

Establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar

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

(a) whether Government propose to establish new Kendriya Vidyalayas at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar in Assam; and

(b) if so, by when Kendriya Vidyalayas are likely to be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received from the opening of one Kendriya Vidyalaya each at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar. Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas depends on several factors such as availability of facilities as per extant norms, fulfilment of terms and conditions prescribed in that behalf, allocation of budget as well as required approval at various levels. No new Kendriya Vidyalaya has been opened during 1998-99 for want of budgetary allocations and required approval.

Adult Literacy Scheme

561., KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adult Literacy scheme is being run satisfactorily; and

(b) if not, what changes are being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Several steps have been taken to revamp and reorient the adult literacy programmes which include the enhanced focus on female literacy; greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institution and Non-Governmental Organisations; strengthening of State Resource Centres; opening of Shramik Vidyapeeths in rural areas; decentralisation of financial and

administrative power to State Literacy Mission Authorities; ensuring better follow-up and consolidation through extending the programme of post literacy and continuing education, etc.

Consequent to the Education Minister's Conference held on 22-23 October, 1998 a National Committee chaired by the Minister of Human Resource Development has been constituted to formalise strategies for achieving Universalisation of Elementary Education in a Mission made within a given time frame and with people's participation. The 'terms and reference' to the national committee also includes strategies for strengthening adult education and literacy programmes.

Poor Quality of Education in Government Schools

562. KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the major reasons for the rush in public schools is the poor quality of education in Government schools; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to improve the quality?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) There is no standardised touchstone to merit a generalised statement about the standards of education in Government schools. Standards vary from time to time in all institutions. However, the Government is fully conscious of the need to upgrade the quality and content of education in the Government schools and has been taking up specific programmes in this respect in pursuance of National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986. A number of measures have also been taken to improve the content and process of education at all stages. For improvement of primary education, Operation

Blackboard (OB), Non-Formal Education (NFE) and Teacher Education alongwith District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) are the major centrally sponsored schemes. Renewal of curricula, improvement of quality of textbooks, in service training of teachers to improve their professional competence and utilisation of educational technology are some of the other measures to improve quality of education in Government Schools.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Assam

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

(a) the details regarding location, year-wise financial allocation, amount utilised, projected and already completed construction work at permanent sites of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Assam;

(b) the year-wise sanctions made against specific heads-including those for library, extracurricular activities and other infrastructure;

(c) the school-wise and subject-wise posts lying vacant and the action taken to fill them up; and

(d) the schedule of construction work proposed to be done at the permanent site of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at Bihpuria, including the current financial year and the target fixed for shifting of the school to its permanent site?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

निजी क्षेत्र में इंजीनियरिंग/मैडिकल कॉलेज का खोला जाना

564. श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावत: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार की निजी क्षेत्र में मैडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग एवं अन्य तकनीकी कॉलेज खोलने के बारे में क्या नीति है,

(ख) इन कॉलेजों में शुल्क ढांचे को तर्कसंगत बनाने के बारे में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) वर्तमान में देश में निजी क्षेत्र में राज्य-वार कितने और कौन-कौन से मान्यता प्राप्त मैडिकल एवं इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज चल रहे हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी) : (क) निजी क्षेत्र में चिकित्सा और तकनीकी संस्थाओं को खोलना सांविधिक विनियमों के माध्यम से क्रमशः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद और अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा विनियमित होता है।

(ख) तकनीकी शिक्षा में स्वतः वित्त पोषित गैर-सहायता प्राप्त निजी व्यावसायिक संस्थाओं में शुल्क इस उद्देश्य के लिए विधिवत रूप से गठित समिति के माध्यम से अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद के विनियमों के अनुसार विनियमित होता है। निजी चिकित्सा कॉलेजों में शुल्क राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी इस उद्देश्य के लिए नियुक्त समितियों के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिकतम निर्धारित शुल्क सीमा के भीतर निर्धारित किया जाता है।

(ग) मान्यता प्राप्त निजी इंजीनियरिंग और चिकित्सा कॉलेजों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई

विवरण

मान्यता प्राप्त/अनुमोदित निजी इंजीनियरिंग और चिकित्सा कॉलेजों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों की संख्या	चिकित्सा कॉलेजों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	79	2
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-
3.	असम	-	-
4.	बिहार	3	-
5.	गोआ	1	-
6.	गुजरात	9	1
7.	हरियाणा	20	-
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	-
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4	1
10.	कर्नाटक	57	15
11.	केरल	3	-
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	12	-
13.	महाराष्ट्र	94	18
14.	मणिपुर	-	1
15.	मेघालय	-	-