

Government is going to make some rules so that the most important law for social reform of the country can also be applicable to higher Judiciary service of India also in which women, Dalits and people of backward castes could also be recruited.

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBI DURAI : We would refer the point raised by the hon. Member to the Law Commission. Let them go through it and suggest ways and means as to how we can make such changes. We will consider that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : It is very strange.

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBI DURAI : There is no provision under article 217 of the Constitution. What can we do in this regard?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Sir, it is very strange that such an important law is not applicable on Judiciary of India itself.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED : The hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that the Government will be sending letters from time to time to the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of the States to locate persons from Scheduled Castes, women, minorities, etc. I would like to know the result of such an exercise. What is the response of the Chief Justices of the High Court as well as the Chief Justice of India with regard to the appointment of women, Scheduled Castes and minorities in this category? The matter of appointment of minorities in the High Court or the Supreme Court has been lagging far behind and it has not been taken into consideration. I would like to know the response of the hon. Minister?

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI : The Ministry had written letters to the various authorities in this regard. Some improvement has taken place in this direction. Seventeen woman judges have been appointed because of the efforts of the Ministry.

As far as the suggestion of the hon. Member regarding the minorities etc. is concerned, I would like to say that there is no provision for reservation of any caste or class of persons under article 217 of the Constitution ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Why is it so? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Athawale, you are not supposed to stand up like this?

[*Translation*]

Yoga Education in Government Schools

*169. DR. RAM VILAS VEDANTI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Yoga education in all the Government schools of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States which have already decided to introduce Yoga education in their schools alongwith details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b): Yoga has been already introduced as a part of Physical Education in the schools which are being directly run by the Central Government, viz., the Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas. The Government proposes to request all the State Governments to take identical steps in the schools being run by them. Necessary guidelines and syllabi to introduce Yoga in the school curriculum have already been developed by NCERT for suitable adoption. As a new initiative, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been kept earmarked in the current year's budget for promotion of Yoga.

(c) The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

DR. RAM VILAS VEDANTI : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question I had put pertained not only to the Central Government schools but also to all those

Government schools of the country where lakhs of children are studying. By yoga, I did not simply mean yoga but 'Ashtang Yoga' which includes 'Yama', 'Niyama', 'Aasan', 'Pranayam', 'Pratyahar', 'Dhama', 'Dhyana', and 'Samadhi'. Will the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state that since today education of yoga is being imparted in lakhs of schools throughout the country, does the Government propose to include education of yoga in the curriculum also? If so, whether arrangements are being made to ensure the inclusion of yoga in the curricula in not only the Kendriya Vidyalayas but in all the Government schools throughout the country?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I have already replied to the question put by the hon'ble Member. Still I will repeat it. I have stated that the Central Government has requested all the State Governments to take identical steps in the schools being run by them. The primary and secondary education is imparted by most of the State Governments through their own Government schools. The Central Government runs schools either under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan or the Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Central Government is directly responsible for setting the syllabi and running these schools only. The rest of the work has to be done by the State Governments and we have already requested them in this regard. So far as the Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, yoga is being taught as a subject since 1981. Every week, five period are devoted to physical education and yoga, out of which two periods are taken exclusively for imparting education in yoga. In Navodaya Vidyalayas, yoga is a part of physical education imparted daily. So far, as per our syllabus, yoga education is imparted as a part of physical education and the Government does not propose to introduce all the forms of 'Ashtang' yoga for the time being. N.C.E.R.T. has developed a syllabus which has been introduced by the Government everywhere and people have been told to initiate work as per the syllabus. Yoga training is imparted in all the Government schools of Delhi. There is a manpower of 711 yoga teachers, 28 yoga trainers and one yoga project officer. The Government of Delhi has started it after an in-depth study. Similarly, teaching of yoga is compulsory in Tripura. It is included in the syllabus from class VI to class X and examinations are also held in this subject. Thus yoga is being taught in our schools. Some State Governments have made it a compulsory subject. The Central Government has sought information from the rest of the State Governments also regarding the position, of teaching of yoga in their States. As soon as the information is received, it will be communicated to the hon'ble member.

DR. RAM VILAS VEDANTI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that since syllabi are proposed to be issued for imparting education

of yoga in the State Government schools, whether the Central Government will also provide funds to the States for the above mentioned purpose or not? What are the views of the Central Government in this regard?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I have stated that a provision of thirty lakh rupees has been made in the current year budget as a new initiative for promoting the teaching of yoga. The system being run by the State Governments earlier, has not been operational for past some time. A provision of 30 lakh rupees has been made this time for promoting it again and further amount will be provided keeping in view the initiative taken by the State Governments themselves and their role in running this programme. How can we release funds for them all of a sudden without having any knowledge of their programmes? The State Governments are being enquired about the work being done by them in this field. As soon as they communicate it to us and submit their projects, we will take them into consideration.

SHRI CHETAN CHAUHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a demand has been made for quite some time now for the inclusion of the subject of physical education and sports in the concurrent list so that sports, physical education and yoga are taught as a compulsory subject in schools. Such a demand has been made for a long time.

