

5.	Seminars	Rs. 4,80,000.00
6	Films	Rs. 19,28,000.00
Total		Rs. 3,18,23,000.00

Complaints about Irregularities in Nehru Yuva Kendras

*730. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No.6106 regarding allocation of funds to Nehru Yuva Kendras and state:

(a) the names of the Nehru Yuva Kendras in respect of which there are complaints of irregularities; and

(b) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Names of Nehru Yuva Kendras are Deprojee, Jahanabad, Banda, Mahendergarh, Data, Barmer and Sivaganga. The services of Youth Coordinators of Deprojee, Jahanbad, Banda, Mahendergarh and Datia, and Accounts Clerk of Barmer have been terminated. Recovery of the misappropriated amount has been made from the Youth Coordinator and Accounts Clerk of Sivaganga.

[English]

Educationally Backward Areas in Punjab

*731. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the educationally most backward district of Punjab;

(b) the details of absence of facilities and reasons for the backwardness:

(c) any special programme during the last three years to remove the backwardness;

(d) the proposal now for special programme to remove the backwardness; and

(e) if no such special programme has been made, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Taking rate of literacy as per the 1981 census report as the criterion for determining educational backwardness, Bhatinda District with a literacy rate of 27.72% is the most backward in Punjab.

(b) Significant deficiencies in educational facilities in the district as reflected by the 5th All India Educational Survey (District Report on Bhatinda) are presented below:—

- Inadequate class room facilities.
- Want of upper Primary Schools within a distance of 3 KMs for 16% of the population in the rural areas of the District.
- Want of Secondary Schools within 4 KMs for 17% of the rural population; and of Higher Secondary Schools within 8 KMs for 85% of the rural population.
- Shortage of trained teachers.
- Inadequacy of library and Laboratory facilities.

(c) As far as Educational Programmes are concerned, during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans, Central Government did have some special programmes in the educationally backward States. However, no special programmes were implemented in educationally backward districts within a State. Government of Punjab has, however, intimated that they provided the following special programmes for Bhatinda:—

1. Upgradation of 20 Secondary Schools into Senior Secondary Schools.
2. Establishment of an in-service Training Centre to provide orientation courses for Secondary School teachers.
3. Establishment of a Regional Centre of Education at Damdama Sahib to provide facilities for Higher Education and Advanced Studies.
4. Establishment of Engineering College in July, 1987.

(d) According to the information received from the Government of Punjab, the State Government have the following plans to remove educational backwardness:—

1. Setting up of a District Institute of Education and Training for pre-service and in-service training of teachers and for the functionaries of Adult Education.
2. Upgradation of more Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary level.
3. Introduction of vocational trades in Senior Secondary Schools.
4. Construction of additional class-

rooms and Science Laboratories.

5. Supply of adequate number of books, Laboratory equipment and furniture to more schools.

(e) Does not arise.

Modification In Electronics Policy

*732. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronics policy is being tuned to meet the increasing needs of the electronics industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Government policy in the field of electronics has been based on the objectives of promoting a strong self-reliant indigenous base in the electronic sector, encouraging technology development and upgradation and building up appropriate infrastructure and qualified manpower. Starting with the Bhabha Committee Report in February, 1966 which underlined the importance of electronic industry and the need to make India self-reliant in the field, the objectives and the plan to realise them were concretised in the starting of the Department of Electronics and Electronics Commission in 1970-71. In 1975, a perspective report on electronics in India was prepared. In this background the Electronic industry evolved and grew along with development which strengthened the R&D base in the country. There were important milestones in this process of evolution:

- 1) 1981 Policy on the electronic components.
- 2) The Industrial Licensing Policy for the colour TV sets of 1983.