

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.145
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th July, 2016**

No-Detention Policy and Quality of Education

†145. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring about changes in No-detention Policy in schools and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the classes upto which the proposed policy is likely to be implemented in all the schools;
- (c) whether the Government has received the complaints relating to quality of education due to the No-detention Policy in schools and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI. PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)**

(a) to (d): Section 16 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that 'No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education'. Thus, the policy covers elementary stage of schooling covering classes I to 8. In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted for assessment of implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of No-Detention provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

(RTE) Act, 2009. The Sub-Committee submitted its report in August, 2014. The report of the Sub-Committee was placed before CABE in its meeting held on 19.8.2015, wherein it was decided to request all States/UTs to share their views on the No-Detention policy. In pursuance of the decision taken in the CABE Committee meeting held on 19.8.2016, another Sub-Committee under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan was constituted on 26.10.2015 inter-alia, to review the feedback received from States/UTs on the 'No-Detention' policy. 23 States have shared their views on the No Detention policy out of which 18 States have suggested modification to the No Detention policy. The summary of the responses received from State Governments on No-detention policy is annexed. The matter is under examination in this Ministry to develop a suitable academic approach on this issue.

Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 145 TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.7.2016 ASKED BY SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA REGARDING “NO-DETENTION POLICY AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION”.

S. No.	Name of the State / UT	Date of receipt of letter of State Government/UT	Gist of Comments / Remarks of State Government / UTs
1.	Bihar	15.09.2015	No Detention Policy to be withdrawn and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) Policy should be implemented. 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 and being able to comprehend and follow the subject taught. It further results in unreasonable and undisciplined behaviour 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 fulfil 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.
23.	Goa	6.5.2016	'No Detention Policy' should continue in the interest of the elementary education of all children. Measures should be taken for effective implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Responses have not been received from the remaining 13 States and UTs.