

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-5769**  
ANSWERED ON – 30/03/2026

**PARAKH**

5769. Shri Eswarasamy K:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the findings from PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, which highlight persistent learning gaps among Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) students in various subjects across the States/UTs in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has compiled data regarding disparities in learning outcomes, particularly in Language and Mathematics and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and grade-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to adopt targeted remedial learning interventions such as the Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) model and enhanced teacher training in inclusive pedagogy to bridge these gaps and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of measures being taken by the Government to ensure timely disbursement of scholarships and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) benefits, particularly in rural and remote areas to prevent dropout risks among SC, ST and OBC students.

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)**

(a) & (b) The Ministry of Education, undertakes large-scale assessments to measure learning outcomes in schools across the country from time to time. In this regard, the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 (formerly National Achievement Survey) was conducted by the National Assessment Centre-PARAKH, NCERT under the aegis of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education to measure the baseline performance under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in development of competencies among students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages (Grades 3, 6 and 9 respectively) of schooling.

Nationwide over 21.15 lakh students, including SC, ST and OBC students, and 2.70 lakh teachers from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts from all States/UTs participated in the assessment.

National, State and District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 providing insights on variation in learning outcomes across social groups for all subjects assessed are

available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment. Through the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 dashboard, the Central Government assists States and UTs in identifying critical learning gaps at various stages and suggests possible interventions to plug such gaps.

Findings from PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 highlight improvement vis-à-vis National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2021 in learning achievements of students across all social categories at the foundational stage which indicates early success of NIPUN Bharat Mission across the country. The percentage correct scores in Grade 3, which is the only common Grade assessed across the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 and NAS 2021, is depicted in the table given below:

Social Category	2021	2024	2021	2024
	Language		Mathematics	
SC	62	64	57	60
ST	61	61	55	57
OBC	62	63	57	60
Others	64	66	59	61

(c) & (d) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution with the majority of schools falling under the jurisdiction of respective State and UT Governments. The Central Government assists States and UTs through Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Samagra Shiksha, wherein financial assistance is provided with a focus on delivering quality education and improving learning outcomes. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) proposals under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priorities after factoring in local needs and gap assessments and may include targeted remedial learning interventions. These plans are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme.

Interventions under Samagra Shiksha focussing on quality of education and improving learning outcomes inter-alia include remedial teaching and Learning Enrichment Programmes (LEP) for academically weaker students, support for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) initiatives under NIPUN Bharat Mission, and composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment. Further, Samagra Shiksha, in alignment with the National Education Policy 2020, supports strengthening of teacher training and education programmes. The content and methodologies used in these teacher training programmes focus on learner-centric pedagogy, experiential learning, competency-based assessment and inclusive education practices. These programmes are developed by NCERT and other academic institutions and are contextualised by States/UTs as per their requirements and are implemented in all States/UTs through SCERTs and DIETs as nodal agencies. Additionally, to ensure access to quality training for teachers in rural and remote areas, training is delivered through both online and face-to-face modes, supported by decentralised academic institutions

such as SCERTs, DIETs, BRCs and CRCs, along with digital platforms, such as DIKSHA and NISHTHA, to enable wider outreach.

The Ministry of Education is implementing the Central Sector scheme of 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme' to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their dropout at class VIII and encourage them to continue their study at secondary stage up to Class XII. Under the NMMS Scheme, funds are not released to States/UTs and the scholarship amount is directly credited to the students' bank accounts through DBT leveraging the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) which serves as a one stop solution to enable seamless disbursement of scholarships.

Besides the above, the Physical and Financial progress of DBT enabled components under Samagra Shiksha is monitored regularly through the PRABANDH portal and the DBT Bharat Portal <http://dbtbharat.gov.in>. The progress and bottlenecks thereof are periodically reviewed by the Ministry in consultation with States/UTs and DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat to facilitate timely disbursement of benefits under the scheme.

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