

LOK SABHA

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATES (Proceedings other than Questions & Answers)

Wednesday, July 18, 2018/Ashadha 27, 1940 (Saka)

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played.

OATH/AFFIRMATION BY MEMBERS

The following Members took the oath or made affirmation, signed the Roll of Members and took their seats in the House:

S.No.	Name of Member	Constituency	State	Oath or Affirmation	Language
1.	Shri Kukade Madhukarrao Yashwantrao	Bhandara- Gondiya	Maharashtra	Oath	Hindi
2.	Shri Gavit Rajendra Dhedy	Palghar	Maharashtra	Oath	Marathi
3.	Shri Tokheho	Nagaland	Nagaland	Oath	English
4.	Shrimati Tabassum Begum	Kairana	Uttar Pradesh	Affirmation	Hindi

OBITUARY REFERENCES

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of three former Members, namely, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal and Shri Kandala Subrahmanyam.

Shri Bahadur Singh was a Member of the 1st and 2nd Lok Sabha representing the Ludhiana Parliamentary Constituency of Punjab. Shri Bahadur Singh worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and promotion of small-scale industry.

Shri Bahadur Singh passed away on 25 October, 2017 in the United States of America at the age of 92.

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal was a Member of the 7th to 14th Lok Sabha representing the Joynagar Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal. During his long parliamentary career, Shri Mandal served as a Member of various parliamentary committees. An active social and political worker, Shri Mandal worked for the uplift of the downtrodden and poor peasants in West Bengal. A widely travelled person, Shri Mandal attended the IPU Conference at Santiago, Chile in 2003 as a Member of Indian Parliamentary Delegation.

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal passed away on 19 April, 2018 in Kolkata, West Bengal at the age of 76.

Shri Kandala Subrahmanyam was a Member of the 1st Lok Sabha representing Vizianagaram Parliamentary Constituency of the erstwhile State of Madras, now in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Kandala Subrahmanyam passed away on 08 June, 2018 in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh at the age of 97.

We deeply mourn the loss of our three former colleagues. I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

Hon'ble Members, 48 people are reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell down into a deep gorge in the Pauri-Garhwal district of Uttarakhand on 1 July, 2018.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic accident which has brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families and wishes speedy recovery for those injured.

Hon'ble Members, several people are reported to have been killed and several others injured in the twin terror bombings during the Eid-ul-Fitr celebrations on 16 and 17 June, 2018 in Nangarhar province in Afghanistan.

In another suicide terror attack, 13 Members of Afghan Sikh and Hindu Community were reported to have been killed on 1 July, 2018 at Jalalabad, Afghanistan.

This House unequivocally and in strongest terms condemns these dastardly terrorist attacks and condoles the loss of innocent lives in these terror

attacks and stands in solidarity with the people, Parliament and the Government of Afghanistan and supports their efforts to bring perpetrators of such heinous attacks to justice.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House about the resignation letters received from the following eight Members:-

- (1) Shri B.S. Yediyurappa (Shimoga, Karnataka)
- (2) Shri B. Sriramulu (Bellary, Karnataka)
- (3) Shri C.S. Putta Raju (Mandya, Karnataka)
- (4) Shri Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy (Nellore, Andhra Pradesh)
- (5) Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy (Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh)
- (6) Shri P.V. Midhun Reddy (Rajampet, Andhra Pradesh)
- (7) Shri Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli (Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh)
- (8) Shri Y. V. Subba Reddy (Ongole, Andhra Pradesh)

I have accepted their resignations.

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure all of you will join me in extending our felicitation to Ms. Hima Das for winning the maiden Gold Medal for

the country in 400 meters race with the timing of 51.46 second at International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF) World Under-20 Athletics Championship on 12 July, 2018 at Tampere, Finland.

This victory of hers is truly remarkable as she is the youngest daughter of a poor rice growing farmer from Kandhulimari village in Naugaon district of Assam.

This outstanding achievement is a matter of national pride and will be a source of inspiration for all the upcoming sportspersons.

This House conveys its best wishes to Ms. Hima Das for success in her future endeavours.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers from Shri Srinivas Kesineni, Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao, Shri Thota Narasimham, Shri Tariq Anwar, Shri Mohammad Salim, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Shri N.K. Premachandran and Shri K.C. Venugopal. As the notice from Shri Srinivas Kesineni who was first in point of time. I ask him to seek leave of the House. The motion reads as follows:

“that this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this motion to rise in their places. So, more than 50 Members have risen in support of

the motion. So, the leave is granted. From morning to evening on Friday, the 20 July, 2018, we will have a discussion on No Confidence Motion.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) *Re: Need to take action against elements affecting pluralistic and democratic ethos of the country.*

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND
MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR)**

responding to the issue raised by several hon. Members, said: A very senior Member cannot make unfounded and baseless allegation on political party workers and Leaders of Parties. If something has happened in Kerala, then there should be investigation. The whole of Kerala knows as to who has done it. There is a State-organized terror. The blame should not be put on other political parties.

