

benefits for tribals over and above the provisions which apply to others, and inter-alia provides for rehabilitation of tribal PAFs close to their natural habitat in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. There is no proposal to introduce soon a new rehabilitation policy exclusively to protect the interests and culture of adivasis. However, the draft National Tribal Policy suggests measures for further protecting the interests of tribal families affected by development projects and for their resettlement and rehabilitation.

Disparity in retirement age of university teachers

***352. SHRI T.S. BAJWA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in our country, the retirement age of university teachers has been enhanced to 62 years and in some universities to 65 years whereas in some universities it is 60 years only;

(b) what is the rationale of this variation;

(c) whether his Ministry intends to bring uniformity in service conditions and retirement age of university teachers;

(d) why there is not a single Central University in the entire Jammu & Kashmir State whereas there are many in North-Eastern States; and

(e) whether Government have any plan to convert the university of Jammu into a Central University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC) Notification on 'Revision of Pay Scales' Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers in Universities & Colleges and Other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards, 1998', the retirement age of university teachers is 62 years. However, it is open to a University or a college, depending on its requirements, to re-employ a superannuated teachers, upto the age of 65 years under the existing guidelines framed by the UGC. This applies to all universities and institutions under Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 as well as to every institution declared as an Institution Deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the said Act.

(d) There is no proposal for a Central University in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) No, Sir.

Schools without classrooms

†*353. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no classrooms in a number of schools at primary level;

(b) if so, the details of such schools, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to construct classrooms in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Analytical Report 2004-05 on Elementary Education In India compiled by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration based on data supplied by States and Union Territories for 581 districts covered under the District Information System for Education (DISE), 64,030 government primary schools have no classroom. State-wise position is at statement (see below). Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme, 97,986 school buildings and 4,68,803 additional classrooms have been sanctioned in 2005-06 and 2006-07 to States and Union Territories.

Statement

Details of Schools without classrooms

| Sl. No. | States Name | Government Primary Schools |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6123 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 329 |
| 3. | Assam | 1354 |
| 4. | Bihar | 3991 |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.