

LOK SABHA

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATES (Proceedings other than Questions & Answers)

Monday, July 23, 2018 / Shravana 1, 1940 (Saka)

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Re: Mob lynching incidents in different parts of the country

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH):

Recently, incidents of mob lynching have occurred in the country on which serious concern has been expressed in the Parliament. The Supreme Court has also given certain observations in this regard and has expected that the Union Government should take initiative in this regard so that action could be taken against those involved in mob lynching. In view of this, a committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary which will give its report in 15 days. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has also constituted a Group of Ministers under my Chairmanship which will give its report at the earliest after due deliberation in this regard.

THE NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY BILL, 2017

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING(COL. RAJYAVARDHAN**

RATHORE RETD.) *moved that leave be granted to withdraw the National Sports University Bill, 2017.*

The Bill, by leave, was withdrawn.

**THE MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO,
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES(SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH)** *moved
that leave be granted to withdraw the Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises
Development (Amendment) Bill, 2015.*

The Bill, by leave, was withdrawn.

**THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER
OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS(SHRI
PIYUSH GOYAL)** *moved that leave be granted to introduce the Insolvency and
Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB *opposing the motion for introduction
of the Bill, said: A month or so ago, Bhushan Steel was sold to Tata Steel and 65*

per cent of the loan was recovered and 35 per cent was written off. Steel sector is booming now and nobody asks a question as to who is responsible for 35 per cent loss or haircut. As bidding was only about Rs. 50 million, of which lenders should get around Rs. 47 million. Alok Industries owes banks around Rs. 296 million but can one believe that a company worth Rs. 296 million is being sold at Rs. 50 million? The Banks have taken a massive haircut of almost 84 per cent. All this has happened because of the complicity of this Government. There was only one bidder-consortium of Reliance Industries Ltd. and JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company. The proposal got 70 per cent of the votes when 75 per cent were needed. That is the prevalent law today. The Government lowered the minimum vote needed for passing a resolution plan to 66 per cent from 75 per cent. This is the amendment to which I am opposed. This is a clear case of crony capitalism and loot of public money. Also, here is a case where just to help one industry, an Ordinance is being brought by this Government.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL *replying said:* When the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was introduced, the country's banking sector was going through a serious crisis. All of us are very much aware where the genesis of that crisis lies. When we took over this Government, the stress in the banking sector, including the stressed assets and the NPAs, was humongous and because of the bad lending prior to 2014. The cases that the hon. Member is referring to are also loans which have been given during that period and then subsequently restructured. During the previous regime, the relevant laws were quite weak. No recovery was made from

the big houses and properties of none were attached. In such circumstances this law was introduced. The value of an industry after liquidation is quite less than it is referred the IBC. Therefore, a committee was set up and these amendments has been brought on the recommendation of this committee. The allegations leveled in this regard are totally baseless. Now law has been made to suit any individual company. All these amendments are prospective and not retrospective.

The Bill, by leave, was introduced.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Immediate intervention towards developmental issues in Kerala along with unprecedented flood situation in various parts of the state.

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

responding to the issue raised by several hon. Members, said: Floods have hit different parts of the country including Odisha, Karnataka, Bihar and so many other places also. Therefore, it is a matter of concern. The House need to have a detailed discussion about floods under Rule 193, if the notice is given to hon. Speaker. I would request the hon. Member not to politicise the issue of human sufferings. A Minister has already been sent to this area. The Government of

India will be there for assistance not only for Kerala but also extend assistance to all those States where the floods have hit.

***MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (1) **SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV** laid a statement regarding need to provide stoppage of train no. 22531/32 at Mairwa station in Siwan parliamentary constituency, Bihar.
- (2) **SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA** laid a statement regarding need to establish Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendra in Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) **SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL** laid a statement regarding need to ban use of plastic.
- (4) **DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD** laid a statement regarding need to run a train between Bhind and Bhopal, and Etawah and Itarsi.
- (5) **SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY** laid a statement regarding social media vis-à-vis fight against extremists.
- (6) **SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY** laid a statement regarding need to run a new train from Dhanbad to Surat and to run Surat to Malda weekly train on daily basis.

