

subject to the ceiling of Rs. 75/- per quintal, costs of kitchen devices and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME). The expenditure towards cooking cost of mid-day meal, construction of kitchen-cum-store and honorarium to cook-cum-helper is shared between the Centre and the North Eastern Region States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UTs on 75:25. However, some States/UTs contribute more than their share. Central assistance under the scheme is released in advance by the Central Government to the States/UTs in their Consolidated Fund. Flow of funds from States/UTs to the cooking agencies varies from State to State and UT to UT.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The supply/allocation of foodgrain is not based on the enrolment of children in schools. The Programme Approval Board (PAB) constituted in the Ministry reviews the performance of the State/UT and approves the Annual Work Plan and Budget of a State/UT on the basis of performance *i.e.* number of children, who actually availed mid-day meal in the previous year and the number of days. It is also clarified to the States/UTs that these numbers are only a guide to allocate resources. Every student attending the eligible institutions has to be provided mid day meal on all school days. In case the number of children or number of days is more than the approval, the State Government/UT Administration should move a proposal for grant of additional Central assistance. The progress of the scheme is monitored through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs), designed in a way to compare the cooking cost expenditure, foodgrains utilized and number of meals etc. to find out discrepancies in the implementation of the programme. Programme is also monitored through half-yearly reports of 42 independent Monitoring Institutions, National/State/District/Block level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees, Village Education Committee, Parent Teacher Association and School Management and Development Committee for implementation and supervision of the scheme. Besides, MDM guidelines also provide that officers of State Governments/UT Administrations should inspect on an average 25% of the schools every quarter to ensure proper implementation of the scheme.

As and when any such complaint comes to the notice of the Central Government, the concerned State Government is asked to conduct a suitable enquiry into the complaint and to take appropriate action against the responsible person(s) and also to initiate corrective measures to avoid recurrence in future.

Investment in education

967. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether India needs \$400 billion investment — equal to 80 per cent of its infrastructure funding requirement — in education over the next decade;

(b) if so, Government's plan to mobilize this amount in the education sector; and

(c) the details of steps taken so far by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has estimated the financial implication of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 as Rs. 1.71 lakh crore in 2009-10 prices for a period of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15. Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Centre and State Governments are equally responsible for investment in Education. National Policy on Education, 1968 modified in 1992 stipulates that non-Government and voluntary effort including social activists group will be encouraged to invest in the education. Resources, to the extent possible, will be raised by mobilizing donations, asking the beneficiary communities to maintain school buildings and supplies of some consumables, raising fees at the higher levels of education and effecting some savings by the efficient use of facilities. Institutions involved with research and development of technical and scientific manpower should also mobilize some funds by levying a cess or charge on the user agencies, including Government departments, and entrepreneurs. 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.

Opening of model colleges

†968. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether Government is planning to open model colleges in educationally backward districts;

(b) if so, the total number of such model colleges to be opened and the number thereof in Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the proposed districts where these colleges are to be opened; and

(d) the amount to be incurred thereon during Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has approved the introduction of a new scheme to provide central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. During the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, provision exists for establishing 200 model colleges in identified districts, with priority being given to special category states and districts having concentration of weaker sections and minorities as well as other districts in Schedule V and Schedule VI areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.