

years. The cost of the project has gone up because of delays and cost escalations as this work has been continuing for a long time. In this background, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would discuss with the Chief Ministers and the concerned Ministers and impress upon him that the whole money that has been earmarked in the Eighth Plan for this purpose should be utilised on the on-going projects alone in order to complete all these projects. Will he take up this matter?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: We will certainly like to consult the State Ministers or Chief Ministers, wherever necessary. It has been our approach that in such cases we convene meetings and discuss with them and see in what manner the State Governments can be assisted or guided by the Central Government. In this case the Ministry of Water Resource Development.

*187. [*The Questioner Ashrimati Sarla Maheshwari was absent. For answer vide Col. infra.*]

UNDP Report on HRD

*188. **SHRI P. UPENDRA:**†
SHRI K. M. KHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is 135th out of 173 countries in terms of investment in Human Resource Development according to UNDP Report, 1994;

(b) whether it is a fact that UNDP has suggested that 20 per cent of the national budgets should be earmarked for Human Resource Development; and

(c) what is the percentage and quantum of budgets of the Central and State

†The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri P. Upendra.

Governments allocated for education, youth activities and sports giving separate figures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to Human Development Report, 1994 (HDR), India ranks 135th out of 173 countries in terms of the Human Development Index.

(b) HDR had proposed that 20 per cent of national budget of developing countries and 20 per cent of industrial country aid should be allocated to human priority expenditure which includes basic education, universal primary health care, access to sanitation and drinking water and family planning.

(c) During 1994-95, the outlay on education in the Central budget is Rs. 2423.63 crores, which forms 1.6 per cent of the total Central budgetary outlay. Corresponding figures for sports and youth affairs are Rs. 135.11 crores and 0.08 per cent respectively.

As far as States and Union Territories are concerned, in 1992-93, the budgetary outlay for education was Rs. 22283 crores, which accounted for 23.4 per cent of their total budgetary outlay. Regarding sports and youth affairs, the 1992-93 Plan outlay of States and Union Territories was Rs. 81.58 crores, which forms 0.42 per cent of the total Plan outlay.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, with your permission I would like to say a few words.

This question relates to a report which has appeared and has been reported widely. Though it is not an official UNDP report, yet still we have to take notice of the same. My humble request to you is that since the subject matters which are covered in the report, to which a reference has been made in this question,

relate to a number of departments of the Government, it would not be perhaps fair to the hon. Members, as I would make an unsuccessful attempt to answer all those questions. Therefore, Sir, I would submit to you, with the permission of the hon. Member who has tabled this question, that if we can have a discussion on this, then, perhaps, a comprehensive and balanced answer to all the issues raised in the report could be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sports... (*Interruptions*). That we can ask them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is a better idea... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Though the report is not an official UNDP report it was a team commissioned by the UNDP. In this, very uncomplimentary references have been made and inferences drawn about India. As the Minister has agreed, we rank the 135th in the world out of 173 countries in the reverse direction. Therefore, I feel that we should have a discussion on this. It may not be on the report as such, but on the situation as a whole. I agree with him that a number of departments are involved in this. A summit is going to take place, the World Summit for Social Development, in Copenhagen, in March 1995, to discuss exactly the same subject. We should be prepared with an action plan well before that so that we can present our case also. I agree with the hon. Minister's suggestion that we should have a Short Duration discussion on this subject and take up the entire gamut of the report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would agree with it because even education would require a comprehensive discussion.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, we are postponing this subject for a discussion.

Mr. Khan is the second questioner. Should we put supplementaries now? We have decided to have a separate discussion on this matter.

SHRI K. M. KHAN: Sir, I have something to raise on this issue. I would confine my supplementary to education. As it has been mentioned in the report we are the 135th country in the world because of our Budgetary allocation of 1.6 per cent, as presented in the UNDP report, it ought to have been 20 per cent. This low Budgetary allocation is creating problems in the field of education. I am confining myself to education. I am not going into the other areas. There can be a fullfledged discussion on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Our idea is to discuss even education as extensively as possible. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will it be in this Session, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will accept it in this Session. Mr. Khan, if you want to put a question, it is all right. But make it brief. I do not mind.

SHRI K. M. KHAN: I just want to know this from the hon. Minister. Is there any proposal to increase the Budgetary allocation in the Central Budget, to meet the requirements of the field of education, as presented by the UNDP report?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I would have been happy if this matter could have been discussed comprehensively, which does not mean, however that I have nothing to say. As the House knows, education in India is primarily a State subject. And, as has been mentioned in the reply, the percentage of expenditure on education in areas which actually deal with education is more than 20. I do not know whether this was within the knowledge of those who were making that report. But I do not want to go into all that because we should take a holistic view of the entire thing. And,

if some misconceptions have crept in, whoever may be responsible for it, they must be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 189.

Sugar distribution policy

£189. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAM-
BHAJIRAO SHINDE:†

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately introduced a modified sugar distribution policy; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy underlining the main modifications and features thereof, giving reasons for such modifications?

खाद्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलश नाथ राय) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभापतल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 1992-93 एवं 1993-94 चीनी मौसमों के दौरान चीनी उत्पादन में कमी के कारण सरकार ने चीनी की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए सामान्य खुले लाइसेंस के तहत चीनी आयात करने की अनुमति दी है। तदनुसार आयातित चीनी से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाएगी। पत्तनों से विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के निर्दिष्ट वितरण स्थानों तक इस आयातित चीनी के संचालन की जिम्मेदारी भारतीय खाद्य निगम को सौंपी गयी है। कुछ राज्यों के मामलों जैसे महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, आदि में आयातित चीनी को सीधे पत्तनों से उठाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली उपभोक्ताओं के लिए लेवी चीनी का निर्गम मूल्य 9.05 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम जारी रहेगा।

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJI-
RAO SHINDE: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the total quantity of

sugar imported this year through, number one, the private channels, and number two, the Government and public channels? What effective steps are being taken by the Government to ensure regular flow of the commodity into the open market and the PDS so as to maintain the price level and to curb the price rise since there is ample scope for manipulation by the sugar barons, which can be used by the traders to the detriment of the consumers?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में चीनी दो तरह की है— एक वह चीनी जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से 9 रुपए 05 पैसे किलो के हिसाब से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के यूनियन टैरिटरी को दी जाती है और दूसरी चीनी वह है जो फ्री मार्केट में विकती है। भारत में इस साल प्रोडक्शन कम होने के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में केवल 96 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ इसलिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में दस लाख टन चीनी की कमी थी और फ्री मार्केट के लिए भी सरकार ने ओजियल के अन्तर्गत, ओपन जनरल मार्केट जो है, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी प्राइवेट व्यक्ति को जो चीनी बाहर से मंगाना चाहे, उसको मंगाने की इजाजत भारत सरकार ने ओजियल की नीति के अन्तर्गत दी और कस्टम ड्यूटी माफ कर दी गयी कि वह फ्री मार्केट से चीनी खरीदे और बेचे।

जहां तक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का सवाल है, उस प्रणाली को कायम रखने के लिए जो हमारे पास 10 लाख टन चीनी की कमी थी, उसको हमने एम.एम.टी.सी. और एस.टी.सी. के माध्यम से वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के माध्यम से मंगाया है और उस चीनी को हम फूड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के माध्यम से पूरे देश को दे रहे हैं।

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJI-
RAO SHINDE: Sir, this change in policy did not result in a comprehensive solution to the problem and subsequently, the STC and the MMTTC were also instructed to carry out the import of sugar. Accordingly, the STC and the MMTTC started inviting offers and tenders for import of sugar along with others. I

†The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde.