

interest subsidy during the period of moratorium (course period + one year) on loans taken by students belonging to EWS from Scheduled banks under the Model Educational loan Scheme of the IBA for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical & professional streams, from recognized institutes in India.

Uniform syllabus across boards for twelfth

2068. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is no uniform syllabus across various boards in India at twelfth level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this lop-sided pattern, different syllabi etc. result in huge disparity in admission to Delhi University colleges, putting students of Delhi to a huge disadvantage, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all stages of school education. As a follow up to the NCF, curriculum, syllabi, text-books and other supplementary material are developed by NCERT. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and State Education Boards either adopt or adapt NCERT's model syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks in consonance with NCF. Multiplicity of curricula and educational resources are desirable as the uniform syllabus across Nation does not take into account the local context, culture and language. Admission in Delhi University Colleges is done on the basis of merit and there is no discrimination. Students who have passed out from a school in Delhi can seek admission in a Central University or in State and other Universities in Delhi. University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous organization established under University of Delhi Act, 1922 and all administrative and academic decisions are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies.

Schools in Tribal Area

2069. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and Government schools in Tribal Areas across the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of students enrolled in these schools; and

(c) whether the textbooks used for teaching in these schools are printed in local tribal language, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2014-15, the State-wise details of number of Government Schools & Private Schools in Tribal Areas of the country and the respective enrolment therein are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Section 29(2)(f) of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides that the medium of instruction at elementary level shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme, several states have published bilingual primers/textbooks in the local language and the tribal language. They have also initiated bridging programmes for children for transitioning from their home language to medium of instruction at school through these bilingual primers.

Statement

State-wise details on number of Government Schools & Private Schools and Enrolment in Tribal Areas

State	Number of Government Schools	Enrolment in Government Schools	Number of Private Schools	Enrolment in Private Schools
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1847	128304	285	43536
Assam	3127	181870	284	51565
Chhattisgarh	16417	1060916	1539	279126
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	42203	32	14194
Gujarat	6596	1108881	905	342345
Himachal Pradesh	4578	178320	643	87421
Jharkhand	13447	1472693	234	131466
Madhya Pradesh	36435	2615472	4714	809445

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	2682	240848	321	56516
Manipur	1998	111729	369	92382
Meghalaya	5922	284213	1452	126203
Mizoram	2278	112447	694	93057
Nagaland	2259	169521	704	184789
Odisha	28073	2438267	1228	217581
Rajasthan	10681	943952	2644	401496
Sikkim	98	5648	21	1358
Tripura	836	67146	35	5989
Telangana	2926	192585	644	117741

Source: UDISE, 2014-15

Increasing the number of seats in universities and colleges

†2070. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the number of seats at graduate and post-graduate level and also for other degrees and diplomas in Delhi the details thereof;

(b) the current number of seats in Delhi University, Indraprastha University including other universities and the names of universities and colleges which are functioning in Delhi at present, details thereof, and

(c) whether Government is considering to set up any new university, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed to be Universities are autonomous institutions governed by the provisions of their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances framed there-under. The statutory bodies of these Universities are competent to increase the number of seats for various courses keeping in view the availability of physical infrastructure, faculty positions, financial resources etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.