

1	2	3	4
27	Uttarakhand	434203	261572
28	West Bengal	1249659	513366
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13872	7139
30	Chandigarh	41792	22720
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1947	826
32	Daman & Diu	1037	458
33	Delhi	1035122	464843
34	Lakshadweep	410	297
35	Puducherry	43207	22265
	India	20740740	8296140

Development of skills through vocational education

1332. SHRI Y.S CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 5 percent of Indians in the age group of 19-24 years acquire some skills through vocational education;

(b) the amount spent during Tenth Five Year Plan on vocational education and in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, so far;

(c) the results achieved in improving skills through vocational education during the last three years, State-wise and yearwise; and

(d) the plans of Government for further development of skills through Vocational Education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the report of Operations Research Group (1996) the proportionate share of vocational student's vis-a-vis total enrolment at the higher secondary stage was 4.8%.

(b) Rs.6337.97 lakh was released during 10th Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education". Rs.497.94 lakh has been released in the 11th

Five Year Plan so far, after the approval of the revised Scheme on 15.9.2011 by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

(c) and (d) The scheme was not implemented during the last three years as it was under revision. In addition to assisting vocational education in Government secondary schools, the children of socio economically weaker sections in private schools will be assisted through Public Private Partnership (PPP) under the revised Scheme. Capacity building of vocational teachers is provided for. A vocational education cell has been established under the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). A close partnership with industry and other provisions of the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) would enhance the pool of Skilled manpower in the country.

Ragging in educational institutions

1333. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that ragging is still prevalent in our educational institutions across the country;

(b) if so, whether the anti-ragging mechanism which was implemented by Government has not proved effective;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to bring a legislation to tackle this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (d) The cases of ragging in higher educational institutions continue to be reported to the Toll-Free Anti-Ragging Helpline set up by the Government and at times a few cases of alleged ragging also appear in the press and media. As a matter of fact, after the launching of this helpline in June, 2009 which operates in 12 languages, the students have free access to it and report cases without fear. The other effective steps taken by the Government include notification of anti-ragging regulations by regulatory authorities viz. University Grants Commission (UGC), All Indian Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), which have very stringent provisions for taking action against