

(d) the details of further plans of Government to give more Engineering Colleges to Bihar State; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have been established till 31st March, 2013. In addition to this, 41 (forty one) new engineering Under Graduate institutes, 2 (two) new Post Graduate Institutes and 52 (fifty two) new engineering Diploma institutes approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the academic year 2013-14 have been established in the country.

(b) One new IIT at Patna was established in the State of Bihar till 31st March, 2013. Also, the AICTE has approved two new institutions at the Diploma level in the State of Bihar for the academic year 2013-14.

(c) to (e) The AICTE does not set up or establish technical institutions at its own. However, based on the proposals received from State Governments, AICTE grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions by Societies/Trusts/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/Central Government/State Government etc. under the provision of Clause 10(k) of AICTE Act, 1987.

Toilets in girls' schools

4109. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of setting up toilets in various schools, especially in girl schools in the country;

(b) whether such toilets set up in Delhi and other regions of the country have been found in a bad shape;

(c) whether absence of the above facilities in these schools had forced the girl students especially in the country-side to abandon pursuing education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with an action plan to bridge such gaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 8.53 lakh toilets have been sanctioned including 4.49 lakh girls' toilets, across the country for Government elementary schools till 2012-13 against which States and

Union Territories have constructed 6.25 lakh toilets upto March, 2013 (provisional). Similarly under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) 29037 toilet blocks have been sanctioned in existing and upgraded secondary schools, across the country. Apart from this, through convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, toilets have been provided in existing rural schools as well.

(b) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12 (provisional), 99.2% girls' toilets in Delhi are functional, whereas, the functional girls' toilets in all elementary schools across the country is 83.7%.

(c) and (d) From the data available in DISE 2011-12 it is clear that the share of girls enrolment at primary level and upper primary level has risen from 43.7% and 40.9% in 2000-01 respectively, to 48.35% and 48.63% in 2011-12 which is in consonance with their share in population. The school statistics also reveal that girls' dropout rates dropped sharply from 39.4% at primary level in 2001-02 to 25% in 2010-11 which is better than that of boys. The opening of schools in the neighbourhood under the SSA has improved access of girls to schools, and provisions *inter-alia*, of free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya residential upper primary schools, the National Incentive Scheme for girls and the Mid-Day-Meal programme have further encouraged the participation of girls in elementary education. Similarly, at the secondary education level, *inter-alia*, the opening of schools within 5 km., the setting up girls, toilet blocks and the provision for girls' hostels have contributed to higher participation of girls in secondary education.

Shortage of Urdu teachers/lecturers in Jharkhand

4110. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of Urdu teachers/lecturers in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, how does Government plan to remove the shortage of Urdu teachers/lecturers;

(c) whether it is possible to modify the existing reservation rules in such a way that reserved posts of Urdu teachers could be filled-in by minorities and women as no reserved candidates are available from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories despite several attempts; and