

Central Schools/Navodaya Schools opened in Assam

1153. SHRI PRAKANTA WARISA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Schools and Navodaya Schools opened/established in the State of Assam particularly in the Autonomous Hill Council areas of Assam during the last five years;

(b) the details of Central Schools and Navodaya Schools which are to be established in Assam including Hill/tribal areas;

(c) the details of budgetary provisions made by Government for the said purpose in the current financial year; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) 16 Navodaya Vidyalayas and 4 Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened in Assam during the last 5 years as per details annexed as statement (*see below*)

(c) Details regarding establishing new Central Schools and Navodaya Schools in the country including Assam have not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d) In the current financial year no provision has been made so far for opening of any Kendriya Vidyalaya. In respect of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) an amount of Rs. 5.20 crores under Non-Plan and Rs. 12.49 crores under Plan have been provisionally earmarked for the regional office Shillong which includes Vidyalayas set up and to be set up in Assam State by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti for normal functioning of JNVs (excluding construction work).

Statement

Year-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in Assam during the last five years

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS:

Year	District
1993-94	Kamrup
	Sibsagar
	Nalbari
	Cachar
1994-95	Kokrcjhar
	Barpeta
	Darrang
	Dibrugarh
	Jorhat
	Golaghat
	Tinsukhia
	Karbianglong
	Morigaon
1996-97	Goalpara
	North Lakhimpur
1997-98	Hailkandi

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS:

Year	Place
1993-94	Dinjan
1995-96	Khatkhati
1996-97	Lakwa, Sibsaagar
	BSF Campus, Panbari

Implementation of recommendations of Radhakishan and Kothari Commissions

1154. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Radhakishan and Kothari Commissions on the language or languages to be taught at the primary level have been fully implemented in the country;

(b) whether any difficulties have been encountered in implementing the policy; and

(c) whether Government propose to sponsor a series of colloquia to discuss the modalities for improving language teaching at the primary level?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission was concerned with University education and made no recommendation regarding the teaching of languages at the primary stage.

The Kothari Commission (1964—66) had recommended the introduction of one language i.e. the mother tongue or the regional language at the stage of primary education (Class I to IV). This recommendation was accepted in the statement on National Policy on Education issued by the Government of India in 1968.

Generally speaking, this recommendation has been implemented throughout the country.

While mother tongue is used as medium of instruction, regional language has also been introduced at upper primary stage in many of the States/Union Territories. In some parts of the country, like Sikkim, Nagaland and Mizoram, English is taught as the first language and as a medium of instruction.

(b) There have been no difficulties encountered in implementing the policy regarding the introduction of mother tongue/regional language at the primary stage.

(c) The Government and the educational agencies at national and state levels have been making efforts to improve language education at the primary level as a part of the nation-wide efforts to improve the quality of primary education.

Bill to make Primary Education Compulsory

1155. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to bring forward a Bill to make primary education compulsory;

(b) if so, by when and whether the Bill will be binding on both Government and Non-Government institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The Constitution (Eighty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1997 to make right to free and compulsory education for children in the age-group of 6 to 14 years a Fundamental Right was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on July 28, 1997.

The Bill, inter-alia, provides that the State shall not make any law for free and compulsory education in relation to educational institutions not maintained by the State or not receiving aid out of State funds.

The report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Constitution (Eighty Third Amendment) Bill, 1997 is under examination. It is felt that a wider debate on the implications of the proposed legislation should be initiated.

विश्वविद्यालय- निधियों के दुरुपयोग की सी.बी. आई. द्वारा जांच किया जाना

1156. श्री रामगोपाल यादव :

श्री ईश दत्त यादव :

क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इन्दिरा गांधी मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय निधि तथा गैर-योजाना शीर्ष के करोड़ों रूपए के दुरुपयोग के आरोपों की केन्द्रीय