

(b) The performance of deemed universities in comparison to the Central universities can be assessed through their relative ranking obtained by them under National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) which is available at [www.nirfindia.org](http://www.nirfindia.org). It is seen that in the top twenty list of Universities there are 8 Deemed Universities.

(c) As per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016, no institution deemed to be university can collect any fee which is capitation fee or which has not been declared before hand in the prospectus or on website of the institution. Further, the institution is prevented from commercialization of education in any manner. Being run by not for profit society/trust/company, the income cannot be diverted from the deemed university. Further, the income of the institutions can be used solely for promoting the objective of the university. In addition, the Regulations protect students from capitation, donation, refund of fees in case of withdrawal of admission and overcharging of fees.

#### **Central support for primary education in country**

480. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is neglecting primary education in the country, leaving the sector entirely to the State Governments;

(b) if not, what steps are taken to supplement the efforts of the States; and

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to study the impact of these steps, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) For universalization of elementary education across the country the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments. The Central and the State Governments have the concurrent responsibility to implement this Scheme. The existing fund sharing pattern between the Central and the State Government is in the ratio of 60:40 except for the 8 North-Eastern States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and 3 Himalayan States *viz.* Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where the ratio is 90:10. The Central Government funds 100% in case of Union Territories for implementation of the Scheme with effect from 2015-16. The Central share is released in two or more installments to the State Governments/UT Administrations as per the prevalent criteria laid down in the Scheme.

Apart from the financial assistance provided to State Governments, various initiatives have been taken up by the Central Government to meet the objectives of SSA Scheme in accordance with the legal framework of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Some of these are:

- (i) Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 31.3.2016, 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings, and 18.61 lakh additional classrooms, 2.38 lakh drinking water facilities, 10.14 lakh school toilets and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs.
- (ii) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. 3609 KGBVs have been sanctioned till 31.3.2016, out of which 3599 KGBVs are operational in the country enrolling 3.64 lakh girls.
- (iii) Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools in a period of one year from 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015, thus ensuring that every Government school has separate functional toilets for girls and boys. The initiative was made successful in partnership with all State Governments, 64 Public Sector Undertakings, and 12 Private Corporates. With this, about 13.58 crore children in 11.08 lakh Government schools have access to gender segregated toilets.
- (iv) The number of children with special needs that have been brought into the fold of education (through enrolment in formal schools, school readiness programme and through home-based education) is 23.18 lakh as per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2014-15.
- (v) The State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

(c) The implementation of SSA is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising independent experts and external funding agencies covering States. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme implementation. Educational

data on outcomes is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted to check the health of the educational system and to provide information about the learning achievement of students. In this sample surveys, standardized tests and questionnaires are used to get learning achievement data and background information.

### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Telangana**

481. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Telangana;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and spent under SSA in Telangana in the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (c) to what extent SSA helped in universalisation of elementary education in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme, support is being provided to all States and Union Territories to strengthen elementary education. Telangana comprises of ten districts from the *erstwhile* undivided State of Andhra Pradesh. Since inception of the SSA Programme, the support given to these districts includes sanction of 4440 primary schools, 913 upper primary schools, 38485 additional classrooms, 4619 drinking water facilities, 13608 boys toilets and 12061 girls toilets. Out of this, 4440 primary schools, 895 upper primary schools, 36060 additional classrooms, 3925 drinking water facilities, 8730 boys toilets and 12061 girls toilets have so far been constructed up to 31st March, 2016.

(b) The year-wise details of approvals, Central releases and total expenditure of Telangana State during the last two years and the current year are given below:-

(₹ in lakh)

Year	PAB approval	Release of Central Share	Expenditure*
2013-14	Telangana State was formed on 2nd June, 2014		
2014-15	182168.79	81406.88	84603.16
2015-16	166734.42	21776.01	68807.25
2016-17	185371.60	7500.00**	Not Available

\*Expenditure includes fund available from Central share, State share and other miscellaneous receipts as reported by the State.

\*\* As on 31.05.2016.