

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Meghalaya	2422.80	2815.56	1031.55	1054.59
23	Mizoram	1059.27	1120.96	289.34	356.38
24	Madhya Pradesh	34354.84	35338.85	5355.89	6090.97
25	Nagaland	42.34	142.11	55.26	91.00
26	Orissa	22782.24	24693.54	2842.84	5633.16
27	Pondicherry	26.28	30.96	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	2660.58	3885.84	1181.41	2002.87
29	Rajasthan	80755.57	97950.54	739.78	682.98
30	Sikkim	498.72	521.91	29.65	55.37
31	Tamil Nadu	22825.80	23763.90	0.00	0.00
32	Tripura	1182.66	1235.45	619.07	652.98
33	UP	163807.10	191133.98	11699.65	11939.70
34	Uttaranchal	8056.68	8981.88	1201.77	1256.76
35	West Bengal	37845.70	44285.60	3671.92	12374.10
TOTAL		637514.65	699403.62	76878.93	122833.04

#### Reservation of seats for EWS

1039. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines for reserving seats for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in various Government and private schools/educational institutions across the country;

(b) the number of persons benefited during last three years from such scheme from Government run and private run institutions, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware of any case of misuse of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof for last three years, institution-wise, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the action Government had taken against the errants and the steps contemplated to avoid recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The High Court of Delhi in its interim order dated 30.5.2007 in WP No 3156/2002 had directed that the private schools of the capital, which have been allotted land

by the Government agencies, shall earmark at least 10 per cent of seats for admission of students belonging to the economically weaker sections and 5 per cent for wards of the staff of the schools. The Central Government has also enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which became effective from 1-4-2010. As per the Section 12(1) (c) of the Act, all recognized unaided private schools imparting elementary education shall admit in class-I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighborhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.

(b) to (e) Education is a concurrent subject and a majority of the schools come under the purview of the State Governments. The data relating to the number of students that have benefited is not centrally monitored. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action against the schools which do not follow the guidelines for admission. The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the number of children from the weaker section benefited during 2009-10 and 2010-11 came to 6871 and 17255 respectively.

#### **Regulation of private coaching/tuition centres**

1040. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that students are compelled to spend substantially for coaching and private tuitions and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplates to regulate private coaching/tuition centers and/or the fees being collected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As of now, there is no law or regulation for regulating the functioning of private coaching and tuition centers. However, with a view to curb the undue and undesirable burden on the school going children and mushrooming of coaching institutions, various provisions have been made by the CBSE to ensure that reliance on private coaching institutions by the students is reduced. Some of these measures are as follows: