

12	मणिपुरी	3356	744
13	गुजराती	28191	16398
14	मराठी	53629	22016
15	सिन्धी	125	93
16	मलयालम	9821	5395
17	कन्नड़	33620	13127
18	कश्मीरी	60	11
19	अन्य	11246	1692

स्रोत : राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान व प्रशिक्षण परिषद् (1986) द्वारा आयोजित 5वां अखिला भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण ।

- पूर्व प्राथमिक स्कूलों के बारे में परिषद् ने इसी प्रकार के आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं किए ।

Abolition of degrees in universities

*250. DR NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to abolish degrees in Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the alternative system proposed to be evolved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) National Policy on Education 1986, envisages that a beginning will be made in de-linking degrees from jobs in selected areas, particularly in services for which a university degree need not be a necessary qualification. No proposal for abolishing degrees in Universities is under consideration of the Government. The 'National Policy on Education visualises that, concomitant with de-linking, an appropriate machinery, such as a National Evaluation Organisation will be established, in appropriate phases, to conduct tests on a voluntary basis, to determine the suitability of candidates for specified jobs and to pave the way for the emergence of norms of comparable competence across the nation.

Some progress has been made in identifying jobs in Central Government for which a university degree is not a necessary qualification.

Action has already been initiated to operationalise the National Evaluation Organisation by registering a Society for the purpose.

Payment of Undisputed Shares on Sardar Sarovar Project by Party States

*251. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 65 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th February, 1993 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that partner States—Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan of Sardar Sarovar Project have not paid undisputed shares of expenditure uptill today; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to clear the dues of partner States of Sardar Sarovar Project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The issue regarding payment of share costs on Sardar Sarovar Project to the Government of Gujarat by other party States has been discussed in the meetings of Narmada Control Authority and Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee and the States have been appraised of the need for immediate settlement of outstanding dues to the Government of Gujarat. This issue has also been considered by the Review Committee for Narmada Control Authority in its meeting of 6-2-93 and it has been resolved that undisputed shares should be settled by the party States before March, 1993, even partially. The States with dues have also agreed to decide the issue through bilateral meetings with Gujarat.

Refresher Course for Teachers

*252. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of three week refresher course for teachers of the middle and senior secondary schools under the Delhi Administration as recommended by the Chattopadhyaya Commission has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number

of teachers who have so far participated in it;

(c) what has been the reaction of those who have attended the course; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce refresher courses for principals, librarians and lab. assistants also ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the scheme of revised pay scales a teacher has to receive in-service training before he can cross efficiency bar or get higher pay scale. According to the information received from Delhi Administration, the in-service education programmes were started by SCERT in 1989. However, they have been made of three weeks' duration from 1993-94. All the programmes conducted during the summer vacation of 1993 except the one for principals and another for gardening (two weeks), were of three weeks' duration. The number of teachers who have so far participated in the programmes conducted during 1993 is 3994. This includes principals/ Vice-Principals—32, PGTs—652, TGTs—3151 and others—159.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, the analysis of the evaluative comments and suggestions of participant teachers revealed that the programmes have been liked by them and they have expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the programme.

(d) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, one in-service programme for Principals/Vice-Principals, one programme for Librarians and two programmes for Lab. Assistants have already been conducted during 1993.

Women's Study Centres

*253. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Policy on Education envisages that every institute of higher education should have a women's study centre, if so, how many Universities in the country do have such centres;

(b) what are the aims and objectives of these study centres and the financial assistance given to these centres; and

(c) whether any review committee has been set up by U.G.C. in this regard and the steps taken by Government to improve the working of these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992 provides that women's studies will be promoted as a part of various courses and educational institutions encouraged to take up active programmes to further women's development. The Programme of Action for implementation of the NPE states that special efforts will be made to make the Women's Studies Centres set up in 20 Universities and 11 Colleges to become more effective through intensive training of their staff. However, there is no stipulation in the NPE or Programme of Action that every institute of higher education should have a women's studies centre. At present there are 21 women's Studies Centres and 11 Women's Studies Cells in Universities and Colleges.

The main objectives for incorporating Women's Studies within the University System are as indicated below:

- To change the present attitudes/values in society regarding the roles the women are expected to play in social, economic and political processes and for national and international development.
- To promote awareness about the participation of women in economical, political and socio-cultural aspects of national development.
- To revitalise university education by bringing it closer to burning social issues.
- To produce, for all levels of education system, teachers who are aware of the need for a non-sexist education and who would work for promotion of values of social equality, including gender equality, socialism, secularism and democracy.
- To promote increased collaboration between different disciplines in teaching, curriculum designing, research and extension activities.
- To contribute to the global debate on the women's issues through research and translation from Indian literature including folk literature.

UGC provides an amount of Rs. 40,000.00 (non-recurring) and Rs. 50,000.00 (recurring) to the universities per annum and Rs. 25,000.00 to