

ing programmes of educational transformation reducing disparity, universalisation of elementary education, adult literacy, scientific and technological research, etc. The Policy further provides that non-Government and voluntary effort including social activist groups will be encouraged subject to proper management. In particular, an alternative system will be devised to involve private and voluntary effort in technical and professional education in conformity with accepted norms and goals.

(c) The 1993-94 Budget provided concessions, under section 80 G of the Income Tax Act, to donations to Universities and intitutes of national importance. As a follow up, the Indian Institutes of Technology, the Indian Institutes of Management and the Indian Institute of Science have taken a major initiative in mobilising non-budgetary resources. Each of these institutes has set up an endowment fund, which cumulatively would amount to Rs. 200 crores over the next four to five years. Each fund is in the nature of a corpus and the institute is free to utilize the interest and the accruals from the corpus in the manner it deemes fit. Additional incentives are provided by agreeing to:—

(i) maintain the block grants without deducting the proceeds related to the corpus, and

(ii) conferring greater autonomy in their internal administrations.

In order to encourage private participation, the Budget for 1995-96 proposes to exempt contribution to Zila Saksharatha Samitis for primary and adult literacy from Income Tax.

The Central Plan outlay on Education for 1995-96 has been enhanced by 18.4 per cent to Rs. 1825.00 crores from Rs. 1541.46 crores in 1994-95. The increase in the outlay for

higher and technical education put together in 1995-96 works out to 12.5 per cent over the approved outlay for 1994-95.

#### Protection of caves in Tamil Nadu

1773. SMT. KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incessant quarrying has been going on over the past decade at Perumukkal near Tindivanan in the South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu.

(b) whether rare caves of Megalithic era have been found in this area and are in danger of being damaged by the continuing quarrying; and

(c) if so, what steps Government intend to take to protect the ancient heritage of the country from indiscriminate and unchecked quarrying?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT OF CULTURE) (KM. SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Megalithic remains and a temple on top of the hillock which go back to 12th century are likely to be damaged by continuing quarrying.

(c) Since the ancient remains are not under central protection, Government of Tamil Nadu has to take appropriate steps to stop quarrying. The Archaeological Survey of India is taking up this matter with Tamil Nadu Government to take immediate steps to stop the quarrying.

विदिशा और रायसेन जिलों में मूल्यवान  
सूतियों का खुले में पड़ा होना

1774. श्री राधव जी : क्या मानव  
संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताते की क्या  
करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा एवं  
रायसेन जिले के अंतर्गत किस-किस गांव

में पुरातत्वीय महत्व की मूर्तियाँ और अन्य अवशेष खुले में पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या इन खुले संग्रहालयों के लिए भवन का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है ताकि राष्ट्र की मूल्यांकन संपत्ति संरक्षित रह सके; यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग तथा संस्कृति विभाग) में उप मंत्री (कु० सेलजा) : (क) विदिशा जिले के बीजा मंडल ग्राम के केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक के परिसर में वास्तु-कला संबंधी चीजों का एक संग्रह रखा है।

(ख) इन पुरावशेषों का प्रदर्शन तथा संग्रह करने के लिए बीजा मंडल में एक मूर्ति शेड का निर्माण हो रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Functioning of Universities

1775. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that establishment of Universities and to run them are restricted exclusively as Government activities, as per the existing Rules;

(b) the details of the control mechanism, if any, exercised by Government to regulate functioning of the Universities in accordance with the policies of Government;

(c) the number of Universities presently existing and number of students admitted annually therein;

(d) whether there are number of institutions which have been recognised by Government and given the

status of "deemed universities" if so, the number of such universities;

(e) the criteria for extending deemed university" status to an educational institution; and

(f) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating amendment in the existing Rules in order to allow private persons/bodies to establish and run Universities; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPT. OF CULTURE) (KM. SELJA): (a) and (b). The universities are autonomous organisations which are established by the Acts of the Parliament or of the State Legislatures. These institutions function in accordance with the provisions in their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. The Government nominees are represented on the important decision-making statutory authorities of the universities, such as the Boards of Management, Executive Councils, Syndicates, Finance Committees, Selection Committees, etc with a view to ensuring that they function within the frame work of the provisions of their Acts and Statutes. The Statutes of these institutions can be framed or amended with the approval of the Visitor/Chancellor, as the case may be.

(c) At present, there are 164 universities and 36 Deemed Universities in the country. In 1993-94, the student enrolment in institutions of higher education was 50.07 lakhs. The compound rate of growth of enrolment in these institutions works out to 4.2 per cent per annum.

(d) At present, there are 36 institutions of higher learning which have been granted "Deemed to be University" status under Section 3 of the UGC Act.