

(c) if not, the names of such VCs, the distance of their present location from the headquarters concerned and the reasons for their not residing at or near about the university campus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The names of 15 newly established Central Universities where the Vice-Chancellors are in position are as under:—

1. Central University of Bihar
2. Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
3. Central University of Gujarat
4. Central University of Haryana
5. Central University of Himachal Pradesh
6. Central University of Kashmir
7. Central University of Jharkhand
8. Central University of Karnataka
9. Central University of Kerala
10. Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)
11. Central University of Orissa
12. Central University of Punjab
13. Central University of Rajasthan
14. Central University of Tamil Nadu
15. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand

(b) and (c) Though the headquarters of these Central Universities have not yet been specified in terms of Section 3 of the Central Universities Act, 2009, the Vice-Chancellors of thirteen Universities, whose permanent locations have been finalised by the Central Government, are operating from their respective locations. The permanent location of Central Universities of Bihar and Kerala are not yet finalised and their Vice-Chancellors are operating from Patna and Kasargod, respectively.

#### **Loss of languages/dialects**

1957. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any record as to how many dialects/languages have died out in the country over the last decade;

(b) the list thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made to prevent such instances in future so that the loss of a language/dialect does not lead to loss of culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such record is available. A comparison of the data of 1991 Census and the 2001 Census reveals that the number of speakers for following languages/mother tongues which were more than 10,000 in 1991 has decreased to less than 10,000 in 2001:—

Sl. No.	Languages/Mother tongues	State
(i)	Bhateali	Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya
(ii)	Ganda/Gando	NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh
(iii)	Kuvi	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Chhattisgarh
(iv)	Korwa	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal
(v)	Mao	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura
(vi)	Nishang	Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry
(vii)	Sanori	Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura, West Bengal

(c) A Roundtable for Protection and Preservation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and Endangered Languages under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development has been constituted.

#### **Unfair practices in higher education**

1958. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: