

was not possible at this time to increase the number of wards or to increase the number of councillors of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. That has to be left to a future date, when the detailed figures are available to us.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

17.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Income-tax Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations on the 30th August, 1961, and to state that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1961, recommended that the following amendments be made in the said Bill:—

Clause 13

1. That at page 23, line 24, after the words "this Act," the words "any income thereof," be inserted.

Clause 88

2. That at page 73, after line 18, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5), this section shall apply to donations given for the renovation or repair of any temple, mosque, gurdwara,

church or any other place which is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance."

Clause 288

3. That at page 177,—

(i) after line 31, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(v) any person who has passed any accountancy examination recognised in this behalf by the Board; or

(vi) any person who has acquired such educational qualifications as the Board may prescribe for this purpose; or";

(ii) in line 32, for the brackets and letter "(v)" the brackets and letters "(vii)" be substituted."

17.05 hrs.

INCOME-TAX BILL, 1961

LAI'D ON THE TABLE AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS.

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Income-tax Bill, 1961 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha.

17.06 hrs.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN*

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I rise to initiate a discussion on the allocations made to women's education in the Third Plan. There was a Starred Question on the 14th August, 1961, in answer to which the Minister had made two statements which to my mind have confused the issues and misled this House. The

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

first point is that out of a total allocation of Rs. 408 crores for general education in the third Plan, about Rs. 175 crores will be devoted to the education of girls, out of which Rs. 114 are for education in the primary and middle stages. By stating this, it would look as if girls' education, which is lagging far behind that of boys even in the primary stage, has been allocated Rs. 175 crores. This is an incorrect statement in the sense that there is no such special allocation separately stating that Rs. 175 crores are to be given for girls' education. It is a mathematical jugglery based on wishful thinking. The targets for the Third Five Year Plan as they have been laid down show that we have to have an additional 86 lakh girls going to schools against 70 lakh boys. Although the figures are 86 lakh girls and 70 lakh boys, one has to remember that the overall targets will be only 61 per cent in the case of girls in the age group 6 to 11 whereas the boys will have reached by the end of the Third Plan 90 per cent, which more or less means total primary education for the boys by the end of the Third Plan whereas for girls it will be only 61 per cent. But the increase in the number, as I stated before, will have to be 86 lakhs in the case of girls and 70 lakhs in the case of boys. Therefore, by mathematical calculation based upon the total overall figure, since the amount to be spent on general education in the primary and middle stages is Rs. 209 crores, possibly our Education Minister told us that Rs. 175 crores is allocated for girls' education.

Now, this is a fallacious mathematical calculation. Why? Because we have not taken into consideration the real reason why there is such a lag in girls' education. Even in places like Bengal or Bombay which are comparatively more advanced in the matter of women's education the lag is very wide. Even where there are schools the number of girls going to schools is much less due to socio-economic reasons, social conservatism

and various other economic factors. If there are two or more children, the mother would like to keep her girl in the house, instead of sending her to a school, to help her with the children. Then, in many places they do not like to send girls after 10 or 11 years of age to co-education schools. Generally we have co-education schools in the primary stage.

Now, a booklet has been given to the members of the Central Advisory Board of Education giving the figures of education in States for 1957-58. The figures are very revealing. In Bengal, for instance, in the primary stage, while there were 13.21 lakh boys in the primary schools there were only 5.31 lakh girls. In the secondary stage there were 2.50 lakh boys against only 16,000 girls.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Girls also go to boys' schools. Please do not forget that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. I am giving the total number of students and not schools. I will give the figures for one of the so-called backward States, the State of Uttar Pradesh—because my hon. friend Shri Tyagi is taking such keen interest I will give him his figures—In Uttar Pradesh there were 26.87 lakh boys in primary stage—I have added up the basic and non-basic schools—against only 5.69 lakh girls in 1957-58. In the middle schools there were 3.74 lakh boys as against 82,000 girls. If I give you the figures for Orissa and Rajasthan you will be even more shocked. That is why I say, Sir, that to mathematically calculate, that if we have allocated Rs. 209 crores for the education of boys and girls in the primary stage, half of it—or make it a little more because the targets are a little more for girls—or, say, Rs. 175 crores has been allocated for the education of girls is not correct. This is, as I said, a fallacious argument.

