

Mines leased to National Mineral Development Corporation

***89. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:**

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines leased to National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC);

(b) whether some of these mines are due for renewal and the proposal for the lease of fresh mines applied by NMDC is pending with Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to clear such mining lease/renewal of applications?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) As per information made available by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), M/s National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) holds 14 mining leases for different minerals in different States as on 31.3.2005. In addition, Ministry of Mines has also conveyed prior approval on 13.02.2007 to State Government of Chhattisgarh for the grant of mining lease for iron ore over an area of 413.745 hect. in Bailadila Reserve Forest (Deposit No. 13), Tehsil Dantewada, Distt. South Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh in favour of M/s NMDC.

(b) As per the provisions of Section 8 of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, the powers for renewal of mining leases are vested in the State Government in respect of all minerals except the "Hydro Carbon Energy Minerals" and "Atomic Minerals" listed in the First Schedule to the said Act. No proposal for grant/renewal of mining lease in favour of M/s NMDC is pending with the Central Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the above.

NSSO's report on education

***90. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:**

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

(a) whether national Sample Survey Organisation's report on the status

of education and vocational training in India, 2004-05 found that over 50 per cent rural households and 20 per cent urban households do not have even one literate woman in their families above the age of 15;

(b) whether the report is the third in the series of seven reports to be brought out on the basis of the survey and like all regular NSSO surveys, the present survey covered practically the whole of the Indian population; and

(c) what are the other main points mentioned in the report and whether Government have taken these issues seriously?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information furnished by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (National Sample Survey Organisation), the report is the third in the series of seven reports based on employment-unemployment data of the NSS 61st round. The report provides statistics on literacy, attainment of general and technical education, current attendance in educational institutions etc. The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except certain areas in Jammu & Kashmir, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained inaccessible throughout the year.

(c) The key findings of the Report are as below. The Government is seized of the incidence of high women illiteracy in certain parts of the country.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NSSO'S REPORT

- About 73% of the households belonged to rural India and these accounted for nearly 75% of the total population.
- In about 26% of the households in the rural areas and about 8% of those in the urban areas, there was not a single member of age 15 years or above who could read and write a simple message with understanding.
- About 50% of the rural households and about 20% of the urban households had no literate among the female members of age 15 years and above.

- Among the major States, the proportion of households with no literates among the members of age 15 years and above, was found to be the lowest in Kerala (3%) and the highest in Bihar (38 per cent) in the rural areas. In the urban areas, it was said to be the lowest again in Kerala (1 per cent) and the highest in Rajasthan (16 per cent) followed by Bihar (15 per cent) and West Bengal (14 per cent).
- In India, the literacy rate was 64 per cent during 2004-05. The literacy rate was 55 per cent in the rural areas and 75 per cent in the urban areas. About 64 per cent of rural males and 45 per cent of rural females were literate. The literacy rates among their urban counterparts were much higher at 81 per cent and 69 per cent respectively.
- In the rural areas of the major States, the literacy was the highest in Kerala (83 per cent) and the lowest in Bihar (44 per cent). On the other hand, in the urban areas of the major States, the literacy rate was the highest in Kerala (85 per cent) and the lowest in Rajasthan (64 per cent).
- The proportion of non-literates was found to be highest in the bottom monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class and it decreased gradually as the MPCE increased.
- The proportion of the educated (*i.e.*, those with level of general education secondary and above including diploma/certificate course) was found to be the lowest in the bottom MPCE class in the urban areas and the same was the case in the two bottom MPCE classes in the rural areas.
- Among persons of age 15 years and above, only 2 per cent had technical degrees or diplomas or certificates. The proportion was only 1 per cent in the rural areas and 5 per cent in the urban areas.
- About 50 per cent of people in the age group 5-29 years, were currently attending educational institutions. It was a little higher for males (53 per cent) than for females (46 per cent).
- Among the major States, the current attendance rate for the age group 5-29 years was the highest in Himachal Pradesh (60 per cent) and the lowest in Orissa (42 per cent).

- Government institutions accounted for 63 per cent of all students (i.e. those who were currently attending), followed by private unaided institutions (17 per cent), private aided institutions (14 per cent) and local body institutions (only 6 per cent).
- Among males (5-29 years) who were currently not attending any educational institution, about 55 per cent reported the reason 'to supplement household income' for not attending. The reason 'to attend domestic chores' was reported by 30 per cent of females who were currently not attending any educational institution.
- Among persons of age 15-29 years, about 2 per cent reported to have received formal vocational training and another 8 per cent reported to have received non-formal vocational training.
- The proportion of persons (15-29 years) who received formal vocational training was the highest among the unemployed. The proportion was around 3 per cent for the employed, 11 per cent for the unemployed and 2 per cent for persons not in the labour force.
- Among the persons (15-29 years) who received formal vocational training, the most demanded field of training was 'computer trades' and around 31 per cent received such training.
- The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) played a major role in providing formal vocational training. About 20 per cent received formal vocational training from ITIs/ITCs.

Teaching of different syllabus in schools

*91. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether curricula are being prepared and pursued independently by schools run by various organizations, especially religious organizations in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of number of such schools in the country;

(c) whether Government are aware that factual errors and distortions are found in the Syllabi particularly in History being taught in some of these schools;