shri P. Upendra
14. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
- **15. Dr. M. Aram

LOK SABHA

16. Dr. Viswanatham Kanithi
17. Dr. V. Rajeshwaran
18. Prof. (Smt.) Savithri Lakshmanan
19. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
20. Dr. Vasant Niwruutti Pawar
21. Prof. P.J. Kurien
22. Shri Subhash Chandra Nayak
23. Shri Bapu Hari Chaure
24. Shri Z.M. Kahandole
25. Shri Datta Meghe
26. Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai Chavda
27. Shri K. Thulasiah Vandayar
28. Shri Aslam Sher Khan
29. Shri Inder Jit
30. Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar
31. Shri Chinmayanand Swami
32. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi
33. Prof. K. Vankatagiri Gowda
34. Dr. K.D. Jeswani
35. Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya
36. Dr. G.L. Kanaujia
- ***37. Shri Anna Joshi

* Nominated *vice* vacancy caused by the death of Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy on 15.9.1993.

** Nominated *vide* Parliamentary Bulletin Part II, No. 34301, dated the February 18, 1994.

*** Nominated w.e.f. 26.8.1993 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Chandrajeet Yadav w.e.f. 13.4.1993.

38. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy
39. Shri Rambadan
40. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya
41. Shri Ram Chandra Dome
42. Shri Brahmanand Mandal
43. Prof. Ummareddy Venkateshwarlu
44. Shri Suraj Mandal
45. Shri Kanshi Ram

SECRETARIAT

Shri Ram Krishan, *Under Secretary*
Shri Rohtas, *Committee Officer*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Fifth Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year, 1994-95.

At its meeting held on 3rd March, 1994 the Committee decided to take up for consideration the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Demand No. 47).

The Committee considered the various documents and relevant papers received from the Deptt. of Education; Ministry of Human Resource Development and also heard the Secretary (Education) and other Officials of that Deptt. on the said Demands for Grants in its meeting held on 23rd & 24th March, 1994.

The Committee considered the Draft Report in its sittings held on 29th and 31st March, 1994 and adopted the same on 31st March, 1994.

NEW DELHI;
31st March, 1994

10, Chaitra, 1916 (Saka)

RAM NARESH YADAV
Chairman,
Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Human Resource Development.

AN OVERVIEW

The Ministry of Human Resource Development was set up in 1985 with the objective of integrating efforts towards the development of human potential in the areas of Education, Women & Child Development, Art, Culture, Youth Affairs & Sports. The Department of Education is an important constituent of this Ministry. During 1993-94 a budget provision of Rs. 2159.33 crores was made available for education in the Central Sector. This was increased to Rs. 2192 crores in the Revised Estimate 1993-94.

2. There are a large number of subordinate offices and autonomous organisations under the Department which are engaged in carrying out the activities and programmes of the Department. They include, among others, the Directorate of Adult Education, National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration (NIEPA), University Grants Commission (UGC), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), the Central Board of Secondary Education, the National Book Trust, Indian Institutes of Technology and Regional Engineering Colleges.

3. The National Policy on Education, 1986 has been instrumental in laying down the priorities in education at the national level. Elementary Education has been getting the highest priority in the educational sector, to accelerate the pace for achieving Universal Elementary Education by the end of this Century. The Operation Black Board scheme, launched in 1987-88, aims at bringing about significant improvement in the provision of facilities in primary schools. This is expected to improve retention of children in primary schools.

4. The programme of Non-Formal Education aims at bringing education to working children, girls and children living in habitations which are not covered by formal schools. NFE is envisaged as an alternative strategy for formal education and plays a complementary role in achieving Universal Elementary Education by covering drop-outs or those who have not enrolled for one reason or the another.

5. The Adult Education programme provides basic functional educational skills for those who could not avail the opportunities for education through formal and non-formal schools. The Technology Mission for Literacy, set up in 1988 with the aim of covering the total area, has achieved success in the southern, eastern and western regions and the focus has now shifted to the Hindi speaking States which have a low percentage of literacy.

6. The Department is giving serious attention to achieving Education for All, and its endeavours towards this end found mention during the "Education for All Summit" of 9 populous countries of the world, held in 'New Delhi' in December, 1993. As a result of these endeavours, the resource allocation to education is expected to be increased from the existing 3.2% to 6% of the GNP from the 9th Plan.

