

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

Navodaya Schools have been opened and students of talent amongst the poor sections of rural society have been provided facilities of good education in the Navodaya Schools. But this step is only like a drop in the ocean.

The fact is that discipline among students and teachers in Government schools is so low and their interest in teaching so casual that parents interested in imparting good education to their children prefer to send them to even sub-standard private schools, run and managed on commercial lines by business-minded adverturists all over the country. The teachers in these private schools are generally not paid well and they are not sufficiently trained for imparting good education to young children.

The outlook of the teachers of both the Government and private schools has become too much commercialised with the result that a majority of them are running private classes in the name of tuition everywhere.

In view of the above facts, I will request the Minister of Human Resource Development to make it obligatory for Government and private school teachers not to take private tuition in the form of classes in future.

[*Translation*]

**(III) Demand for measures to encourage the hand-woven carpet industry in Mirzapur-Bhadol (Uttar Pradesh)**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mirzapur-Bhadoi-Gianpur, Orai and areas upto Varanasi fall under my constituency. This area of Uttar Pradesh is famous for carpet industry and exports. Every year, the hand-woven carpets of this area earn near about Rs. hundred fifty to Rs. two hundred crores of foreign exchange. This is a cottage and village industry and about ten lakh people of Mirzapur-Bhadoi and adjacent district earn their livelihood from it. At present the carpet industry is

facing a crisis due to the high price of wool yarn. To check the steep hike in wool-yarn and to ensure its availability it is necessary that wool should be imported from abroad at cheaper-rates and made available to the manufacturers at a fair price.

12.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Besides, production of wool yarn in the country and sheep-rearing should be encouraged. At least two woollen-yarn manufacturing factories should be set up in Mirzapur and Gianpur, either in Government sector or in private sector and strict action should be taken against those who indulge in blackmarketeing and hoarding of wool and woollen yarn.

[*English*]

- (vi) **Demand for Construction of dams and reservoirs at the point of origin of rivers in Nepal in order to save Bihar from floods and to ensure generation of power for the benefit of the two countries**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Floods in North Bihar are assuming serious proportion every year. It seems there is no respite from this problem unless the Centre makes it a national issue and takes effective steps to control it.

The devastation caused by floods in 1987 is still fresh in everybody's memory. According to Government admission, the total damage was more than Rs. 1400 crores. More than one thousand persons had lost their lives. More than 17 lakh houses were damaged. As against this, the relief given to the State of Bihar was only Rs. 54.325 crores. Unfortunately, this meagre relief too did not reach the needy.

No preventive measures have been taken since then. Most of the rivers causing floods in North Bihar originate in Nepal.

Unless an understanding is reached with the Government of Nepal to contain these rivers at the point of their origin, nothing worth while can be done.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the Government of India should enter into an agreement with the Government of Nepal to construct dams and reservoirs at the point of origin. Finance in this regard can be arranged from international agencies.

If these rivers are controlled enough electricity will be generated which will bring unprecedented economic development in both Nepal and India.

**(v) Demand for reviewing implementation of poverty alleviation Schemes, particularly in Uttar Pradesh**

**SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah):** The anti-poverty programmes launched in Uttar Pradesh have not made any significant dent in alleviating poverty. In 1983-84, 40.9% of State's population was below the poverty line and with the estimated 25 per cent increase in population in a decade, the figure is not likely to change. The implementation of NREP and RLEGP schemes has been left to the contractors who generally do not pay the workers even the minimum wage of Rs. 8/- per day. The implementation of land reforms has been far from satisfactory. The problem of bonded labour continues to exist in Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad and several other districts. The extension of the IRD programme to far flung areas in the State where it is most needed has not made any significant progress. Even though the State has the largest network of rural banks, banking facilities are still not available to majority of the population. No doubt the problems of poverty are too intricate for an easy solution, the implementation of the programmes lacks dedication and political will which is pre-requisite for achieving the aims envisaged in the programmes.

Government should critically review the

implementation of the poverty alleviation schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh to identify the shortcomings, to make them more meaningful in bringing the rural poor above the poverty line.

[Translation]

**(vi) Demand for declaring the Kota-Shivpuri state Highway a National Highway and linking the National Highway No. 12 to the National Highway No. 25**

**SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (KOTA):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, State highway No. 17 runs between Kota, the industrial capital of Rajasthan and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh. At Shivpuri the State highway merges with Delhi-Agra-Bombay National Highway No. 3. Kota city is situated on Jaipur-Jabalpur national-highway No. 12. There is no railway link between Kota and Shivpuri. Kota and its near about districts like Bundi, Jhalawar, Chittor, Jhansi and Gwalior are not properly connected to Shivpuri by rail and road. The distance between Kota and Shivpuri is less than 200 kilometres. If the Central Government upgrades Kota-Shivpuri State highway No. 17 as National Highway and links National Highway No. 12 from Kota to National Highway No. 25 in Shivpuri it will not only help in the development of the entire area but also ensure smooth flow of traffic. Power station of NTPC, Aravali Fertilizer Factory and tribal areas like Anta nagar, Bara nagar, Kishanganj and Shahabad town are situated on Kota-Shivpuri road.

The upgradation of State Highway No-17, would link Jaipur with Lucknow and Kanpur and new paths of development will open.

I would like to request the Central Government and the Ministry of Surface Transport to declare the Kota-Shivpuri State highway as a National Highway and link the National Highway No-12 with the National Highway No-25.