

(a) whether Rajasthan is the most backward State in respect of women education as per the 1991 Census;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to give more financial assistance and formulate a special scheme for education of women for such backward States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ever since independence efforts are being made to increase the literacy rate among females. To encourage their enrolment and retention in schools various incentives, like free textbooks, uniforms and mid-day meals and attendance scholarships and support services through early childhood education programmes, creches and balwadies, are being provided. In addition more female teachers in primary schools are being provided as also separate toilet facilities for girls. Non-formal education centres exclusively for girls are being funded by the Government in the ratio 90:10 Centre-state sharing basis in the educational backward states. Special projects which include a separate component for education of women have also being taken up with foreign assistance in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

The Project Mahila Samakhyia was launched in April, 1989 in 10 districts of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat with 100% assistance from the Government of Netherlands. The project seeks to mobilise rural women for education through Mahila Sanghas in the villages concerned.

Under the National Literacy Mission special measures are being taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programmes through

mobilisation of women learners to ensure enrolment of at least

50% women in adult education centres;

—appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries by relaxing the educational qualifications;

—involvement of a large number of voluntary agencies working for women;

—special orientation and training of women instructors;

—production and telecast of films on female literacy and empowerment.

The University Grants Commission provides development grants to eligible colleges located in backward areas and also for women's colleges by relaxing the eligibility criteria. Further, for women's hostel the U.G.C. provides grants on 100% basis.

[English]

**Collection of Donation by Minority Language Group for Admission in Colleges**

1525. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minority language groups are starting engineering, medical and other english medium colleges by collecting huge donations taking advantage of the Constitutional provision;

(b) if so, the number of engineering, medical and degree Colleges, other than minority language colleges, started by them so far in the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the Constitution to permit them to start only institutions for the advancement of their language and religion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH)** : (a) The minority language groups are starting colleges including engineering and medical based on capitation/enhanced fees.

(b) The list of Colleges recognised under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act as on August 1989 is a published document and is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Regional Engineering College,  
Chathamangalam**

1526. **SHRI E. AHAMED**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) measures the Government propose to take for the improvement and development of Regional Engineering College, Chathamangalam in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government also propose to restructure the present Governing Body of the College to delink it from the State Government?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH)**: (a) The Central Government provides grants to the Regional Engineering College, Calicut in Kerala for its development. It also provides direct central assistance to the College for strengthening of facilities in emerging areas of technology and modernisation of laboratories.

(b) No, Sir.

**Clinical Research by Central Council  
for Research in Homoeopathy**

1527. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV**: Will the Minister of HEAL-

TH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clinical Research in diseases undertaken by the CCRH (Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy) have been concluded during the last six years;

(b) whether detailed reports on these have been published; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDH-ARTHA)**: (a) and (b) During the years 1984-85 to 1990-91, the studies undertaken by the Council on clinical problems ranged from 26 to 34 in different years. Out of these, 8 (eight) clinical research studies have been concluded and reports published in Annual Reports.

(c) Does not arise.

**Navodaya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh**

1528. **SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in such districts of Madhya Pradesh where such Vidyalayas do not exist; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH)**: (a) and (b) The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas envisages establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district. Out of total 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in 29 districts. Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas is based on the proposal of the State/UT Governments concerned which have to provide 30 acres of suitable land free of cost and sufficient building and