

training period for seamen from four to six months and (ii) the raising of the educational qualifications of the candidates from 6th to 8th standard ; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the extent of unemployment in this trade, and if so, what is the volume of unemployment and what measures are proposed to be taken by Government for granting relief to the unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The two recommendations of the Srivastava Committee were accepted by the Government and have been implemented with effect from the 1st July, 1970.

(b) On the recommendations of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, a Study Group was set up to study the magnitude and dimensions of unemployment among Indian seamen, if any, with a view to suggesting the possibility of evolving a scheme for providing unemployment relief to seamen. The Report of the Study Group is expected shortly, i.e.

#### INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS I. M. F.

69.1 SHRI A. D. MANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's contribution to the International Monetary Fund has been raised from 700 million dollars to 940 million dollars;

(b) whether the Government of India have made a payment of 475 million dollars in gold due from her towards the end of December, 1970 ; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the payment made in gold ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) As a result of the Fifth Quinquennial Review of quotas of members of the International Monetary Fund, India's quota in the IMF was increased from \$750 million (Rs. 561.5 crores) to \$940 million (Rs. 705.0 crores) with effect from 24th December, 1970. This quota was accepted

by the Government of India by the payment of additional subscription to the IMF equal to the increase in quota. According to the Articles of Agreement of the IMF, 25 per cent of the increase in subscription amounting to \$47.5 million (Rs. 35.6 crores) was paid in gold and the balance of \$142.5 million (Rs. 106.8 crores) in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. For the payment of gold subscription, the Government of India purchased gold abroad to the extent of \$ 30 million (Rs. 22.5 crores) and for the balance of gold for \$17.5 million (Rs. 13.1 crores). Stocks of gold available with the Government were utilised.

#### BANK DEPOSITS

70. {5k. Z. A. AHMAD :  
SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :  
SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposit mobilisation by the nationalised commercial banks in the current financial year had been below expectations ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to attract more deposits to the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of deposit mobilisation is kept constantly under review of the individual banks. With a view to encouraging savings and assisting banks in deposit mobilisation the rates of interest payable by scheduled commercial banks on various categories of deposits were stepped up in March 1973 and again in January 1971.

#### बच्चों के लिये अनिवार्य शिक्षा

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

(क) सम्पूर्ण देश में 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक राज्य की क्या स्थिति है और पिछड़े राज्यों को दूसरे राज्यों के समकक्ष लाने की क्या योजना है ;

(ग) गरीब, पिछड़े वर्गों, हरिजनों और वनवासी बच्चों को स्कूलों में भेजने के लिये राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं और क्या सरकार ने यह भी पता लगाया है कि इन श्रेणियों के कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल जाते हैं और कितने अपनी शिक्षा को लगातार जारी रखने की स्थिति में हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए नई योजना लाने का विचार रखती है ; यदि हां, तो उन योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

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

(a) the time by when the arrangements for imparting compulsory education to the children upto the age of 14 years throughout the country will be made and the details in this regard.

(b) what is the position of each State in this respect and what is the scheme to bring the backward States at par with the other States ;

(c) what arrangements have been made at national level to enable all the children of the

poor, backward classes, harijans and the tribals to attend schools and whether Government have ascertained the percentage of the children belonging to these categories who

†[ ] English translation.

attend schools and are in a position to continue their studies ; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring forward any new schemes for extending more educational facilities in this regard, if so, what are the details of the schemes and if not, what are the reasons therefor ?]

**शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर रे) :** (क) से (घ) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

#### विवरण

लड़के तथा लड़कियों के सम्बन्ध में विद्यालय स्तर पर सामान्यता नामांकन की मौजूदा स्थिति अनुबन्ध I [देखिये परिशिष्ट LXXV, अनुपत्र संख्या 5] में दी गयी है । प्राथमिक स्तर पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिवासियों के नामांकन की स्थिति अनुबन्ध II [देखिये परिशिष्ट LXXV, अनुपत्र संख्या 6] में दी गयी है । मिडिल स्तर पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिवासियों के नामांकन की स्थिति अनुबन्ध III [देखिये परिशिष्ट LXXV, अनुपत्र संख्या 7] में दी गयी है । सार्वभौमिक आधार पर प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने में मुख्य समस्या, आमतौर पर उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर बढ़ते हुए दाखिले के अलावा, निम्न प्राथमिक स्तर पर लड़कियों का अधिक नामांकन करने की है । जब शिक्षा आयोग ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 45 के उपबन्ध को कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न की जांच की थी, तब उसने देश भर में 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने के लिये 1986 के संशोधित लक्ष्य वर्ष की सिफारिश की थी । यद्यपि विद्यालय शिक्षा राज्य का उत्तरदायित्व है, तथापि सरकार 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को सार्वभौमिक अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करने के महत्व को पूर्णतः समझती है और इसी लिए शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित तारीख से काफी पहले वह निर्दिष्ट लक्ष्य प्राप्त

करना चाहेगी। इस समय समूचे प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

†[THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

The existing position of enrolment at the school stage for boys and girls in general is given in Annexure I. [See Appendix LXXV Annexure No. 5] The position of enrolment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes at the primary stage is given in Annexure II. [See Appendix LXXV Annexure No. 6] The position of enrolment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes at the middle stage is given in Annexure III [See Appendix LXXV, Annexure No. 7]

The main problem in imparting primary education on a universal basis is to enroll more girls at the lower primary level, apart from increasing enrolment in general at the upper primary level. When the Education Commission examined the question of implementing the provision of Art. 45 of the Constitution, it recommended the revised target year of 1986 for providing compulsory education upto the age of 14 throughout the country. Although School Education is a State responsibility, Government realise the importance of providing universal compulsory education to children upto the age of 14 and hence would like to achieve the target well before the date proposed by the Education Commission. The entire question is at present under examination. ^

#### AID TO INDIA FROM UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

72. SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has approved additional aid to India for certain Projects ;

(b) if so, what are the projects for which assistance has been approved ; and

†[ ] English translation.

(c) the total amount of assistance to be given for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme approved in January 1971 assistance to four new Indian projects and authorised supplementary assistance to one existing project.

(b) The four new Projects are :

1. Mineral Surveys in Uttar Pradesh,
2. Coastal Engineering Research Centre and Development of Hydraulic Instrumentation,
3. Establishment of a Central Creep Testing Laboratory at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, and
4. Groundwater Surveys in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The existing project for which supplementary assistance has been approved is the Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours.

(c) \$ 3.5 million approximately. V"

#### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON TONNAGE MEASUREMENT.

73. SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is a party to the International Convention on tonnage measurement of ships, if so, the details of the obligations involved on our part in such participation; and

(b) whether the Convention has come into force, if not, when it is expected to come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) India has not so far become a party to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of ships.

(b) The Convention has not yet come into force. The Convention is to come into force twenty-four months after the date on which not less than 25 countries, the combined merchant fleet of which constitutes not less than 65% of the world's tonnage have ratified it. So far only 4 countries whose merchant