(b) and (c) Since the inception of the scheme, proposals for setting up of 90 model schools have been received from the Government of Jharkhand. Out of these, 40 model schools have so far been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 40.43 crore has been released in August, 2011 as first installment of central share.

Pay parity between teachers working in private and Government schools

3339. Shri M.P. Achuthan:

Shri D. Raja:

Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn to a ruling given by the Supreme Court of India that there can be no pay parity between teachers working in private un-aided schools and those employed in Government and Government aided schools;

(b) whether the ruling also says that Government can enact laws as per article 39 of the Constitution and exhort the States to ensure equal pay for equal work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government’s reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Shrimati D. Purandeswari): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court has ruled that there can be no pay parity between teachers working in private unaided schools and those employed in government and government-aided schools because the salary and allowances of teachers of a private unaided school are a matter of contract between the school and the teacher and is not within the domain of public law. Article 39 of the Constitution provides that the State shall direct its policy towards securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women, and falls within the Directive Principles of State Policy. Teacher salary and allowances are in the domain of the State Governments, and this is reiterated through Section 23(3) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which provides that the salary and allowance payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, teachers shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate government.

Central grants to linguistic minority schools in Assam

3349. Shri Bhupeneshwar Kalita: Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:
(a) the total number of linguistic minority schools in Assam;

(b) the total number of Bengali schools given Central Grants-in-aid in Assam in the last three years;

(c) the teacher-student ratio therein;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there have been appointment of more non-Bengali teachers in the Bengali medium schools which has resulted in communication problem; and

(e) the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Minority institutions in North-Eastern Region

3341. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the minority institutions registered in North Eastern Region especially Assam and how many cases are pending in the Ministry for registration; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) This Ministry does not decide minority status of educational institutions. Minority status of educational institutions is decided by the concerned State Government or the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI). The NCMEI has reported that it has issued minority status certificates to 268 institutions in North Eastern Region, out of which 136 institutions are in Assam, as on 31.07.2011. The NCMEI has also reported that it does not maintain data about pendency of petitions for grant of minority status, statewise, since registration of petitions is an ongoing process.

(b) NCMEI has reported that in order to expedite disposal of petitions, the number of sittings as well as number of cases heard by NCMEI at each of its sittings have been increased. The NCMEI does not allow requests for frequent adjournments.