

- students are required to be diverted, preferably at the stages of Class X and Class XII towards vocational streams;
- even distribution of enrolment across different regions so that benefits of higher education could be extended to all parts of the country;
- suitable norms and formula to be evolved for determining the financial requirements of Universities;
- U.G.C. should do away with the matching grant system and provide 100 percent developmental grants;
- Universities should be encouraged to mobilise revenues;
- safeguarding the financial autonomy of universities.

Government has taken note of the consensus arrived at the Seminar. Most of the points deliberated upon the already being implemented. For instance the University Grants Commission has accepted, in principle, to open regional offices. Andhra Pradesh has already set up State Council of Higher Education and some other States are in the process of setting up the Councils. Under the scheme of vocationalisation started in 1988, the Central Government have so far approved 10,316 vocational sections thus creating facilities for diversion of about 5.16 lakh students at +2 stage to vocational streams. Upto 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 199.96 crores has been spent for implementation of the programme. As regards norms for determining financial requirement, most universities have their own Finance Committee which approve annual budget keeping in view the requirement of funds consistent with availability of resources. UGC provides Plan assistance to all eligible universities. For books and journals, equipments, staff, women's hostels and library buildings, this assistance is on 100% basis.

Since most of these universities have been set up by State Governments, their contribution in some of the development programmes is considered necessary.

The Conference also emphasized the need for administrative autonomy within the universities. The Granam Committee on management of Universities have also made similar recommendations. It would be for the concerned university and State Government to take appropriate steps to achieve decentralisation within the universities.

University for Engineers of Hardware and Software

201: SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a University for the engineers of hardware and software in computer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Opening of Navodya Vidyalayas

202. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYANAYAK

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR :

SHRI BARE LAL JATAV :
SHRI JANARBAN MISRA :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM :
PROF. PREM DHUMAL :
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered under the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas are likely to be set up during 1992-93, State-wise;

(c) the number of remaining districts which are not covered by the above scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which all the districts in the country are likely to be provided with one Navodaya Vidyalaya each?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement giving details for districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened, proposed to be opened during 1992-93 and the remaining Districts, State-wise is enclosed.

(d) The Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas envisages setting up of one Navodaya Vidyalaya on an average, in each district of the country. The Government aims, at present, to achieve this objective, if possible, during the next three years, subject to the availability of resources and suitable proposals with requisite facilities from the State Government concerned.

STATEMENT

Details of District where Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning, proposed to be opened during 1992-93 and the remaining Districts

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>No. of districts covered so far</i>	<i>No. of district proposed to be covered during 1992-93</i>	<i>No. of districts remaining</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Goa	02	-	-
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	-	-
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	02	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	01	-	-
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01	-	-
6.	Daman & Diu	02	-	-
7.	Lakshadweep	01	-	-
8.	Pondicherry	04	-	-
9.	Orissa	12	01	-
10.	Karnataka	18	02	-
11.	Manipur	07	01	-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>No. of districts covered so far</i>	<i>No. of district proposed to be covered during 1992-93</i>	<i>No. of districts remaining</i>
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Andhra Pradesh	21	02	-
13.	Haryana	09	02	01
14.	Rajasthan	20	04	03
15.	Kerala	11	01	02
16.	Himachal Pradesh	08	02	02
17.	Mizoram	02	02	-
18.	Maharashtra	20	03	07
19.	Madhya Pradesh	30	10	-
20.	Meghalaya	04	01	-
21.	Bihar	26	02	11
22.	Punjab	08	02	02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	36	08	18
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	05	02	04
25.	Delhi	02	-	-
26.	Gujarat	09	02	08
27.	Sikkim	01	01	02
28.	Tripura	02	-	02
29.	Nagaland	02	02	03
30.	Assam *	-	01	22
31.	Tamil Nadu **	-	-	21
32.	West Bengal **	-	-	17

* The State of Assam opted for the scheme recently.

** The State of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have not opted for the scheme so far.