The reason why there is such a lag in girls' education is that the Government has failed to realise the big impediment of conservatism and need to

educate public opinion. There is also the failure of Government to take adequate steps to give an incentive to people to send their girls to schools. It is because of this that we have been pressing again and again that there must be special incentive programmes for girls' education.

Now, actually, that is the reason why the disparity has become so glaring. The National Committee on girls' education was set up. It was a very good thing, and they have really submitted an excellent report. This Committee, which is known as the Durgabai Deshmukh Committee, has pointed out why there is need for special programmes for girls apart from the general education programme. They have said in their report that one of the reasons why we have not been able to make a headway, to make up this lag, is that we are making the same mistake today which the Sargent Committee in the British time made. The Sargent Report said that a stage has already been reached when the education of women need no longer be treated as a special problem. Now, after independence, we are all equal. The Constitution has laid down that we are all equal and, therefore, automatically, girls and boys will be treated as equals, in spite of all social prejudices, in spite of all backwardness. Secondly, they have stated the reason for the lag is "the failure to create an adequate machinery to deal with problems of education of women" and, thirdly, "the non-allocation of special funds for the development of education of women, both in the Central and State budgets".

The targets set for Third Plan are really ambitious. But what has actually happened? We need special allocation because the average increase between 1949-50 and 1956-57 in the growth of girls education is only Rs. 4½ lakhs per year. In the Second Plan period, the increase per year was Rs. 6.5 lakhs. The target which we now have to make is an increase of Rs. 17.5 lakhs from a figure of Rs. 6.5 lakhs. Even then we shall be 1148 (A) LSD—10.

able to cover only 61 per cent of the girls. Therefore, the rate of growth will have to be pretty big, and I feel that it will be impossible for us to achieve this by the way the Planning Commission has dealt with the special programme for girls.

Under the special programme I want to mention appointment of women teachers, grant of concessions in the way of educational equipments, grant of allowance for attendance and other incentive programmes like quarters for women teachers, hostel accommodation and such other facilities. Anybody who comes from the rural or urban area will agree that all this is very important.

I now come to the Minister's second attempt to mislead this House regarding the allocation made in the Third Plan for the special programme for women, and that is why I have asked for a special discussion. He had stated to us that it is not a question of not having made special allocation, we have made special allocation and we have given Rs. 11 crores to the State Governments, and he tried to make an appeal to the House "why should we do anything from the Centre? After all, we are giving to the States". I am in favour of giving everything to the States. It is very good. But there are certain difficulties, we have got to tackle them and that is why we want this House to take that into consideration. There is no question of States versus the Centre. We want allocation for girls education, and that is the main thing.

Now I will answer the question why we are asking for allocation in the Central budget and why we need Centrally sponsored schemes. There are three types of Centrally sponsored schemes. There is one type which needs approval of the Centre, money comes from the Centre but the implementation is in the hands of the States. Therefore, it is clear the implementation remains in the hand of the States. There is another kind of Centrally sponsored scheme where assistance is given by the Centre and approval and implementation

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

are in the hands of the State. Now, when the second type of grant is given, the Centre does not have an opportunity of really knowing how its finances are going to be used at all because, once the allocation is made, the implementation as well as the sanctioning of the schemes is left to the States, as it is now being done. Then what is the difficulty? The difficulty is that the State Governments are so much pressed for money from all sides for irrigation works, also power projects are needed, industrial schemes are needed and so many other things are needed and the first victim is girls education, because, the powers of re-appropriation are there with the States. What happened in the last Plan? We had Centrally sponsored schemes for girls' education amounting to Rs. 2.5 crores in the Centre and schemes costing Rs. 5 crores in the States. What happened? Only Rs. 1 crore and odd was used out of Rs. 5 crores of the State allocation and the balance was re-appropriated under great pressure for other schemes and it was only Rs. 2.5 crores, which was allotted for the Centrally sponsored scheme which was fully utilized. I think there were more demands upon the Centrally sponsored schemes and they wanted more from the Centre.

