

(ii) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare 112 counselling centres, 44 de-addiction centres and 10 After-care Centres have been set up in States and Union Territories for providing counselling, de-addiction and after-care services to the drug addicts.

(iii) Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary organisations for undertaking awareness building programmes for drug abuse.

**Financing of Handloom Industries by small scale Industries Development Bank of India**

\*229. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Development Bank of India is financing the handloom industry;

(b) if so, what are the schemes to finance the handloom industry in the private and co-operative sectors at present; and

(c) what are the other projects being financed by the Bank and the details of the schemes for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) extends refinance assistance to eligible bank and state level institutions towards the term loans granted by them for the purpose of setting up handloom and hand-operated weaving, reeling and spinning units.

(b) Refinance assistance, generally under the Composite Loan Scheme, is available for the private and co-operative sectors. The Composite Loan Scheme envisages the sanction of

equipment finance or working capital or both, upto a limit of Rs. 50,000 at a very concessional rate of interest in villages and small towns with a population not exceeding 5 lakhs.

(c) SIDBI provides assistance under its Refinance Scheme to eligible banks and state level institutions in respect of their term loans to artisans and to village and cottage industries in the Tiny Sector and to other units in the SSI sector. Assistance is available for setting up new units, or for the expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation of existing small industries. Projects which cost upto Rs. 300 lakhs are eligible for refinance assistance from SIDBI. SIDBI also provides direct assistance for setting up of sales outlets, showroom facilities, office equipment, sales vans and margin money for working capital. Direct assistance is also available to State Industrial Development Corporations, State Infrastructure Development Corporations, for all industrial area development projects costing upto Rs. 300 lakhs covering the cost of land, laying of roads, the provision of water, power and sewage connections and for common facilities like telexes and telephones.

**New Education Policy and Ram Murthy Committee Recommendations**

\*230. SHRI SOM PAL:  
SHRI CHIMANBHAI  
MEHTA:

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

(a) what are the differences and common points between New Education Policy and the recommendations made by the Ram Murthy Committee;

(b) what is the percentage of GDP spent on education at present; and

(c) what is the percentage of literacy at present in India and other developing and developed countries?

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) Excepting for some recommendations, there is considerable commonality in the policy perspective between the National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) and the report of the Committee to Review NPE (NPERC). Some of the areas where NPERC had suggested different approach are Non-Formal Education, Adult Education, Voactionalisation of Education, Navodaya Vidyalayas and management through educational complexes. The NPERC had also suggested that elementary education should be made a fundamental right.

(b) According to the latest estimates available (1989-90), the budgetary allocation for Education in the Central Government, State Governments and UT Administrations comprises 3.4 percent of GDP.

(c) According to the provisional figures of the 1991 census, the All India literacy rate is 52.11 per cent.

According to the World Development Report, 1991, the adult illiteracy (for population comprising 15 years and above) was less than 5 per cent in almost all high income countries, among the low income, nineteen countries have adult illiteracy rates higher than India. These include Bangladesh (67 per cent), Pakistan (70 per cent), and Nepal (74 per cent).

#### **Demand of All India Central School Teachers Association**

**\*231. SHRI K. G. MAHESWAR-APPA:**

**SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:**

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

(a) what are the demands of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association which are pending at present;

(b) what is the stand of Government on each of these demands;

(c) whether a Committee has been set up to look into the matter; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the recommendations of Committee and the action taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b) A statement is annexed. (See Appendix 159, Annexure No. 33).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **डा० अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के खर्च में हिस्सेदारी**

**\*232. श्री आनन्द प्रकाश गौतम :**  
क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डा० अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय जिसका शिलान्यास लखनऊ में दो वर्ष पूर्व किया गया था, की स्थापना पर होने वाले खर्च में केन्द्रीय सरकार की हिस्सेदारी कितनी होगी तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिए अब तक कितनी सहायता राशि प्रदान करायी जा चुकी है ;

(ख) इस मामले में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की गई है तथा विश्वविद्यालय में कब तक कार्य शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है, क्या इसको पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली में तथा अन्य राज्यों में डा० अम्बेडकर के नाम पर और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का विचार रखती है या उसकी ऐसी कोई