

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2684
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14th MARCH, 2016**

Right to Education

**2684. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI AJAY TAMTA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI NANA PATOLE:**

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the success of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has been facing any challenges/obstacles in the implementation of the said Act and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that No-detention Policy in schools has lowered the standard of education and if so, the details of the comments received by the Government from various States, details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the meetings/ consultations held with education experts/ stakeholders regarding this policy and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to amend the Right to Education Act in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has received any request from various State Governments for additional funds for effective implementation of the said Act and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a number of children are still out of schools or engaged in criminal activities and if so, the steps taken by the Government to bring such children back to school?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 periodically with the States and Union Territories at different fora, including the State Education Ministers' Conferences. Educational data on outcomes are collected through Unified District Implementation System of Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the designated scheme to meet the objective of the RTE Act, 2009. The SSA was revised in September 2010 to conform to the RTE mandate. The combined RTE-SSA programme is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent experts and members of external funding agencies, covering all States by rotation. All States and UTs have issued notifications enforcing RTE Act, 2009. Since the RTE Act, 2009 came into effect from 1st April, 2010, 44,595 school buildings, 7,00,460 additional classrooms, 5,46,513 toilets and 34,671 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to States and UTs under SSA programme to augment the school infrastructure for compliance with RTE Act. State-wise details showing improvement in Pupil Teacher Ratio, Student Classroom Ratio, Dropout rate and Out of school children are at Annexure-I.

The major challenge in meeting the objective of the RTE Act is ensuring quality education for all children at elementary level.

(c) & (d): The no-detention policy has resulted in improvement of retention of children in schools. This is reflected in decline in annual average dropout rate of children which is 4.15% at elementary level as per UDISE, 2014-15. Some States have requested for review of no-detention policy. Reports and views of several State Governments reflect that standard of elementary education has come down due to no-detention policy. State-wise details of the comments received from various States are at Annexure-II.

The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Sub-Committee on Assessment & Implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and No Detention Provision under the RTE Act, 2009 constituted as per the Resolution passed in the 59th CABE in its meeting held on 6th June, 2012 under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Geeta Bhukkal, then Education Minister, Government of Haryana, after having a series of discussions with multiple stakeholders, State functionaries, organisation/individuals has submitted a Report which includes recommendation that given current systemic challenges and process inefficiencies, "No detention" provision should be implemented in a phased manner. Report of the Sub-Committee was placed before the CABE in its

63rd meeting held on 19th August, 2015 where it was decided to request all States/UTs to share their views on the No-Detention Policy. 22 States have so far given their views on the policy. Out of which 18 States have suggested that no detention policy should be reviewed. Another Sub-Committee under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan has been constituted on 26.10.2015 inter-alia, to review the feedback received from States/UTs on the No-Detention Policy Reports. There is no proposal at present to amend the RTE Act, 2009 in this regard.

(e): Section 7 of the RTE Act, 2009 provides that the Central and State Governments have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the RTE Act. Allocation of outlays of the States under SSA are made on the basis of the approved Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP&B) prepared by the States based on their requirements. The central share released to States and UTs under SSA during the last five years and the current year is at Annexure-III.

(f): As per independent survey commissioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2014, 60.64 lakh children were out of school in the age group of 6 to 13. The survey indicates consistent decline in the number of out of school children from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 60.64 lakh in 2014 in the same age group.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools have been sanctioned towards universal provisioning of schooling facilities at elementary level. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas and areas with high concentration of SC, ST and minority population. In addition, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have been sanctioned to the States, particularly in Educationally Backward Blocks for improving access to marginalised girls especially out of school. Under the SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees to enrol them back to school.