The only thing was that the States wanted that they should not be asked for matching grants. Finally, the Centre had agreed. Because it was a special scheme for girls' education they waived this matching grant. I want to point out that at our Central Board of Education meeting held in January, actually the Education Ministers who were there were also very eager to have money allocated for the Centrally sponsored schemes. We have passed a Resolution there which said:

"Considering the crucial importance of Girls' Education in the successful implementation of the programme of universal and free Primary Education, the Board strongly recommends that the Special Programme for Women's

Education should be promoted as a Centrally sponsored scheme and accordingly funds should be allocated for the purpose. This is necessary for effective implementation which in the view of the Board cannot be ensured only through the earmarking of the funds in the State Plans. It is further recommended that grants for the construction of hostels for girls in the Elementary and Secondary Schools should be provided in the Centrally Sponsored Sector on a larger scale and the pattern of assistance should be the same as was prescribed for this scheme in Second Plan."

In November, 1960, the Education Ministers' Conference also stated the same thing. As a matter of fact, they said arrangement should be made:

" . . . for grants-in-aid to State Governments on a hundred per cent basis, outside the ceilings that may be fixed for the State Plans."

Of course, we know that the National Committee for Girls' Education at its meeting in May, 1961 also demanded that 10 per cent at least of the Budget should be allocated for special programmes for girls' education. Therefore there is no question of the States *versus* the Centre question being posed because actually the States want that we should be in a position to give them help for the schemes, otherwise the powers of reappropriation really press upon them in such a way that this money is used for other purposes.

Therefore I again state that this is not a correct way of dealing with this very important problem. I feel that the allocation is so inadequate. If I had the time—as I see you getting up to ring the bell; I am very sorry—I would have loved to read out to you . . .

Mr. Chairman: Already 15 minutes have been taken by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Two minutes more and I have done. I have got with me figures of the quarters which were built in Manipur and Tripura—such backward areas. I think the figures have been given for a whole year. We were told of the great achievement of having eight quarters built for women teachers. I think the target for 1960-61 was even better. It was six quarters for teachers. This is the type of advance that we are making even with the Centrally sponsored schemes, when we have some allocation. Now we have no allocation at all. In the Second Plan the allocation for Centrally sponsored schemes was Rs. 42 crores. In the Third Plan we are having an allocation of Rs. 72 crores for the Centrally sponsored schemes. Why should it be that not a single pie is left for the Centrally sponsored special schemes for girls' education? It is true that we have slashed down the Plan. Originally the Draft Plan had said that out of Rs. 900 crores, Rs. 94 crores will be for special programmes for girls' education. That was 10 per cent. If it is cut down to Rs. 400 and odd crores for general education, at least we should have something between Rs. 35 crores and Rs. 40 crores for girls' education. Now we find that in the Centrally sponsored schemes nothing at all is being given. Let this House remember the promise given to it. We are reducing what was promised under the Constitution, namely, that within ten years 6-14 year old boys and girls will all be covered in the primary stage of education. We revised that and said that at the end of the Third Plan we will cover all the 6-11 years olds. I remember Dr. Shrimali's speech on that occasion. Now we find that in the case of girls we are only going to cover 61 per cent if we attain the target. At the rate at which we are going we will not attain even that 61 per cent.