7. In the school education field, there are 796 Kendriya Vidyalayas, including three Vidyalayas in foreign countries. These are opened in areas with a sizeable concentration of Central Government employees.

8. The Navodaya Vidyalayas scheme, launched in 1985, provides good quality education to talented children predominantly from rural areas. There are 321 Schools which are residential and offer education free of charge for all students.

9. In the area of Vocational Education, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was started in 1988 with the main objective of providing diversification of educational opportunities to enhance individual employability. Vocational courses, mainly in the areas of Agriculture, Business & Commerce, Engineering & Technology, Health and Para Medical, Humanities and Home Science, are introduced at the +2 level in schools selected by the State Governments. So far,

Vocational Sections have been sanctioned in 5,588 schools creating a capacity for diversification of 7.96 lakh students.

10. The scheme of pre-vocational education has also been launched at the lower secondary stage in 1993-94 with the objective of imparting simple marketable skills to students in classes IX and X.

11. The Department of Education has been seeking bilateral and multilateral assistance from international agencies so that additional resources may be available for educational programmes. Some new projects have been started in the last few years such as Mahila Samakhya Project in four States with the assistance of Netherlands; Andhra Pradesh Primary School Project with UK assistance; Lok Jumbish Project in Rajasthan with the assistance of SIDA; Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan with the assistance of SIDA and Bihar Education Project with UNICEF assistance.

12. In the Higher Education Sector, the University Grants Commission is concerned with promotion and coordination of university education and determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The total number of Universities in 1993-94 was 189 with 7938 Colleges and a student enrolment of 48.05 lakhs. A new Central University is also being set up in Tezpur to increase the facilities for higher education in the North-Eastern Region.

13. In the Technical Education field, 5 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been established to provide instruction and research in some branches of Engineering and Technology, Science and Arts for advancement of learning. These Institutes are imparting education at the undergraduate, postgraduate and research level, in addition to sponsoring research and they are fully funded by the Central Government. One more IIT is proposed to be set up in Assam.

14. The Regional Engineering Colleges have been set up to enable the country to meet the growing requirement of trained technical manpower. There are 17 Regional Engineering Colleges which offer First Degree Programmes in Engineering and Technology, out of which 14 have facilities for postgraduate and Doctoral programmes and also conduct research.

REPORT

15. Human Resource Development is of paramount importance for the progress of the country and education is one of the most important components in this regard. Though we are committed to achieve the objective of Education for All (EFA) by 2000 but increasing population and limited resources at hand are the two obstacles in the way of achieving this goal.

16. At present, Budget outlay for Education is 3.2% of the (Gross Domestic Product) GDP and the Department of Education has assured that from 9th Plan onwards the outlay will be 6% of the GDP.

17. The Committee welcomes the decision of the Government that Education will get an allocation of 6% of GDP. The Committee also hopes that there would be reflection of this decision in the Budget Estimates of the year 1995-96 and of subsequent years.

18. Revised Budget Estimates for 1993-94 of the Deptt. of Education is Rs. 2192 crores. There has been a 10% increase in the Budget Estimates for 1994-95 over the previous year at Rs. 2423.6 crores, out of which Rs. 1548.3 crores have been provided for planned expenditure and the rest of Rs. 875.3 crores is earmarked for Non-Plan expenditure.

19. Secondary and Physical Education have been allocated 24.3% of the Budget Estimates of Educational Deptt. and 24.2% of the funds of the Deptt. have been provided for University and Higher Education. Elementary and Technical Education have been provided 21.6% and 18% respectively of the funds for 1994-95.

20. The Secretary, Deptt. of Education, in his oral evidence before the Committee has stated

that the major thrust of the budget is on Elementary Education, with the objective of achieving education for all by 2000, decentralisation of educational administration and review of all these programmes quarterly, by a group of Chief Ministers.

Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Department of Education

21. Department of Education is running about a dozen schemes, but the Committee took up for consideration only some of the major ones, which have been stated in brief in the following paragraphs, alongwith the Committee's observations/recommendations thereon.

I

Elementary Education

22. Article 45 of the Constitution of India provides for free and Compulsory Education for all children below the age of 14 years. It was expected that by the year 1995, India would achieve Universal Elementary Education. However, there is still 153 million children, as on March, 1991, in the age group of 6—14 who are yet to be covered under the scheme. They constitute 18 per cent of the total population of the country. The Committee hopes that by the end of this century this backlog will be covered and total universal Elementary Education will be achieved.

23. The Revised Budget Estimate for 1993-94 for Elementary Education is Rs. 443.7 crores. In Budget Estimate for, 1994-95, has been given Rs. 523.86 crores for Elementary Education.

24. While the Committee takes note of this increase in allocation for Elementary Education, it feels that in view of the rising prices, the increase in real terms, is not substantial.

25. The Committee feels that the Deptt. may take steps to decentralise Elementary Education and take help of Panchayati Raj institutions for proper monitoring and implementation of the Scheme.

Operation Blackboard

26. In the Eighth Plan it has been provided that the Scheme would continue and a third teacher and a third room would be added to primary schools wherever enrollment exceeds 100 students. Thirty per cent of such schools would be covered in the said plan. Besides these, Operation Blackboard would cover 10 per cent of upper primary schools during the last two years of the Plan.

Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94 Plan	R.E. 1993-94 Plan	B.E. 1994-95 Plan
179,00.00	179,00.00	215,00.00

27. The Committee is of the opinion that infrastructure for the required standard for elementary schools has not been created and maintained. The Committee feels that when purchase of equipment is made for schools the quality aspect of the equipment must be ensured.

28. The Committee also feels that monitoring mechanism for regulation and implementation of the scheme should be improved and evaluation done.

29. The Committee feels that the question of increase in the weight of primary school bags particularly in city schools should be seriously considered and appropriate measures be taken to

lessen the weight. Mechanism for ensuring minimum standards in schools in regard to teachers as well as infrastructure, should be created and strengthened.

30. The Committee is not satisfied with the efforts made on the basis of last year's committee report for reducing drop-outs from elementary schools especially of children belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories.

31. The Committee feels that the scheme should first achieve the targets laid down earlier, that is they should first cover all the single teacher schools before going in for three-teacher schools.

32. The Committee feels that enrolment of girls in schools is not up to the expectations. More efforts are required in this direction.

Non-Formal Education

Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94 Plan	R.E. 1993-94 Plan	B.E. 1994-95 Plan
108,67.00	110,21.00	131,32.00

33. The Committee feels that access of students from non-formal education to formal is not up to the mark and, therefore, a review of this scheme may be undertaken.

Mahila Samakhya

34. The Committee feels that increase in expenditure on National Resource Group and consultancy/meetings etc. under Mahila Samakhya, from Rs. 4.69 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs. 80 lakhs in 1993-94, was quite high. The Committee feels that this should be looked into.

35. The Committee feels that a mechanism may be evolved to regulate and monitor the working of Voluntary Organisations who are implementing the Mahila Samakhya Scheme.

Teachers' Education

36. Rs. 69.1 crores have been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate for 1993-94 for Teachers' Education. For 1994-95, the allocation has been increased to Rs. 90 crores.

37. The Committee feels that more emphasis should be laid on Teachers' Education by further increase in allocation and also take steps to evaluate, from time to time, the existing methodology of training programme.

II

Secondary and Physical Education

38. In the year 1993-94 Revised Estimates, the Department of Education had provided Rs. 305.5 crores for plan and Rs. 256.7 crores for non-plan expenditure for Secondary and Physical Education. For 1994-95, the figures are Rs. 335 crores and Rs. 255.5 crores respectively.

39. The Committee feels that secondary education in general is facing resource crunch therefore, suggests that sufficient funds may be allocated for its various schemes.

Vocational Education

40. Rs. 85 crores have been provided for the scheme in the Revised Estimates for 1993-94. For 1994-95, the Budget Estimate has been increased to 88.46 crores.

41. The National Policy on Education 1992 envisages well-planned programmes for

Vocational Education for developing a healthy attitude among students. It is expected that about 10% of higher secondary students would be directed to the vocational stream by 1995 and 25% by 2000 AD.

42. The Committee feels that adequate funds be provided to implement the scheme and to achieve the fixed targets.

Computer Education

43. Computer education has been started in secondary schools keeping in view the recent changes in the technology and its immense potentialities in day-to-day life.

