

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 = $\text{Rs } 100 * 20,000 = \text{Rs } 20 \text{ lakhs}$.

+

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

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.**

+

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

Now,

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

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**

+

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

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. **Rural schools will be given five warnings with gap of six months between warnings.**

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 45,000** should be allowed to purchase Application forms for competitive exams & Colleges/Government Schools **Admission form free of cost** be. 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".

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 charged 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: - **2% per annum in India and 8% per annum outside India.**

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

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

Level 2 - Course period + 6 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. INCOME CERTIFICATE SHOULD ALSO BE ISSUED IN THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.**

MODEL PROFORMA FOR INCOME CERTIFICATE

(To be given by any Govt. Officer not below the rank of Jt. B.D.O./Executive Officer in case of Municipality/Deputy Commissioner of Corporation in case of Non-salaried Parent/Guardian)

I Certify to the best of my knowledge that Shri/Kumari/Smt. _____
son/daughter/wife of Sri _____ resident of Village / Town :
_____ P.S. _____ District : _____ is
known to me for _____ (Years/Months).
His/Her father/ Guardian/husband is a permanent resident of Village / town
_____ P.S. _____ District _____ State

The total annual family income from all sources of both the
parents/Guardian/Husband/Student for the year 2010-2011 is Rs. _____ .

(Signature)

Place : _____

Name (in Block Letters)

Date :

(Designation)

Full Address :

MODEL FORM OF DECLARATION OF INCOME IN THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT

(To be given by the Parents/Guardians in case of both salaried/non-salaried income)

Whereas my son/daughter/dependent Shri/Kumari/Smt. _____
a student of _____ college/school has applied for grant of
West Bengal Govt. Merit-cum-Means Scholarship, I, Shri _____ son
of Shri _____ (Address)

_____ do hereby declare that my total annual family income from
all sources in the preceeding year ending 31st March, 2011 is Rs. _____ (in words
also) _____. I make myself personally responsible for the accuracy of
the facts and figures furnished. I further declare that in the event of the particulars given in this declaration being
found to be false I shall refund the whole amount of the scholarship paid to the said
_____ (Name of Student) and the Government decision whether the
declaration of particulars is false shall be final and binding on me.

Place : _____

Date :

(Signature in full)

Affirmed /Sworn before me

Identified by

Signature of Notary Public/Ist Class Magistrate
Seal

- 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**
 12. **Attested Xerox copy of INCOME CERTIFICATE ISSUED IN THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.**

• **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

• **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 12 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 07:00-10:00, 11:00-14:00 and 15:00-18:00 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 19:00-22:00, 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.

19. There should be a **School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET)** in place for SCHOOL teachers to assess the **quality of teachers** which would take place every year. All teachers need to **clear the STET in order to be eligible to teach** in schools in India. **It is mandatory for every teacher to sit for School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET) every year in order to continue teaching 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).** Once a teacher fails to clear **School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET) or does not appear for it will be banned to teach anywhere in India for 2 years as well as won't be allowed to appear for STET.**

The Teachers need to purchase the Application forms for School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET) **at Rs 1000 (Rs 100 for rural school teachers).**

All teachers who cleared/failed to clear/didn't appear for STET have to teach at max 25 poor students free of cost who have registered under the National Institute of Open Schooling. The students as well as the teachers will be assessed continuously through Saaty System which will assess the progress of students after every month.

If at least 75% of his/her students performs satisfactorily throughout the year, the teacher doesn't need to appear for School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET) that year and he/she shall be granted permission to teach in any school anywhere in the country for the next year and the process goes on like this but if more than 25% of his/her students fails to perform satisfactorily then he/she has to appear for School Teacher Eligibility Test (STET) next year and if this continues for more than 2 years then he/she will be banned for 3 years

The teachers who fail to clear STET and was banned for 2 years can qualify to sit for STET next year if more than 95% of his/her students performs satisfactorily throughout the year otherwise would have to wait till the ban is removed .

Instruction to DEO (District Education Officer) and Teachers

The DEO (District Education Officer) will set up new buildings with Facilities such as furniture, library, computer centre, laboratories and play fields etc. But till the new buildings are built the teachers must be allowed to access existing Facilities such as the building, furniture, library, and computer centre, laboratories and play fields on Saturdays and Sundays. The teachers must teach the poor students in their own houses.

Saatya System for Education

Before the Saatya System for Education is implemented students must be given adequate Computer Training so that he/she can give the exam online.

Questions, Exams and Rewards

1. The system will have a list of thousands of questions for each of the subjects from 1 to 12 standards. Questions will be multiple choices as well as subjective. The list will be published and will be in public domain.
2. Depending on the availability of resources, the District Education Officer will setup 1-4 exams per month for each student
3. Each exam will have 30-120 questions randomly chosen from the list for that quarter. Duration would be 1-3 minutes per question. Each exam will have 500-1000-more students
4. There would be monthly cash rewards for students/teachers based on the performance in the exams. *These cash rewards will be the ONLY funding that banned teachers and students will get from the state.* There will no salary for the teacher who cleared STET(School Teacher Eligibility Test).
5. The rewards can be as follows: Say Rs. 10 for each student and his teacher who gets (Average - 10%) and Rs. 20 each student and his teacher who gets more marks than (Average + 10%). Also, each parent gets additional 25% of what the student gets. In addition, for students after class V, additional 25% of what the student got goes to his teachers of past 2 years. The exact amount of the reward will depend on the money allocated to DEO that year.

Administration of Exams

6. The testing centers would be operated by District Education Officer.
7. The DEO will arrange for the buildings, desks, computer terminals, servers, printing reports, and allocating rewards etc. for the testing centers using the taxes he collects. DEO would appoint clerks, supervisor, assistants etc. to run test center. The citizens may expel an employee using Jury Trial.
8. DEO, or his clerks, using random choice, will instruct a student to go to a testing center near his school/home. For each month, the testing center can be different. Each student will get a different desk in test. This reduces the chances of cheating.
9. The server computer, upon the instruction of the supervisor, will randomly choose 60 questions from a list of 1000s public domain questions.
10. Each student will get the same 30-60 questions in different random order. Thus two students sitting next to each other will be getting questions in a different order just like competitive exams. The students giving the test offline are required to answer the questions in the machine – readable Optical Response Sheets. **The DEO is asked to print out each copy from different sets and Xerox “N” no of copies of each set,**

Where **N** = **[(NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE HALL OPTING FOR ONLINE TEST) DIVIDED BY (TOTAL NUMBER OF SETS)]**

Those students willing to give online test will be allowed to give their test online.

11. The DEO will pay the rewards for all the tests of that month before 10th of next month.
12. Testing cost will be below Rs 5 per test, not counting the land cost.

Dispensing Rewards for Exams

13. If over 95% students answered a question or if less than 5% students answered a question, the DEO will not count that question at all.
14. The DEO will decide number of tests to be conducted for each subject for a given class. For example, lets say that DEO decides that every month, there will be 2 Maths test, 1 Physics tests, 1 Chemistry tests, 1 Biology test, 2 Law tests etc.

15. The software will issue the points right after the exam.

[Selection of teacher in Saaty System](#)

16. In the system I described, other than the teachers who cleared/failed to clear/did not appear for **STET (School Teacher Eligibility Test)** **any person can register himself as a teacher.**

17. The parent of the child will decide which teacher's class his child will attend. The parents can change the teacher any month.

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