

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such Universities; and

(c) whether at present any University is imparting graduation courses on Yoga, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Six Central Universities will have functional Yoga departments from academic session 2016-17. These six Universities are (i) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand; (ii) Visva-Bharati, West Bengal; (iii) Central University of Rajasthan; (iv) Central University of Kerala; (v) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh; and (vi) Manipur University.

The Central Government had appointed a Committee, under the Chairpersonship of Prof. H. R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bengaluru (S-VYASA) for making recommendations on Yoga Education in Universities. The Yoga departments of the following Universities and Deemed to be Universities, namely: (i) Lakulish Yoga University, Gujarat; (ii) Gujarat Ayurveda University, Gujarat; (iii) S-VYASA, Karnataka; (iv) Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Madhya Pradesh; (v) Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya, Madhya Pradesh; (vi) Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, Tamil Nadu; (vii) Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tamil Nadu; (viii) Bharathiar University, Tamil Nadu; (ix) Tamil University, Tamil Nadu; (x) University of Madras, Tamil Nadu; (xi) Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Uttarakhand; (xii) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Uttarakhand; and (xiii) University of Patanjali, Uttarakhand are mentioned in this report as offering graduation courses in Yoga. The report further mentions Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, Delhi, under Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) as offering graduation courses in Yoga.

Vacancies of Directors in higher institutions

1241. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state what action is being taken to identify Directors for four IIMs, twenty one NITs and one IIT which are presently headless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Following is the status of action taken to identify Directors of IIMs, NITs and IITs:

- (a) **Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs):** For six new IIMs at Amritsar, Sirmaur, Bodh Gaya, Sambalpur, Nagpur, Visakhapatnam advertisement has been issued and Search cum Selection Committee (SCSC) has been constituted for recommending a panel of names for consideration of the Government.

The mentor Directors are looking after the six new IIMs till the appointment of regular Director. For IIMs at Ranchi, Raipur, Bangalore and Rohtak, the SCSC has recommended a panel of names, which are under consideration of the Government. For IIM Tiruchirappalli, IIM Udaipur and IIM Kozhikode advertisement for the post has been issued. Till the appointment of regular Director, the tenure of the outgoing Director has been extended or the senior most Professor of the Institute has been given additional charge in these Institutions.

- (b) **National Institutes of Technology (NITs):** For nine NITs at Allahabad, Durgapur, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Kurukshetra, Rourkela, Surat, Tiruchirappalli and Warangal Search Committee has recommended a panel of names for final approval of the visitor. For four NITs at Hamirpur, Suratkhal, Bhopal and Puducherry advertisement has been issued and applications have been received. The charge of the post of Director has been entrusted either to the Director of another NIT/IIT or senior most Professor of the Institute.
- (c) **Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs):** For six IITs at Tirupati, Palakkad, Bhilai, Dharwad, Jammu and Goa advertisement has been issued and applications have been received.

Gender inequality in education

†1242. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether gender inequality in education has been a major challenge in the Indian education system, while the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Right to Education Act has played an effective role in meeting this challenge, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made many special efforts during the last two years to root out gender inequality in education which yielded very encouraging results; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) In order to address the issue of gender inequality in elementary education the goals of the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) retain a clear focus on bridging and eliminating gender differences in enrolment, retention and quality of learning.

To encourage the participation of girls at elementary level, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.