(ii) *Re: Problem arising out of natural calamities in Kerala and demand regarding Central assistance.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH)
responding to the issue raised by an hon. Member, said: I talk to the Chief Minister of the concerned states on receiving information about floods or any other natural calamity in any State. I would like to assure the hon. Members that if State

Governments demand NDRF or any other assistance from the Government, we will make all those facilities available. As far as sending of a Central Team is concerned, the State Governments have to give a memorandum to the Government first, after which a Central Team will be sent to assess the damage. On receiving a report from the Central Team, we take a decision in a meeting of a high level committee.

(iii) Re: *Vacancy position for reserved posts in various Universities.*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH *responding to the issue raised by several hon. Members, said:* I would like to assure the House that neither a person nor any institution in the country can take away the reservation granted to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Other Backward Classes. An SLP has also been filed in court in this regard and hon. Minister of Human Resource Development will make a statement tomorrow after collecting detailed information in this regard.

THE BANNING OF UNREGULATED DEPOSIT SCHEMES BILL, 2018

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON
RADHAKRISHNAN)** *moved the motion that the leave be granted to introduce a
Bill to provide for a comprehensive mechanism to ban the unregulated deposit*

schemes and to protect the interest of depositors and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY *opposing the introduction of the Bill, said:* I am opposing the introduction of this Bill not because I feel that there is no need to regulate and control unregulated deposit taking companies. But I may inform you that there are already Non-Banking Financial Companies controlled by the Reserve Bank of India. There are Collective Investments Schemes regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India. There are Chit Funds which are regulated by State Governments. Now, this is a piecemeal legislation. This touches only a fringe of the total problem of irregular deposits. That is why, I am demanding that this Bill be withdrawn because there is already the Chit Fund Bill which is pending before the Standing Committee on Finance. Let it be withdrawn, let there be a comprehensive Bill taking into account all sorts of irregular deposit taking activities which is playing havoc with the life and savings of many people in this country and let the Government come forward with a comprehensive legislation to control these activities so that scams which destroy lives of people do not happen. So, this Bill is not sufficient. That is why, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN *replying said:* Hon. Finance Minister during his Budget Speech in 2016-17 had announced that a Comprehensive Central Legislation would be brought in to deal with the menace of illicit deposit schemes.

The worst victims of these schemes are poor and illiterate people. So, because of this, we are bringing this Bill.

The Bill was introduced.

***MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

1. **SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV** laid a statement regarding need to set up railway factory at vacant land owned by Railway Department near Bina railway station in Sagar Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh.
2. **DR. UDIT RAJ** laid a statement regarding need to extend Metro Rail Service to Narela in Delhi under the proposed Phase-IV of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.
3. **SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY** laid a statement regarding proposed Military station at Deoghar, Jharkhand.
4. **SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAKSHMI SHAH** laid a statement regarding need to relocate and rehabilitate people living in submerged area of Tehri Dam Project in Uttarakhand.

* Laid on the Table as directed by the Speaker.

5. **SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH** laid a statement regarding need to establish a medical college in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand.
6. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH** laid a statement regarding need to set up a Medical college and hospital in Ballia parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.
7. **SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI** laid a statement regarding need to set up a Ekalavya Model Residential School in Dibrugarh Parliamentary Constituency of Assam.
8. **SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL** laid a statement regarding need to shift antique statue of Devi Rukmani from Archeological Museum at Vidisha to Damyanti Archeological Museum, Damoh district, Madhya Pradesh.
9. **SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA** laid a statement regarding need to accord B-2 category status to Udaipur city, Rajasthan.
10. **KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL** laid a statement regarding need to include 'Alha Khand' – epic poetic works in Hindi in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage.
11. **SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI** laid a statement regarding need to include Kanu, Badhai, Prajapati Kumhar and Tanti Castes of Bihar in the list of Scheduled Castes.

