

है काफी ऊंची पहाड़ी के ऊपर वह मंदिर है। उसे देखकर बड़ा आनन्द आया। लेकिन उसकी हालत खस्ता है। मुझे यही बताया गया कि कोणार्क को छोड़कर यही सन टेम्पल है। उत्तरांचल, कश्मीर, हिमाचल, अरुणाचल प्रदेश जितने पहाड़ी इलाके हैं वे दूरिज्म पर निर्भर करते हैं और होना चाहिए। इसलिए कृपा करके इनके ऊपर खर्चा करिए ताकि लोग वहां जाएं, उन्हें देखें। क्या मंत्री जी उस मंदिर का खास ध्यान करेंगे क्योंकि वह बहुत बढ़िया मंदिर है?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, Surya Temple is fortunately a heritage site. I share his view of the importance of this temple. We will see more attention is paid to it immediately.

Expenditure on education

*63. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure Government propose to incur on education during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) the percentage of GDP that Government are planning to spend on education during the above plan period;

(c) the amount spent so far on education during the above plan, year-wise; and

(d) the contribution made by the State, local bodies and the Centre on education in the first three years of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlay for the Department of Secondary and Higher Education and the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy of the Government of India is Rs. 43,825 crores and the projected outlay for the States/UTs for general and technical education is Rs. 41,807.08 crores.

The percentage of GDP spent by the Central Government on education during 2002-03 and 2003-04 is about 0.7% in each year. The total expenditure on education by both Central and State Governments during 2002-03 and 2003-04 is estimated at 3.79% and 3.75% of GDP, respectively. The National Common Minimum Programme of the Government pledges to raise public spending in education to at least 6% of GDP with at least half this amount being spent on the primary and secondary education sectors,

in a phased manner. As per information available, the expenditure/allocation on education by the Central and State/UT Governments (Plan and Non Plan) during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central Government	State/UT Governments	Total	Remarks
2002-03	16149.71	69144.81	85294.52	(Actual Expenditure)
2003-04	17418.24	77003.18	194421.42	(Revised Estimates)
2004-05	19118.17	79723.12	98841.29	(Budget Estimates)

Details of the contribution made by the local bodies in education are maintained by the State Governments.

SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Sir, in paragraph 2 of the answer, the Government has acknowledged that the spending on education is hardly 3.79 per cent. So, 'Education for All' remains a distant dream in the country. Even the hon. President of India has called to step up the national expenditure on education from four per cent to 6-7 per cent of the GDP. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to make any effort to spend, at least, 7 per cent of the GDP on education.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member's query is well taken. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to raise the level of expenditure, and various steps have been taken and are under way. We hope that by the end of the Tenth Plan, this expenditure level will go up significantly and that there would be a substantial increase in the level of expenditure.

SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Sir, my second supplementary is, 35 per cent of the adult population in India is still illiterate and reforms in the National Mission for Education are the need of the hour. What steps are being taken to bring the reforms early?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the literacy campaign has been undertaken and is in progress. If the hon. Member wants any specific direction that this campaign should take, we are very open to any suggestion. I think, at the moment, it is a comprehensive mission and we have achieved fairly good results, over all, in the country.

SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Sir, the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government says that a National Commission on Education will be set up to allocate resources and monitor the programmes. Sir, the allocation of resources and monitoring the programmes is the duty of the Planning

Commission. Even the Planning Commission has raised its objection on constituting a separate Commission for education. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has also written to the Ministry.

The other point is, the proposed Commission overlaps functioning of the U.G.C. In the light of this, how is the Ministry going to justify the setting up a separate Commission for education?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, this is a question which is under examination with the Planning Commission, the Ministry and the PMO. I can assure the House, the decision that will be taken will not allow for overlap with any other institution, because, the pointed focus is on education, innovation, spending and any other improvement that can be made. There will not be any overlapping in this effort.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. What I find is the Central Government is maintaining the increase in expenditure from 2002-03 to 2003-04, so far. But the State Governments have drastically reduced the expenditure from 10 per cent increase between 2002-03 to 2003-04. They have suddenly reduced to about 3 per cent between 2003-04 and 2004-05. Will the hon. Minister let me know why this kind of reduction and which States are really reducing the expenditure on education? Is it that their priorities have changed? Or, what could be the reason for this kind of a reduction by those States?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, it is not possible to give a comprehensive answer. The fact remains that in some States, the expenditure has not kept up with the expectations. We are in touch with such States; the hon. Chief Ministers are personally being requested to ensure that no decrease takes place in the expenditure. Of course, I can't pass judgment on any State or Union Territory.

प्रो० रामबल्लभ सिंह वर्मा: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसके अनुसार वर्ष 2002-03 में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 3.79 प्रतिशत व्यय हो रहा था जबकि वर्ष 2003-04 में यह 3.75 प्रतिशत हुआ है। इसका अर्थ है कि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का प्रतिशत एक वर्ष में घटा है और माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि इस दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक यह पांच प्रतिशत हो जाएगा, जबकि देखा जाए तो यह घटा है। वर्ष 2002-03 और 2003-04 में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का जितना प्रतिशत व्यय हुआ है, यह घटा है। इसी तरह यदि हम देखें तो 2002-03 में कुल व्यय हुआ है 85,294 करोड़ और 2003-04 में 94,421 करोड़ तो करीब 9000 करोड़ व्यय बढ़ा है जबकि 2004-05 में तो केवल सवा चार हजार करोड़ बढ़ा है। तो जो बढ़ा है, उसमें पहले को देखते हुए वृद्धि कम हो रही है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी लगता है कि पांच प्रतिशत का जो लक्ष्य है, वह अभी पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे। कृपया बताएं कि कैसे यह लक्ष्य पूरा होगा?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह: ऐसी आशंका करना, मैं समझता हूँ कि उचित नहीं होगा और ऐजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स केंद्र सरकार के साथ पूरी तरह से सहयोग करके कोशिश कर रही हैं और इसीलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम यह लक्ष्य पूरा करने में सफल होंगे।

Appointments in DD News

*64. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that questionable procedure was adopted by Government in the past to appoint key people in Doordarshan news;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps initiated by Government to rectify the situation and fix accountability therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharti informs that key news professionals were appointed in Doordarshan News Channel on contractual basis in accordance with the procedure decided by the Prasar Bharati Board.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I always consider the hon. I&B Minister as one of my gurus in Parliament. I also appreciate the fact that has spoken with brevity. But, through you, I would like to know what his understanding is of the Prasar Bharti Act. The Prasar Bharti Act is a product of the parliamentary process. So, is the Government, the post box from which Parliament is to pick up information about Prasar Bharti, or, is Prasar Bharti accountable to somebody because his reply categorically says that the Government has not taken a view on whatever the Prasar Bharti has done? In my understanding, I would like to know whether the Prasar Bharti Act is correct or not. That assessment the Parliament has to get from the Ministry, from the Government, which is somehow absent in the reply.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he is a very senior Member and when he wants to put questions knowingly, it is difficult to answer.

श्री सभापति: सीनियर मੈम्बर हैं और आप उनके गुरु हैं, समस्या यह है।

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, under the Prasar Bharti Act, the Prasar Bharti Board is accountable to Parliament, through the Minister. The Minister as such has very few powers, in my view, rightly so. I have sought