

To ensure that quality education is provided to all following steps are needed:

1. All the clauses 30.1, 30.2, 30.3, 30.4, 30.7, 30.8, 30.9 from the attached file 301.pdf have been included in this Draft.

2. **All schools** like colleges should be **assessed continuously** by **NAACS (NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR SCHOOLS)** like dedicated institutions.

3. All boards (both all India and state) should come under a single national level board arbitrarily named "**National Board for Secondary Education in India (NBSEI)**" which is just like Universities lending their affiliation to various colleges. There should **only be a single board in the country which will control all other boards that earlier existed.**

All boards currently present in India should ask for affiliation from NBSEI (National Board for Secondary Education in India) within 3 months of its creation by registering their board under NBSEI (National Board for Secondary Education in India). This should be done in order to ensure equity to students from different boards.

This board National Board for Secondary Education in India (NBSEI) will **set same question papers for all students in the country** and **will also decide the marking scheme so that all students are marked in the same way.** This board will decide the **common syllabi** for all subjects to be taught at schools.

**3.1** A separate "**Education Deposit Fund**" should be made where all the money the government gets from schools & other sources for education will be stored.

### **3.2 REGISTRATION of all schools and boards spread all over India**

**REGISTRATION FEE has to be paid by schools and boards and it can charge students for this fee.**

All boards currently present in India should ask for affiliation from **NBSEI (National Board for Secondary Education in India)** within 3 months of its creation by registering their board under NBSEI (National Board for Secondary Education in India) by paying **Rs 500 per school (Rs 100 for government boards) per year** affiliated under them. Now all schools in India are automatically affiliated by NBSEI (National Board for Secondary Education in India).

So **every year** the **private urban and town schools** needs to pay **Rs 500 per student per year** for continual affiliation from NBSEI (National Board for Secondary Education in India) while **rural schools** only needs to pay **Rs 10 per student per annum.**

The government run schools needs to pay **Rs 100 per student per annum.**

The rates have been fixed like these because **affordable private schools in India charge Annual tuition fees ranging between Rs 36,000 to Rs 60,000**, while a **Government schools charges Annual tuition fees ranges between Rs 12,000 to Rs. 25,000.**

There are more than 10,000 CBSE schools in India, 1700 ICSE Schools in India, 20,000 (approx) state

government schools in India.

So the cost of affiliation per year for CBSE =  $\text{Rs } 100 * 10,000 = \text{Rs } 10 \text{ lakhs}$ .

The cost of affiliation per year for ICSE =  $\text{Rs } 500 * 1700 = \text{Rs } 8.5 \text{ lakhs}$

The cost of affiliation per year for state boards =  $\text{Rs } 100 * 20,000 = \text{Rs } 20 \text{ lakhs}$ .

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**Total cost that boards have to bear for affiliation = Rs 38.5 lakhs per year.**

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**There are only 30 million(3crore) secondary school children in India out of which only 6.2 million(62 lakh) students study in private schools and the 0.8 million (8lakhs) study in rural schools and the rest 23 million (2.3 crore)students study in government schools**

Therefore ,

Private urban school needs to pay =  $\text{Rs } 500 * 62,00,000$

= **Rs 310 crores per annum.**

Government urban school needs to pay =  $\text{Rs } 100 * 2,30,00,000$

= **Rs 230 crores per annum.**

Rural school needs to pay =  $\text{Rs } 10 * 8,00,000$

= **Rs 80 lakhs per annum.**

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**Total amount received from schools in form of registration fee = Rs 540.8crores.**

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Now,

**Total amount generated from schools and boards only from "REGISTRATION " = 540.8 crores + 88.5 lakhs = 541 crores and 68.5 lakhs.**

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4. Cost of assessing per school will be only **Rs.50 per student per year** (**Rs 20 per student per year for schools in rural areas**).

Assessment of schools should be made **mandatory and schools have to bear the cost of assessment.**

*Schools can only charge Rs.25 from urban school children and Rs 5 from rural school children for assessment of schools.*

Cost of assessing urban schools =  $\text{Rs } 50 * 2,92,00,000$

= **Rs 146 crores per year**

Cost of assessing rural schools =  $\text{Rs } 20 * 8,00,000$

= **Rs 1.6 crores per year**

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**Total amount generated from schools for assessment = Rs 147.6 crores per year**

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**School assessed should be graded in the following format:**

**FIVE STAR SCHOOL – THE BEST SCHOOL (Both Academically and Non-academically)**

**FOUR STAR SCHOOL –THE BEST SCHOOL (Academically)**

**THREE STAR SCHOOL - THE BEST SCHOOL ( Co-Academic Activities)**

**TWO STAR SCHOOL – THE BEST SCHOOL (Impact on Society)**

**ONE STAR SCHOOL – THE BEST SCHOOL (Faculty wise)**

**A+ - EXCELLENT**

**A - VERY GOOD**

**B+ - GOOD**

**C+ - SATISFACTORY**

**C - POOR**

**D - UNSATISFACTORY**

Now what should be done once the grading is done is that the those schools falling under category **"C" and "D" should be served a maximum of 2 warnings per year** and if even after the warnings schools fail to improve they should **face severe punishment like DE-affiliation along with fine of Rs 10000 per student (Rs 100 per student in rural areas)**. **Star schools and schools with grades A+** would be rewarded with cash. This will ensure schools provide quality education. Rural schools who fall under poor and unsatisfactory category will be dealt leniently.

5. **Education Tax** should be included along with Income Tax whose interest rates should be :

**Less than Taxable Income = 0.5% per annum**

**Rs 1,80,001 – Rs 5,00,000 = 1% per annum**

**Rs 5,00,001 – Rs 8,00,000 = 2% per annum**

**Rs 8,00,001 upwards = 3% per annum**

The amount of money generated from Education Tax will go to "**Education Deposit Fund**".

Education Tax to be deducted along with Income Tax.

Education Tax fixed at rate 1% will be included within VAT(Value Added Tax). VAT is the indirect tax on the consumption of the goods, paid by its original producers upon the change in goods or upon the transfer of the goods to its ultimate consumers. It is based on the value of the goods, added by the transferor. It is the tax in relation to the difference of the value added by the transferor and not just a profit

6. All students whose annual family income is **less than INR 25,000** should be allowed to purchase Application forms for competitive exams & College/School **Admission form free of cost** and those students whose annual family income **is more than INR 25,000 but less than INR 60,000** should be allowed to purchase Application forms for competitive exams & College/School Admission form at **half its original price**. This will ensure that all poor and needy meritorious students can have access to education.

#### **6.1 FUNDING:**

All applicants who buy the Application Forms need to pay **extra Rs.10** which should be included in the Application Fee for the funding of forms for poor and needy meritorious students. **Banks distributing forms cannot charge poor and needy meritorious students for the Application Forms.**

Applicants **who fail to clear the eligibility criteria** for the competitive exams shall be allowed to sit for the competitive exam after **paying a fine of Rs 1000 along with fees of both test (screening and main)**. **50% of this money will go to the "Education Deposit Fund"** and the rest 50% goes to the institute. These applicants will have to appear for screening test before sitting for the main examination. Funds for Application forms of poor and needy meritorious to be provided from "Education Deposit Fund".

. There should be a **School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET)** in place for SCHOOL teachers to assess the **quality of teachers**. All teachers need to **clear the STET in order to be eligible to teach** in schools in India. **Teachers who don't appear/fail to clear should not be allowed to continue his/her teaching unless and until he/she clears School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET)**. The Teachers need to purchase the Application forms forms for School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET) **at Rs 1000 (Rs 100 for rural school teachers)**

7. **Maximum fees to be charged by a private educational institute should be fixed by the government.** Impediments in the way of setting up for-profit private schools/colleges should be removed.

Today, only a charitable trust can set up educational institutions. Therefore, honest entrepreneurs interested in making profits will not get involved in spending their time and setting up quality educational institutions. The result is that only criminals who plunder money illegally in the name of "charitable trusts" get involved in providing education, and make money through capitation fees. To stop this, the government should allow for for-profit companies to set up educational institutions. This move will result in considerable capital flowing into the education sector. These colleges so set up will still come under the purview of the education ministries around the country, and so the government can still regulate the fees charges for providing the education. This is akin to regulating the distribution of power in Mumbai and Delhi. The government regulator only decides the upper limit cost per unit of power. Similar regulation now exists in telecom. Therefore it is perfectly possible to bring about the same in education as well. Any hike in fees should at first be reported to government and if the government permits then only fees could be hiked. Violation of this law will lead to severe punishment like Fines & DE-affiliation.

