

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The data entry work of the project 'People of India' has been entrusted to the National Informatic Centre. It is ascertained that a case of misappropriation with regard to payment made to one Data Entry Operator has come to light. The amount involved is Rs. 3,450/-.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में रिक्तियाँ

4133. श्रीमाना धोबेरुल्ला खान
असली : क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री
यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में इस
समय राज्य-वार, विषय-वार और श्रेणी-
वार रिक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है :

(ख) इन रिक्त स्थानों को भरने
के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पिछली बार
किस धावेदन-पत्र प्रामाणित किए गए थे ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री
अर्जुन सिंह) : (क) में (ग) विस्तृत
सूचना क्षेत्रों में सहायक प्राध्यापकों के स्तर
पर रखी जाती है। सूचना एकत्र की जा
रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

Survey for vocational manpower

4134. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA
SHRI SOM PAL:

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

fa) whether Government have aur-

reved the need for vocational manpower in the
country and made arrangements to meet the
same through vocational institutes; if so, what
are the details thereof along with their fulfilment
through secondary education, etc.;

(h) what is the amount and percentage of
money being spent on vocational education in
contrast to entire education by the Central
and State Governments except for technical
education; and

(c) whether the vocational education and
training is being linked up with employment
in public and private sector; if so, the details
of the progress made during the last three
years in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
ARJUN SINGH): fa) The Centrally
Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of
Secondary Education envisages that district
vocational surveys should be conducted by
the respective State Governments/UT
Administrations to assess the manpower
requirement of the area, the range of available
occupations and the trend of emerging
vocations. In many of the States
implementing the Vocational Education
programme, district vocational surveys have
already been conducted.

(b) The yearwise expenditure incurred
by the Central Government under the
Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was
the total expenditure on education is
given below:

(Rs in crores)

Year	Amount spent for total Education	Amount spent for Vocational Education and % to total education
1987-88	743.90	32.20 (4.3%)
1988-89	836.88	49.73 (3.9%)
1989-90	800.30	43.97 (5.5%)
1990-91	848.50	74.00 (8.7%)

:(c) Efforts have been made to start job-linked vocational courses in collaboration with various Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. In the past three years these courses are running in collaboration with General Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and Railway Board.

Ministry of Labour are running a network of 2240 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres to cater to the skilled manpower requirements of the country.

Neighbourhood school concept

4135. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI SOM PAL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the high fee structure and donation system of many private Schools and Colleges, if so what is the number of culprits caught and punished and preventive measures taken;

(b) whether Government have considered and implemented neighbourhood school concept on experimental basis anywhere if so, what are the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether centralised admission system at national and zonal level for IITs and IIMS is objective and fruitful; if so, the reasons for not issuing guidance or directive, directly, through UGC or by any other suitable manner to universities to introduce centralised admission system for high education based on merits, at state and regional level, at least in the initial stage for higher technical education, and

(d) whether such a system would curb the evils of illegal donations and high fees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AR-JUN SINGH): (a) , (c) and (d) The

Central Government has been taking persuasive and preventive measures to curb commercialisation of education. It has been urging upon the State Governments to take steps to prevent charging of capitation fees. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been vested with statutory powers for the coordinated and integrated development of technical and professional education in the country and to prevent its commercialisation. Under the provisions of the Act all institutions of technical education, Government or private, will have to observe the norms, standards and guidelines prescribed by the AICTE in respect, *inter alia*, of fees, admissions, curriculum, etc. Some of the States where Capitation fee had been prevalent—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra—have since passed State Acts to ban capitation fee. However, there is no legislation in Tamil Nadu banning capitation fee. As per the information from the State Governments capitation fee is being collected by private colleges under the guise of donations. The All India Council for Technical Education has laid down guidelines for admission to technical Institutions on merit.

Under Section 26(1)(i) of the University Grants Commission Act, the Commission has the power to make regulations specifying the matters in respect of which fees may be charged.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987 proposes to abolish capitation fees as presently charged by private medical colleges and would enable the Council to fix the ceiling of tuition fees and other charges.

School education is primarily the concern of the State Governments and UT Administrations and Education Acts/Rules of the State/UTs prohibit charging of capitation fees. Affiliation Bye Laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education also prohibit charging of capitation fee. Admissions to UTs, IIMs RECs and state engineering colleges are made through competitive entrance examinations. This has been quite objective and fruitful.