Therefore I feel that, firstly, we must have at least 10 per cent of general education budget for the special programmes for girls' education,

secondly, there must be a substantial allocation out of this for Centrally sponsored schemes; and, thirdly, if need be the matching grant should be waived. We should not be misled by the figure of Rs. 175 crores which is said by the hon. Minister as being allocated for girls' education. I want to know if the Centre proposes to earmark under centrally sponsored schemes a special allocation for girls' education incentive programmes as indicated by the National Council on Girls' education.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Just one point I want to bring to the notice of the House. I appreciate the spirit in which Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has brought up this discussion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is expected only to put certain questions and not to make a speech.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I will put one question. If the whole Plan has been slashed, in that case, Education plan has also been slashed and the allocation has also been slashed. That has to be, I suppose. At the same time, will the Minister consider this? Will it be possible to waive this question of matching grants? Also, if we are to educate these 9 million girls, if we are to achieve this target of 63 per cent at least during the Third Five Year Plan, will the Minister consider that special programmes particularly are to be sponsored by the Centre? If not for the whole programme, at least those schools that have co-education for girls may be allotted something for a different building. Otherwise, girls' schools in rural areas cannot function. That is something that the State Governments, even if this allocation goes to the States, will not be able to give them. The question of separate schools for girls wherever necessary will, I hope, be sponsored by the Centre.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I know if the Minister is aware of the fact that only two months ago,

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

in the Andhra Pradesh, the Director of Public Instruction issued appointment orders for 20 double graduates, that is graduates who have had training in teaching, women teachers, but none of them reported for duty. In various parts of Andhra, they were appointed, but none of them reported for duty. Subsequently, another order for 20 women teachers was again issued by the Director of Public Instruction and none of them reported for duty. May I know if the Government have enquired into the causes why the women teachers are not accepting these appointments, and if the Minister is aware, what incentives are being offered to these women teachers to take up these jobs?

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Just one question. I do feel strongly that women's education in our country is sadly neglected. I quite agree with my hon. friend....

Mr. Chairman: No speech; only a question can be put.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I will put the question. I would like to know whether the Central allocation would be there instead of giving allocations to the States. I want that assurance from the Minister: whether the money allotted for women's education would be a Central allocation.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीदेवी (विकाराबाद): सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसी बहुत सी स्कीम्स स्टेटों में चला रखी हैं। गर्ल्स को एकदम से एजुकेशन करने के लिये भी स्कीम्स चल रही थीं। वहां पर यह होता था कि जो लड़कियां स्कूल में जाती थीं और जिन की अटेंडेंस अच्छी होती थी उन को स्कालरशिप्स मिलते थे। मिडल स्कूल्स, हाई स्कूल्स सब जगह ऐसा होता था। यह चीज केवल साल दो साल ही चली। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को इस के बारे में मालूम है ?

वैसे श्रीमती रेणू चक्रवर्ती ने गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के बारे में बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। लेकिन जब तक आप गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के वास्ते काफी पैसा नहीं देते, तब तक आप की सारी स्कीम्स बेकार होती जायेगी। इस की तरफ आप को तबज्जह देनी चाहिये कि जो स्कालरशिप्स लड़कियों की अच्छी अटेंडेंस आदि के लिये रखे गये थे और दूसरे जो स्पेशली गरीब लड़कियों को कपड़ें आदि के वास्ते धन मिलता था, वह सब बन्द हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तब इस तरफ तबज्जह दी जायेगी ?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Mr. Chairman, I must, first of all, admit that there is a great gap between the progress of girls' education and boys' education. It is for this reason that the Ministry of Education has focussed the attention of the State Governments and the Planning Commission to give the highest priority to girls' education. Anybody who reads the Plan which has just been discussed by both the Houses will easily find that the highest priority has been given to girls education.

The question that has been raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty is why the allocations have not been made in the Central sector. It is true that allocations were made in the Central sector in the Second Five Year Plan, for girls' education, for special schemes. The Planning Commission took the view this time that the spheres of responsibility of the State and the Central Governments should be clearly defined so that there is no misunderstanding about this matter, and the view that was generally taken, and I think correctly, was that the allocations with regard to girls' education should be in the State sector, because the State Governments are dealing with this problem. Of course, the Planning Commission has

to make provision for funds, whether they be in the Central sector or the State sector.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's main fear is that the State Governments are not likely to utilise the funds.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The State Governments want the Centre to take the responsibility.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I was just trying to explain that the scheme was discussed at various levels. The hon. Member has said that both at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education and at the State Ministers' Conference, it was recommended that the allocation for the special schemes should be placed in the Central sector. That is true. But, later on, after very careful consideration, the Planning Commission felt that it would be more desirable to place these funds in the State sector rather than in the Central sector. It is not going to make any difference as far as the implementation of the schemes is concerned. It is only a question of making the allocation in the State sector instead of in the Central sector. This money could as well have been placed in the Central sector.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point is whether the States will have the power of reappropriation.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am coming to that point.