#### 8. **Student: Teacher ratio law** :-

1:20 – EXCELLENT

1:25 - VERY GOOD

1:30 - GOOD

1:35 - SATISFACTORY

1:40 - POOR

1:45 - UNSATISFACTORY

Now what should be done is that the those schools falling under categories "**POOR OR UNSATISFACTORY**" **should be served a maximum of 2 warnings per academic year and if even after the warnings schools fail to improve they should be DE-affiliated** and schools with "**EXCELLENT**" **Student :Teacher ratio should be rewarded**. This will ensure quality in education.

9. **25% Reservation of seats for poor in all private schools** should be made mandatory and violation of the law will lead to severe punishment.

10. **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education should be implemented properly** . It ensures every child have Right to Free and Compulsory Education till age 14, but what happens after that.

11. Government should **provide full scholarships to the needy and the poor meritorious students till the age of 18.** The child who doesn't get the scholarship can opt for special educational loan(Level 1) which he/she needs to re-pay back 3 years after getting job .Government should also set up more government schools for the needy and the poor ones.

12. After a needy and poor child has finished his 12th and gets admission to any college or institute only on basis of merit , government **should provide him/her with special educational loan(Level 2)** which he/she needs to re-pay back 5 years after getting job.

13. The government must introduce Special educational loan in all banks--

#### a. **What is Special educational loan (Level 1 &2)?**

Ans : **Level 1 loan is only for poor and needy Students perusing Education in schools and Level 2 is only for poor and needy Students perusing Higher Education.(after class 12)**

#### b. **How much Loan he/she can get under Special educational loan (Level 1)?**

Ans: **Students can borrow up to Rs 4 lakh without providing any security.**

#### c. **What is the Interest rate charged for Special educational loan (Level 1)?**

Ans: **NIL**

d. **How much Loan he/she can get under Special educational loan (Level 2)?**

Ans: For **Studies in India** , Students can borrow up to **Rs 10 lakh** and for **Studies in Abroad**, Students can borrow up to **Rs 20 lakh**.

e. **What is the Interest rate charged for Special educational loan (Level 2)?**

Ans - **4% per annum in India and 8% per annum outside India**.

f. **Repayment of Special educational loan -**

**Level 1- Course period + 3 years or 6 months after getting job, whichever is earlier.**

**Level 2 - Course period + 5 years or 3 years after getting job, whichever is earlier.**

14. **Caste based reservation should be replaced by Annual Family Income based reservation.**

**Annual Family Income Based Reservation is as follows:**

**Category 1:**

less than INR 30, 000 per annum - 10% seat reservation.

**Category 2:**

less than INR 60, 000 per annum but more than INR 30,000 per annum ----- 7% seat reservation.

**Category 3:**

less than INR 1, 00, 000 per annum but more than INR 60,000 per annum-----4% seat reservation.

**Category 4:**

less than INR 2,50,000 per annum but more than INR 1,00,000 per annum-----3% seat reservation.

If any seats from any category remains unfilled it will be added to the next category and even if seats remain unfilled it will be added to the General category.

**PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION FOR Annual Family Income Based Reservation (AFIBR)**

- For the purpose of **determining the annual Income from all sources of Parents / Guardians** of students **an officer of the State Government in the rank of Block Development Officer or above in the districts / their equivalent counterparts (Group – A Officer)** elsewhere will be competent to issue **Income Certificate**.
- The **Reservation Category Certificate** should be obtained from **BDO's (Block Development Officer) Office** after showing him/her the **Income Certificate issued by an officer of the State Government in the rank of Block Development Officer or above in the districts / their equivalent counterparts (Group – A Officer)** and **VERIFIED** by **DEO(District Education Officer)**.
- If any student is willing to be considered for the reservation then he/she needs to apply for reservation by purchasing the **Reservation Form** which is distributed along with the Application Form of the competitive examination then He/she should submit the following documents along with the filled up Application Form :