12. **SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA** laid a statement regarding need to widen the Hammir bridge in Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan.
13. **DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO** laid a statement regarding need to provide employment to displaced people in Korba Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh in South Eastern Coal Fields Limited.
14. **SHRI RODMAL NAGAR** laid a statement regarding need to frame a policy for the welfare of people employed in outsourced contractual jobs.
15. **SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA** laid a statement regarding waiver of farmers' loan.
16. **SHRI RAJEEV SATAV** laid a statement regarding need to ensure benefits reach farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra.
17. **SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS** laid a statement regarding need to call a meeting of Chief Ministers of State affected by communal tension.
18. **SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA** laid a statement regarding problem faced by Powerloom sector in Tamil Nadu.
19. **SHRI G. HARI** laid a statement regarding need to address railway related issues of Arakkonam Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu.
20. **PROF. SAUGATA ROY** laid a statement regarding need to waive loans of farmers and ensure remunerative price of their produce.

21. **SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA** laid a statement regarding need to improve facilities at fertilizers rake points in Odisha.
 22. **SHRI ARVIND SAWANT** laid a statement regarding need to check drug peddling in Punjab and ensure strong action against the culprits.
 23. **SHRI JAYADEV GALLA** laid a statement regarding need to establish steel plant at Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh.
 24. **SHRI M. B. RAJESH** laid a statement regarding need to expedite construction of permanent campus of IIT Palakkad, Kerala.
 25. **SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE** laid a statement regarding need to address problems faced by dairy farmers of Maharashtra.
 26. **SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR** laid a statement regarding need to accord special category status to Bihar.
 27. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK** laid a statement regarding need to hand over the acquired land after the completion of mining projects to the original land-owners.
 28. **SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN** laid a statement regarding need to provide ESI benefits to LIC Agents.
-

**THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY
EDUCATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017**

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)** *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said:*

This is a very important Bill. I feel glad that all the States have unanimously recommended this Bill. It was conceived during the enactment of the Right to Education Act, 2009 that this Bill will mitigate the burden of exams among the students. But this diluted the importance of examination because there was no provision of detention under it. This resulted in the lack of accountability. I have seen many government schools which have become Mid-Day-Meal school only. Now, decision in this regard will be taken by the State Governments. So, the State Governments have been empowered to take decision whether to detain or not to detain the students adopting this method or the earlier one. I move that the Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2017 be taken into consideration.

SHRI K. C.VENUGOPAL *initiating said:* This Bill is a historic Bill in the area of education. In 2009, UPA Government had introduced this Bill in this House. This Bill is a strong poor student friendly Bill. This amendment is very clear about detention of the students. There is a need of clarity because people are

debating on these things. It should be clarified whether re-examination is conducted by the State or by the Centre. This Government has cut the allocation of entire Centrally-sponsored schemes and programmes including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The day before yesterday also, I had a review meeting of SSA in my constituency. Earlier, it was being given Rs. 120 crore, now the Government is giving Rs. 25 crore. Therefore, the Minister should clarify as to how much amount of money the Government is giving from the Centre to the States for improving the primary education sector. The Government institutions are entirely depending upon the Central assistance. Nowadays, allocations in the education sector is coming down. The quality of education and facilities which are being provided in the urban areas are totally different in rural areas. The students from the marginalised communities and marginalised areas are in a difficult position to get the quality education. That is why, this Bill has been introduced in this House. The Government should also concentrate on the primary education. In my Constituency we are getting financial assistance from the Central Government for only eighteen schools. The government has to enhance the allocation of funds for that programme. I have to say something about the present policies of the Government. How can the Government give status of eminence to the Jio University which is not even existing? The institutions which are pride of our nation are waiting in the queue. I seek the clarification from the hon. Minister. The Government has already decided to dismantle the UGC. The Government had

already dismantled the Planning Commission and put NITI Aayog. Regarding adult education, there are two schemes for promoting adult education. The Government has decided to merge both the schemes, and renamed the modified scheme as Scheme for Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development. As far as Midday Meal Scheme is concerned, in my State, the State Government proudly say that apart from the allocation given from the Central Government, they are contributing. The local self-Governments are contributing for a better Mid-Day Meal Scheme. I am requesting the hon. Minister to amend the SSA guidelines in respect of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. There should be a qualitative student-teacher ratio. It is highly essential for the quality improvement in education. The Central Government should think about the funding pattern of the entire education scheme. Then, only the essence of this Bill will be implemented.

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI: Education is the most vital thing in the life of any human being. If a human being does not have education, then according to our scriptures, he is akin to an animal. In the year 2009, a Bill was introduced. I strongly believe that it caused irreparable damaged to our education system but our hon. Minister thought over it and brought an amendment to it in time. I also believe that the base of our student should be strong to learn from primary education upto eighth standard. I myself have been associated with

education profession and have been a teacher for nine years. Being member of the Standing Committee on Human Resource, I had the opportunity to visit various places in the country and inspect number of schools. At times, I found that the students of fifth and eight standards do not have adequate knowledge and when enquired as to why they did not study then they replied that they did not feel the need to study hard to move into the next class. If a student does not get good education at the primary level then he cannot go ahead. The hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan had implemented the same in the State long back and positive results have been received in this regard. Ever since the compulsory examination system was implemented in the State, the enrollment of students has increased by 10 per cent.

