

sion, Muzaffarpur. None of them related to receipt of any illegal gratification.

After due investigation it has been established that there was no case with respect to 7 allegations.

The remaining 6 allegations are seen to be minor irregularities involving administrative lapses, on which the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended initiation of action for minor penalty and the advice has been accepted. The nature of irregularities was arbitrary removal of Group C and D staff from service misuse of Group D staff and non-payment of charges for occupation of the Rest House and the bungalow at Muzaffarpur.

#### Universities Degree Colleges and Institutions in country

4672. SHRI SHIBU SORAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many universities, degree colleges and research institutions are functioning in this country, State-wise;

(b) amount of money spent last year on these institutions;

(c) why the percentage of literacy is not making desired progress; and

(d) how much time, it will take to remove illiteracy from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Based on the latest figures available from the State Governments for the year 1976-77, statements showing statewise number of Universities, Degree Colleges (for general education only), research institutions and the expenditure incurred on these institutions are attached (Statement-I and II).

(c) and (d). The percentage of literacy has increased from 16.67 to 36.17 during the period 1951 to 1981. The main reasons for the percentage of literacy not making desired progress are inadequacy of finances to meet the targets of the universalisation of elementary education, a very high percentage of drop-out at the Primary stage of school education, non enrolment of school going age group children due to various economic reasons and a rapid increase of total population. No targets have been laid down for removal of illiteracy in the 6th Plan. The plan documents however, mentions that endeavours would be made to cover all illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 by 1990. This however, will be subject to availability of adequate funds for the programmes of universalisation of elementary education and Adult Education Programme.

#### Statement—7

State-wise Number of Universities, Degree Colleges and Research Institutions in the country, 1976-77

State/Union Territory	Universities*	Research Institutions	Colleges (General Education) Degree and above Standard
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	9	—	235
2. Assam . . . . .	3	—	118
3. Bihar . . . . .	9	5	226
4. Gujarat . . . . .	8	12	202
5. Haryana . . . . .	3	—	99
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1	1	25

	2	3	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	2	—	23
8. Karnataka . . . . .	5	2	237
9. Kerala . . . . .	4	—	104
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	10	—	235
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	11	17	390
12. Manipur . . . . .	—	—	16
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	1	—	13
14. Nagaland . . . . .	—	—	7
15. Orissa . . . . .	4	—	83
16. Punjab . . . . .	3	—	158
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	4	—	102
18. Sikkim . . . . .	—	—	
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	5	1	183
20. Tripura . . . . .	—	—	
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	20	2	351
22. West Bengal . . . . .	8	5	241
23. A. & N. Islands . . . . .	—	—	1
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	—	—	1
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	1	—	9
26. Dadra & Ngr. Haveli . . . . .	—	—	—
27. Delhi . . . . .	4	2	52
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	—	—	9
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	—	—	—
30. Mizoram . . . . .	—	—	4
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	—	—	8
<b>INDIA . . . . .</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3,139</b>

\*Includes deemed to be Universities.

## Statement II

Statement showing Expenditure on Institutions for the year 1976-77

State/Union Territory	Universities*	Research Institutions	Colleges (General Education) Degree & above Standard
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	8,38,13,512	—	19,69,91,449
2. Assam	4,31,25,831	—	5,34,50,902
3. Bihar	17,38,64,212	17,04,541	14,21,63,344
4. Gujarat	6,76,83,411	2,98,68,811	11,38,63,955
5. Haryana	4,20,99,440	—	5,47,03,207
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,31,81,233	—	1,21,04,189
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1,42,07,413	—	1,48,76,695
8. Karnataka	9,02,82,328	35,67,063	11,65,06,482
9. Kerala	8,72,55,482	—	13,45,98,072
10. Madhya Pradesh	8,00,30,445	—	8,89,41,945
11. Maharashtra	6,48,60,163	1,39,52,126	27,17,88,225
12. Manipur	—	—	1,31,97,660
13. Meghalaya	1,12,41,020	—	1,01,80,168
14. Nagaland	—	—	36,64,114
15. Orissa	2,99,73,371	—	6,97,05,448
16. Punjab	5,41,82,880	—	9,01,40,750
17. Rajasthan	7,34,62,016	—	7,71,17,776
18. Sikkim	—	—	8,67,000
19. Tamil Nadu	6,15,58,668	5,35,163	20,67,17,064
20. Tripura	60,736	—	70,36,565
21. Uttar Pradesh	31,15,17,814	73,10,622	24,18,07,286
22. West Bengal	11,35,30,716	1,64,48,390	13,48,76,334
23. A. & N. Islands	—	—	17,14,208
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	21,39,401
25. Chandigarh	4,65,62,359	—	1,26,21,862
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27. Delhi	15,45,15,761	3,48,18,285	10,78,37,915
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	14,15,523	—	63,12,767
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	26,25,545
31. Pondicherry	—	—	82,53,197
<b>INDIA :</b>	<b>1,61,84,24,334</b>	<b>10,82,05,001</b>	<b>2,19,68,03,525</b>

\*Includes deemed to be Universities.