44. The Committee feels that the Budget allocation of Rs. 25 crores for 1994-95 is not sufficient as it is even less than that of last year's Revised Estimate (i.e. Rs. 26 crores). Therefore, more funds should be provided for computer education.

45. The Committee also suggests that adequate infrastructural support for the upkeep and maintenance of computers should be provided and the scheme, should also be monitored effectively.

Scholarships

46. The Committee is unhappy over the curtailment of budget allocation under the head "Scholarships". Instead, the number of scholarships should have been increased to help the economically backward and meritorious students so that more and more students could complete secondary education and go for higher studies.

47. The Committee feels that there should be more provision for loan scholarships for the benefit of needy students.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

48. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Scheme was started in 1963-64 on the recommendation of the IInd Pay Commission. Kendriya Vidyalayas are expected to be trend-setters in school education, with the primary objectives of catering to the educational needs of children of transferable Central Govt. employees, including defence personnel, by providing a common stream of education.

Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94 Non-plan	R.E. 1993-94 Non-plan	B.E. 1994-95 Non-plan
185,46.00	185,46.00	185,46.00

49. The Committee is not satisfied with the provision in the budget and suggests substantial increase therefor.

50. The Committee has taken a serious note of the fact that the overall management and functioning of the Kendriya Vidyalaya has not been evaluated in recent times.

51. The Committee finds that enrolment of students in Kendriya Vidyalayas has increased from 1993, but there is alarming decrease in the number of students appearing for the secondary school examinations from 48 thousands to 41.7 thousands during the same period. The Committee would like the Deptt. to go into this matter and find out the reasons therefor.

52. The Committee recommends that more Kendriya Vidyalayas should be opened to cater to the growing needs of wards of transferable Central Government employees.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

53. In order to provide good and quality education, including a strong component of culture and awareness of the environment, predominantly in rural areas, Govt. launched the scheme in the year 1985. The target is to provide one school in each District. As on March, 1994, 343 schools were sanctioned and 321 schools were operating.

Financial Requirements :

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
131,71.00	49,27.00	132,00.00	49,27.00	152,63.00	49,27.00

54. The Committee has taken a serious view of the fact that Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened without sufficient infrastructure. It recommends that essential infrastructure like hostels, library, play-grounds etc. may be created as early as possible.

55. The Committee feels that there is lack of commitment in this scheme as the allocated funds have not been fully utilised in the past.

56. The Committee expresses its concern over the fact that good teachers are not attracted to Navodaya Vidyalayas. It recommends that the Deptt. of Education may take necessary steps to maintain quality of education in these schools.

57. The Committee is not satisfied with the pace of opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas and recommends for speedy establishment of these Vidyalayas in the districts which have not been covered so far.

58. The Committee expresses its dissatisfaction over the fact that Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are far behind in regard to the number of Vidyalayas in proportion to the number of districts they have.

59. The Committee also feels that more funds should be provided for Navodaya Vidyalayas especially under non-plan expenditure.

60. The Committee recommends that Navodaya Vidyalayas scheme may be expanded. The States, which have not accepted this scheme, may be persuaded to agree to the opening of these schools.

61. The scheme of migration of 30 per cent students from each Vidyalaya to another Vidyalaya located in different linguistic regions at present is facing problems. The Committee recommends that adequate efforts may be made to implement this scheme.

Assistance to Agencies for Strengthening Culture and Art value in Educational Instts. Implementing Innovative Programmes

62. Budget allocations to these agencies have been increased from Rs. 95 lakhs in 1993-94 Revised Estimate to Rs. 100 lakhs in 1994-95.

63. The Committee feels that more attention should be paid to promote our composite and secular culture through innovative programmes.

Environmental Orientation to School Education

64. Budgetary allocation (Revised Budget Estimate) for the scheme in 1993-94 was Rs. 180 lakhs which is increased to Rs. 195 lakhs in the Budget Estimate of 1994-95.

65. The Committee feels that when there is need for greater emphasis on environmental awareness, the Deptt. should provide more money for this purpose.

III

University and Higher Education

66. Considering the price rise, the Committee feels that increase in allocation for higher education is not satisfactory and, therefore, recommends that adequate amount may be provided.

67. The Committee feels that Deptt. should develop ways and means to make higher education self-reliant as far as possible.

University Grants Commission

68. University Grants Commission (UGC) was established in 1956 by an act of Parliament with the aim of promoting and coordinating university education and further determining and maintaining standards of teaching, examination and research in the universities.

Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
140,50.00	288,82.00	141,50.00	336,95.00	161,50.00	323,00.00

69. The Committee expresses its concern over the reduction in UGC grants to State Colleges and State Universities in real term and recommends that sufficient finances be provided to UGC, to meet its obligations.

70. The Committee also feels that whichever colleges and universities are recognised by the UGC, they should follow all the guidelines for infrastructural facilities, recruitment of lecturers, subject materials, methods of teaching etc. It recommends to the UGC to take up regular performance evaluation of recognised Colleges.

71. The Committee suggests that regional centres of UGC may be established early to meet the requirement of far off places.

Indira Gandhi National Open University

72. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) provides an innovative system of university level education. At present, it runs three certificate programmes, twelve diploma programmes, five Bachelor's Degree programmes and two Master's Degree programmes.

73. Revised Budget Estimate for Indira Gandhi National Open University for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 21.9 crores and Budget Estimate for 1994-95 is Rs. 34.9 crores.

74. The Committee recommends for expansion of the scope of Indira Gandhi National Open University to other courses also. It is observed that funds provided by the Ministry are not utilised effectively and this aspect should be looked into.

75. The Committee recommends that the achievements of Indira Gandhi National Open University should be evaluated by an appropriate agency.

Indian Council of Social Sciences Research

76. The Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) was established in 1969 as an autonomous organisation to provide and coordinate social sciences research in the country.

Financial Requirements:

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
250.00	437.00	350.00	488.00	250.00	488.00

77. The Committee is not happy over the decrease in grants to ICSSR and recommends that the budgetary allocation be restored to the level of previous year's.

78. The Committee feels that ICSSR should concentrate on research activities in applied social sciences so that research findings could be utilised for improvement of our social system.

Rural Universities

79. The National Policy on Education 1986 envisaged that the new pattern of Rural Universities would be consolidated and developed on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education. In the Budget Estimate for 1994-95 only Rs. one crore is provided for this purpose, as well as a total provision of Rs. 6.5 crores for the 8th Plan period.

80. The Committee feels that not much has been done to establish rural universities and the concept remains only on paper. It recommends that concrete and urgent steps should be taken to set up rural universities.

Indian Council of Philosophical Research

Financial Requirements:

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
40.00	68.00	40.00	68.00	40.00	68.00

81. The Committee finds that the allocation under this head has been static over the years. The Committee realises the difficulty in quantifying the results of the type of activities undertaken by such organisations, but it regrets that research activities of ICPR have not been properly evaluated at regular intervals.

Indian Institute of Advanced Study

82. The Indian Institute of Advance Study (IIAS) which started functioning from 1965, aims at free and creative enquiry into the fundamental themes and problems of life and thought. The 1994-95 Budget has provided Rs. 1.63 crores for the scheme.

83. The Committee recommends that proper evaluation of the functioning of IIAS be undertaken and asks to analyse the research areas in which the Institute is engaged and to appoint an appropriate agency to evaluate the quality of research done so far.

Central University

84. The Committee feels that adequate grants may be given to Central Universities to upgrade the quality of education.

85. The Visva-Bharati, an educational institution established by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, was incorporated as a Central University by Visva-Bharati Act, 1957. The Committee feels that Visva-Bharati may be given special attention in view of its importance as a national institution of learning and to provide sufficient funds for its maintenance.

86. The Committee is happy to note that two Central Universities are sanctioned in Assam but regrets to note that no physical progress has been made on these universities. The Committee recommends that work on these universities may be expedited.

IV

Adult Education

Special Projects for Eradication of Illiteracy

87. In December, 1993, as many as 246 districts have been brought under the TLC, with full or partial coverage in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh etc.

Financial Requirements:

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94 Plan	R.E. 1993-94 Plan	B.E. 1994-95 Plan
12000.00	12000.00	15475.00

88. The Committee recommends that States with low literacy rate should be given more attention and the pace of TLC campaign may be increased through additional grants to achieve total literacy as early as possible.

Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies in Adult Education

89. So far 69 Voluntary Agencies have been sanctioned, 71 TLC projects in various districts of the country. The number of learner proposed to be covered by these agencies is approximately 14 lakhs.