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: This Bill amends the provision in the Right to Education Act, 2009 so that regular examination will be held in class 5 and class 8 at the end of every academic year. There are differing views on whether children should be detained for failing in the examinations at elementary school level. Some argue that automatic promotion reduces interest for children to learn and for teachers to teach. Others argue that detaining a child leads to drop-outs and does not focus on the systemic factors that affect learning such as quality of teachers, schools and assessment. It is unclear as to who will conduct the examination which may lead to detention, whether it will be conducted by the

Centre, State or by the Schools. The school education up to elementary level should be made a state subject again enabling States to frame curriculum for elementary education according to their different socio, economic, political and cultural traits. A country like India with a very vast diversity cannot have a single window educational system from the primary and elementary school levels. While we welcome this Bill, we urge the Union Government to leave the responsibility to the respective State Governments the execution of the same without any interference.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: This Bill is interesting in the sense that the question which this House is deliberating is should we fail a student or should we not. I was under the impression that the onus lies with the teacher. It was enshrined in the law that till the elementary stage there should not be any examination. But the basic thing that has prompted the Government to form a Committee to go into this aspect is that in the country actually quality education is not being imparted and to find out whether the students are actually learning or not. If there is no bar to restrain/keep back a child and if he is not able to qualify, then the student also feels that just to put my presence in the school is okay and he does not have to study hard. Today also with this Bill, we are missing one thing and that is we are not concentrating on quality teachers. Actually, it is not in the purview of this Bill. The whole onus is on the students that the student should be

good, student should qualify and students should get quality education so that he can pass an examination. But, as we all know that school education, specially, is based on three points and it is a triangle. The base is the student and the parents, and the upper point of the triangle is the teacher. It was noted that with the no detention policy there is no pressure on the children to learn and on the teachers to teach. Therefore, there is a need for policy change so as to improve the learning of children at the elementary stage of education. Here, I would mention about the Odisha Government. When their views were sought, it was very categorically stated that provisions of no detention may be revisited and the State may be allowed to follow their own evaluation system. Under the RTE Act, 2009, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation - (CCE) mechanism for elementary education is not functioning well leading to the poor learning outcomes. My request to this Government would be that it should give a guideline and leave it to the Education Departments of respective State Governments and let them find out for themselves if it can be further enhanced. Capacity building of teachers is a major issue which needs to be tackled. Pre-service and in-service training to teachers is required so that professional standards of teachers are enhanced and the goal of quality elementary education is achieved. To know the true picture of our education system today at the elementary level, it is necessary to find out what is the number of teacher-training schools or colleges each State has; how many teachers are actually being trained every year in those institutions, and how many

of those trained teachers are getting employed. Another issue which needs to be addressed is the engagement of teachers in non-teaching activities like census, invigilation duties and other activities. The issue of professionally qualified teachers and limited infrastructure needs to be addressed. The burden on the students of fifth standard or seventh standard should also be reduced. The proposed Amendment should specifically direct the States to give the children under 13 as many opportunities as necessary to pass fifth standard examination. However, after the age of 14, children may be allowed one year to pass the eighth standard examination.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Earlier, the children had to pass the examination for being promoted to the next standard. But nowadays, the education sector is undergoing a revolution all across the world. The initiatives taken by the hon. Ministers are in the right direction. But the right to education should be replaced with the right to quality education as mere right to education is not going to fulfill the purpose. If we want to provide quality education, we will have to address the infrastructure deficit in the education sector and thereafter trained teachers are required to be inducted in it. Moreover, the prevailing inequality in the education sector needs to be removed. Whenever we talk about education, usually we quote Germany, Japan and France as examples. Education is provided in these countries in their respective mother tongue but we lay much stress on

