

the requirement. Have the State Governments asked for more funds for the purpose? Besides this, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the land owners have land records of their own like AP pattern? If not whether these states can not afford to spend more money on this. Because of this the landholders are facing a lot of difficulties in getting ration cards, loans etc. There are so many other things but I will not go into the details. Will the hon. Minister kindly consider it so that every land-owners can have the record of the land holdings possessed by him? If so, what are the programmes?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the Orissa Government. Unfortunately, the Orissa Government is not sending the report of its expenditure in spite of my writing a personal letter to the Chief Minister. This issue is engaging the attention of the Government of India and as I stated earlier, we are really serious about it. There is political will which is required for the implementation of this particular scheme, as mentioned in my main reply.

Plan for Women Education in Rural and Tribal Areas

*344. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any new plan for education of women in the rural and adivasi areas;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the details of directives issued to the State Governments in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The National Policy on Education lays special emphasis on removal of

disparity in having access to educational opportunities by attending to specific needs of women. Some of the recent strategies initiated to promote women's education throughout the country, with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas, include the following:—

(i) *Mahila Samakhya:* The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of education planning at village level and providing educational inputs like, non-formal education centres for girls both at the primary and upper-primary levels, training of village school teachers and production of educational material. This project has been launched in 10 districts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) *Non-Formal Education:* Ninety per cent assistance is released for running of NFE centres for girls in the 10 educationally backward States. In 10 States having sizeable SC/ST population 10,000 habitations having 200 or more SC/ST population are being identified for being provided a package of benefits which, besides other things include setting up of non-formal education centres with a building if there is no primary school in the vicinity. The process of identification of 10,000 habitations in 10 States is underway. The State Governments have been requested to take expeditious action to ensure that all the components in the package are provided early.

(iii) *Adult Education:* Specific steps taken/being taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:—

- Mobilisation of Women adult learners in large number for ensuring enrollment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;
- appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries such as Instructors, Preraks of Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs) even by relaxing the minimum qualifications;
- making arrangements for Containing Education of such Instructors;
- substantial women's participation under the Mass Programme of Functional Literacy;
- involvement of large number of voluntary agencies especially those working for women;
- more attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;
- special orientation and training of women Instructors as effective agents of promoting women's equality and empowerment;
- designing an adult education programme for women which will be linked with imparting new skills, upgradation of their existing skills and new income generating activities;
- creation and provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and applications of this learning for improving their living conditions;

- involvement of Central and State Social Welfare Boards with adult education programmes; and
- production of 24 episodes of female literacy and empowerment titled 'Khilti Kaliyan' being telecast from 2nd March, 1989.

The State Governments have been advised to take action accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Education Minister has given a very detailed reply. Many programmes have been formulated by the Central Government for the development and upliftment of the women, especially those belonging to rural and tribal areas and full attention has been paid towards them. However, a doubt has arisen in my mind with regard to the hon. Members reply that habitations or villages with 10,000 population and having 2000 or more SC/ST population are being identified. My submission is that in hilly areas, the size of the villages being very small, it is very difficult to identify such villages because the villages in those areas have very few children. Therefore, I would like to know what action the Government is going to take for the development of women in such villages?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have already stated in my reply that we are identifying the habitations with 10,000 population having 2,000 Harijans or Girijans so that proper non-formal education could be provided to all in a better way. Now, this work is being carried out in all the States and orders have been issued to the effect that they should intimate details about habitations with 10,000 population or more so that they could be entertained. So far as the question of non-formal education is concerned, detailed reply has already been given as to the work being done in connection with non-formal women education. However if you want to ask an-