* Laid on the Table as directed by the Chair.

- (7) **SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS** laid a statement regarding need to provide funds for construction of houses in rural areas at par with urban areas under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- (8) **SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU** laid a statement regarding need to ensure extension of government sponsored welfare schemes to all the villages in Chhattisgarh.
- (9) **DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI** laid a statement regarding need to enhance the pension of retired bank employees.
- (10) **DR. MANOJ RAJORIA** laid a statement regarding need to establish a National Tribal University in Karauli district in Rajasthan.
- (11) **SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA** laid a statement regarding need to start Radio FM station in Amreli district, Gujarat.
- (12) **SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA** laid a statement regarding need to expedite doubling of Jhansi-Kanpur railway line.
- (13) **SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA** laid a statement regarding alleged propaganda against Arecanut.
- (14) **SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS** laid a statement regarding bringing back dead bodies of those who die abroad.
- (15) **SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE** laid a statement regarding construction of flyovers in Tamil Nadu.

- (16) **SHRI P. KUMAR** laid a statement regarding need to provide stoppage of various trains at Tiruverumbur Railway station in Tamil Nadu.
- (17) **DR. RATNA DE (NAG)** laid a statement regarding problems faced by dentists in the country.
- (18) **DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA** laid a statement regarding wage settlement of IDBI Bank employees.
- (19) **SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI** laid a statement regarding need to accord approval for two Irrigation Projects in Odisha.
- (20) **SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE** laid a statement regarding need to enhance the amount of pension.
- (21) **SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR** laid a statement regarding need to convert Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas into permanent Institution.
- (22) **DR. A. SAMPATH** laid a statement regarding need to strengthen operation of Food Corporation of India.
- (23) **SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK** laid a statement regarding need to confer Bharat Ratna Award on Rajshri Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj, the Maharaja of the princely state of Kolhapur.
- (24) **SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV** laid a statement regarding need to improve the working condition of Librarians in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(25) **KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH** laid a statement regarding need to set up a power sub-station in Pratapgarh district, Uttar Pradesh.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA) *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill,*

said: The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is related with Promissory Notes,

Bills of Exchange and Cheques. This Act has also been amended from time to

time to handle the cases related to the withdrawal of cheques. Due to the fraud

drawers of cheques, court cases come up and a long time is needed to resolve

such cases creating much difficulties to the people. New Sections have been

added this Bill to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 to ensure that courts

could order for 20 per cent interim payment of the cheque amount to the

complainant. It has been provided that if the drawer of the cheque is exonerated

later on, the interim payment of 20 per cent shall be refunded at the extant bank

interest rate. In the present Bill, adequate measures have been provided at

various places to resolve the problems of inordinate delays in cheque bounce

cases so as to provide relief to the cheque recipient. It will raise the credibility

of cheques providing help to the business and trade. I request the Members of

this August House to support this Bill and pass it.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR *initiating said:* Our party does not object to the Bill on principle. My concern is about the practicality. The Prime Minister said that he wanted to put India in the first 50 of the countries in the Ease of Doing Business Ranking and that is a laudable and challenging objective, which will certainly be undermined if we do not fix our cheque system. So, the credibility of cheque is not only important for corporate entities, but also for ordinary people. One fifth of all the criminal cases in India actually involve cheque bouncing. This is a very serious problem and the Bill proposed does not do enough to address it. For Instance, the interim compensation to the complainant can only be ordered by the court after the accused has been brought to the court. Provision for trial in absence has not been made. If trial in absentia can be allowed specially for cheque bounce cases, the delay in the cases can be avoided to a large extent. A mechanism similar to France could easily have been considered in drafting the Bill that if somebody bounces a cheque, he cannot write another cheque for five years or provision for increased penalties in second instance could have been made. But we do not have any of these provisions in the Bill. That is why this Bill is not sufficient and much more should be added. I would urge the Government to include in this Bill provision for Fast-Track Courts exclusively meant to hear cheque bounced cases, negotiable instruments cases. We are not going to vote against this Bill. The only problem with the Bill is that it is inadequate.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Reform is a continuous process. We have to amend as and when we get to know about the ground reality. This is a part of the

Parliamentary Procedure. This Act has been amended so many times for that sake. The Government is receiving several representations from the public including the trading community relating to pendency of cheque dishonor cases. In order to give them a comfort zone, this Bill is going to be amended. The proposed amendments will strengthen the credibility of cheques and help trade and commerce. 'Ease of Doing Business' is the primary objective of this Government.

The Government is genuinely trying to address this issue. We have around three crores cases pending in smaller and lower courts. When we amended the Bill in 2017, the place of jurisdiction was also amended so that there is early and speedy recovery. Any amount exceeding the cap on compensation would be violative of Section 138. I support this Bill.

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR: The Bill inserts a provision allowing the trial court to direct the drawer to pay interim compensation to the complainant, specifying that if a drawer convicted in a cheque bouncing case, the appellate court may direct him to deposit a minimum of 20 per cent of the fine. This amount will be in addition to any interim compensation. This is a welcome Bill as it helps the lender to get some interim compensation and relief. As far as the genuine loans and money transactions are concerned, this new Bill will definitely serve some purpose. But the ground level situation is something different in most cases. In practical, this section was actually misused rather abused mostly by the private money lenders. A lot of innocent poor and middle class people suffer very much in the clutches of muscle and money power of money lenders. I wish the

Government should come forward to protect the interests of the millions of innocent poor and the middle class people being exploited by the private money lenders.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Some beneficial provisions have been made in this Bill. No doubt, it is a good endeavour. The question is that in relation to Negotiable Instruments Bill, when the complaint is lodged, whether the trial will take place or not. Most of the cases takes time for years together. The entire object is that when the cheque is dishonoured or bounced, the victim must get justice as quickly as possible. The sufferers are mostly the middle-class and the lower middle-class people. The poor people are also suffering even in a small commercial transaction. There is no time stipulated in the Bill itself as to within how many days the trial has to be completed. Almost 25 per cent of the cases in relation to the NI Act are pending before the court. The moment you will be speaking about the fast track court, you must create posts for that court. Otherwise, it is futile to talk about any fast track court itself. Nobody is getting justice because of the pendency of the cases. Criminal courts of our country are overburdened. Keeping in view the concerns of the affected persons, I request the Government to make a provision that along with lodging a complaint one should lodge a complaint with the police station concerned also. Today everybody in India is concerned about the delayed justice. At the time of admission of the appeal or before granting bail, a condition should be imposed that the amount should be given to the victim person.

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: In many countries, cheques have either become a marginal payment system or are on the way to be phased out. Is there any move to phase out cheque system in India? The most important provision is that of payment of interim compensation of 20 per cent of the cheque amount by drawer to payee which is there in the Amendment Bill. I want to know that why it cannot be 50 per cent, which may be followed by another 25 per cent during course of trial because many of the people are looting and cheating the general public. We are all aware about the health of our banking system and I am confident that this Bill will certainly enhance our banking operations. In case of marginal and small farmers, this type of rule should be relaxed because sometimes farmers are also victims of natural calamities. So, we cannot put them on par with others. I request the Government to constitute a commercial division in high courts and transfer cheque bounce cases to commercial court. This will reduce the burden on judiciary.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: The number of cheque bouncing cases in this country are phenomenal. Some recent figures show something like 60 lakh plus cheque bouncing cases. The 20 per cent interest to be paid by the complainant is very good because there are also some fake cases of cheque bouncing. So, it protects even the person who writes the cheque. Usually, cheque bouncers are habitual cheque bouncers. So, a second time offender should be having a more stringent punishment, which is absolutely absent in this Bill and this is unfortunate. Another very important thing is that the big business houses

are habitual cheque bouncers. I think that the Bill is very much required, but what is required is an even more stringent Bill.

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Whenever any cheque bouncing is there, there has to be some punishment, which has been included in the Bill. The 20 per cent compensation or 20 per cent of the cheque amount to be deposited is not sufficient. It should be 50 per cent. What about the chronic defaulters or habitual offenders and defaulters? Nothing is mentioned about it.