English language. Mother tongue is necessary for the unity of this country as well. The budgetary provision for education amounts to 3 per cent of our GDP which is required to be enhanced to 6 per cent of the GDP. At the same time appropriate syllabus is required to be prepared so that proper talent can be fostered.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Today, I would like to support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister of Human Resource and Development. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been brought to amend Clause 16 of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act. This Clause provides for no detention of children from class 1 to 8. A particular thing about this Bill is that this has been supported by the most of the States. Even at the outset, I opposed the provision of no detention policy and still I am not in favour of it. The standard of education is very pitiable in our country. This fact has been corroborated even by several committees on education. The children did not study due to no detention policy and hence it is a welcome move to discontinue the no detention policy. After independence, an inverted pyramid has been created in our country. We did not focus on primary education. We have set up many big universities, IITs, IIMs, that's good, but if we do not strengthen our base, the condition will go from bad to worse. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: The Right to Education Act, 2009, prohibits detention of children till they complete elementary education up to class 8. If a child fails in the examination, he will be given additional instructions and then he will take a re-examination. It has been proven by many studies that once a child is detained, most likely he/she drops out of school and the parents adopt a negative outlook towards education and their child's performance. We try to bring children back to school. There is no environment of study in their families. The chances of child being employed in some form of child labour increases substantially. The second amendment rightly mentions that an examination or some form of assessment should take place in class 5 followed by re-examination in case of failure. However, the provision to detain the child should be removed altogether.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for coming up with such a good Bill. It seems an exceptionally small Bill, but it is a very very critical and a turning point in education. A comprehensive continuous evaluation is a must and the need of the hour. Intervention at level of class V and class VIII is very important. In my opinion legislation has to be evolved and changed. If we provide good education and comprehensive constant training to the children, then only we would be able to retain them in school. Today, Adivasi students in Maharashtra agitating on roads because of educational

issues and their scholarships are being taken away. Toilet is an issue, quality is an issue, retention is an issue and teachers are an issue. Infrastructure is critical. As far as the mother language is concerned, you will be very surprised to know that Government of Maharashtra has decided to close 1300 Marathi Medium schools. We all should think over it. Child should be supported, encouraged in whatever way possible where education gives him an identity beyond caste and creed. I think, that is what India is looking for because today is an inspirational India. Therefore, I urge upon the government to look into all these issues.

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Today, we are discussing here about detention and no detention policy. I congratulate the Minister that he has provided some flexibility to the States. This flexibility is about prevailing economic condition of the State and the State will take decision accordingly. This is a good decision. This is not that if we implement detention policy then quality of education will improve. Some of the students will leave the school early and the quality education of remaining students will be improved. In such a scenario all the students will not be able to get education. The Standing Committee recommended that CCE should be implemented properly for providing quality education at the elementary level. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to appoint teachers to implement CCE properly. It has been mentioned in the Right to Education Act about the particular number of students in each and every classes.

It has also been mentioned about teachers and students ratio. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider all these issues in this upcoming amended Bill.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Today silicon valley is controlled by the Indians and this is the result of that very education where they studied. Now we are software power and medical power only because of that education. In the year 2005, a provision was made that whoever got maximum marks, will be appointed as teacher. It was very surprising for me that many new colleges and universities have emerged about whom I have never heard. And in a such a situation quality of education has suffered. Earlier, grade was given in place of marks in 10th class and when anyone could be able to see their grade it became clear that concerned student did not clear the examination. The students got enrollment in the class XI and when they felt pressure of examination, a huge number of students became victim of depression. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such an important Bill. If the students could not pass the examination we can detain them. But I want to say that the teachers must be punished. A provision should also be made in this regard.

In the year 2009, examinations were done away with. It led to smugness among the students because they were promoted even without studying. I would like to appreciate the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. It is good to listen from him that a student will be detained if he or she does not pass examination

within three months. My suggestion is that the teacher should also be punished. We need comprehensive reforms in the education system. Besides imparting education, we need to provide incentives to the children. There was a scheme introduced by the Government to give 25 per cent seats in the private schools to the poor children. Growing population is one of the major problems of our country. We should provide 25 per cent reservation to those parents who follow one child policy. Coaching institutions have become a bane in our country. Now a days, not a single child gets admission in engineering or medical without being coached. I would like to give suggestion to the Minister that questions should be asked only from CBSE, NCERT books. Our children lack in imagination. They are very good in pedagogy but they fail to do any original research work. We should ensure that when the children are given admission in 5th or 8th standard a test should be held to check their capacity for imagination. We should enact a bill to provide for punishment to the erring teachers.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: India is one country despite having so many religions, languages and ethical systems. Different States follow different curriculum in their school education and these curricula are not in sync with the CBSE courses. We will be able to save and build our country only when we act in unison in the field of education. We should set up a regulatory authority for private colleges. The accountability of teachers should be fixed. The Centre

Government should earmark separate fund for education which could be used by the State Governments according to their plans.