other supplementary question, I shall reply to that.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: The programme which have been formulated by the present Government were not formulated by any Government hitherto. In Har yana, they propose to snatch away the rights of women. We are not thinking on those lines. So far as the suggestions of the hon. Member regarding the women belonging to backward classes and Adivasis are concerned, the problem with them is that they have to wander in search of livelihood. I want to know whether Government propose to start a crash programme for such women?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It is true that literacy rate is very low among Harijans and Adivasis women. At present the literacy rate is only 21.38 per cent among Harijans. The rate of literacy among Girijan is even lower at 16.35 per cent. But this percentage pertains to Harijans and Girijans. Percentage among women is lower still. It is 10.95 per cent among Harijan women and 8.04 per cent among Girijan women. So far as the question of these classes is concerned, adequate attention is being paid to them, the details in respect of which have already been given in the main reply and it will not be proper to repeat them. Instructions have also been issued to the States to the effect that guidelines issued by the Centre should be fully adhered to and effective steps taken at the earliest. This is all we can tell them. I do not want to repeat the details as to the steps taken by the Centre. All these details are already there in the statement.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that the Hon. Prime Minister had visited an area named Raper in my constituency. The area is predominantly inhabited by Adivasis. Keeping in view the conditions prevailing there and in view of the fact that it is a border area, the Prime Minister promised to give a grant to open a high school and to pay the salaries of the teachers. I want to thank the Prime Minister for this. But the school is still short of teachers. There are

girls, boys and the primary school but the next instalment of grant has not yet reached there. This area has been categorised as a border area. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is sanctioning the second instalment of the grant so as to enable the school to pay the salaries of the teachers and continue the education of the children?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: A separate plan has been formulated for the development of border areas for which a separate allocation has been earmarked to provide them assistance. A lot of funds are being spent there on the development of children and teachers. There is a separate component plan for the border area.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some hilly and forest areas like Mirzapur. There are no primary schools upto a distance of 10 Kms. in these areas. State Government has not been able to make arrangements for the schools. The areas where Scheduled Tribes, Harijans and poor people live are without any schools. On the other hand, the prosperous sections of the people have managed to open private schools, high schools and intermediate colleges in their respective areas. Will the hon. Minister arrange to open Central Schools in such areas? Education facilities even upto the 4th standard are not available there while there is sufficient number of boys and girls of school going age in those areas. As such I would submit that the Government should consider opening Central school in the areas inhabited by Adivasis and Harijans where the people are not in a position to open schools of their own.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to adult education. So far as Central schools are concerned, it is a separate question. There are more than 700 Central Schools in the country at present. The Central schools were started initially in view of the problems faced by the defence personnel who are frequently transferred to different places. Thereafter Central Government employees with transferable

posts were also included in it. Thus the number of Central School was increased. If a local board State Government or a voluntary organisation recommends opening of a Central School in view of the local problems the same can also be considered.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for Adult Education Programme

*345. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the adult education programme during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the amount spent for adult education programme in Gujarat so far;

(c) the total number of persons covered under the programme during the period;

(d) the target fixed under the National Literacy Mission Programme for the Eighth

Plan; and

(e) the amount likely to be allocated for the purpose for Gujarat and the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The total budget allocation for the Adult Education Programme during VII Five Year Plan is Rs. 549.04 crores i.e. Rs. 353.17 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 195.87 crores in the State Sector.

(b) The amount released by the Central Government to the State Government and various agencies engaged in adult education in the State of Gujarat during the first four years of the VII Five Year Plan was Rs. 14.81 crores.

(c) The total number of persons enrolled in the adult education programme by various agencies during the first four years of the VII Five Year Plan was as under:—

Enrollment in Adult Education

Sl. No.	Year	India	Gujarat
1.	1985-86	66,53,375	3,33,352
2.	1986-87	81,59,348	4,31,134
3.	1987-88	83,10,495	4,13,289
4.	1988-89	87,53,688	7,19,738
Total :		318,76,906	18,97,513

(d) Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to cover approximately 65.50 million adult illiterates under National Literacy Mission Programme during the VIII Five Year Plan. This includes backlog of about 15.50 million adult illiterates of the current Five

Year Plan.

(e) The amount which will become available for the programme would be known only after the VIII Five Year Plan has been finalised.