

### *Industrial Finance Corporation of India*

(a) and (b) The accounting year of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFC) is from 1st July-30th June. During its current accounting Year beginning from July 1, 1970 the Industrial Finance Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 21.04 crores to 41 industrial concerns upto 28.2. 971. Out of these, loans to the extent of Rs. 11.89 crores have been given to 31 public limited companies in the private sector and Rs. 9.15 crores to 10 industrial Cooperative Societies.

(c) The number of industrial concerns which have been sanctioned loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation and which had or will be having after implementation of the assisted project a net block of assets of more than Rs. 1.00 crore is 31.

### *Life Insurance Corporation of India*

(a) and (b) The accounting year of the Life Insurance Corporation is the financial year commencing 1st April and ending 31st March. During the current financial year, the Life Insurance Corporation has sanctioned loans aggregating to Rs. 1.60 crores to two industrial concerns in the private sector.

(c) Both the aforesaid industrial concerns will be having after implementation of the assisted projects a net block of assets of more than Rs. 1 crore each. ✓

DAKOTA CRASH NEAR I. N. A. COLONY,  
NEW DELHI

46. SHRI M. K. MOHTA :  
SHRI K. SUNDRAM :  
DR. B. N. ANANI :  
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed inquiry into the circumstances under which a Jodhpur bound Jamar Dakota crashed behind the INA Colony, New Delhi on December 5, 1970 killing a number of persons ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

### THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b) The accident is still under investigation. ✓

### शिक्षा की सामान्य पद्धति

47. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के सभी स्कूलों एवं कालेजों में शिक्षा के सामान्य स्तर और सामान्य पद्धति का उपबन्ध करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ताकि निर्धन और धनवान के बच्चों एवं साधारण व्यक्ति और अधिकारीगण के बच्चों को समान भाव से शैक्षणिक अर्हता प्राप्त करने के समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या देश में कुछ ऐसे स्कूल तथा कालेज हैं, जहाँ एक छात्र को प्रति मास दो सौ रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं और इस प्रकार धनाढ्य लोगों तथा उच्च वेतन पाने वाले लोगों के बच्चे ही इन संस्थाओं में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और क्या इससे गरीबों के लिये रास्ते बन्द नहीं हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी और सभी लोगों के बच्चों को चाहे वे अमीर हो अथवा गरीब हों और चाहे वे नगरों में रहते हों अथवा देहातों में, अपने भविष्य को अच्छा बनाने के समान अवसर प्रदान करेगी ?

†[COMMON SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

47. SHRI J. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of providing common standards

†[ ] English translation.

and a common system of education for all the schools and colleges of the country so as to provide equal opportunities to the children of the poor and the rich and those of the common man and the officers to have them on the same footing in achieving educational qualification ; if not what are the reasons therefor :

(b) whether there are some schools and colleges in the country where a student has to spend money to the tune of rupees two hundred per mensem and as such only the children of the moneyed people and of the people drawing high salaries can study in these institutions and whether it does not amount to the closure of avenues to the poor ; and

(c) whether in view of these facts Government would give serious consideration to this question and would provide equal opportunities for improving future prospects to the children of all the people whether they are rich or poor and whether they live in cities or in the villages ?]

**शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर रे) :** (क) क्योंकि शिक्षा एक राज्य विषय है, अतः भारत सरकार देश में सभी स्कूलों और कालेजों में शिक्षा के समान स्तर तथा समान पद्धति का प्रबंध नहीं कर सकती। फिर भी भारत सरकार ने समान पाठ्यचर्या तथा स्तर के 130 केन्द्रीय स्कूलों की स्थापना की है। इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्यों में बहुत से स्कूल केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड से संबद्ध हैं, इस प्रकार उनमें पाठ्यचर्या तथा अनुदेश एवं परीक्षा का स्तर एक जैसा है। केन्द्रीय स्कूल केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से भी संबद्ध हैं। सैनिक स्कूल तथा मिलिटरी स्कूल भी हैं, जो विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के हेतु हैं, जैसे कि सशस्त्र सेना में जीविका के लिये लड़कों को तैयार करना अथवा सशस्त्र सेना के कार्मिकों के बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा का अच्छा स्तर मुहैया करना।

(ख) देश में कतिपय सौ स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जो अधिक शुल्क लेते हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल शिक्षा का लाभ देने के लिये भारत सरकार ने कम