1. **Original Income Certificate** issued by **an officer of the State Government in the rank of Block Development Officer or above in the districts / their equivalent counterparts (Group - A Officer)**
2. **Original Reservation Category Certificate** obtained from **BDO's (Block Development Officer) Office and VERIFIED by DEO(District Education Officer).**
3. **Attested Xerox copy of Domicile Certificate**
4. **Attested Xerox copies of Voter Id cards of his/her Family Members**
5. **Attested Xerox copies of PAN cards of his/her Family Members**
6. **Attested Xerox copies of Ration cards of his/her Family Members(if possible)**
7. **Attested Xerox copies of Employer's Identity Cards of his/her Family Members**
8. **Attested Xerox copies of Income Tax his/her Family Members**
9. **Details of Bank Account Should be provided and Attested Xerox Copies of all documents .**
10. **Attested Xerox copy of Income Certificate**
11. **Attested Xerox copy of Reservation Category Certificate**

• **INSTRUCTION TO THE INSTITUTES :**

1. The INSTITUTES must create a dedicated website meant only for REGISTRATION FOR Annual Family Income Based Reservation (AFIBR).
2. After DEO(District Education Officer) has uploaded all the required documents the institute should generate a **UNIQUE REGISTRATION CODE** for the candidate after Registration is completed.
3. The Institute should provide separate Reservation form for these candidates along with the Application Form.
4. The Institute must verify the validity of all the documents it receives from the candidate

1. **INSTRUCTION TO DEO(DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER :**

1. All documents should be attested by DEO(District Education Officer) and DEO should scan the Documents and upload all above mentioned the documents to the institute's website for **REGISTRATION FOR Annual Family Income Based Reservation (AFIBR)**
2. After mailing all the documents DEO should register the name of the candidate in the institute's website meant only for **REGISTRATION FOR Annual Family Income Based Reservation (AFIBR)** .
3. DEO (District Education Officer) now should **download and print out the REGISTRATION Form** which will contain the candidate's **UNIQUE REGISTRATION CODE** and hand over **the Downloaded REGISTRATION FORM to the candidate**

#### **INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE :**

1. The candidate must collect the Reservation Form along with the Application Form and fill it up
2. The candidate now should attach all the above mentioned 11 documents with the Reservation Form and Application Form
3. The candidate should also attach the **Downloaded REGISTRATION FORM along with the above mentioned 11 documents ,Reservation Form and Application Form** and then submit.

Current reservation: 15% quota for SC, 7.5% for ST and 27% quota for OBCs. A total of 49.5% seats are reserved.

Under "Annual Family Income based reservation" Total seat reserved is 24% which is less than half of the current reservation

In Present situation ,The country has 22 crore student population, of which only 1.4 crore goes to colleges.

If all the above proposals is formulated in a bill by our Education Minister and passed in Parliament it will not only ensure quality in education but also more and more students will be pursuing higher education. It will also help in increasing the country's literacy rate.

15. It appears to me that there is no need to teach anyone for more than 3 hours a day till the secondary school. Therefore, the available education infrastructure can be used more effectively through the shift system. Three normal shifts can be run between 0700-1000, 1100-1400 and 1500-1800 hours. An hour gap in between for the children to leave the school and the next set to walk in. In the late nights - from 1900-2200, the facility can be used to provide education to old and unlettered. Facilities such as the building, furniture, library, computer centre, laboratories and play fields can be used very efficiently in this manner.

16. Further, individual teachers wanting to run their own curriculum can be entertained to use the nearby school facilities including the building, furniture, library, computer centre and laboratories. Like the 'Gurukula' method, a single teacher can lead a group of about 20 children from 1st to 12th standard. The students can write their 10th and 12th standard examination under the National Institute of Open Schooling. Nothing stops those who graduate through this system from joining the available colleges. Through the 'education credit', each student can pay his teacher. This helps the teacher earn a reasonable income and the student is also guaranteed quality infrastructure.

17. College education through correspondence system should be increased .In each town, "Tutorial" colleges called in can be set up by individuals who enroll their students in a correspondence course run by authorized universities. [This is applicable only to non-professional courses.] The day-to-day training is provided by these Tutorial colleges. The timings can be flexible, allowing for the students to also find a part-time work during the day.

18. Alternate education must be promoted from primary level.