

### Computer training centres in the country

1633. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA. ICHKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres, Institutions, Societies, Schools and Colleges etc. in the country imparting education in Computers;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to keep control on such computer training centres;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage the setting up of such centres; and

(d) what steps are being taken to boost computer education in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Department of Electronics (DOE) has accredited 522 Institutes in the Non-Formal Sector in order to boost the computer education in the country. Apart from these institutions, 233 institutions in the formal sector are also conducting computer courses at various levels. Computer Training Programmes are also conducted under the scheme 'Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools'. So far, 2816 schools have been covered under this scheme. The Accreditation of Computer Courses Scheme of the DOE ensures that the accredited course bears a stamp of quality in regard to syllabus, faculty, hardware, software and other infrastructural facilities.

### Funding of elementary education by foreign agencies

1634. DR. C. K. PANDEY:

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: -

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether foreign agencies like UNDP, UNICEF and ODC (Britam) are entirely funding all programmes for compulsory elementary schooling; and

(b) if so, how the NCERT stipulated approach and standards are being maintained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir Primary Education in India is funded by the State Governments. Additionally, in an effort to achieve universalisation of elementary education, Government of India is running several centrally sponsored schemes like Operation Blackboard, Non-Formal Education, with domestic resources. In addition several basic education projects have been initiated in keeping with National Policy on Education 1986 (and as revised in 1992) and the Programme of Action 1992. These projects take a holistic view of elementary education development and have been designed and implemented nationally. The National Council of Educational Research and Training along with other national resource institutions have provided technical assistance for project preparation and implementation in these basic education projects.

Basic Education projects in the country are funded both by domestic and external resources. UNICEF assistance for the Bihar Education Project and Swedish International Development Authority assistance for Lok Jumbish Project in Rajasthan is shared in a ratio of 3:2:1 between the external funding agency Government of India and the State Government respectively. The European Community has committed funding for the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in Madhya

Pradesh, in which 15 per cent of the total project cost will be met by the State Government. The World Bank has also shown interest in funding the District Primary Education Programme in another six States, on a similar pattern.

**Literacy programme for Urdu speaking population**

1635. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:  
SHRIMATI -CHANDRAKALA  
PANDEY:

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

(a) what progress is being registered by the literacy programme among the Urdu Speaking Population in the country; and

(b) whether the existing Madarsa Education System's infrastructure is being used to reinforce the literacy campaign?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Under the Total Literacy Campaign instruction is generally imparted in the spoken language of the learners including in Urdu. No data is however collected on the progress being made on the basis of language.

(b) The literacy programmes are generally meant for adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35 whereas the Madarsa Education System is primarily for children. The Literacy Campaigns are volunteer based programmes and do not rely upon the infrastructure of educational institutions for the success of the programme. Volunteers drawn from all walks of life, including educational institutions, participate in the Literacy Campaigns.

**Books Published by NCERT**

1636. SHRI MD. SALIM:

SHRIMATI SARALA  
MAHESHWARI,

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

(a) how many text books have been published by the NCERT since 1985;

(b) how many of them are in English; and

(c) how many of them have been translated and published in Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) 1761 textbooks have been published by the NCERT since 1986 out of which 892 are in English and 625 in Hindi. The remaining 241 books are in Sanskrit and Urdu.

**National Science Talent Scholarships**

1637. SHRI MD. SALIM:

SHRI M. A. BABY:

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

(a) how many National Science Talent Scholars have been granted scholarship since 1990;

(b) how many of them continue to avail of the same;

(c) how many of them have not claimed their scholarships; and

(d) how many recipients of these scholarships have completed their doctorate level degrees?