

ensuring that they do learn all subjects including Science and Mathematics;

- (ii) the education would be oriented to work and productivity instead of being purely academic;
- (iii) to provide for a system whereby those who would not expect to pursue university education can take the two-year higher secondary course and be enabled to be employed or self-employed;
- (iv) in the educational system, upto the higher secondary to lay emphasis on subjects which would be of benefit to students taking into consideration environment;
- (v) the general standard of education at all levels up to the first degree in the universities would be levelled up so as to be comparable with international standard;
- (vi) consequently the quality of the teachers would vastly improve as they would have to be trained for this purpose and the required teaching material etc. would also have to be improved.

**Proposal to re-name of road after late Shri Kamaraj in New Delhi**

158. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Government have under consideration any proposal to re-name any of the roads in New Delhi after the late Shri Kamaraj?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

**Master Plan for Irrigation**

159. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by the Government of India composed of Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Central Water Commission, Chief Engineers of Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala for drawing up a Blue Print for the implementation of the Report on the Irrigation Commission 1972 recommendations for diverting the West flowing surplus water from Western Ghats to Tamil Nadu and if so, whether the Committee has started functioning and the progress made by the Committee;

(b) the action taken on the representations made by the Member of Parliament in the matter on 5th and the 7th April, 1977; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have prepared the Master Plan for harnessing this water in which the availability of surplus water is estimated at 1000 T.M.C. capable of irrigating 1.2 million hectares of land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL): (a) A technical Committee consisting of a Member of the Central Water Commission as Chairman and the Chief Engineers of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu as members has been constituted to study the feasibility of eastward diversion of the surplus waters of west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka. The Committee has not yet started working as the concurrence of the Government of Kerala to the terms of reference of this Committee is awaited.

(b) A letter dated 7th April, 1977 was received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament. A reply was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament

on 13th May, 1977 indicating the position.

(c) According to Kerala Government, their Master Plan does not indicate surplus of 1000 T.M.C. of water.

#### Implementation of 10+2+3 System of Education in States

160. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the States and Union Territories where the new pattern of 10+2+3 is already implemented;

(b) the net practical results and gains already obtained on this score;

(c) the Governmental financial grants and other form of such assistance provided during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977, State and Territory wise;

(d) whether Government propose to implement the said pattern all over the country and if so, by what deadline and how; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to available information, eleven States and eight Union Territories have already implemented the new pattern of 10+2+3. These are:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Gujarat
4. Jammu & Kashmir
5. Karnataka

6. Kerala
7. Maharashtra
8. Sikkim
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Tripura
11. West Bengal
12. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
13. Arunachal Pradesh
14. Chandigarh
15. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
16. Delhi
17. Goa, Daman and Diu
18. Lakshadweep
19. Pondicherry.

(b) It is too early to assess the practical gains of the new system as such gains can be assessed only after the products of +2 stage are thrown into the World of work.

(c) Apart from the financial outlays provided for the change over by the Planning Commission in the Annual State Plans, the Central Government released grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,30,000 to the States of Assam, Karnataka, Sikkim and Tripura for the conduct of District Vocational Surveys during 1976-77. The break up is given as under:

Assam	Rs. 40,000
Karnataka	Rs. 60,000
Sikkim	Rs. 20,000
Tripura	Rs. 10,000
	1,30,000

(d) and (e). The said pattern had been commended to the States for adoption. But the feeling of compulsion by the centre is no longer true. Each State will be expected to take its own decision keeping in view its financial material and human resources and other factors.