SHRI SURESH C. ANGADI: The Indian culture was very rich and we had a very good system of education. In the last 800 years, the education system of the country has got spoiled. Today, we want to change the system of education, and the primary level education is the most important. The responsibility must be fixed of the parents as also of the teachers. I would like to request that the number of teachers of Maths, English and Physics should be increased. The education in traditional handicrafts was imparted in our ancient education system. We should reintroduce this system. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to revive the 100 years old schools by providing them special funds and education should be imparted in mother tongue in those institutions.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I would like to give a suggestion regarding the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). This is an important step by the Government of India to help our institutions of higher education for providing better equipment and better infrastructure. The Government of India, through UGC, provides Rs.2 crore to each of the colleges and Rs.50 crore to the Universities. But there is one lacunae, which has resulted because the Government of India and the State Governments did not have proper communication. The Government of India will give 60 per cent, and the remaining 40 per cent has to be

provided by the State Governments. Now, the State Governments say that out of this 40 per cent, 20 per cent has to be managed by the institution itself. How is it possible? The educational institutions do not have resources. So, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is to have a discussion with the State Governments before such important schemes are implemented. Another important point is about the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. My experience is that the amount that you are sanctioning is not enough and, it is difficult to provide nutritious food with this amount. Secondly, there are not enough toilets in the schools where girl children are studying. The same is the case with modern equipment. There is a need for providing in service training to the teachers. There is no drinking water facility in schools.

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: There is a big difference in the level of education being given in Government schools and private schools. There is a shortage of infrastructure facilities in Government schools. 14000 posts of teachers are vacant in Punjab.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: The deteriorating quality of education should be improved. As many as 115 ambitious districts have been identified by the NITI Aayog and even among these districts a few one's have been lagging behind in terms of development for the reasons attributed to the lack of education among children. A continuous and comprehensive evaluation is invariably called

for bringing about the desired amelioration in the institutions meant for imparting education at the school level. I have been lucky enough to visit the school where our former President Dr. APJ Kalam received his primary education. This school holds the distinction of producing a scientist who won laurels to the country having conducted nuclear tests. Besides his contribution to the field of education is the principal source of inspiration for the posterity. There is a common belief that only the elite section of society go for private schools. I would like to cite an example of Kabir Dham district of Chhattisgarh where an IAS officer Mr. Avnish Saran got his child admitted in a Government school and did take meals served by the school under MDM Scheme. This connotes that no matter how rich a person may be, he may richly contribute in bringing about a difference in the state of affairs. In Dantewada district, the State Government of Chhattisgarh has set up an educational hub namely Jawanga which conducts educational programmes for the students from class 1 to 12 and the students passing out therefrom are joining IITs, NITs, medical colleges etc. In most of the naxal affected districts hardly do we come to witness any school. Not just that, even the teachers employed there are subjected to severe tortured by the naxals which must seize the attention of the Government. I would like to submit that like so many other regional languages Chhattisgari is yet to be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. By including the mother tongue at the primary level, I am sure we will be able to move ahead with our agenda. Before I conclude, I would like to urge upon the

Government to include Sanskrit also as it goes a long way in enriching primary education other than enabling the students concerned to understand the other disciplines like history, science, mathematics etc.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Education must not be restricted to a particular section, community or caste. Rather it must be extended to every section of society irrespective of the caste or community he or she belongs to. Compulsory and free education is the need of the hour. Primary education is our foundation and happens to be the backbone of our development. Nearly 90 per cent of our population hails from rural areas. I hold the conviction that until and unless there is better infrastructure in the schools located in rural areas we won't be able to give our fillip to the level of education being imparted in the Government schools. Vigorous efforts have to be undertaken to put a curb on the private schools mushrooming all around. In fact, private schools have turned out to be the centres of exploitation and the children belonging to the poor families are eclipsed with the element of inferiority vis-a-vis those equipped with five star facilities. There was a time when Nalanda University and Vikramsheela university were held in high esteem across the world. But sadly largely due to the apathy of the respective Governments the education sector in Bihar has witnessed deterioration like anything. The basic schools pioneered by the Father of the Nation Mahatma

Gandhi is also in shambles begging for improvement. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had also given a clarion call to stay educated and fight against injustice.