DR. A. SAMPATH: This Bill is an unconstitutional one as it violates the provisions of Article 20 of the Constitution. This Bill proposes to provide 20 per cent of the amount in question should be paid as compensation to the complainant. This is not fair. This is a very important Bill and should have been examined by the Standing Committee of Parliament. If the accused is filing an appeal after conviction, then depositing 20 per cent of the sum is all right. But it is not fair at the beginning of the trial because the accused may be acquitted after trial.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: The problem of cases of cheque bounce is a serious problem in the country. This Bill proposes to effect two amendments in the Act of 1881. One is to provide for 20 per cent interim compensation and the other is to provide for a minimum of 20 per cent of the cheque amount to be deposited by the accused if he chooses to file an appeal. If the issuer of the cheque is acquitted, the court can direct the complainant to refund the amount of interim compensation with interest within 7 days of the order of the court. This is a good Bill and will benefit many.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Need of this Bill was felt for a long time. If people use digital modes of payment, the cases of cheque bounce will automatically come down but cheques are still in vogue. This Bill which amends the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 provides for interim compensation to the aggrieved party. This Bill will ensure immediate relief to the aggrieved party.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: This Bill will enhance the reliability of cheques. There is a provision of 20 per cent interim compensation to be paid in advance which is a big relief to the complainant. In case the accused is acquitted by the court, he will get his money back with interest from the complainant. I would like to suggest, that banks remind the account holders at the time of presenting the cheques so that they can maintain adequate balance in their account. This will reduce the petty cases of cheque bounce.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: This Amendment Bill is a very valid measure and it definitely supports not only the banking industry but all other concerned too. Cheque bounce is a criminal offence. There are two types of defaulters. One is of an honest person who is unable to repay his loan within time because of reasons beyond his power. The other is of a wilful defaulter who is a cheater and who does not want to pay back his loan. We have so many examples of wilful defaulters in front of us in the country. So it is important to provide for some penalty for the defaulters. This Bill provides that if a cheque bounces and a borrower defaults on his payment, he has to pay 20 per cent of that cheque amount in the bank within a period of sixty days. In appellate court there is a provision

that the appeal would be taken into consideration only after payment of 20 per cent amount of the cheque by the borrower. Sometimes, it happens that the party that is a drawer justifies why his cheque was bounced and the appellate court considers this. In this case, the appellate court may direct the payee to give the refund of 20 per cent amount which he deposited in the bank along with the interest. I do not agree to this provision.

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA *replying said:* In all 12 hon. Members have given their suggestions on this Bill. The main object of this Bill is to ensure effective action against the persons who issue cheques with the intention of cheating. This Bill provides that the issuer of the cheque will make a payment of 20 per cent of the cheque amount at the time of appeal to the person in favour of whom he had issued the cheque. There are 16 lakh cases of cheque bounce in subordinate courts in the country and 35,000 in High Courts. If the court deems fit, it can direct the accused to deposit 100 per cent of the cheque amount as penalty. I thank all the hon. Members for having a constructive debate on this Bill and preferring their suggestions. I want that all the hon. Members feel the agony of the person whose cheque is bounced and request them all to pass this Bill unanimously.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

**THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER
EDUCATION(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017**

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

Delving in the background I would like to submit that the BA-B.Ed or BCom-B.Ed or BSc-B.Ed, B.Ed, Dip-in-Ed and many such courses are conducted by NCTE. On assuming the office on 3 August 2016, instructions were issued to all the institutions to receive recognition at the earliest possible as the students passing from a few institutions were reported to be subjected to sufferings for want to recognition to their degrees. Prior to the year 1993, there were only two cases wherein the institutions including 20 state universities, central universities wherein the courses had been commenced had not been recognized officially. We assured the students that they will not have to suffer on this count irrespective of the institutions they have studied in and the institutions concerned shall be held responsible for the existing state of affairs. This Bill has been brought in to provide ex-post facto recognition to all the institution and courses which were in the backlog.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA *initiating said:* I rise to support the Bill. Certain university that had introduced courses on the basis of UGC guidelines could not get approval of the NCTE. While welcoming this move, I would like to suggest to include MD university Rohtak in the list of 20 insitutions. In the wake of the constitution of NCTE the nomenclature of courses were changed in the year 2001 and sincere endeavours have since been made to get those courses recognized. Furthermore, as we all are aware the state of Haryana holds the

