

Reservation for poor students in schools

†1270. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would enact a law to reserve 25 per cent seats for poor children in all the recognized schools of the country;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by when;
- (c) whether Government is implementing the Right to Education and Free and Compulsory Education System in all the recognized educational institutions for minorities in the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force from 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act mandates free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides that unaided private schools shall admit in class-I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of the class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

The RTE Act is applicable to all schools, including private unaided schools, except unaided minority schools.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan

†1271. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) operational in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Central Government proposes to open new KVs in that State and if so, the locations and number thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has reserved some seats in such Vidyalayas for the wards of State Government employees; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the number thereof and if not, whether Government proposes to reserve some percentage of seats for them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present there are 64 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the State of Rajasthan. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees, including Defence personnel, on the receipt of a proposal in prescribed proforma from the various Ministries of the Government of India/State Government/UTs committing the availability of requisite resources from their side for the setting up of new KVs as well as after securing the necessary sanction of the Government. A total of 12 proposals have been received from various sponsoring agencies for the opening of new KVs in the State of Rajasthan out of which 03 have been found feasible. However, there is no financial sanction from the Government of India for the opening of new KVs as of now.

(c) and (d) In all the Civil Sector Kendriya Vidyalayas, where the land is provided by the State Government, 05 seats are reserved in class I and 10 seats are reserved in all other classes put together for the State Government employees' children.

Statement

*List indicating the locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning
in the State of Rajasthan (as on 14.08.2013)*

Sl. No.	Location of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2
1	Ajmer No. I (CRPF)
2	Ajmer No. II (CRPF)
3	Alwar
4	Anoopgarh (BSF)
5	Banswara

1	2
6	Baran
7	Beawar, Ajmer
8	Bharatpur
9	Bhilwara
10	Churu
11	Dabla (BSF)
12	Deoli (CISF)
13	Gangapur City
14	Jaipur No. I (Bajaj Nagar)
15	Jaipur No. III (MREC)
16	Jaipur No. V (Mansarover)
17	Jaipur No. VI (Pratap Nagar) (sector III)
18	Jhalawar
19	Jhunjhunu
20	Jodhpur (BSF)
21	Karauli
22	Kota No. II
23	Mountabu (CRPF)
24	Phulera
25	Pokhran (BSF)
26	Sawai Madhopur
27	Sikar
28	Udaipur No. I (Pratap Nagar)

1	2
29	Dungarpur
30	Chittorgarh
31	BSF Ramgarh, Distt. Jaisalmer
32	BSF Campus Raisingh Nagar
33	Khetri Nagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu
34	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand
35	BSF Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner
36	Inderpura, Distt. Jhunjhunu
37	Tonk, Distt. Tonk
38	Banar
39	Bikaner No. I (Sagar Road)
40	Bikaner No. II (Jaisalmer Road)
41	Bikaner No. III NAL (AFS)
42	Itarana
43	Jaipur No. II (Cantt)
44	Jaipur No. IV (Khatipura)
45	Jaisalmer (AFS)
46	Jalipa Cantt
47	Jodhpur No. I (AFS)
48	Jodhpur No. I (Army)
49	Jodhpur No. II (AFS)
50	Jodhpur No. II (Army)
51	Kota No. I

1	2
52	Lalgarh Jattan
53	Nasirabad
54	Shri Ganga Nagar Cantt
55	Suratgarh No. I (AFS)
56	Suratgarh No. II (AFS)
57	Suratgarh No. II (Cantt)
58	Udaipur No. II
59	Uttarlai
60	Anta (AGPP)
61	Avikanagar (SWRI)
62	Suratgarh STPS
63	Zawarmines
64	Chhabra Thermal Power Project

Right to Education in remote areas

†1272. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of measures being adopted to bring the children living in remote areas into mainstream under Right to Education Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Most eligible habitations in the country have been provided with neighbourhood schools. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) framework for implementation adopted to incorporate standards specified in RTE Act, 2009 lays emphasis on the mapping of out-of-school children in remote regions and to bring them into schools set up in the

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