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: It was the monumental mistake perpetrated by the previous Government to introduce no detention policy and I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for correcting this mistake by bringing in this Bill. The fact of the matter is that a child is encouraged to equip himself or herself with the whole host of knowledge and learning only in the face of examination and usually tends to fight shy of investing his labour without the fear of examination. Given that it is a welcome step undertaken by the Government. I would like to highlight a slew of initiatives having been undertaken by the Rajasthan Government under the ablest leadership of Madam Vasundra Raje. She has been able to set up senior secondary schools in every panchayat during the last four and a half years. Thanks to her efforts such robust infrastructure has been put in place by linking primary and secondary schools in every panchayat that Rajasthan has galloped to number 3 while it used to be at number 23 last year. As many as 50000 to 70000 teachers have been recruited during the corresponding period and no school is without a teacher. Given the imperative need of education B.Ed teachers have been recruited in the senior secondary schools. To cut the long short Janshree Yojana that is directly linked with primary education has also gone a long way in fortifying primary education.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: I compliment the Government for rectifying the mistake of the previous Government and to do away with no detention policy. However, two things have not been explicitly expressed in the Bill. First, the mode of conducting exams for class 5 and class 8 is yet to be determined and secondly with introduction of new system students shall be compelled to stay disenfranchised from their alma mater leading to increase in drop out rates for the reasons attributable to lack of sufficient number of teaching staffs in the Government schools. Even in my constituency a great number of female students failed in the 10th exam. The Villagers have openly blamed that their failure has been largely due to the lack of adequate number of teachers in the school. Even the guest teachers or Siksha mitras don't put in their best as they run the risk of losing their jobs. Going by the statistics of Haryana Government we find that the number of students studying in Government schools has declined sharply. To elaborate, their number has come down from 27 lakh in the year 2012-13 to 21.5 lakh this year. The recruitment of teachers in the schools is a major issue which needs to be addressed on priority basis. In the IT era the acute crisis we are faced with is the paucity of computer teachers. Though computers have been made available in the schools under various schemes including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan yet they have become redundant for want of electricity. Nor has computer education been ushered in the schools concerned. This must also receive the attention of the Government.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Students tend to avoid studies in the absence of periodic examination system in place. Given that I am sure introduction of exams in class 5 and 8 will definitely prove to be beneficial to them. A provision of re-examination is there. This too is a welcome step forward. I would like to suggest that there should be a provision of special coaching to be provided to the students concerned which would improve the level of education in primary schools. Since education happens to be in concurrent list both the Government at the Centre and Government in the State will have to work in tandem in terms of providing necessary infrastructure. Over and above, I would strongly urge upon the Government not to engage the teaching staff in the other activities like census and other welfare schemes as in case of being so they are left with little amount of time to devote to the advancement of education let alone imparting education to the young kids. It holds more true when it comes to primary education. The status of Shiksha Mitra in the state of Uttar Pradesh has also been upgraded by the State Government and their salary has been raised from Rs.3500 to Rs.10000/- per mensem. Still a lot more needs to be done to provide them a sense of security.

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: It occurs to me that those who had done away with compulsory education in the garb of educational reforms in the year 2009 must have been unaware of our conventional primary education being

imparted in the rural areas. They must have emulated the patterns prevalent abroad. I would like to compliment the Government for bringing in this amendment. Besides it is witnessed that the teachers having been engaged in the clerical and accounts work find it hard to devote themselves to the cause of imparting education and usually tend to evade their bounden responsibilities. The teachers not caring for the result of the students need to be penalised. Our Prime Minister has also acknowledged the fact that sans examination there can't be improvement in the level of education.

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER: The basic motto of the Bill has always been enrolment, retention and improvement in quality. The number of private schools are growing like mushrooms and the desired pupil teacher ratio i.e. 1:30 is yet to be achieved. This must be given thrust and emphasis if we really wish to witness a paradigm shift in the level of elementary education. Through this legislation the State Governments are being empowered to detain and dismiss which does not seem to have a salutary impact on the educational system. The digitisation has to be ensured in the schools particularly in the rural areas by providing requisite infrastructure. And enabling milieu should be created to curb the vice of child labour. These are the real concerns waiting to be addressed in full swing.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: I rise to speak in support of the Bill. The school dropout rate has come down after the RTE Act came into force in the year 2009. But, the school dropout rate among the minority community is still 57 per cent which is a matter of concern and some affirmative steps should be taken to check this trend. The children of affluent families study in private schools whereas those of the poor study in government schools. So, this needs to be addressed. The teachers of Government schools are assigned non-teaching works also which affects the quality of education in government schools adversely. The untrained teachers are being imparted training. This has also improved the quality of teachers. Providing some other facilities to the students will also bring some improvement in the field of education.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: The positives and the negatives of this Bill have already been discussed. Many good ideas coming up in the debate will be harvested by the hon. Minister. In this connection, I would like to make two or three quick points. The question of putting the onus of education on the teacher or the student needs to be thoroughly discussed. When the Right to Education was brought, it came first as a right and then the question of who is responsible. There are many stakeholders in this whole game and that needs to be thought through very carefully. In Sikkim, I had the opportunity of spearheading one particular programme called, EQUIP (Educational Quality Improvement Programme) which