I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister towards the provision of thirty lakh rupees made for the teaching of yoga. Yoga is being treated as physical education. I would like to say to the hon'ble Minister that provision of 30 lakh rupees is meagre for such a vast country as India ...*(Interruptions)* would you increase it because incidence of diseases are increasing. If children are imparted training of Yoga right from the schools time, they can adopt it as an exercise and can make use of it throughout their lives. If the Government makes it compulsory, the children can be benefited.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Hon'ble member has raised a very important question. However, as I have already submitted in the House that it is upto the State Governments as to what kind of education is imparted in their States and what arrangements are made in this regard? The projects and programmes submitted by them will be considered sympathetically. However, as per the present position, Central Government can pay attention only towards inclusion of training of yoga in the various teachers' training programmes of the State Governments. It is upto them to see as to how they propose to impart training of yoga and what sort of education they propose to impart in their schools. We have given suggestions to them and are seeking information regarding what they want to do and at what level they are imparting training. As for your question regarding inclusion of sports in the

concurrent list, it is a very important issue and is being considered seriously. The State Governments are also being consulted in this regard and very soon, a policy will be introduced in this regard. We are considering this demand with a sympathetic point of view.

[*English*]

SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has decided to close down some Kendriya Vidyalayas based on some project. In my constituency, Kasargod, Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 has been decided to be closed and admission for class I has been denied.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : The supplementary which the hon. Member has asked does not arise from this main Question.

[*Translation*]

DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that discussion is going on regarding yoga. Yoga is one of the branches of basic knowledge. Some other branches of knowledge viz. 'Swadarshana', 'Aagam-Nigam', 'Ayurveda', 'Sanskrit', 'Siddhasangeet', 'Siddha Chikitsa Padhatti', 'Vastu-Shilpa', 'Agriculture' etc. are also part and parcel of the basic Indian knowledge.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your supplementary. Time is short.

[*Translation*]

DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the world is charmed by a glimpse of half-profile of yoga. I have just discussed the other branches of basic knowledge. If this knowledge were revealed in all its entirety before the world, the prestige of our nation will be enhanced. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether any efforts are being made in the field of other branches of knowledge besides yoga or not?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Hon'ble member has raised the issue of ancient Indian knowledge. The entire country and the world is aware of the importance of ancient Indian knowledge and several institutions of our country are engaged in this work. Whenever any such project is submitted to the Government, it does take it into consideration. The Department of Culture has been considering these subjects but all these subjects are not included in the syllabi of any university or N.C.E.R.T. we

have been duly inspecting the projects and assisting such institutions who have taken up these programmes ...(*Interruptions*)

12.00 hrs.

SHRI H.P. SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government is speaking of promoting education but in Bihar, the educational activities are being carried on without funds ...(*interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramdas Athawale, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your supplementary?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, Shri Athawale, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. This is too much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI H.P. SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 128 schools are running without funds in Bihar ...(*interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : That is why the Members also need some yoga.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your supplementary?

[*Translation*]

SHRI H.P. SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, education is being imparted without funds in Bihar for several years.

*Not Recorded.

How can the teachers teach the students in these 128 schools which are being run without funds? The Central and State Government schools ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can send him written reply. The Question Hour is over.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, it does not arise from this question at all.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Review of Power Allocation Formula

*162. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since reviewed the formula of allocation of power from the central sector power stations to ensure additional power to the States facing acute shortage of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c): The present formula for allocation of central sector power is given below:

1.0 Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations :

The following formula for sharing power from Central Sector thermal stations was evolved in 1978 and the same is being generally followed :

(a) 10% of the power to be allocated to the State in which the Central thermal power plant is located (Home State).

(b) 75% of the power to be distributed among the States in the Region (including Home State) in accordance with the pattern of Central Plan assistance to the States in the Region and the energy consumption in the States of the Region for the previous five years. These two factors are given equal weightage. The requirements of the Union Territories in the Region was to be met through appropriate allocations.

(c) 15% of the power to be kept unallocated at the disposal of the Central Government for

meeting the urgent requirements of the individual States in the region from time to time.

The above formula is also generally applicable for Nuclear power stations.

2.0 Hydro Power Stations :

The formula for sharing from Central Sector Hydro Electric Power Stations was evolved in 1981 and modified in 1990. The formula revised in 1990 is now being generally used for sharing of power from Hydro Power Stations.

(a) 15% of the generation capacity to be kept as "unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government to be distributed within the region or outside, depending upon overall requirement.

(b) 12% of power from the energy generated by the power station to be supplied free of cost to those States of the Region (including the State where the hydro electric project is located), where distress like submergence, dislocation of population, etc. is caused due to setting up of the project at the specific site, the allocation being made in proportion to the extent of such distress. The energy generated figures for the purpose to be calculated at the bus/bar. level. *i.e.* after discounting auxiliary consumption but without taking into account the transmission line losses. For the purpose of allocation of 12% free power, the extent of distress caused would be assessed by the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the concerned States.

(c) The remaining power (73%) to be distributed between States of the Region on the basis of the pattern of Central Plan assistance given to various States in the region during the previous 5 years and on the basis of consumption of electricity in the States of the region in the previous 5 years, the two factors to be given equal weightage.

The above formula of allocation of power from Central Sector power stations is working satisfactorily and there is no proposal to revise the same at present.

An unallocated share of 15% from each of the Generating Stations is at the disposal of Government of