

*(IV) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education (V.E.)**(Rupees in lakhs)*

	State Government	NGOs
1995-96	35.24	0.42
1996-97	—	0.42
1997-98	14.00	1.50
1998-99	—	1.29
TOTAL	49.24	2.63

Draft National Policy for Empowerment of Women

2899. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the Draft National Policy for empowerment of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States included in the 50 million dollar project for rural women's development and empowerment;

(d) whether the State of Punjab has not been included in the said project; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SUSHREE. UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) A draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women has been finalised-, and is awaiting approval of the Government.

(c) The proposed Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP) covers certain areas in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The six states selected are a good mix of states Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with

very low status of women and states (Gujarat and Karnataka) which are comparatively better off;

Bring Different Languages near Hindi

2900. SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Will the Minister of Human RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what work has been done in the last one decade to bring different languages in the country nearer to Hindi;

(b) how many bilingual and trilingual books have been brought out during the same period; and

(c) what are the plans of the Ministry in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Various agencies of the Government are engaged in the promotion and development of all Indian languages included in the 8th Schedule of Constitution of India. The Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi has published bilingual and trilingual dictionaries and conversational guides in Hindi and other Indian languages. Similarly, ..the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi has published 18 Pan Indian glossaries on different subjects in which more than 20,000 technical terms have been coined from different Indian languages with their Hindi equivalents to facilitate interlingual communication and exchange of scientific

information in all areas of higher education and research. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra has also undertaken comparative study of Hindi language with other Indian languages and their principal dialects.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has used Hindi as a target language in the preparation of vocabularies and dictionaries of other languages and has used the Devanagari script in some of its other publications. In addition, it has prepared Hindi Radio lessons for the Kannada speakers, Manipuri speaking students of Manipur and Telugu speaking students. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi is developing a corpus of vocabulary common to Urdu and Hindi to be used for all machine translation in the near future. It has been translating all the textbooks of National Council for Educational Research and Training from Hindi into Urdu. The National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara is primarily engaged in the promotion of Sindhi language but it lays emphasis on comparative study of Sindhi and Hindi and other languages. Some Sanskrit organisations/Institutions, like Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Prathisthan, Ujjain etc also contribute for development of Sanskrit language.

(b) About 52 bilingual definitional dictionaries, 35 bilingual terminology dictionaries, 10 bilingual departmental glossaries, 13 bilingual dictionaries, and 10 trilingual dictionaries have been brought out. 17 bilingual conversations guides have been published and 16 other bilingual/trilingual books have been brought out. In most of these publications, Hindi has been used as a target language.

(c) The Government would continue with these efforts for the promotion and development Of languages in the coming year. A budget provision of Rs. 72.74

crores has been made during 1999-2000 for this purpose,

Nomination of Majuli Island as World Heritage Site

2901. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary formulation for nomination of Majuli Island as World heritage site has been completed;

(b) if so, the basic ground on which this is proposed to be nominated and likely time for its nomination;

(c) the salient features of the report of recent survey of December 9, 1999 by Central team; and

(d) the other actions, if any, contemplated for protection and preservation of age old manuscripts and artefacts from further damage by flood including proposal for construction of raised museum complexes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) A joint team comprising Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Guwahati Circle and the Region;il Deputy Director, Wild Life Preservation of Ministry of Environment had visited the Majuli Island on 7th-9th December, 1998. Both the officials have submitted their reports.

As per the report of the Superintending Archaeologist, the Satra buildings are ancient in nature and are in dilapidated condition. They deserve protection and preservation. The Report has suggested the following measures:

1. Systematic protection, preservation for posterity.
2. The antiquities and art objects require photo documentation and cataloguing