raised the standards of leadership in schools and also to foster a culture of education and finally it was a question of how pedagogy and how students can be taught in a better and a more reliable way. This has led to a remarkable change in the way education is being given in Sikkim schools. I think that even if we have detention at Class 5 and Class 8, it will do a world of good because there is at least a bar that children have to take a test and meet the particular standards.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Elementary education is the basic foundation of the education structure. It is being discussed as to whether any evaluation or assessment is required during the time of elementary education. We have discussed this aspect in detail in the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. There were divergent opinions regarding this aspect. After a threadbare discussion, the Committee unanimously adopted the position to let State Governments to see whether any children have to be given detention or no detention because Education is a State Subject. Article 45 of the Constitution of India provides for compulsory universal and free education to all the children below the age of 14 years but we are not able to provide it. Subsequently, we made it a Fundamental Right in the year 2012. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any assessment has been done between 2009 and 2018 and whether any strategic progress has been made in respect of dropouts, enrolments also for elementary education, the budget allocation has to be increased.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR *replying said:* I am happy that 24 members have participated in this discussion and all have supported the Bill. Mohammed Bashir ji had a bit different opinion but I respect his view. I have sent a district profile to each member in which the condition of education in their districts has been shown. Standard of education has further come down from the year 2012 to 2016. Reason for this is that there is no accountability in the entire education system. There is a psychological reason. No detention is like a license not to study. We worked for 3 to 4 years on this subject. Two committees were formed. Only four to five states insisted that they did not want any change but all other States agreed that they wanted to remove the no detention policy. This has been left to the States that they can change the situation or maintain the status quo. Other aspect it as to which agency will conduct the examination. This is left, again, to the states. We will issue the guidelines and the states can conduct the examination at state level, district level or at school level itself. Third point is that no student will be expelled. He will get two opportunities. He will be imparted remedial training. Earlier the district board schools were very good but now they are lagging behind. To improve the quality of education in government schools we have given a slogan - education to all, and good education. In many states students are migrating from private schools to government schools. We want studies in schools. There are some good suggestions. Accountability, quality and training of teachers are very important. We have started online training of teachers on

SWAYAM platform as well as offline training. I am happy that 14,50,000 teachers are taking diploma in education. Other point is accountability. Some teachers are very good. They should get incentive. Another point is the inadequacy of teachers but that is not true. In most of the States teacher-student ratio is correct but deployment is not. There is shortage of teachers in some states. The states should fill up the vacancies. The budget for education has been increased from Rs. 63,000 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 1,10,000 crore. The Government is spending Rs. 17,000 crore on the Mid-day meal scheme and serving 10 crore children every day. This is very good and successful programme. We are introducing new scheme to make it more successful. We will make an announcement at appropriate time. This Bill will ensure accountability in education.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Re: Disapproval of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018

(No. 1 of 2018)

And

THE FUGITIVE ECONOMIC OFFENDERS BILL, 2018

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN moved that this House disapproves of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018 (No. 1 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 21st April, 2018.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL AND THE
MINISTER OF FINANCE (Temporary Charge) (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)**

moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said: In the Budget 2017-18, the hon. Finance Minister had announced that the Government was considering to introduce legislative changes or probably even a new law to confiscate the assets of absconders who do not submit to the rule of law in India but actually go abroad leaving the country. There have been many instances of such economic offenders, fleeing the jurisdiction of Indian courts. On the one hand, the existing civil and criminal provisions of law are not entirely adequate to deal with the severity of the problem and, on the other hand, there is no effective deterrent to ensure that such people do not run away from the law. This Bill makes provisions for a Special Court where such fugitive economic offenders will be declared as such and against whom an arrest warrant can be issued. They can be brought back to India and they can be tried for the criminal prosecution. All the properties of such people can be confiscated by the Government. We have initially brought it for the cases where the amount involved is more than Rs. 100 crore. Hope the hon. Members and this House will support the efforts of this Government to bring about this Bill. In view of the above, I commend the Bill to this august House to consider and pass.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: During this gap of three months the Government has issued six ordinances. The second half of the Budget session was washed out. *(Speech unfinished)*

The discussion was not concluded.

SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA
Secretary General

© 2018 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NOTE: It is the verbatim Debates of the Lok Sabha and not the Synopsis that should be considered authoritative.

English and Hindi versions of Synopsis of Debates are also available at <http://loksabha.nic.in>.