

(iii) शिक्षा शिक्षा और शिक्षकों को सतत सेवारत प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थाओं हेतु योजना।

इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को निम्न-लिखित राशि पहले हो दी जा चुकी है।

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड	अन्य-चारिक शिक्षा	शिक्षा
1987-88	110.71	38.04	47.87
1988-89	135.73	36.92	50.00

आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड के अंतर्गत 253279 स्कूलों को शामिल करने, 2.4 लाख नए औपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने और 216 जिला शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए संसोधित जारी की जा चुकी है।

शिक्षा के विकास एवं के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा मांगी गई धनराशि

175. श्री राम नरेश यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और खेलकूद आदि के लिए 45,000 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त मांग पर विचार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री प्रो० एस०जी०के० मेनन) :

(क) जो, नहीं। तथापि, योजना आयोग

द्वारा आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए गठित शिक्षा के लिए संसाधन (कला, संस्कृति तथा युवा कार्य और खेल सहित) सम्बंधी कार्य दल ने यह अनुमान लगाया था कि इस कार्य के लिए अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 45,000 करोड़ रु. की आवश्यकता होगी। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने भी आयोजना मंत्री को भी लिखा था कि आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम अपेक्षाएं पूरी की जानी चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के एक भाग के रूप में अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय आबंटनों की अन्तिम रूप देते समय लिया जाएगा।

#### Increase in the prices of sugar

176. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA;

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of sugar have risen in recent days in different States, ranging from Rs. 11 to Rs. 17 a kilo; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to reduce the prices of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): [(a) and (b) The retail prices of sugar in the open market had increased abnormally high during the month July to September, 1989. The retail markets prices of free sale sugar, which were in the range of Rs. 10.00—Rs. 13.00 per kg. in September, 1989, and Rs. 9.00—Rs. 10.50 per kg. in the beginning of December 1989 have been brought down in the range of Rs. 7.30—Rs. 8.75 per kg. in the most of the important markets in the country. The Government has issued strict directions to the factories to comply with the statutory provisions relating to sale and despatch of minimum 20% free sale sugar quota for a month during

each week. Adequate release of free sale sugar shall be made each month as per consumption requirements to keep the prices within reasonable limits.

### **Acquisition of Jump Jet Sea Barriers by Navy**

177. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP  
SINGH:

SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Navy is likely to soon acquire an additional squadron of the Jump Jet Sea Harriers, fitted with Sea Eagle air-to-surface missile besides a large number of Sea King Anti-submarine helicopters;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, stating the total expenditure to be incurred on these missiles and helicopters; and

(c) whether Government propose to induct indigenous submarine in the Navy in the near future, if so, to what extent, Government would save foreign exchange on this account?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) The Indian Navy are acquiring some Sea Harrier aircraft and Sea King helicopters. Submarines are also under construction indigenously at the Mazagaon Dock Ltd, Bombay. This will result in considerable savings of foreign exchange. Further details cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

### **Legislation for compulsory education**

178. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:  
SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of States which have enacted legislation making education compulsory and the reasons

for which the other States have **not** done so;

(b) what are the constraints in the enforcement of legislation and the objective of complete universalisation and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove these constraints during each of the last three years and with what outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) 15 States and 4 Union Territories have enacted legislation making education compulsory at primary/elementary level. The States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Union Territories are Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

(b) A number of factors such as low economic status leading to a large number of working children, apathy of the parents of first generation learners towards education especially in case of girls etc. together with a school system lacking in adequate infrastructure in terms of proper buildings, sufficient teaching learning materials and properly trained teachers impede progress towards the objective of Universalisation of Elementary Education. These constraints also make enforcement of legislation regarding compulsory education impractical.

(c) Three major centrally assisted schemes have been started in 1987-88 for improvement of the quality of elementary education and for universal provision of schooling facilities. (i) The Scheme of Operation Blackboard has been formulated to provide minimum facilities such as at least two all weather rooms, two teachers one of whom is preferably a woman and a set of teaching and learning