90. There is a decrease in the assistance to the Voluntary Agencies from Rs. 15 crores in the Budget Estimate of 1993-94 to Rs. 13 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1993-94 and Rs. 10 crores in the 1994-95 Budget. This decrease of 50% is contrary to the declared policy of the Govt. The Committee expresses its serious concern over this.

91. The Committee recommends that performance evaluation of the Voluntary Agencies may be done through an appropriate agency.

V

Language Development

92. For Language Development, Rs. 30.7 crores were provided in 1993-94 and in 1994-95 Budget Estimate it has been increased to Rs. 31.27 crores.

Hindi

93. The Committee is not satisfied with the reduction of funds from Rs. 5.7 crores in Revised Estimate for 1993-94 to Rs. 2.5 crores in Budget Estimate for 1994-95 for the scheme of Appointment for Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States and UTs.

94. The Committee is not satisfied with the meagre allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs provided in Budget Estimate of 1994-95 for promotion of Hindi through cassettes. It wonders how the Deptt. is producing cassettes with this small amount and where these are utilised.

95. The Committee feels that adequate funds be provided to establish the International University of Hindi.

Sanskrit and other Classical Languages

96. The Committee recommends that more number of scholarships be provided for Sanskrit and the rates increased.

97. The Committee feels that more efforts should be made for the promotion of languages such as Arabic and Persian.

98. The Committee is not satisfied with the pace of establishing Rashtriya Sanskrit and other classical languages Grant Commission. It also suggests for speedy action for establishing the Urdu University.

Modern Indian Languages

99. The Committee feels that adequate attention is not being paid for development of modern Indian languages. The scheme for promotion and production of books in regional languages at the University level is a good scheme and adequate funds be provided for the same.

VI

Technical Education

100. Technical Education is one of the most significant components of human resource development with great potential for adding value to products and services for contributing to the national economy and for improving the quality of life of the people.

101. For Technical Education, the Department has provided Rs. 401 crores in 1993-94. For the year 1994-95, Rs. 437.9 crores have been provided in the Budget Estimates. The Committee feels that the allocation is inadequate and should be increased suitably.

Indian Institute of Technology

102. The five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi were set up as institutes of national importance and premier centres of education and training, in engineering and applied sciences at the undergraduate level and to provide adequate facilities for post-graduate studies and research.

Financial Requirements:

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2380.00	11306.00	1910.00	11306.00	3188.00	18800.00

103. The Committee wants to know whether anything has been done to restrict the outflow of our engineers, especially from IITs, to foreign countries, resulting in the flight of trained and valuable human resource.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)**Financial Requirements:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
260.00		260.00		5865.00	1816.00

104. The Secretary (Education), in his oral evidence, has said that the increase in allocation under this head is because of the fact that many schemes of Technical Education have been brought under the purview of AICTE, such as Technical Teachers' Training Institutes, School of Planning and Architecture, etc. All these institutions will now be financed from AICTE funds.

Regional Engineering Colleges**Financial Requirements:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
4400.00	2252.00	4400.00	2852.00	4100.00	2350.00

105. The Committee feels that more Regional Engineering Colleges should be opened in highly populated and backward areas. Besides, the Committee feels that curtailment of funds for the year 1994-95 would affect the functioning of these colleges and funds should therefore, be provided at the level of last year.

106. The Committee feels that the review of the functioning, teaching and learning environment of these colleges be undertaken.

Indian Institute of Management**Financial Requirements**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
600.00	958.00	896.00	958.00	745.00	958.00

107. The Committee is concerned over the decrease of funds to these institutions. It recommends to open more such institutions to counter proliferation of substandard private institutes of management. It also recommends for Strengthening of the existing.

Community Polytechnics

108. The scheme of the community Polytechnics was instituted at 36 selected diploma level institutions during the year 1978-79 in the central sector. Under the scheme, identified polytechnics are selected to Act as focal points to promote socio-economic upliftment and qualitative improvement in the life style of the rural population particularly for the under privileged in the disadvantages through scientific and technological methods.

Financial Requirements:

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94		R.E. 1993-94		B.E. 1994-95	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
600.00	190.00	600.00	190.00	1065.00	190.00

109. The Committee welcomes the higher funding this year to Community Polytechnics. The Committee wants to know what action has been taken on the recommendations of Kalbaugh Committee and whether regional information centres are being opened, as suggested by Kalbaugh Committee.

110. The Committee feels that rural people especially weaker sections, may benefit from this scheme to a great extent. It therefore, suggests extension of this scheme to other areas and linking of these community Polyclinic schemes to the Schemes of various other Department like the Women and Child Development Department etc. (Schemes like TRYSEM, DWACRA, MEGSAT).

Technical Development Missions**Financial Requirements:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B.E. 1993-94	R.E. 1993-94	B.E. 1994-95
Plan	Plan	Plan
800.00	600.00	3300.00

111. The Committee is of the view that the pace of setting up Technology Development Mission is slow and it may be stepped up so that technical education may be improved in various institutions.

Resource Mobilisation

112. The Committee advises the Department to take effective action to make technical education self-reliant. The concerned institution should get adequate support from industries and establishments where engineers and experts would be working in future. The Committee also suggests imposition of an educational cess to augment resources for education.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

XXX

***THIRTIETH MEETING**

The Committee met at 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 23rd March, 1994 in Committee Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

1. Shri Ram Naresh Yadav — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri Md. Salim
3. Shri Pravat Kumar Samantaray
4. Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen
5. Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri
6. Shri P. Upendra
7. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
8. Dr. M. Aram

LOK SABHA

9. Prof. (Smt.) Savithri Lakshmanan
10. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
11. Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai Chavda
12. Shri Aslam Sher Khan
13. Shri Inder Jit
14. Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar
15. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi
16. Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya
17. Dr. G.L. Kanaujia
18. Shri Anna Joshi
19. Shri Rambadan
20. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya
21. Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu

Representatives of the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

1. Shri S.V. Giri, Secretary
2. Dr. Y.N. Chaturvedi, Additional Secretary
3. Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Joint Secretary
4. Shri Priyadarshi Thakur, Joint Secretary
5. Shri D.S. Mukhopadhyay, Joint Secretary
6. Dr. K.J.S. Chatrath, Joint Secretary
7. Ms. Sujata Chauhan, Financial Adviser
8. Shri M.P.M. Kutty, Joint Secretary
9. Shri Deepak Gupta, Joint Secretary

10. Dr. J.S. Rajput, Joint Educational Adviser
11. Shri S.D. Awale, Joint Educational Adviser
12. Shri T.K. Das, Chief Controller of Accounts
13. Prof. V.C. Kulandaiswamy, Vice-Chancellor, IGNOU
14. Prof. S.K. Khanna, Chairman, AICTE
15. Shri I.J. Khanna, Secretary, UGC
16. Ms. Lizzie Jacob, Commissioner, KVS
17. Ms. Neeru Nanda, Director, NVS
18. Shri P.K. Tripathi, Director
19. Shri Anurag Bhatnagar, Director
20. Ms. P. Bolina, Deputy Educational Adviser

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ram Krishan, Under Secretary
2. Shri Rohtas, Committee Officer

2. The Committee heard the representatives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development regarding Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95.

3. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 2.15 P.M. to meet again at 2.00 P.M. on Thursday, the 24th March, 1994.

XXXI

THIRTY FIRST MEETING

The Committee met at 2.00 P.M. on Thursday, the 24th March, 1994 in Committee Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

1. Shri Ram Naresh Yadav — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Miss Saroj Khaparde
3. Shri Md. Salim
4. Shri Pravat Kumar Samantaray
5. Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri
6. Shri P. Upendra
7. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
8. Dr. M. Aram

LOK SABHA

9. Dr. Viswanathan Kanithi
10. Prof. (Smt.) Savithri Lakshmanan
11. Dr. Vasant Niwruutti Pawar
12. Shri Subhash Chandra Nayak
13. Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai Chavda
14. Shri Aslam Sher Khan
15. Shri Inder Jit

16. Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar
17. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi
18. Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya
19. Dr. G.L. Kanaujia
20. Shri Anna Joshi
21. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy
22. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya
23. Shri Ram Chandra Dome
24. Shri Brahmanand Mandal

