

	<i>Position as on 1.1.1989</i>	<i>Position as on 1.1.1990</i>
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- ii) Number of beds per lakh of population

74

74.5

(Note: Information not up-to-date for want of data from certain States)

- d) Percentage of doctors, hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in urban and rural areas

i)

Doctors As on 31.3.91, 21,428 doctors were in position in the primary health centres in addition to 2,416 specialists working in community health centres. No specific data is available as to the break-up of doctors, including private practitioners, serving in rural and urban areas.

*Urban areas
as on 1.1.89*

*Rural areas
as on 1.1.90*

	<i>Urban areas as on 1.1.89</i>		<i>Rural areas as on 1.1.90</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
ii) Hospitals (both Government and private)	7,005	68.86	3,167	31.13
iii) Dispensaries	15,557	55.00	12,747	45.00
iv) Hospital beds	5,06,768	84.11	95,722	15.89
v) Dispensary beds	9,286	40.50	13,642	59.50

- e) The requirements for doctors, hospitals, dispensaries and beds by 2000 A.D.

Malpractices in CBSE Examinations

It is not possible to specifically determine such requirements by 2000 A.D. as the same would depend upon several factors like socio-economic and cultural conditions, prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases; size of population and its composition, etc.

*267. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education had cancelled the examinations in many centres in Delhi on account of mass copying in 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has adopted certain short terms and long terms measures to check such malpractices in the ensuing examinations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information given by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), during the examinations conducted by the Board in March, 1991, Secondary School Examination (Class X) at 18 Delhi Centres and Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII) at 2 Delhi Centres were cancelled.

(c) and (d). Among the short terms measures, the most important is the use of multiple sets of question papers based on the same blue print. The multiple sets of question papers are being introduced in Delhi w.e.f. 1992 Examinations. As part of the long term measures, the Board is going ahead with the trial of an alternative Model of Examination in which the power to rank order the students will be given to the schools while power to scale the marks of the students will be retained by the Board.

Education among Women

*268. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps under the new education policy to promote education amongst women in the rural areas of the country;

(b) the level of education of women in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other States; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to spread education amongst women espe-

cially in the rural areas of backward States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The National Policy on Education (1986) lays special emphasis on removal of disparity in access to educational opportunities for women through empowerment of women, enrolment and retention in elementary education, and non-formal and adult education programmes.

(b) A statement indicating state-wise the female literacy rate for population aged 7 years and above, according to 1991 census, is attached.

(c) Several strategies have been initiated recently to promote women's education throughout the country with emphasis on women in rural areas. Some of these are as under:-

(i) MAHILA SAMAKHYA: The basic thrust of this programme is to create mechanisms whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of educational planning at the village level and providing educational inputs like non-formal education centres, training of village school teachers and production of educational materials. This project has been launched in 10 districts, 3 each of Gujarat and Karnataka and 4 of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) SCHOOLE EDUCATION: In the school education, measures taken for promoting education of girls include recruitment of more women teachers in schools, appointment of at least one women teacher in primary schools covered under 'Opera-