

differed on the quantum of sugar to be exported; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Various suggestions in regard to the quantum of sugar to be exported have been received from the different Ministries consulted. The quantity of sugar to be exported will be reviewed and decided from time to time taking into account the production prospects, requirements for domestic consumption and the international price trends.

100,000 tonnes of Salt lying with Tuticorin Market owing to lack of Shipping

1776. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that about 100,000 tonnes of salt are lying in the Tuticorin market owing to lack of shipping facilities and at the same time there is an acute scarcity of salt in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure fair distribution to the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Salt Manufacturers and Merchants Association of Tuticorin had brought to the notice of the Director General of Shipping in December, 1973 that a quantity of 1.5 lakh tonnes of salt was awaiting shipment from Tuticorin to Calcutta and had requested for allocation of shipping space. No scarcity of salt in West Bengal has so far been reported.

(b) The shipment of salt from Tuticorin to Calcutta from December, 1973 to February, 1974 is as follows:

(Tonnes)		
Month	No. of ships sailed	Quantity Shipped
December, 1973	5	19,226
January, 1974	1	6,019
Feb. '74 (Upto 15-2 74)	3	20,049

Efforts are being made to increase the availability of ships for movement of salt to Calcutta.

Basis of computation of marketable surplus in fixing procurement targets and levy rate

1777. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of computation of marketable surplus in fixing procurement targets for States and levy rate for individual agriculturists; and

(b) what are the State targets and individual levy rates, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Two Statements (I and II) giving the required information about procurement targets and rates of levy on agriculturists respectively are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6308/74].

The procurement targets for States are fixed in consultation with the State Governments taking into account the assessment of marketable surplus computed on the basis of estimated production consumption pattern and

average consumption within the State, past experience, sample surveys conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics etc. In addition to the system of grade levy on the agriculturists on the basis of the acreage cultivated by them some State Governments have also introduced a system of levy on millers in respect of rice and a levy on traders in respect of rice and coarse grains.

Overhauling Educational System

1778. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether intention of overhauling the educational system in the country find its place in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Government proposes to make an intensive effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country so as to make it an instrument of social transformation. The thrust of the Plan is in four main directions: (i) ensuring equality of educational opportunities as part of the overall plan of ensuring social justice; (ii) establishing closer links between the pattern of education on the one hand and the needs of the development and the employment market on the other; (iii) improvement of the quality of education imparted and (iv) involvement of the academic community, including students, in the tasks of social and economic development.

The main features of the Plan are as follows:

(1) A very high priority to the elementary education and the

outlays for it are being stepped up from Rs. 239 crores in the Fourth Plan to Rs. 743 crores in the Fifth Plan. To this may be added to Rs. 112 crores provided for school feeding programmes under Nutrition. The total outlay of Rs. 855 crores, thus arrived at for elementary education, will constitute 47 per cent of the total outlays on education in the Fifth Plan as against 30 per cent in the Fourth Plan. It is also proposed to radically alter the strategy for its development by emphasising universal provision of facilities, creating a fairly homogeneous cohort in class I, reduction in wastage and stagnation, multipoint entry, a large programme of part-time education, enrolment of children from the weaker Sections of the community (especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) and improvement of quality.

(2) At the secondary stage, emphasis is proposed to be laid on proper planning of the location of secondary schools, vocationalisation of the higher secondary stage, adoption of uniform pattern of 10 plus 2 plus 3, and improvement of quality;

(3) Introduction of work-experience at all stages of education;

(4) (i) The main strategy for the development of university education will be such as to ensure that, while the social demand for higher education, particularly for satisfying the rising expectations of the newly emerging socio-economic groups, continues to be met, indiscriminate expansion of facilities is not allowed to further dilute the standards of university education, University courses will also need to