distinction of having contributed in winning Olympic medals in a row since 2012. However, unfortunately degree of the sportspersons were not recognized. Given the outstanding performance of the sportspersons hailing from Haryana it would be in the fitness of things to set up a sports university there on the lines of one set up in the North-East. Six institutions have been accorded the status of Institute of Eminence in the recent past. M.D. University should also be included therein. Student-teacher ratio of 80:1 needs to be curtailed. Quality of teachers is also an issue of huge concern. The expenditure on education accounts for merely 3 per cent of our GDP which has also witnessed a new low this year. The fact remains that in all the developed nations of the world, as much as 5 per cent of the GDP is spent on education. The existing yawning gap between educational standard and learning outcome needs to be bridged.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: I rise to support this Bill. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill itself speak volumes of substance contained therein. This Bill is a big breather to all those who have been reeling under severe humiliation for want of due recognition to their degrees. As per an estimation, there exists approx. 4,867 institutes that provide B.Ed course. These apart, a lot more courses are conducted with a view to producing qualified teachers who are supposed to teach not only in schools but also in colleges. The framework devised by the NCTE in the name of THR is really of immense substance. On a number of occasions untrained teachers are appointed and they are given an opportunity to equip themselves with teacher training degree. I would like to

emphasise the quality of teachers and would suggest the inclusion of sports education within the ambit of NCTE. Teacher-student ratio also needs to be curtailed. I congratulate the hon. Minister for setting up central sports university in Manipur. I feel that it will be a great service to our motherland if we strengthen this framework. Our Bastar area is infested with naxalites. The jawans of the ITBP started teaching in the local schools. The teachers have been appointed but they do not go there because of the fear of naxalites. I salute those jawans of the ITBP.

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: India has the largest school education system in the world. To train and provide adequate level of teachers to such huge number of schools and students is really a herculean task. India requires a minimum of 80 lakh teachers. The main objective of the NCTE is to achieve planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country. The mandate given to the NCTE is very broad and covers the whole gamut of teacher education programmes. The NCTE has its headquarters at New Delhi and has four Regional Committees at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Jaipur to look after its statutory responsibilities.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: This is actually a small Bill. Only 20 institutions are covered because they had not applied in time for the recognition from the National Council of Teachers Education. In 1986, during Rajiv Gandhi's time, the first National Education Policy was enunciated. During Narasimha Rao's time mid-day meal for students in primary education was introduced. During the

NDA period, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched. But, inspite of all this money going into primary and secondary education, the standard of education is not rising sufficiently. The learning ability of students with regard to languages and mathematics is very poor. Most of this teachers' education is in the private sector. But all the private institutions are running a kind of a racket. It is very important to ensure the quality of education in these institutions. The NAAC accreditation for teachers' training institutes must be made compulsory. Our people are not going to the government-run free schools but they are queuing up to get their children admitted in good schools. This is because of the craze for English education. If you want to draw back students from the private institutions to the government-run government-funded institutions, then, you have to think of a language policy.

***DR. KULMANI SAMAL:** School students of today are the citizens of tomorrow. They are our nation's future. The onerous responsibility of igniting the young mind rests with the teachers of primary and secondary schools. Some of the teachers lack the drive or the enthusiasm to do their job with sincerity. Some are not of the benchmark that is required of a teacher. They have chosen 'teachership' just as a means to earn money and are not passionate about their vocation. They have been trained in non-recognized training institutions or have got their certificates through dubious means. All this points out to the fact that the Government should take control and set things right. Otherwise our educational

* Original in Oriya

system will collapse. That is why this amendment has been brought. It also seeks to regulate proper standards and norms with regard to teacher's education. Uniformity in Teacher Education and Standardization of learning technique can go a long way to achieve the goal of one nation-one educational system.

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT: It was in the year 1993 when the institutions offering the courses in B.Ed and D.Ed were set up. It was mandatory for those institutions to get permission from the NCTE under section 14 and 15. But unfortunately a number of institutions did not bother to take any permission from the NCTE and started offering courses and even availed grant for the purpose. But the government, instead of taking action against those institutions, has been giving relaxation to them.