The provision of Mid-day-Meal to all children also helps to enrolment of out of school children. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has informed that they have launched a “Street to School Campaign” in 2014-15 through the States/UTs to focus on street children and to ensure their inclusion in the formal education system.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2684 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2016 ASKED BY SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN, SHRI AJAY TAMTA, DR. BHOLA SINGH, SHRI NANA PATOLE REGARDING RIGHT TO EDUCATION

State-wise details showing improvement in Pupil Teacher Ratio, Student Classroom Ratio, Dropout rate and Out of school children

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Pupil Teacher Ratio*		Student Classroom Ratio*		Dropout Rate at primary level*		Out of school children#	
		2010-11	2014-15	2010-11	2014-15	2009-10	2014-15	2009	2014
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	10	10	16	19	3.50	1.21	0	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	20	23	22	5.39	4.35	172354	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	15	19	16	18.71	10.89	20601	6517
4.	Assam	21	20	29	28	8.60	7.44	234983	157813
5.	Bihar	58	49	83	52	6.39	2.09	1345697	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	24	19	43	40	-	-	1974	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	24	21	27	24	5.37	1.42	85366	167072
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40	29	45	34	2.04	1.57	444	745
9.	Daman & Diu	30	24	35	34	6.27	0.85	23	421
10.	Delhi	36	23	34	39	-	-	124022	85084
11.	Goa	24	18	25	28	0.97	0.20	0	0
12.	Gujarat	31	29	34	29	4.27	0.76	162355	159308
13.	Haryana	26	20	27	26	6.21	0.41	107205	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16	10	14	13	-	0.46	2451	2176
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	12	16	14	1.22	5.46	9691	45468
16.	Jharkhand	41	38	37	27	10.49	6.41	132195	140426
17.	Karnataka	26	26	24	22	3.64	2.32	108237	122139
18.	Kerala	21	16	25	24	-	-	15776	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	14	8	22	20	2.38	-	0	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35	26	29	22	8.61	10.14	328692	450952
21.	Maharashtra	30	25	31	31	2.10	0.55	207345	145326
22.	Manipur	19	13	22	19	9.06	18.00	12222	7037
23.	Meghalaya	16	18	18	19	12.67	10.34	12655	17237
24.	Mizoram	14	11	18	14	11.95	12.96	7485	972
25.	Nagaland	20	12	20	18	5.18	19.41	8693	2896
26.	Odisha	26	21	27	26	6.05	2.94	435560	401052
27.	Puducherry	16	15	23	27	0.44	0.66	993	285
28.	Punjab	19	17	21	22	1.82	1.29	1267	91578
29.	Rajasthan	26	19	23	20	10.76	8.39	1018326	601863
30.	Sikkim	12	8	14	12	7.11	4.57	647	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	29	17	27	26	1.19	0.46	52876	57529
32.	Telangana	N/A	20	N/A	20	N/A	5.81	N/A	-
33.	Tripura	19	12	25	23	11.93	3.58	8434	4518
34.	Uttar Pradesh	44	36	35	31	11.06	7.08	2769111	1612285
35.	Uttarakhand	23	17	19	18	5.84	3.07	56225	86794
36.	West Bengal	30	23	40	30	6.49	2.91	706713	339239
	All States/UTs	30	25	31	27	6.76	4.34	8150618	6064229

Source: * DISE Data

IMRB survey

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) & (d) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2684 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2016 ASKED BY SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN, SHRI AJAY TAMTA, DR. BHOLA SINGH, SHRI NANA PATOLE REGARDING RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Status of response received from States and UTs on 'No Detention Policy' under the RTE Act 2009