The Planning Commission wanted to be clear about the spheres of responsibility. They wanted that the Central Government should take the responsibility of research of running pilot projects, of conducting surveys and of making investigations. These are some of the responsibilities which the Central Government undertake. As far as the actual implementation is concerned, even if the funds had been placed in the Central sector, the funds would have passed on to the State sector. So, if instead of the funds being placed in the Central sector, they have been placed in the

State sector, it does not matter much. I think it is merely a question of allocation. Funds to the tune of Rs. 11 crores for special schemes for girls' education have been placed in the State sector.

The hon. Member said that there was a kind of mathematical jugglery, and that I was only trying to confuse the House. That was not my intention at all. In fact, I have always tried to place the facts before the House as clearly as I could. It is true that I am not so very good at mathematics and at figures as my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is, but I have been honestly and sincerely trying to place the facts before the House. And the Plan is before the country now.

It will be seen that according to our present programme as laid out in the Plan, out 203·9 lakhs additional children to be enrolled in schools, during the Third Plan, in the various age groups, 103·3 lakhs are to be girls, that is, more than half of the total proposed enrolment would be that of girls. The enrolment at the different stages would be as follows:

(Figures in lakhs)		
Stage	Boys	Girls
Primary	67	86
Middle	21·8	12·8
Secondary	11·8	4·5
Total	100·6	103·3

If anybody looks at these targets, he will realise certainly that Government have given the highest priority to girls' education. She asked me how I have arrived at those allocations. After all, the Plan has only to make an estimate on the basis of certain facts and figures. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 408 crores for general education in the Third Plan, about Rs. 175 crores in the State Plans will be devoted to the education of girls, of which Rs. 114 crores are for education at the primary and middle stages.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali].

From this, it will be seen that out of the total allocation for general education in the Third Plan, about 43 per cent. will be devoted to girls' education.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will they come with the incentive programmes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, there is an allocation of Rs. 11 crores for these special schemes. There are various kinds of incentives proposed. They are, putting up quarters for women teachers, giving allowance to women teachers for working in rural areas, appointment of Mothers in co-educational schools, condensed educational courses for adult women for securing more women teachers . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: All remain on paper.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is not on paper alone. This is actually being implemented.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is very small. An allocation was made in Himachal Pradesh and it was not implemented.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is true that the progress has not been as rapid as we would have liked it to be. We are all equally anxious about it. But the root of the whole trouble is our social and economic conditions. I think Shrimati Renu Chakravartty rightly pointed out that it is not on account of financial difficulties that the progress of women's education is being held up. Let us face facts as they exist in the rural areas today. Parents generally do not give sufficient importance to the education of girls and women. They think that by educating their sons, they will receive economic returns and the boys will be able to earn their livelihood and improve their prospects. They do not think in the same way as far as girls are concerned.

We had a lot of discussion with the State Governments when the Plan was being drawn up. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty referred to my earlier statement that it was our intention—I say it is still our intention—to have free compulsory education in this country by the end of the Third Plan. But the question is whether we shall be able to make this law effective. After all, law has to follow social opinion to some extent. You cannot put people in prison; you cannot punish them just because they refuse to send their children to school. The law may say that there will be punishment of fine and so on, but unless there is enlightened public opinion created in the country and people realise the importance of girls' education, all this programme will not be effective.

