

Amendment) Act, 2002, Article 21A was inserted in the Constitution which provides for free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. Consequently, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009 has been introduced which *inter-alia* seeks to provide that every child has right to be provided full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standard.

The 100 days programme announced by the Government includes major Legislative initiatives; Policy initiatives; and Administrative and other initiatives.

(d) As per the National Policy on Education, 1986 as modified in 1992, Government is against the commercialization of education. Several pronouncements of the Supreme Court of India, have also prohibited commercialization of education in India, through reasonable surpluses can be generated for further development of the educational institutions.

Government favours active support and involvement of private participation for funding and management of educational institutions subject to reasonable surplus earned and the same being ploughed back for development of institutions. The Eleventh Plan document as approved by the National Development Council, also mentions the need to explore private sector initiatives and various forms of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the education sector. Government has already decided to set up 2500 Model Schools and 300 Polytechnics under Public Private Partnership mode during Eleventh Plan period. A proposal for setting up of 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology in various parts of the country under PPP mode is also under consideration.

(e) and (f) In regard to admission made by unaided non-minority educational institutions, the matter is under consideration of the Government.

Increased investment in PPP programme

3453. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though educated and trained talent has remained insulated from the impact of global economic slowdown, but it faces a huge challenge of reducing the gap of educated yet unemployable personnel;

(b) if so, whether it requires increased investment in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) programme to improve education quality at the bottom of pyramid; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to include about 14 million students who are out of education field in school system as only 40 per cent of a total of 219 million students are enrolled in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No study has been carried out about the

reducing the gap of educated unemployable personnel on account of slow down of global economy. As per the National Policy on Education (as modified in 1992), Government is against the commercialization of education. Several pronouncements of the Supreme Court of India, have also prohibited commercialization of education in India, though reasonable surpluses can be generated for further development of the educational institutions. However, the Government favours the active support and involvement of the not-for-profit private participation for funding and management of educational institutions subject to reasonable surplus earned being ploughed back into the development of institutions.

(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) follows a holistic approach to improve the quality of elementary education, and subject to certain norms provides for:—

- Opening of new primary schools
- Upgradation of Primary schools to upper primary schools
- Construction of school buildings
- Construction of additional classrooms to improve the student classroom ratio
- Recruitment of additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio
- In-service training to the teachers and training of untrained teachers
- Provision of text books
- Learning Enhancement Programme
- Remedial Teaching
- School and Teacher grant
- Regular academic support to the school through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres to improve the quality of classroom practices.

Besides, efforts are made to address the interests of children with special needs, out of school children and those living in SC/ST and minority concentration districts. A variety of interventions have been implemented for bringing out of school children to school. These include *inter alia*, the Education Guarantee Centres (EGS), Residential Bridge Courses and Non-Residential Bridge Courses.

Setting up of JSS in Uttar Pradesh

3454. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) set up in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years till date, district-wise;

(b) the details of JSS to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the current and next financial years;

(c) whether Government has any plan to set up JSS in Jyotiba Phule Nagar and Ghazipur Districts during the current year; and