S. No.	Name of the State / UT	Date of receipt of letter of State Govt./ UT	Gist of comments of State Govt. / UT Administration
1.	Bihar	15.09.2015	No Detention Policy may be withdrawn and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) Policy continue to exist. Performance of students should be assessed from time to time.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	28.09.2015	1. Introduction of internal examination at class 3 rd and third party examination at the level of 5 th and 8 th classes. 2. Detention of students at 3 rd , 5 th and 8 th classes who fail to acquire class appropriate competences as identified at the respective level.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	21.09.2015	Board examinations at classes 5 th and 8 th to be held because No Detention Policy has adverse impact on the academic performance of students..
4.	Mizoram	15.09.2015	All teachers to be trained in various aspect of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) to enable them to practice it effectively. Till the system of CCE stabilizes, the No Detention Policy may be kept in abeyance for 5-7 yrs.
5.	Odisha	07.10.2015	Provisions of 'No Detention' may be revisited and the State may be allowed to follow their own evaluation system at the end of every grade with class appropriate assessment.
6.	Punjab	06.08.2015	Provisions of 'No Detention' may be amended to reintroduce exam system from 1 st – 8 th classes and start Board examination in classes 5 th and 8 th . A Resolution to this effect has been passed in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.
7.	Rajasthan	09.09.2015	'No Detention Policy' and 'Age appropriate Admission Policy' to be withdrawn due to the adverse impact in the quality of education on account of decline in the commitment levels of students as well as teachers towards education. Tests/examination and detention provide students a fair stage to perform, besides being a remedy for correcting the deficiency in the knowledge of students.
8.	Sikkim	23.09.2015	Roll out plan of "No detention" in phased manner and assessment at classes 5 th & 8 th as regular attendance is not ensured by the family and thus 'No Detention' has further aggravated the motivation of students and teachers.
9.	Tripura	09.09.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be reviewed as this has led to a state of inattention to the teaching-learning process on the part of the children and has adverse impact on the regular attendance of students and teachers in schools.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	30.9.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be revoked as it has resulted in lack of competition and has reduced the learning outcome of students.
11.	Uttarakhand	27.09.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be withdrawn as this has brought down the standard of education. Half-yearly and annual examinations should be conducted in order to improve the quality of education of students and also their competitive spirits. This would also increase the responsibility of teachers.
12.	Puducherry	23.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be reviewed as it has led to deterioration in quality of elementary education and created negative impact on the students' as well as parents' attitude and mentality. Therefore, 'No Detention Policy' needs to be restricted up to class V.
13.	Karnataka	30.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue in its present form as it is important to sustain students' interest in education and provide minimum 8 years of school education. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) should be improved and monitored, year-end evaluation for a few classes should be conducted and students with low scores should be helped in improving their learning through special teaching.
14.	Delhi	28.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be amended as this has led to students being promoted to next class without achieving the desired learning level of a class

S. No.	Name of the State / UT	Date of receipt of letter of State Govt./ UT	Gist of comments of State Govt. / UT Administration
			and being able to comprehend and follow the subject taught. It further results in unreasonable and indisciplined behavior of students or their dropping out of school. 'No Detention Policy' may be restricted up to Junior Primary class, i.e. class 3.
15.	Kerala	26.11.2015	'No Detention Policy' to be withdrawn as there is no harm in allowing a student one more year to recoup rather than allowing the student to pass to the next higher stage in an unbaked condition. The teachers will also be able to assess and correct themselves. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) process to be strengthened. Periodical, terminal and year-end examination will be necessary for an objective analysis of the learning level of the student.
16.	Andhra Pradesh	30.11.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue as otherwise the dropout rate would increase and it would be difficult to fulfill the objective of universalization of elementary education. Detention of students would demotivate them and lead to rote learning and undue fear of exams on the students and encourage malpractice and suppresses creative thinking, analytical ability, exploration and experimentation skills of the students. Annual examinations should be conducted to assess learning levels for class III, V and VIII. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) should be strengthened. Quality of teaching should be improved.
17.	Gujarat	4.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' to be reviewed and suitably modified.
18.	Nagaland	3.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be reviewed as it has adversely affected both the students and teachers. The policy has made the students lazy and non-serious in their studies and the teachers too casual in their approach to teaching. The pass percentage and the grades/marks obtained by students in class IX and HSLC Examination have declined due to 'No Detention Policy'.
19.	West Bengal	2.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' to be withdrawn as the learning outcomes and school environment has suffered due to the policy. Adequate safeguards may be put in place so that drop outs do not increase.
20.	Haryana	28.10.2015	'No Detention Policy' needs to be withdrawn as it has resulted in deterioration in the quality of education due to decreased commitment levels of stakeholders. The policy has resulted in lackadaisical attitude on part of both students and teachers. For the policy to succeed, optimum teacher-pupil ratio should be optimum, along with compulsory attendance and effective implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE). Tests/examinations provide students with competitive spirit besides motivating them to study.
21.	Telangana	30.11.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue to enable a child to learn better without fear of failure, detention and stigma. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) should be strengthened to evaluate the learning standards of the child regularly and which focuses not on rote learning but encourages creative and critical thinking.
22.	Maharashtra	10.12.2015	'No Detention Policy' should continue with some changes as the policy has reduced school dropout rates and helps in building self esteem. Schools to test children at least thrice every year. States should be given freedom to decide whichever policy to follow.

