

is [Adult education centres opened under the National Adult Education Programme

192. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD
MATHUR; SHRI
KALRAJ MISHRA: SHRI
HARISHANKAR
BHABHDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of adult education centres or schools have been opened in various parts of the country on the 2nd October, 1978 under the National Adult Education Scheme;

(b) what was the target fixed for the year for opening adult education centres or schools under the National Adult Education Programme launched on the 2nd October, 1978;

(c) whether the target fixed in this regard has been achieved; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

प्रश्न, क्या यह सत्य है कि 2 अक्टूबर, 1978 के दिन देश के विभिन्न भागों में वृद्ध शिक्षा केन्द्रों का उद्घाटन किया गया है? (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) वर्तमान वर्ष, 1978-79 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय वृद्ध शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से 15-35 आयु वर्ग के 15 लाख निरक्षर वृद्धों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह लक्ष्य, विभिन्न राज्यों में शासित क्षेत्रों में इस आयु वर्ग में उनको निरक्षर जनसंख्या के अनुसार विभाजित किया गया है। एक वृद्ध शिक्षा केन्द्र में औसतन 30 वृद्धों को दाखिल किया जाता है। वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान ऊपर लिखित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तावित वृद्ध शिक्षा केन्द्र, राज्य सरकारों के शासित प्रशासनों द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) During the current year 1978-79, it is proposed to cover 1.5 million illiterate adults mainly in the age-group 15-35 under the National Adult Education Programme. This target has been distributed among different States/Union Territories according to their illiterate population in this age group. On an average 30 adults are enrolled in one adult education centre. The proposed number of adult education centres for achieving the above-mentioned target during the current year are being set up by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.]

Introduction and requirement of pulses in India

193. SHRI DEVENDRA NATH
DWIVEDI:

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL:

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approximate annual requirement of pulses in the country;

(b) whether there is any gap between the production and requirement of pulses in the country;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to bridge the gap; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the NAFED have been allowed recently to import 40 thousand tonnes of "Masur" from the Middle East?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Based on the prescribed standards for a balanced diet the approximate annual requirement of pulses for human consumption is about 1.5 million tonnes.

man consumption in the country for 3 years are given below:—

Year	Requirement (in million tons)
1976	14.27
1977	14.54
1978	14.81

The actual requirement of pulses for human consumption are, however, elastic to a considerable extent depending upon the availability of cereals, other substitute foodstuffs, especially fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs, their comparative prices and level of income etc.

(b) Ye_a Sir, there is a gap of about 3 million tonnes between production and requirement of pulses in the country. The production of pulses for these 3 years was as under:—

Year	Production (in million tons)
1976	13.03
1977	11.49
1978	11.90

(c) The Government proposes to meet the gap by increasing pulses production by:—

(i) popularising all the improved practices in the cultivation of pulse crops such as use of certified seeds of improved varieties, rhizobia culture, use of phosphatic fertilizer and adoption of plant protection measures by arranging their supplies in time at convenient places and also in sufficient quantities.

(ii) bringing additional area under pulses by cultivation of short-duration varieties especially of Moong and Urd in multiple cropping programmes;

(iii) announcing incentive support price of important pulses and making adequate arrangements for their marketing; and

(iv) intensifying research effort* to evolve suitable high yielding varieties of pulses, and develop more suitable agronomic practices.

(d) Yes Sir, NAFED has been allowed to augment domestic supplies by import of 57,000 tonnes of lentil* from Syria and Turkey.

Publication of text books by the NCERT

194. SHRI DEVENDRA NATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NCERT has undertaken a scheme to publish textbooks; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-QER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NCERT has been preparing and publishing school level model textbooks since 1964. These are for adoption and adaptation by States. Subsequently, Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi administration and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan described a number of these textbooks for their schools and desired that NCERT should supply them for students.

NCERT publishes its own text books and distributes them through the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, except for the Southern Region of India which is served directly by NCERT.

Comprehensive National Flood Control Scheme

195. SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state: