

Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu

3959. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the number of schools proposed by Government in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether Government will also come forward to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas in all district headquarters;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the viable proposals from various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments/Union Territories thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV, availability of adequate funds and sanction of competent authority and not State-wise/district-wise. 07 proposals for opening of new KVs in the State of Tamil Nadu have been received out of which one at Golden Rock, Southern Railway, Tiruchirapally is found to be feasible.

Uniform education policy

3960. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Ministry in coordination with State Governments to introduce uniform education syllabus throughout the country as it can strengthen our national unity and avoid syllabus controversy;
- (b) whether Government has constituted any high power committee in this regard;
- (c) if so, the current status in this regard;
- (d) by when Government would implement the single education policy; and

- (e) the details thereof along with specific time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government is already following National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, which provides for National System of Education implying that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The National System of Education envisages a common educational structure. The 10+2+3 structure has now been accepted in most parts of the country.

The National System of Education is based on a national curriculum framework, which contains a common core along with other components that are flexible. The common core includes the history of freedom movement, the constitutional obligations and other content essential to nurture national identity. These elements cut across subject areas and are designed to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy and secularism, equality of the sexes, protection of the environment, removal of social barriers, observance of the small family norm and inculcation of the scientific temper.

The NCERT has brought out the National Curriculum Framework-2005 through a wide-ranging consultations and deliberations across the country.

The salient features of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 formulated through such deliberations and approved by Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) are grounded on the following five guiding principles.

- (i) Connecting knowledge to life outside the school;
- (ii) Ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods;
- (iii) Enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric;
- (iv) Making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life; and
- (v) Nurturing an overriding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.

(b) to (e) No Sir, Do not arise.