During the last five years recruitment of teachers and non-teaching staff has not been done in any of the school. Apart from that, education is being commercialised in Maharashtra. Again pattern of teachers training exam should be modified. Similarly, attention should be paid towards the recruitment of teachers in Maharashtra. There should be provision of Subject Teacher, Class Teacher and Special Teacher in every class of each school for the welfare of children.

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: First of all, my earnest request is to bring teacher education into 'higher education' so that there would be better control. Secondly, there is no need of a separate Council- the National Council for Teacher Education. Therefore, my suggestion would be to abolish this for ever and bring it under the control of the UGC. I would like to mention one more thing. We have privatised

the education sector and we have privatised the health sector. These two things are playing havoc with the poor people and poor people are not able to afford. I would, therefore, earnestly request the Government to provide better infrastructure facilities.

DR. P.K. BIJU: The NCTE coordinates the development of teacher education system throughout the country. The NCTE also ensures the maintenance of norms and standards in our education system. Now, the number of teachers training institutes has increased. That is a big market for educational institutions like Teachers' Education Institute. That is the main reason to erode the standard of our teachers in the schools in our country. It is a fact that we have to strengthen our education system, then only we can strengthen the health sector and our economy etc. The education system has changed across the world and we have to achieve that level accordingly. Similarly, I request the Government to strengthen the State-level institutions.

PROF. A.S.R. NAIK: We are well aware that education is the most powerful weapon which can change the world. To give good education for a student, a teacher must play a very critical and important role in the classroom. There are many educational institutions in the country which are running with a serious shortage of teachers. Communities like the Banjaras, the Valmikis, etc., do not have their own script. Students belonging to such communities are unable to join primary schools because there are no teachers to teach them in the language they can understand. I would like to know from the Government if there is any

plan to appoint community teachers in primary schools. Is the Government giving permission to the State Governments to this effect? Again, there should be a change brought about in the primary education. Our primary education should be made job-oriented education so that our primary schools can attract students. In order to avoid further difficulties in the National Council for Teacher Education, I would suggest the Government to provide required infrastructure and other needed facilities and fulfil other conditions contained in the said Act for recognition to all such teacher training institutions in the country.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: This Bill is definitely going to improve the standard of our education system in coming days. I would like to ask the Government that in which manner infrastructure facility for teacher training is likely to be developed. With regard to Haryana, there is a vacancy of 30,000 teachers. Similarly, there are no regular principals appointed in 800 schools. It is also requested that guest teacher should be included in the main system. Similarly, Government should also pay attention towards the infrastructure development for the Government schools. Again, class rooms of schools situated in the rural areas of Haryana are in dilapidated condition. So, there is a need to strengthen such infrastructure. Union Government should also provide computer education facilities in the villages.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I think the most important core of any education system is the teacher. So, it is a very good initiative that teachers are brought in the main system. But despite incurring huge expenditure, outcomes are

not drastically improving. Now a days, the students in Class X are getting 96, 97, and 98 marks in language papers because it is based on rote learning. The teachers are also teaching only what is expected in the Board Examinations. I would like to ask that can we give some flexibility to teachers to improve the methodology and change our educational system. The other big issue at least in my State relates to *kayam vina anudan*. Successive Governments realised that the teachers were not being paid well and the quality of education was going down in Maharashtra. So, is there some intervention we can do here? Similarly, it is a fact that the standards of teachers' training colleges has fallen down. Unfortunately, no study had been conducted by NCTE on this issue. Similarly, when we are talking about inclusive education in the context of right to education, children with special needs definitely need more attention. So, the Government may kindly see if there could be something more added to make every teacher sensitive. I would expect from the hon. Minister that he may guide us how we can strengthen the system and make sure every teacher contributes to nation building.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: This Bill will definitely improve the lives of those teachers who have passed from unrecognised teacher training schools. During the last four years, more attention have been paid towards providing quality education. Today, our country has witnessed mushroom growth in the field of private institutions but teachers appointed in these institutions are untrained and future of our children is being spoiled through these untrained teachers. In Himachal Pradesh at least two or more number of toilets have been built in every

