

ernments not to open new primary and secondary Schools and Colleges to check the expansion of educated unemployment; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Central Government has urged the State Governments to universalize primary education and for this purpose ensure that a primary school is available for all children in the age group 6-11 years within a radius of 1.5 K.M.

2. For the age group 11-14 years, the State Governments have been requested to increase the facilities so that enrolment in classes 6-8 is raised from 42.2 per cent at present to 47 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan.

In addition, programmes of non-formal education should be provided to children who are not or have not been able to attend school on a whole time basis.

3. The Central Advisory Board of Education has emphasized that the haphazard and unplanned expansion that now takes place in secondary education should be controlled through proper planning and location of new secondary schools, rationalisation of existing institutions and maintenance of proper standards.

4. In higher education more drastic steps will have to be taken to regulate enrolments. There should be considerable restraints in the establishment of new universities and if a decision becomes inevitable, the criteria prescribed by the University Grants Commission should be strictly adhered to. New colleges should not be established except in areas which are largely underdeveloped. The maintenance of standards should be insisted upon. Emphasis should be on achieving expansion through existing institutions and through non-formal channels, care being also taken to

see that the access to higher education of women and of weaker sections of the community is increased. These measures would create considerable saving in funds now meant for expansion of facilities in secondary and higher education. These could be utilised for vocationalisation, adoption of the new pattern and programmes of qualitative improvement.

5. The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education which met in July, 1976, emphasized the importance of universalization of elementary education with particular reference to girls, children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society like landless labourers and urban slum dwellers. They also recommended separate elementary schools for girls where necessary though the general policy should be in favour of co-education. The Committee also recommended a network of educational institutions of single-teacher schools, sub-schools, peripetatic schools and residential schools to cater to the educational needs of tribal children.

Production of Rice in Irrigated and Unirrigated Areas

1181. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how is the production of rice annually estimated;

(b) is it by sample surveys both in irrigated and unirrigated lands; and

(c) the amount of rice produced and the area under rice of irrigated lands and non-irrigated land, separately in each of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The annual rice

production is estimated as the product of the area and the per hectare yield. In large parts of the country, area estimates are collected on the basis of complete area enumeration though in some parts they are based on sample surveys. The per hectare yield is based on crop cutting experiments by the random sampling technique. Estimates of production in respect of about 97 per cent of the total area under rice are based on the results of crop cutting experiments. In Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, separate samples are selected for irrigated and unirrigated areas; in other States a composite sample is selected.

Estimates of production of rice available at present relate to the entire crop and separate estimates for irrigated and unirrigated areas are not built. A statement showing estimates of total area and production of rice for 1974-75 and irrigated and unirrigated areas under rice during 1972-73 in different States is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-11181/76].

नर्मदा परियोजनाओं पर न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय

1182. श्री भावीरय अंबर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा कब तक अपना अंतिम निर्णय घोषित कर देने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं पर कोई कार्य चल रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) हालांकि न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा अपना काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने की हर कोशिश की जा रही

है फिर भी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि न्याय-निर्णय संबंधी कार्यवाही कब पूरी हो जाएगी और रिपोर्ट कब दी जाएगी ।

(ख) न्यायाधिकरण की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तक और न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष अपने दावों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना सम्बद्ध राज्यों में मार्च 1975 में यह सहमति हो गई थी कि भारत सरकार द्वारा परियोजनाओं की सामान्य रूप से जो जांच की जाती है, उसके दो जनों के बाद और भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति मिल जाने पर गुजरात कर्जन, हेरन रामी, और सुखी परियोजनाओं और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, कोलार, बिछिया, सुक्ता और बिछुआ-नाटिया परियोजनाओं का निर्माण शुरू कर सकती है । इस बीच केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गुजरात की रामी परियोजना और मध्य प्रदेश की बिछिया और सुक्ता परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वयन के लिए स्वीकार किया जा चुका है ।

Irrigation Schemes after the 20-Point Economic Programme

1183. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of New Irrigation Schemes were taken up after the introduction of 20-Point Economic Programme in different States; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and the results achieved therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The additional potential of 5 million ha. envisaged under the 20-Point Economic Programme from major and medium irrigation schemes during the last four years of the Fifth Plan would mostly be obtained from the on-going schemes.