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2684 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14th MARCH, 2016 REGARDING RIGHT TO EDUCATION ASKED BY SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN, SHRI AJAY TAMTA, DR. BHOLA SINGH AND SHRI NANA PATOLE

Statement showing State-wise details of central share released to States and UTs under SSA during the last five years and the current year.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 01.03.2016)
1	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	183551.72	141049.46	174715.39	154566.68	66810.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	23880.1	43764.67	19261.85	33607.83	17169.60
3	Assam	76854.35	106921.15	130881.60	131820.73	97782.17	88347.80
4	Bihar	204789.63	185108.2	275462.25	261013.11	216336.05	251557.33
5	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73	76699.64	92705.34	46851.63
6	Goa	671.27	1079.14	1013.04	1333.57	1310.38	560.36
7	Gujarat	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08	80559.63	78476.48	45196.01
8	Haryana	32786.11	40461.41	33810.35	35088.42	42110.65	26816.32
9	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66	14192.78	10737.30	11453.10	12547.30	8529.54
10	Jammu & Kashmir	40348.79	30070.5	50805.85	89143.50	51276.51	129980.55
11	Jharkhand	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71	75775.18	38631.98
12	Karnataka	66903.00	62788.35	68450.58	65371.33	66213.52	31115.00
13	Kerala	19660.73	17021.85	13449.14	20800.66	21844.02	10107.88
14	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30	200408.56	149094.91	120286.36
15	Maharashtra	85537.00	117962.58	106854.62	65653.65	58288.54	25993.98
16	Manipur	13253.77	3940.55	17362.44	13193.93	21465.80	9966.07
17	Meghalaya	18540.90	14410.6	18670.78	28340.86	20404.51	9483.04
18	Mizoram	10115.31	10814.05	15317.60	10657.69	14739.69	6189.83
19	Nagaland	8636.83	9798.33	11231.95	15803.02	20568.72	8739.53
20	Odisha	73177.85	92719.98	104307.62	73956.08	66695.31	59829.94
21	Punjab	39612.74	48112.44	49472.68	38323.72	36215.98	27220.12
22	Rajasthan	146182.29	148580.86	153520.11	242488.70	248041.55	178164.68
23	Sikkim	4469.19	4022.84	2693.85	4195.08	4526.13	2138.81
24	Tamil Nadu	69068.57	68141.96	71637.13	96827.48	135819.79	79543.55
25	Telangana					81406.88	21776.01
26	Tripura	17121.48	17493.76	12010.11	15991.09	19800.13	11389.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	310462.88	263682.61	375476.26	466698.04	449867.53	505434.30
28	Uttarakhand	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10	22043.51	22880.56	19380.06
29	West Bengal	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58	153196.42	97240.30	60836.89
30	A & N Islands	357.78	907.36	1089.28	612.35	147.21	359.46
31	Chandigarh	2155.89	1611.21	1772.64	3009.26	3893.53	3521.81
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	413.78	564.35	652.76	927.19	911.74	462.00
33	Daman & Diu	162.99	257.06	433.12	145.54	72.77	78.38
34	Delhi	3552.71	3783.29	4293.24	8322.82	6223.73	6022.16
35	Lakshadweep	127.39	127.86	57.62	0.00	58.83	33.55
36	Puducherry	485.38	757.62	918.91	443.19	100.00	226.15
	Total	1959407.42	2077538.33	2383655.62	2473509.82	2403016.25	1918750.49