school which has improved the quality of education and has also attracted the children in large numbers. Similarly, the amendments brought by the Government has benefitted many children.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Teacher is at the base of the education. But the decline in the quality of education in the recent years cannot be removed in 2-3 years. The Government should set up a committee for reforms in education. Seventy per cent teachers in private schools are not trained but these schools take the maximum fees. There is financial crunch in the universities and if the professors do not get the salaries then how can they teach. A number of engineering colleges, nursing colleges and medical colleges were set up. Students who have studied from there are roaming aimlessly today. Students are going out from IELTS and our institutions are getting empty. Fifty per cent seats in Punjab are empty. My constituency is a semi hill state. Urban teachers are given incentives but teachers going to villages are not given anything. Some incentives should also be provided for remote areas and border areas so that teachers are able to teach there properly.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Today a big gap is being created in the education system. Students from villages study in rural schools and rich persons' children study in five star schools where exploitation is done on a large scale. If the quality of rural education goes down then our country will also go down in the education sector. Therefore, there is a need to pay attention to it. Some of the private schools can be good. But the private schools are rising at a

rapid pace. This is very damaging for the country. Teachers should also be provided training. At present, the quality of education in Bihar is very bad. There are no buildings, no toilets, no desks, no benches and no computers.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: National Council of Teachers Education Act, 1993 ensures norms and standards in the teachers education system. In this Bill, the Government is mainly amending Section 14 and 15. This amendment will make provision for granting recognition to the Centres, universities financed by States, Union Territories providing teachers training courses without NCTE recognition with retrospective effect. Students studying in or passed out already from such institutions, universities will be eligible to get employment as a teacher. This is a welcome step by the Government. I support this Bill.

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER: The scope of this amendment Bill is very limited. It only seeks to give retrospective effect to the recognition already given. It is all right but it is not a good practice. It should not be repeated in future. Teacher education is the most important factor in the education sector. Therefore, Teachers' education in the 21st century must have radical reforms. Under-qualified teachers are appointed in schools. Only qualified teachers should be appointed in schools. Teachers should be life-long learners and teachers should be a model to students and should spread the message of communal harmony. We are all talking about inclusive education but unfortunately, differently abled students are neglected. A lot of new technologies have come up which should be used to

improve the teaching system for the physically handicapped students. I support the Bill.

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: After our Government came to power, efforts have been made constantly to improve the education system. The situation of the primary schools was such that even a normal person did not send his children to primary schools. This Bill has been brought to ensure that our teachers are provided quality training. There are some countries where students are trained immediately after completing their inter-immediate education where they can select whether they want to become a lawyer, a doctor, an engineer, a carpenter or choose any other profession. We should also move forward in this direction. In our country, degrees are awarded after which the degree holders wander without any direction. They do not get any job. I support this Bill.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: There is a difference in the level of education that exists between students studying in Government schools in rural areas and the students studying in private schools in urban areas. Same level of education should be provided to both categories of students, because the students studying in private schools are getting selected in all entrance examinations like NEET etc. whereas the students studying in Government schools are not getting that opportunity. Government should appoint a Committee to study how the rural students can compete on equal footing with urban students.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR *replying said:* I am very happy that the House has supported the Bill unanimously. Though the Bill is small, it rectifies a major error. As many hon. Members have pointed out, these are not unrecognized

institutes. These are well established Central and State Universities, but the course they were having for B.Ed. was unrecognized and there are many reasons for this. Next year onwards, we are introducing integrated B.Ed. courses after class 12. This will ensure that only serious candidates who have inclination to become teacher choose these courses. We are now launching 'Operation Digital Board' through which 15 lakh class rooms will become 'Smart Classrooms'. There is a good suggestion to establish the sports university at Rohtak but this comes under the domain of Sports Ministry. We have introduced stipend of Rs.200 per month to the special girl students. We are providing more funds to the states so that they can pay more salaries to teachers who teach special children. We have launched 'TEQIP'. National Education Policy is almost ready. Hope, we will have a good education policy for the new generation. I believe that good education will make a good country and we need support from you all.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA
Secretary General

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

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