Representatives of the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

1. Shri S.V. Giri, Secretary
2. Dr. Y.N. Chaturvedi, Additional Secretary
3. Shri R.P. Gangrade, Addl. Secretary, UGC
4. Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Joint Secretary
5. Shri Priyadarshi Thakur, Joint Secretary
6. Shri D.S. Mukhopadhyay, Joint Secretary
7. Dr. K.J.S. Chatrath, Joint Secretary
8. Ms. Sujata Chauhan, Financial Adviser
9. Shri M.P.M. Kutty, Joint Secretary
10. Shri Deepak Gupta, Joint Secretary
11. Dr. J.S. Rajput, Joint Educational Adviser
12. Shri S.D. Awale, Joint Educational Adviser
13. Prof. S.K. Khanna, Chairman, AICTE
14. Ms. Lizzie Jacob, Commissioner, KVS
15. Ms. Neeru Nanda, Director, NVS
16. Shri P.K. Tripathi, Director
17. Shri Anurag Bhatnagar, Director
18. Ms. P. Bolina, Deputy Educational Adviser
19. Shri D.D. Gupta, Director
20. Shri Geeta Ram, Under Secretary

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SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ram Krishan, Under Secretary
2. Shri Rohtas, Committee Officer

The Committee continued the inconclusive oral evidence of the Secretary, Education Ministry of Human Resource Development regarding Demands for Grants 1994-95 and thereafter heard the Secretary Deptt. of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development, regarding Demands for Grants 1994-95 of that Department.

3. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.

4. The Committee then adjourned at 6.45 P.M. to meet again at 3.00 P.M. on Friday, the 25th March, 1994.

XXIV

*THIRTY FOURTH MEETING

The Committee met at 3.00 P.M. on Tuesday the 29th March, 1994 in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

1. Shri Ram Naresh Yadav — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri Md. Şalim
3. Shri Pravat Kumar Samantaray
4. Prof. I.G. Sanadi
5. Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri
6. Shri P. Upendra
7. Dr. M. Aram

LOK SABHA

8. Prof. (Smt.) Savithri Lakshmanan
9. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
10. Shri Datta Meghe
11. Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai Chavda
12. Shri K. Thulasiah Vandayar
13. Shri Aslam Sher Khan
14. Shri Inder Jit
15. Shri Anna Joshi
16. Smt. Malini Bhattacharya

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ram Krishan, Under Secretary
2. Shri Rohtas, Committee Officer
3. The Committee considered the Draft Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants 1994-95 of the Department of Education. The discussion was not concluded.
4. The Committee then adjourned at 4-55 P.M. to meet again at 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 30th March, 1994.

XXXVI

**THIRTY SIXTH MEETING

The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development met at 10.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 31st March, 1994 in Committee Room No. 53, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

1. Shri Ram Naresh Yadav — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya
3. Miss Saroj Khaparde

*Minutes of XXXII and XXXIII meetings relate to matters not included in this Report.

**Minutes of XXXV meeting relate to matters not included in this Report.

4. Shri Md. Salim
5. Prof. I.G. Sanadi
6. Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen
7. Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri
8. Shri P. Upendra
9. Dr. M. Aram

LOK SABHA

10. Dr. Viswanatham Kanithi
11. Prof. (Smt.) Savithri Lakshmanan
12. Dr. Vasant Niwrucci Pawar
13. Shri K. Thulasiah Vandayar
14. Shri Inder Jit
15. Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar
16. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi
17. Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya
18. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy
19. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya
20. Shri Brahamanand Mandal

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ram Krishnan, Under Secretary
2. Shri Rohtas, Committee Officer

3. The Committee further considered the Draft Fifth Report on Demands for Grants 1994-95 of the Department of Education (Demand No. 47) and adopted the same with some modifications.

2. At the outset, Shri P. Upendra, Dr. M. Aram, Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri, Dr. Vasant Pawar, Smt. Malini Bhattacharya, Shri Md. Salim, Prof. I.G.Sanadi and Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya expressed their deep sense of appreciation for the Chairman Shri Ram Naresh Yadav and Members of the Committee Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya and Dr. J.K. Jain who are due to retire from Rajya Sabha on 2.4.94. The Chairman, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav and Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya expressed their gratitude for the whole hearted co-operation and respect extended to them. They also thanked the officers and the staff of the Secretariat for providing all Secretarial assistance enabling them to discharge their duties expeditiously and more effectively.

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| 3. | ** | ** | ** |
| 4. | ** | ** | ** |

5. The Committee then adjourned at 5.30 P.M. to meet again at 3.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 6th April, 1994.