So the real problem is how to create that consciousness among the people, the parents, how to make them realise that it is equally important, if not more important, that they should send their girls for their education. This is the real point. In this matter, Government alone cannot act. It is the duty of all people to create that public opinion in the country, to educate people to that effect. In fact, there is need in our country at the present moment to have a mass movement to create consciousness among the people that girls' education is necessary.

There are all kinds of difficulties. There are social prejudices and economic conditions which come in the way. We are all aware how these factors are mostly responsible for the slow progress of girls' education. This is a reality which I would like our friends to face. If she thinks that in this matter Government can just by an order bring about girls' education, she is quite mistaken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not by an order, but by incentive programmes such as quarters, women teachers, scholarships and so on.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the Plan is concerned, I have on a previous occasion made it clear that it is elastic, that there is no finality and as soon as we find that the progress is not satisfactory, we will make the necessary adjustments. The Plan will be reviewed, as far as education is concerned, every year and the House will have an opportunity to find out how the progress is being made.

If we cannot have cent per cent enrolment of boys as well as girls, it is not on account of lack of finance. For the first time, the Government have taken a firm decision that as far as primary education for the age group 6 to 11 is concerned, funds will not come in the way. Funds will be made available if the State Governments can show that there is effective progress. There is no point in making allocation unless the State Governments can show satisfactory progress.

Take, for example, a State like U.P. where the enrolment is practically the lowest. How can we expect the backward States with a percentage of enrolment of 23 or 40 to show cent per cent enrolment? It may be possible in a progressive State like Kerala, where they have almost reached the target. There are other States which are still lagging behind and great efforts will have to be made in those States. They are creating these difficulties. There are various reasons for the difficulties like backward classes, social prejudices which stand in the way of girls' education, etc. This can be overcome if public opinion can be created in the country.

There is no mathematical jugglery. The fund which was to be placed in the central sector have now been placed in the State sector. It is true that there has been reduction of targets in the Plan and formerly the targets have been very high. The whole Plan had to be cut down. We tried to put pressure on the Planning Commission. There were also the recommendations made by the State

Education Ministers' conference, the National Council of Education, etc., to which I was a party. We were trying to press the Planning Commission and to a large extent, we have succeeded. After taking an overall view of the whole picture, I am satisfied that funds will not stand in the way of progress of education in this country. It is true that if we can have more funds, we will pay better salaries to the teachers, have better school buildings, better equipment, etc. But we have to view it in the context of the total overall picture. I am satisfied that financial considerations will not come in the way of progress of girls' education.

The Planning Commission, Education Ministry and the Government of India have given highest priority as far as education is concerned. I can assure the hon. lady Member that she need have no anxiety in this regard. Unfortunately, Shrimati Deshmukh's resignation created some misunderstanding in the minds of the public that Government were indifferent. That was not so. I have made that clear to her also. I am once again making it clear that there will be adjustments in the Plan as we make progress. The Planning Commission has given us an assurance that from time to time they will keep an eye on the progress of the Plan and necessary adjustments will be made. Funds is not the real problem. The real problem is to create an enlightened public opinion and in this we seek the co-operation of the lady Members as well as other hon. Members of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May we take it that the Minister is assuring us that central assistance for these schemes will not be withheld and will be made available?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As regards central assistance, it was a policy decision that was taken by the Planning Commission that these funds—Rs. 11 crores—which were to be in the

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

central sector had now been placed in the State sector. The funds are there all right. It is only a question of making allocation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Rs. 11 crores is the States', it is not the Centre's. In the Centre there is a big zero, that is what has worried us. The Centre has zero and the States Rs. 11 crores. Rs. 11 crores may be appropriated. We say the Centre should help the States by having some allocation, at least much more than what was in the Second Plan, for this big task.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Suppose I guarantee that the Central Government will see that these Rs. 11 crores placed in the State sector are fully utilised by the State Governments, she should be satisfied. Our only purpose is that they should not lie unused, or be used for other purposes. If I can give that much of assurance, I think the hon. Member should be satisfied.

17.41 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 6, 1961/Bhadra 15, 1883 (Saka).
