

Development (R&D), Government of India has set up a “Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)” through an act of Parliament, as a Statutory Autonomous body to manage and disburse R&D funds to scientific establishments and individual scientists in the country.

- (e) Does not arise.

Schools set up after RTEA

358. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schools providing education upto standard XII opened ever since the Right to Education Act (RTEA) came into force;
- (b) the total number of children engaged in schools since the enforcement of RTEA; and
- (c) the measures being initiated by Government to encourage parents, particularly in rural regions to engage their children in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates eight years of free and compulsory elementary education *i.e.* from classes I to VIII. In 2009-10, there were 10,48,046 Government schools providing elementary education in the country, which has increased to 10,78,407 in 2011-12 as per the District Information System for Education (DISE). The number of children enrolled in elementary classes in 2011-12 was 12,93,95,848 in Government schools.

In order to encourage parents, particularly there in rural areas, to send their children to school, a number of initiatives have been undertaken which include *inter-alia*, the opening of schools in neighbourhoods, 75% parental representation in School Management Committees, community mobilisation and working with rural and urban local bodies.

Shortage of teachers

359. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the reports that there is shortage of a large number of trained and untrained teachers in schools in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto and the number of teachers required/short for primary and secondary level schools during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes likely to be formulated for providing quality education to bring the drop-out rate upto the zero level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sought relaxation from the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher, due to the non-availability of teachers possessing minimum qualifications as laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

To address this issue, the Government has sanctioned a Rs. 6308 crore project to strengthen Teacher Education in the Country during the Twelfth Plan. The main components of the revised Scheme are the setting up of new District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advance Study in Education (IASEs), as well as strengthening of existing DIETs, CTEs and IASEs. The Scheme also envisages the establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in 196 identified SC/ST/Minority concentration districts as elementary pre-service teacher education institutions.

In addition, NCTE has given permission to respective State Governments for training of the 5,09,736 in-service untrained teachers through distance mode.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for universalising elementary education, 19.84 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since 2001-02 for elementary classes, against which 14.80 lakh teachers have been recruited till 30.09.2013. The State-wise list of teachers sanctioned as well as recruited under the SSA during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below). The information regarding teacher shortage in government schools at secondary level is not centrally available.

SSA provides funds to State/UT Governments for distribution of free textbooks, uniforms to eligible children, Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE), periodic in-service training to teachers, induction training to newly appointed teachers and training to untrained teachers and academic support to teachers through Block Resource Centers (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centers (CRCs), etc. Besides, Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) scheme is being run for providing food to children at elementary level.

A centrally sponsored scheme, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) seeks to universalise access to secondary education *inter-alia*, envisages, improving the quality of education imparted at secondary level through recruitment of additional teachers. Six (6) teachers including Head Master are sanctioned for the schools upgraded under RMSA. Under the programme there is also a provision of providing additional subject teachers against sanctioned posts as part of strengthening existing secondary schools. Financial assistance is also given for training of teachers both for induction and in-service Teachers Training for Head Masters, Master Teachers, key resource persons, etc. RMSA also provides school leadership training to school heads.

Statement

*Physical progress of new teacher recruitment under SSA (Cumulative)
(Till 30th September, 2013 — Quarter-II)*

Sl. No.	State	Target	Achievement	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	215	198	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39354	38319	1035
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6334	928
4.	Assam	48808	41348	7460
5.	Bihar	403413	236536	174577
6.	Chandigarh	1390	1390	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193	10314
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	958	427	531
9.	Daman and Diu	119	92	27
10.	Delhi	7104	3834	3270
11.	Goa	169	169	0
12.	Gujarat	58688	31430	27258
13.	Haryana	13435	13435	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6087	3653	2434

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	42316	1155
16.	Jharkhand	120396	80857	39539
17.	Karnataka	29055	24407	4648
18.	Kerala	2925	2783	142
19.	Lakshadweep	38	17	21
20.	Madhya Pradesh	173855	169591	4264
21.	Maharashtra	42091	15484	26607
22.	Manipur	2871	2719	152
23.	Meghalaya	13354	9050	4304
24.	Mizoram	2502	2175	327
25.	Nagaland	3464	3147	317
26.	Odisha	89901	87984	1917
27.	Puducherry	48	37	11
28.	Punjab	14090	10661	3429
29.	Rajasthan	114132	114132	0
30.	Sikkim	726	405	321
31.	Tamil Nadu	33214	33214	0
32.	Tripura	6980	5711	1269
33.	Uttar Pradesh	423553	299357	124196
34.	Uttarakhand	14316	5046	9270
35.	West Bengal	199107	136895	62212
TOTAL:		1984598	1480346	504252

JNVs in Jammu and Kashmir

360. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in Jammu and Kashmir with insufficient and inadequate infrastructure;