आय वर्गों के बच्चों के लिये 200 छात्रवृत्तियां शुरू की हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने आवासीय पब्लिक स्कूल भी शुरू किये हैं, जिनमें दाखिला योग्यता के आधार पर होता है और सभी व्यक्तियों के लिये खुला है तथा कम आय वर्ग के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं। सैनिक स्कूलों में दाखिले के विषय में भी यही वास्तविकता है। पब्लिक स्कूल में दी जाने वाले प्रकार की शिक्षा निर्धन परिवारों के लड़कों को सुलभ कराने के लिये बिहार सरकार द्वारा खोला गया नेतरहाट स्कूल सफल पाया गया है और इस स्कूल की एक रिपोर्ट सभी राज्य सरकारों को संभावित स्पर्धा के हेतु परिचालित की गयी है।

(ग) भारत सरकार के पास स्कूलों और कालिजों में शिक्षा की कोटि को उच्च करने के लिये विभिन्न योजनाएँ हैं। सामान्य नीति सभी स्कूलों में शिक्षा की कोटि को ऊँचा उठाने की है। फिर भी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि उच्च कोटि की शिक्षा देने वाले मौजूदा स्कूलों को कम आय वाले वर्गों के बच्चों के लिए पूरी तरह खोल दिया जाए। भारत सरकार का प्रतिभाशाली ग्रामीण बच्चों को, चुने हुए अच्छे माध्यमिक स्कूलों में अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने के लिये 1971-72 से दस हजार छात्रवृत्तियां देने का इरादा है। इस छात्रवृत्ति का मूल्य छात्रावास में रहने वालों के लिए 1,000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष तथा दिवाछात्रों के लिये 500 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष है। इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये प्रवरण प्रतियोगिता परीक्षण के आधार पर किया जायगा और देश में प्रत्येक सामुदायिक विकास खंड से दो बच्चे चुने जाएंगे। यह आशा की जाती है कि चुने हुये बच्चे सारे देश में अच्छे स्कूलों में रखे जाएंगे।

† THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) As education is a

† [ ] English translation.

State subject, the Government of India cannot provide common standards and common systems of education for all schools and colleges in the country. The Government of India have, however, established 130 Central Schools with common curricula and standards. In addition, many schools in different States are States affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and thus have the same curricula and standards of instruction and examination. The Central Schools are also affiliated to the Central Board. There are also Sainik Schools and military schools meant for specific purposes such as preparing boys for a career in the Armed Forces or for providing good standards of education to the children of Armed Forces personnel.

(b) There are a few hundred schools in the country which charge high fees. The Government of India have instituted 200 scholarships for children of low income groups to give them the benefit of public school education. Some State Governments have also started residential public schools, admission to which is by merit and is open to all persons, and scholarships are given to lower income group children. The same is true of admission to the Sainik Schools. The Netarhat School started by the Bihar Government has been found to be successful in bringing the so-called Public School type of education within the reach of boys of the poorest families and a report on the school has been circulated to all State Governments for possible emulation.

(c) Government of India have various schemes for upgrading the quality of education in schools and colleges. The general policy is to upgrade the quality of education in all schools. However, attempts are being made to ensure that the existing schools imparting high quality of education are thrown open to the children from low income groups. From the year 1971-72, the Government of India propose to institute ten thousand scholarships for talented rural children for prosecuting their studies in selected good secondary schools. The value of the scholarship is Rs. 1,000 per year for those staying in hostels and Rs. 500 for day scholars. Selection is to be made on the basis of competitive tests and two children are to be selected from each community development block in the country. It is expected that the

selected children will be placed in good schools throughout the country. ✓

#### MINI-JUMBOS FOR INDIAN AIRLINES

✓ 48. SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines propose to acquire mini-jumbos for some of its trunk routes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise. ✓

#### PROPOSAL FOR AN INTEGRATED WAGES AND INCOME POLICY

✓ 49. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve an integrated wages and income policy to check the rising trend in prices ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and contemplated to be taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A number of policy instruments are available to the Government for checking price increases ; these include fiscal and monetary measures, as well as Physical and administrative controls. The Government recognise that in the absence of an integrated policy of restraint on prices and wages, and therefore, on incomes, it is difficult to avoid a price spiral ; a major objective of the Government's recent economic decisions has been to evolve such a policy. ✓

#### ✓ INVESTIGATIONS INTO GOENKA CONCERNS

50. SHRI GODEY MURAHARI :

DR. SALIG RAM :

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA :

SHRI ARJUN ARORA :

SHRI KRISHNA KANT :